

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

36TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919.

NUMBR 29.

GERMANY'S FALL NOT DUE TO REVOLUTION

GEN. LUDENDORFF WAS BEATEN
WHEN ALLIED PUSH FORCED
HIS RETREAT.

London, Feb. 6.—Any idea that the Germans' final collapse was due to revolution or solely to blockade is scouted in an article in the Frankfort Zeitung by the military writer, Major Paulus.

"General Ludendorff was beaten," when he commenced to retreat to the Antwerp-Metz line, for this line could not have held. In the north the Dutch frontier left no room for retreat. In the center Cerdun provided an invitation to the enemy to break through. The line from Diedenhofen to Metz was already outflanked when the St. Mihiel front was lost. Paulus, therefore, maintains that Ludendorff was right when at the end of September he announced it was impossible to continue the war any longer. This was not due says Paulus, to anything that occurred in Germany but because of the military situation.

LABOR COUNCIL CAUSES GENERAL WALKOUT IN SYMPATHY WITH SHIPBUILDERS.

Seattle, Feb. 6.—Seattle's general strike was called at the scheduled time, 10 a. m. today. First reports from the downtown section said union street car men started their cars for the barns at 10 o'clock, union elevator operators in all the large buildings abandoning their cars and restaurants closed their doors when their union cooks and waiters left.

Most of the city stores announced they would remain open as long as their stocks last. When their shelves are empty they will be unable to replenish them as the truck drivers are among the strikers.

Telephone operators remained at their posts, according to reports. Seattle expects to have lights tonight as the strike committee of the central labor council last night voted to exempt from the strike the engineers in the municipal lighting plant.

The shipyard workers who are affiliated with the metal trades council, asked that mechanics be paid \$8 a day and helpers and laborers \$7 and \$6 a day. The metal trades members made their demands when they announced they were dissatisfied with the findings of the federal wage com-

mission known as the Macy board.

Charles Pies, director of the emergency fleet corporation, was quoted in a dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., last night as saying that the Seattle shipyard workers in striking had disregarded a pledge they made with the government that they would remain under the jurisdiction of the Macy board until March 31.

Schools may be forced to close by the strike of janitors and engineers, the officers of the superintendent of school stated. Picture houses may not operate it is believed by the strike of musicians.

Today's general walkout was called by the Seattle Labor Council as a sympathetic move to help shipyard workers who numbering about 25,000, closed the big Seattle shipyards by striking January 21 for higher pay.

SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR SEATTLE.

Tacoma, Feb. 6.—Under command of Major General John L. Hayden, 800 soldiers left Camp Lewis shortly after 1 o'clock for Seattle, it was announced by the army intelligence department. The soldiers were accompanied by thirty trucks carrying provisions and ammunition it was also announced.

Camp officers stated that the men would be placed in Seattle to stand ready for any emergency.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 6.—The five principal mining companies of the Butte district today are posting notices at their mines announcing a reduction of \$1 a day in wages beginning with tomorrow.

The statement of the Anaconda Mining company, the largest employer of labor, says that commencing on February 7 the wages for regular miners will be \$4.75; shaft miners, \$5.25; journeymen in the different crafts, \$5.50. The wages of miners has been \$5.75 and others in proportion. The new scale will apply while copper sells from 17 under 19 cents and until further notice will not be reduced if the copper price should fall below 17 cents. The official quotation for copper yesterday was 18 to 18 1/4 cents. All the smaller operators it is said will adopt the new scale. The reduction will apply to Anaconda and Great Falls where the Anaconda copper company has large reduction plants.

BOLSHEVIK LEAVE DENMARK.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Nine members of the Bolshevik staff in Copenhagen headed by Buritz, were expected to leave Denmark today in accordance with the recommendation of the chief of police that they be sent out of the country according to advices today to the state department. Many other Bolsheviks however, are remaining in Copenhagen.

The senate appropriation bill, carrying \$32,000 a year for the charitable institutions of the state was this afternoon reported with the recommendation that it be passed.

By unanimous vote the senate passed the Skein-Smit bill declaring abortion a felony and prescribing heavy penalties therefor.

It is believed that the Republican caucus of the senate this afternoon will make the final decision as to the course to be followed in the contest of W. H. Crisman for the seat of Isaac Barth, democrat.

The house spent the first hour of the session this afternoon to hearing the committee reports on the thirteen live stock bills introduced by Linwood and which are backed by the New Mexico cattle sanitary board amendments offered by the committee were adopted.

London Feb. 6.—The government today was still maintaining its attitude that it would not interfere in the strikes now in progress for the reason that they were solely industrial controversies, but the great inconvenience which the London public is suffering has prompted government measures until a final settlement is reached. These were initiated by the starting of a military motor service in London's streets.

The war office mobilized more than 1,000 lorries along the principal routes of traffic to supplement the buses. These lorries were manned by military drivers. It is estimated that they will be able to carry 250,000 persons daily. No fare is charged and attention is paid to working women and girls. Only bonafide workers on their way to work are picked up by the lorries.

The strike of the waiters and cooks in the hotels and restaurants is still inconveniencing thousands of Londoners but the situation was somewhat improved this morning.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Feb. 6.—Twenty buildings in the heart of Fairbanks' business district have been destroyed by fire which started early today and which has not yet been extinguished.

Fire fighters today were handicapped by the extreme cold. The fire started from a defective furnace in the basement of a jewelry store.

TROOPS ENTER BREMEN

Copenhagen, Feb. 6.—As the authorities of Bremen have not observed the agreement entered into Sunday with the government, the troops of General Gerstenberg, stationed in the vicinity have been ordered to enter Bremen.

BARTH MAY LOSE SEAT IN STATE SENATE

Senator Isaac Barth, Democrat, is declared by report of the committee on privileges and elections to be illegally holding his seat. The Democratic members of the committee filed a minority report dissenting from the finding of the committee under motion of Senator Clark the report was made a special order for next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. The adoption of the report will mean the seating of W. P. Crisman in place of Barth.

Under Senator Murray's bill, which passed this afternoon, the New Mexico Normal University is to receive \$5000 to pay the transportation charges of students who have declared their intention to become teachers. The bill includes other normal schools. Senator Kerr of Luna introduced a bill to abolish the mounted police. The senate adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TROOP TRAIN WRECKED

Fort Worth, Tex. Feb. 5.—A Texas and Pacific troop train of 13 cars loaded with Californians was derailed early today between Lem and Cisco, Texas. The engine baggage car and three sleepers turned over. Engineer Coughlin, Fireman De Hart and Conductor Swartz were injured.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAILS.

New York, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President was among the passengers on the French liner Lorraine which sailed from here yesterday. She will visit the grave of her son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt who was killed in an airplane battle over the German lines.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Feb. 6.—Announcement was made at Fort Russell today that the fort would be designated as demobilization for men from Wyoming and nearby states. It is also planned to demobilize five hundred men daily. Brigadier General Davidson, who has been in command of the 31st Brigade, Camp Kearney, will arrive tomorrow to assume command of Fort Russell.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETS.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The supreme war council will meet at Versailles on Friday to take measures to impose on Germany the full will of the allies.

WE HAVE HAD NO WAR WITH OTTOMAN IS THE REASON

Paris, Feb. 1.—Whatever forces may be sent to Turkey for garrisoning purposes there will be no American troops among them. It is pointed out that the purpose will be inappropriate as the United States has never been at war with Turkey.

The military committee of the supreme council expects within a few days to report a plan for the allotment among the various nations of the troops to be retained on the western front. It appears that by April 1 there will be 15 American divisions remaining on the lines with five divisions ready for embarkation homeward. A month later it is expected that this aggregate will be reduced by five divisions, of which ten will be on the lines and five ready to return.

The length of the stay in France of these ten divisions depends upon the time of the signing of the general peace treaty. It is said that as soon as that occurs all the American troops will be withdrawn.

WAR HEROES ARRIVE.

New York, Feb. 1.—The White Star Liner Adriatic from Liverpool by way of Brest, reached Ambrose Channel today with American troops and a notable passenger list. "Eddie Rickenbacker, former automobile racer and American "ace" with several other aviation officers; Walter Camp, football authority, and Sir Horace Plunkett, one of the leading exponents of freedom for Ireland, were among the passengers. The vessel will dock this evening.

DOHENY SAILS FOR PARIS.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1.—Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, head of a delegation representing American oil, mining, cattle and other interests in Mexico, arrived here today to embark for Paris to set before the peace conference the situation in Mexico and demand protection for American property rights.

"British and American mining and petroleum interests will present a united front at the peace conference, demanding peace and justice in Mexico," said Mr. Doheny.

GRANT OWNER OF BOSTON

Boston, Feb. 1.—The sale of the controlling interest in the Boston national baseball league to George Washington Grant, for the last ten years the owner of a string of moving picture theatres in London, England, was announced today.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose at bedtime and see how fine you feel next day. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Santiago, Chili, Feb. 1.—A grave labor situation has arisen at Antofagasta and the government has sent a cruiser and troops from the Tacna garrison to that city.

The idle workers are reported to be the cause of the trouble. The government today asked congress to appropriate 300,000 pesos to feed and take care of the workers.

Paul Barnett, special officer of the Santa Fe, returned Sunday evening from a business trip to Albuquerque.

GEN. PERSHING SAYS REPORT IS UNTRUE; SOLDIERS HAVE MONEY.

Washington, Feb. 1.—General Pershing, in an official message to Secretary Baker today, characterized the sensational reports in French newspapers of assaults and burglaries having been committed in Paris by American soldiers as "gross exaggerations."

The number of crimes committed by American soldiers, he said, was almost negligible, considering the large number of men in the vicinity. He recommended that a full refutation of the charges be put before the American public.

Since the conclusion of the armistice, the report added, Paris has offered attraction to men mischievously and criminally inclined and this was resulted in minor disturbances, but the American military police organization is excellent and disorders are kept at a minimum.

General Pershing's cablegram added: "No penniless (American soldiers) are found in Paris. There are individual cases of delayed payment due to a change in pay system which took place during hostilities. The new pay system enables a soldier to get due him. Generally speaking, the pay from paymaster when money is pay has been almost always correct. The pay department has been sending officers to find casualties at our hospitals and elsewhere with directions to pay men whose records are entirely lost."

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrates its semi-cennial this year.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5 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.

EXPLOSION KILLS ONE.

Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 1.—During explosions and fire which today wrecked the Nyack plant of the American Aniline Products Company of New York one man was killed and thirteen other employees were injured. Several persons have not been accounted for. The property loss is estimated at about one million dollars.

POLICE CHARGE STRIKERS.

Glasgow, Feb. 1.—Several persons were injured here when the police charged a crowd of strikers with their batons. The mounted police were called out and a number of arrests were made.

SAYS IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Are you looking for a safe, reliable remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough? A. H. McDaniel, Box 51, Lindside, W. Va., writes: "I am glad to tell you that Foley's Honey and Tar is the best medicine in this world. I had a severe cough. Some one recommended it and before I used half a bottle I was better." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

MISUSE OF MAILES IN SOLICITING SALE OF STOCK, IS CHARGED.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—More than \$5,000,000 is alleged to have been fraudulently obtained through the misuse of mails in an indictment returned here today against thirteen officers and promoters of the Pan-Motor Company, a Delaware corporation with a plant at St. Cloud, Minn. It is charged that 50,000 persons were victimized by buying stock in the concern.

Those indicted are Samuel C. Pandolfo, president of the company; John Barritt, Normal A. Street, an attorney; George Heidman, Charles B. Schwab, Charles F. Ladner, Fred Schilpin, Charles F. Bunnell, George E. Hanscom, Hugh Evans, H. C. Revin, jr., H. S. Wigle and Peer Phielman.

Of the defendants, Street and Heidman reside in Chicago, Wigle's home is in Spokane and the others all claim St. Cloud as residence.

There are eight counts in the indictment. They allege that the company has not been making automobiles, trucks and tractors, as represented by the promoters, but has assembled only a few machines; that stock of a par value of \$5 was sold at \$10 a share on the representation that half of this amount was to go as "working capital" for immediate needs of the concern and other half as capitalization proper, but that \$5 of each \$10 was retained by the men under indictment.

Odessa, Feb. 1.—It is reported that Leon Trotsky the Bolshevik leader, has arrived at Karkov and is exporting Bolshevik regiments further to invade Ukraine. Dispatches appealing for help against the Bolshevik addressed to the allies are reaching Odessa from Karkov. The Bolshevik are said to have occupied Tschervivov, and to be advancing southward toward Kiev, where there is a panic reported.

WANTS EARLY PEACE TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In an address yesterday Senator Hale of Maine urged a prompt conclusion of a peace treaty and a return of the American troops. He said he does not believe that the ideals for which President Wilson is contending are the ideals of the vast majority of the people of America.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE TO REPRESENT FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Rene Fonck, the leading French ace, has been granted permission by the French government to represent France at the annual banquet of the Aero Club of America on February 19 in response to a request by the foreign service committee of the club. Lieutenant Fonck is preparing to go to the United States at once.

Dreadful Cough Cured

A severe cold is often followed by a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, Marysville, Mo., writes: "About two years ago my little boy Jean caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines, but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it is just fine for children." Adv.



In 1848 Sir Arthur Garrod proved that in gout (also true in rheumatism) there is deficient elimination on the part of the kidneys and the poisons within are not thrown off.

Prof. H. Strauss attributes a gouty attack to the heaping up of poisons where there is an abundance of uric acid which is precipitated in the joints and sheaths, setting up inflammation. Before the attack of gout or rheumatism there is sometimes headache, or what is thought to be neuralgia, or rheumatic conditions, such as lumbago, pain in the back of the neck, or sciatica. As Prof. Strauss says, "The excretion of uric acid we are able to effect by exciting diuresis." Drink copiously of water, six or eight glasses per day, hot water before meals, and obtain Anuric tablets, double strength, for 60 cts., at the nearest drug store and take them three times a day. If you want a trial package send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Anuric" (anti-uric) is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce and much more potent than lithia, for it will dissolve uric acid as hot tea dissolves sugar.

DEMPESEY READY FOR WILLARD.
New York, Feb. 1.—Jack Dempsey stands ready to box Jess Willard upon any terms agreeable to Tex Rickard. This statement was made here yesterday by Dempsey's manager, who further announced that Dempsey would meet Georges Carpentier in an elimination bout before July 4, if a contest was considered desirable.

WAR EXPENSES ARE SAME.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Although three months have passed since the signing of the armistice the American government's war expenses show no signs of decreasing in the amount of loans to the allies.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Income tax reports have revealed the fact that chorus and cabaret girls in New York are earning from \$25 to \$75 a week.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

A man suffering from backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints or sore muscles may laugh and say these symptoms of kidney trouble "don't amount to anything." It is folly to ignore Nature's warnings. Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief in kidney bladder troubles and "it is better to be safe than sorry." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

COAL RESTRICTIONS OFF

Washington, Feb. 1.—An order removing all restrictions including price and zone regulations on anthracite coal has been prepared at the fuel administration and awaits Garfield's signature to make it effective.

BOOKS OF SEVERAL COMPANIES CALLED FOR BY CORPORATION COMMISSION

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 3.—First definite action in the investigation of the operations of oil companies in this state was taken Saturday when the Arizona state corporation commission issued orders for the officials of the Arizona Oil and Refining company and the E. A. Edwards Oil & Refining company to present their books, vouchers and papers showing all their transactions.

The orders were served by Shelly C. Talbert, secretary of the two companies. Some of the books and papers were turned over at once.

In addition to the two companies named the commission is planning to investigate the United Chino Oil & Refining company, now in the hands of a receiver.

London, Feb. 3.—The abolition of submarines as warships may be decided upon by the league of nations committee during the coming week, according to the Paris correspondent of the Mail. It is said this is on request of the allies, and will be proposed among the platform at the sessions this week, during which it is hoped the league's constitution may be definitely formed.

British and American delegates representing the biggest naval powers are said to have sounded all naval opinion on this point.

"After scrapping the submarine," the correspondent said, "it is understood that recommendations will be made that the economic weapon take the place of all other weapons in future wars. Respecting disarmament the league will endeavor to work out a scheme by which the armaments of all nations will be gradually curtailed to a point decided upon as being necessary for defense. The league will try to arrange this early enough to insure that the financial savings thus gained will pay the interest on the world's war debt."

DISTRESS IN FAMILY ALSO IS CAUSE TO RELIEVE SOLDIERS OF DUTY.

Washington, Feb. 3.—General Pershing has been authorized by the war department to send home for immediate discharge from the army any drafted or enlisted men who presents convincing evidence of sickness or other distress in his family.

The department announced that men may make their own requests for discharge or the request may be directly to General Pershing by letter or cable to a member of the soldier's family or other interested and responsible persons, accompanied by sufficient testimony that sickness or other distress exists.

General Pershing had authorized the discharge of men who waive any claim for sea travel to the United States.

These instructions apply to enlisted or drafted men who entered the service after April 1, 1917. Men who entered the service before that date may be furloughed to the United States when sickness or distress in the soldier's family is clearly indicated.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 3.—With three of the eight weeks of the session past and only two bills passed the New Mexico Legislature upon convening tomorrow is expected to speed up, as the ambitious program outlined by the governor has hardly been started. Comment by leaders today indicates there may be a fight over the primary

bill. The measure already introduced in the house with opposition. meeting with opposition.

According to the speaker it will not do away with the state convention nor party political system. Convention nominees will go on the primary ballot and the law it is said would practically give voters a referendum on convention choices while allowing the nomination of independent candidates. Another bill, however, is expected this week, by Isador of Dona Ana county on the primary bill.

DELEGATES CLAIM IT BUSINESS OF EUROPE TO LOOK AFTER ITS OWN PEOPLE.

Paris, Feb. 3.—No answer has been returned by the American peace delegates to what is said to be an almost unanimous desire of the other powers that the United States undertake to act as mandatory for Armenia and the other several provinces of Turkey. Some of the American delegates say they are disposed to resist this development of the plan for mandatories holding that is the business of Europe to look after the Europeans and the people of the Near East.

The argument used by the other powers is based upon the unlimited confidence of other governments and because of the United States has no territorial aspirations.

Furthermore it is argued that the confidence of the Armenians and the other peoples of the provinces affected, through the long exerted influence of Robert College at Constantinople, is a strong reason for the participation of America as the mandatory power.

Before the American attitude can be determined upon it is held to be necessary to wait the development of the project to its completion by the committee by the peace conference which meets today to merge the various plans for the creation of the society of nations.

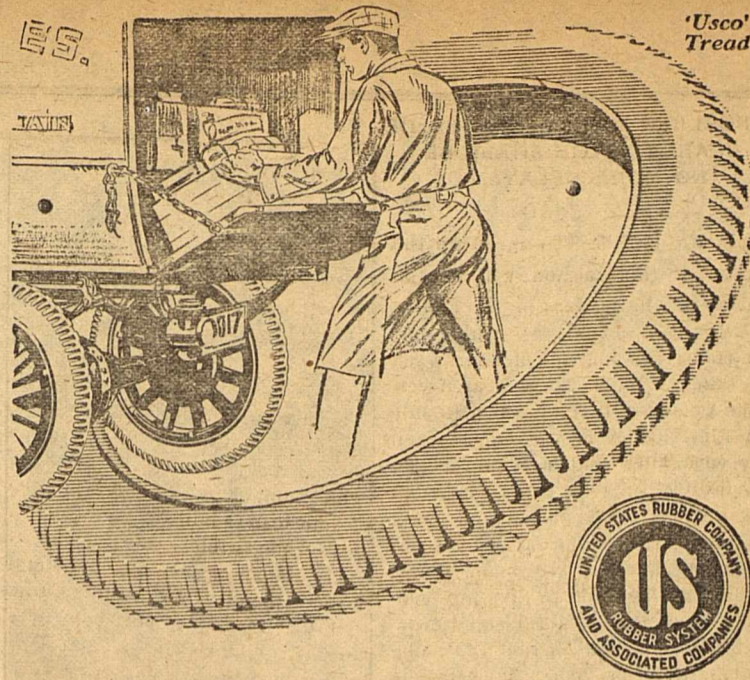
MEMORIAL FOR LAS VEGAS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The establishment of some kind of a memorial for New Mexico and Las Vegas' war martyrs is being taken up by different business men in this city. As the tale that is told by the casualty list draws to a close the minds of New Mexicans are turning to the establishment of memorials for their soldiers and sailors dead.

A pioneer in this movement is Mrs. Inez Robb, formerly of this city who is now making her home in Centerville, Iowa, who has promised to donate to the New Mexico Normal University a marble group by the Italian artist, Fritiza, in memory of her son, Raymond Robb, who attended school here and died in an army camp while awaiting orders to proceed to France.

It is reported from Albuquerque that the chamber of commerce and Albuquerque Rotary club have named committees to push forward the plans for a soldiers and sailors park. Though the project is still in its initial stage, the interest that is being shown indicates that the movement will be brought to a successful conclusion.

The establishment of community houses, victory halls, parks and other public works are being taken up all over the United States and Las Vegas will not be among those lacking in appreciation of the work and sacrifice of those who gave their lives to save their state and country here in the new year. It has been suggested the new year should be dedicated to the fallen heroes of the New Mexico soldiers and sailors.



Good Tires Speed Deliveries

No car is better than its tires. And time lost through tire troubles cannot be replaced. Good tires are the best practical guarantee of your car's continuous and economical service.

United States Tires are good tires—the best tires our 76 years of experience in the rubber business have taught us to make.

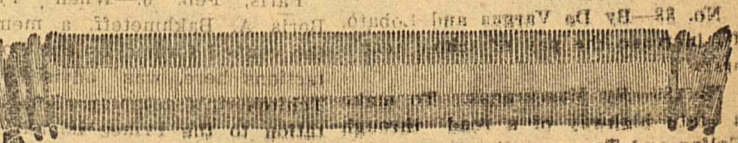
You have your choice of five different types for passenger car or light delivery use—'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', 'Plain', and the famous 'Royal Cord'.

There is also the 'Nobby Cord' for heavy-duty vehicles, as well as the Solid Truck Tire.

Among these good tires you will find exactly the treads best suited to your car and your driving conditions.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly point them out to you.

United States Tires are Good Tires



It is supposed that the Chamber of Commerce of this city will take up this matter at once. The situation in Portugal is conflicting according to reports. The loyalists and the monarchy were defeated in the battle of Beja. The loyalists were defeated in the battle of Beja. The loyalists were defeated in the battle of Beja.

REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER DECLARES THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DELAYS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—To speed up the business of this session will be the endeavor of the leaders of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature, which has commenced the fourth calendar week of its labors. This was indicated yesterday by Judge R. P. Barnes, Republican floor leader of the house when he served notice that he would ask to make House Bills 32 to 44 and such other bills as are reported and carry no appropriation a special order for 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. It has not yet been possible to give any consideration to the general appropriation bill for the reason that the budget committee has not finished its work.

Taking them from the calendar the house has passed House Bill No. 15, to increase the fee for admission to the bar of New Mexico; and House Bill No. 24 to increase the powers of justices of the peace. The emergency clause was stricken from the latter bill before it was passed. Senate Bills Nos. 6, 12 and 14 were received by the house and referred to committees.

An important bill introduced in the senate provides for an appropriation of \$2,500 a year for the salary of an assistant commissioner of public lands, and for \$27,500 a year for such other employes as may be needed in the same office. This bill was introduced by Baird of Otero, and is No. 33.

The new senate bills introduced are as follows:

No. 29—By Tully. Providing for co-operation by the state with the U. S. government in settling soldiers upon public lands.

No. 30—By Senobio Salazar. To amend sections 46 and 48 of the code of 1915.

No. 31—By Baird. To provide certain exemptions for residents who have been soldiers, sailors or marines.

No. 32—By Baird. Authorizing that preferences be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

No. 33—By Baird. Described above.

No. 34—By Smith. To amend chapters 2674, section 49 laws of 1915 relating to road tax.

New bills introduced in the house follow:

No. 84—By Armijo. To amend with respect to tax levy for rural schools.

No. 85—By Mehlhop and Linwood. Providing penalty for false certificates as to pure bred cattle.

No. 86—By Llewellyn. To amend act on delinquent tax list.

No. 87—By Sanchez. To create a state highway in the counties of Socorro and Valencia.

No. 88—By De Vargas and Lobato. To increase the pay of school teachers.

No. 89—By Mascarenas. To make a state highway of a road through Colfax and Taos counties to the Colorado state line.

No. 90—By Medina. Fixing monthly pay day limit for wage earners.

No. 91—By Medina. To establish a state industrial school at Wagon Mound.

No. 92—By Epstein. Amending special counsel act in collecting delinquent taxes.

No. 93—By Winston. Providing for a bath house at Hot Springs.

No. 94—By Clancy. Incorporating



Ben Wells, Dancer in "You're in Love" at the Duncan, Feb. 11.

the memorial hall association.

No. 95—By Sedillo (by request). Creating the board of dental examiners.

No. 96—By Barnes (by request). Providing for the filling of vacancies on boards of trustees of aldermen.

No. 97—By Sedillo, Hunter of San Juan, Trujillo and De Vargas. To create a state highway between the city of Albuquerque. It is proposed that funds for this project be raised by a special tax levy of one mill for a period of three years.

No. 98—By Romero and Griego. An act referring to the reduction of workin hours

London, Feb. 6.—M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister of Russia announces in a wireless dispatch picked up here that the soviet government is willing to participate in the Princes Islands conference. The message bears the date of Tuesday and was sent from Moscow.

The dispatch begins by referring to "complaints from the entente concerning international revolutionary propaganda," and declares that the soviet government is ready, "if there be occasion to enter into a general agreement with the entente powers on their undertaking not to interfere with Russian internal affairs."

It then announces that the government is disposed to confer on the basis indicated in the note from the peace conference at Princes Islands or elsewhere, "with all the entente powers or some of them separately, or even with some of the Russian groups at the request of the entente powers."

Paris, Feb. 6.—When Professor Boris A. Bakhmeteff, a member of the council formed by anti-Bolshevist factions here, was advised of M. Tchitcherin's acceptance of the invitation to the Prince Islands' conference, he declared he would be unable to say what the Russian committee in Paris would do. He indicated that a copy of the official message must be received and discussed before any announcement would be made.

"It is an ignoble comedy," said the Russian leaders here when they were shown dispatches stating that the Bolsheviks were ready to go to the Prince Island conference. They expressed the opinion that the Bolshevik leaders would report to their fol-

lowers that the Allies' invitation was recognition of them and would spread the report that the Allies fearin; them, had asked for peace, thus hoping to strengthen their position.

Members of the Russian committees maintain that the united governments of Russia, which they represent, will not grant a truce to the Bolsheviks but will continue to struggle until the whole of Russia is secured to democracy.

The wireless message of M. Tchitcherin, the foreign minister of the Russian soviet government, announcing that the soviet government was willing to take part in the Marmor conference, was received here in mutilated form. Its numerous gaps will make it necessary to compare the versions of the different wireless stations before the text can be made public.

The Russian soviet government in a wireless message announcing that it is willing to begin conversations with the entente allies with the object of bringing about a cessation of military activities, declares it is willing to acknowledge financial obligations regarding the creditors of Russia of entente nationality.

The supreme council on receiving the acceptance of the Russian Bolshevik government of the invitation to attend the conference on the Princes Islands at once made arrangements to send a joint committee of two representatives from each of the five great powers to meet the representatives of the soviet government.

The members of the committee will be announced soon. One of American delegates will be a personal friend of President Wilson, which has been a resident of Europe for years and the other a newspaper man well known in the west.

The original date for the meeting on the Princes Island, February 15, probably will be changed in order to give the committee time to reach the island.

No further response from the other Russian factions has been received and it is not known if the other factions will be represented. It is stated that in any event the conference with the representatives of the soviet government will proceed.

F. O. Kiehlberg is reported to be very ill at his home.

New Soldier.

Gen. Leonard Wood said at a dinner in Washington:

"A new soldier is apt to be nervous, apt to make mistakes, but this is no sign of cowardice. It soon wears off.

"A new soldier was having his first experience of night duty. The password was 'discount.'

"As the soldier paced back and forth in the darkness, a black figure suddenly bounced up before him.

"Halt! Who goes there? he challenged.

"A friend,' was the reply.

"Advance friend,' said the new soldier. Advance and give the discount."

FEEDING CLOVER TO CATTLE

Sweepings and Trash Accumulated in Barn Loft Should Be Saved for Poultry Flock.

If one feeds clover to cattle, the sweepings and trash that accumulate in the barn loft ought to be saved. These sweepings are composed mostly of shattered leaves and seeds, and are better for poultry than the whole plant. One should have a barrel handy and store these sweepings against future needs.

Food Producers.

The pig and not the ox, it appears, is the most efficient food producer, though all animals show a large loss in transforming vegetable products into meat. Gouin and Andouard stated to the French Academy of Agriculture that the pig turns as pork about 25 per cent of its food, while the ox eats at least eight pounds of vegetables to make one pound of meat, and with other domestic beasts the loss is about 85 per cent. The hen may yield 15 per cent of its corn as eggs, and the milch cow does a little better with a return of milk equal to 20 per cent of its food.—Newark News.

Curious.

You would perhaps not notice this cowl-like face and fur collar unless you should use a pocket lens, which every scout should have. Then you will find the Mohammus, or sawyer beetle, extremely interesting, says Edward F. Bigelow, scout naturalist, discussing this curious insect in Boys' Life. These beautiful brown and gray beetles are, including the antennae, about an inch and a quarter long. The antennae or feelers are as long as the body in the case of the female, and twice as long in the male.

Where shall you look for these curious beetles? Search among the needle-like leaves of the pine and fir. The larvae are found in the sound wood of these trees. Sometimes the mature beetles occur in such numbers as to do real injury to the trees, but ordinarily they are not very plentiful, and most scouts are not familiar with them, even where they are fairly abundant.

FOR CONTROL OF UGLINESS

Science Should Be Capable of Remedying or Preventing Defects, Either Physical or Mental.

Why is it that one member of a family is ugly or imperfectly developed, while all the others are practically perfect in form and features?

Nearly every family has its ugly member. If the defects happen to be physical the sufferer will be known as the runt of the family, or if the defects are of the morals, as the black sheep.

There are good and sufficient causes for all physical and moral ugliness and there is no reason why these causes may not be discovered and controlled.

Why should one member of a family be made sick by eating the same food the others eat and that he has often eaten before?

To say that it doesn't happen to agree with him may be satisfactory to some, but to the intelligent, inquiring physician it is not. There is something wrong with the human machine or it would produce proper results. To the mechanical engineer improper results are suggestive either of a lack or of a perversion of energy. The organ or portion of machinery that has failed to do its proper share of work has not been supplied with its proper share of nerve force.

May we not apply the same rules to the building up of the body and of the mind also?

Hurrying Time.

"Goodness!" gasped the sergeant of the guard, sticking his head out of the window. "What is the man playing at?"

Private Murphy, who was on sentry go, was running as hard as he could from end to end of his beat.

"Hi, Mike!" yelled the noncom., "what's the trouble?"

"Sure, an' there's no trouble at all at all!" replied Murphy, pausing a he paused in his scurry.

"Then what are you running for?"

"Well, ain't I on duty here for two hours? I'm only trying to get me two hours done quick!"

PEST SPREAD BY MOSQUITO

Scientists Have Traced Cause of Disease That Has Long Been Prevalent in the Tropics.

One of the most peculiar of all diseases is filariasis, common in the tropics. In the blood of persons suffering from it there are found innumerable little worms that can be seen only by the aid of a microscope. These are present only at night in the blood that is circulating. At about five o'clock in the afternoon they begin to appear in the blood, having been hidden away in the body until this time, and then they remain in the circulation until about midnight, when they begin to diminish. By eight or nine o'clock in the morning they have all disappeared, and a search of the blood under the microscope after this fails to reveal any. They are now collected in certain large blood vessels deep in the body, especially in the lungs, where they remain hidden until they go out on their next nocturnal excursion.

The parasite is conveyed to human beings by the bite of certain kinds of mosquitoes. The mosquito bites and takes from a man, or from some animal, as the case may be, blood which contains these small worms. In the stomach of the mosquito (the intermediate host) the parasite goes through certain definite changes or metamorphoses, which are just as necessary to its complete life as are the different phases in the lives of butterflies, moths and a great many insects. First it escapes from a skin or shell in which it has existed. Then it bores its way through the wall of the mosquito's stomach and travels forward through the body until it arrives at the base of the bill or proboscis.

TO HONOR GOLD DISCOVERER

Project for Establishment of a Museum at Placerville, Cal., in Memory of James Marshall.

Miss M. A. Kelley of Kelsey, instructor in El Dorado county schools, has undertaken the establishment of a Hangtown museum at Placerville, and a similar institution to be erected surrounding the blacksmith shop of the late James A. Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, as it now stands in Kelsey. The Hangtown museum as contemplated is to contain exhibits of the days of '49 and the various articles used in gold production during the early days of Hangtown.

A large assortment of these exhibits is available from old residents or descendants of the pioneer families in El Dorado county. Placerville will support the location and maintenance of the museum. At Kelsey, where the old blacksmith shop of Marshall now stands almost ready to fall to pieces, it is desired to build a stone wall and covering around the old shop to preserve the remembrance of Marshall.

Miss Kelley knew Marshall intimately. Many people have it that Marshall died a pauper. This, Miss Kelley says, is untrue, and that he not only possessed the hotel where he died, but had two gold mines known as the "Big Sandy" and "Gray Eagle," both of which are productive mines and now owned by the Breyman estate of Toledo, O.

"Corps" of Latin Derivation.

Corps is a French word, derived from the Latin corpus, a body, and means an organized body of men, either civil or military, as a police corps, marine corps, etc. It does not signify any particular number, but an organized body. In the United States army a corps consists of two or more divisions, each containing three brigades and each brigade three regiments. The term first came into use in this country during the Civil War period.

Each One's Success.

One's success or failure is determined largely by the manner in which the individual spends his or her leisure. It seems that many of us are prone "to ride our hobbies" to the ultimate. One plays cards every evening; another shoots balls on a green table; another is a movie devotee, and some one else a dance crank night after night. All these things are good or bad in proportion to the degree in which they rest us or improve us. We need a more harmonious development. It is obvious that the supreme purpose of life is to have a goal ahead and to use every effort to attain the great objective. He or she who has found his or her work in the scheme of things is quite happy. We should devote our leisure time to the acquiring of greater efficiency, with a certain amount of play and recreation to refresh us. The pursuit of pleasure merely "to kill time" is a mistake. Too much frivolity will make us satiated and base. In this busy world, let us "get in the game" and use more team play in the area of human activities. So, let us fit ourselves for greater efficiency and usefulness by a more discreet use of our leisure time.—Grit.

"Old King Cole."

The first reference to "Old King Cole," the "merry old soul" of the famous nursery rhyme, was made in a book written by Dr. William King, who was born in 1633. It is probable that the song was composed in the seventeenth century, although some investigators think it much older. Halliwell identifies the merry monarch with Cole or Coel, a semi-mythical king of Britain who is supposed to have reigned in the third century. The Scots also have an "Old King Coull," said to have lived in the fifth century. Freeman and other historians say a King Cole ruled Britain in the sixth century. There are many who assert that the reference to the pipe indicates that Old King Cole lived at a period after Raleigh had introduced tobacco into Europe, but this does not necessarily follow, as a pipe might mean a musical instrument.

INSOMNIA NOT HARD TO CURE

Easy to Tell the Cause of the Affliction and Remedy Is Matter of Common Sense.

"There are two kinds of insomnia, and each has its cure," a doctor said.

"In the first kind you go to bed apparently sleepy, and as soon as your head touches the pillow, you become wide awake, and the most vivid and feverish thoughts whirl through your mind for hours. At last, sick with exhaustion, you fall asleep, but it's too late then. Too much time has been lost. You rise in the morning unrefreshed."

"In the second kind of insomnia you go to sleep all right as soon as you go to bed, but in an hour or so you wake up. You lie tossing a long while. You rise unrefreshed here, too."

"The first kind of insomnia is due to rich, undigested food clogging the stomach. The remedy is simpler meals in the evening—no pork or game or cheese or pastry, but, instead, fish or chicken, whole-meal bread, custards or milk toast."

"The second kind is due to lack of exercise. A daily half-hour's gymnastics, followed by a cold bath and a rub-down, will drive it permanently away."

Embarrassing.

"What do you think of women in politics?"

"Embarrassing," answered Miss Cayenne. "You can't be sure whether a bashful man is going to propose to you or merely ask you for your vote."

Evil in Small Talk.

There's enough small talk with its vicious insinuations in every idle group to make candidates for the madhouse.

What men say causes other men to think. What men think determines their conduct. Given the suggestion that you are crazy the chances are that you will either resent it strenuously or begin to act a little queer. And then one of your professed friends will come along and confide to you that you are acting a little queer. It's no wonder some folks go daffy. Little yarns without foundation keep stirring up things that even the angels could not keep straight. So the only remedy is to apply the censor. Let folks talk. Take out the good and let the rest go where it belongs.

The Irregular Males.

Oliver Iselin, on leave in Tuxedo, was praising the American girls engaged in war work overseas.

"And they're good girls," he said, "better girls, I believe, than our country ever turned out before."

"They're certainly better than the old ladies, male and female, who spy on them on the pretense of looking after their morals."

"One of these old ladies, an elderly New York broker, was talking to a canteen girl in Paris."

"Yes," the girl said, "I adore my work. The only thing I complain of is the irregularity of the mails."

"The old broker heaved a sigh and tried to take the girl's hand, but she drew it away."

"Ah, yes," he said, "The males were irregular, too, in my young days. As we used to put it—Never trust a female too far nor a male too near."

Found a Way Out.

Several times had the priest re-monstrated with Pat against his wasteful habit of treating when attending market and made him promise to keep his change in his pocket until he reached home and then hand it over to his wife. A short time afterward the priest, passing through the market place, noticed Pat and some companions leaving a public house. "Now, Pat," he said, "what did you promise me?" "Och, sure Oi cudn't help it yer rivrin'ce," answered Pat. "Sure Oi jist found a hole in me trousers pocket, an' wuz afeerd Oi'd lose the change afore Oi'd got home!"—London Talker.

NO REASON FOR MONOPOLY

If Whales Are to Be Used for Dairy Purposes, Let Whole Country In on It.

An official of the state agricultural department of Oregon recommends the cultivation of the whale for milking purposes, says an article in Thrift Magazine. Enough whales could be raised right in Puget sound, he says, to supply the United States with all the milk she needs. The female whale is a generous creature and gives a barrel of the lacteal fluid at one milking.

This is a timely suggestion, but why keep all the whales in Puget sound? Would not such a plan be selfish, selfish and monopolistic? If we are going to be truly democratic in this country, let's be so in the matter of whales. Let every farmer keep his own whale. What would be more inspiring than to see the happy husbandman arise while the King of Day was still lurking bashfully behind the eastern horizon, grab the family milch barrel and hurry out behind the barn to give old Flossie, the family whale, her morning milkin'? In the spring when the little whalelets begin to show up, think of the gross annual output of poetry that would be inspired in the breasts of our literati. It would be a rank and infamous injustice to let Puget sound have a monopoly of the national supply of dairy whales.

UNWELCOME LOT OF VISITORS

Irruption From the Sea That Struck Terror Into the Heart of Youthful Castaway.

J. Allan Dunn's "Jim and the Admiral," in Boys' Life, contains this passage: Jim is alone on an atoll of the South Sea islands when a band of blacks invade his solitude.

"Something appeared on a seething crest, a slender length of black like a mammoth water beetle, striking out with desperate legs. The next instant it slid sideways down the watery hill and smashed upon the reef. A dozen figures fell from it and then a dozen bobbing heads appeared in the lagoon. It was a canoe, the bobbing heads were those of natives.

"While he stared, first one, then another, dragged a weary body up on the beach and rested on hands and knees with heads hanging down as if exhausted. Slowly they got to their feet and staggered up the beach.

"They were like no natives Jim had yet seen. These men were black rather than brown. Their hair stood up in fanlike frizzes, dyed yellow and red by lime. Their foreheads were low, eyes deep sunken, chins retreating. The lobes of their ears hung in ragged strips almost to their shoulders and, stuck in the leathery fringes, were ornaments of brass and shell. Save for a wisp of fiber they were stark naked. And they were almost skeletons. Hips and ribs showed through skin tight as the parchment on a drum, elbows and knees were great knots and the legs and arms mere bone and corded sinews. Their lips were hideously swollen and cracked, they leaned on long spears. One, who seemed the leader, with a flat shell thrust through the cartilage of his nose, carried a club inset with gleaming bits of shell and studded with sharks' teeth. In the lagoon, its outrigger smashed, drifted their canoe, a high-prowed, elaborately carved model."

Our War With Mexico.

The Mexican war of 1846 lasted nearly two years. The first actual collision and bloodshed was on April 25, 1846, between a band of Mexican troops that had crossed the Rio Grande and a company of American soldiers. On May 17, 1846, President Polk sent a special message to congress reciting the facts and grievances, and said: "As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country." During 1846 the battle of Palo Alto was fought, May 8; battle of Monterey, September 21. In 1847 the battle of Buena Vista, February 22; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17; City of Mexico captured September 14. Our forces occupied Mexico City September 12, 1847; the Stars and Stripes were placed on the national capital and a treaty of peace was signed February 2, 1848.

Goat Got Even.

One really unusual incident occurred during a recent military ceremony in France, and that revolved about the goat mascot of one of the divisions in the parade. The goat had followed in with his men as befitted a proper mascot, but once in the square he was rudely relegated to the rear ranks. It chanced that a number of red-hatted staff officers took up their position in front of the goat and stood during the inspection at attention with huge bouquets out back from under their arms. When the inspection was over the officers stood at ease again and looked to their bouquets. They were holding only stems. The mascot had taken a sweet revenge and a square meal for the insult to his dignity.

THEIR RIGHT TO ANNEX TERRITORY FROM HUNS SHOULD NOT BE QUESTIONED.

London, Friday, Jan. 31.—The comment of the London morning newspapers regarding plans for the disposition of the German colonies displays a continuous dissatisfaction in many quarters. The Post accuses the British delegates in Paris of weakly acquiescing in the abrogation of British sovereignty.

"The idea of making the British government or a dominion government the servant of an international superior is an idea that the British people will not endure," the newspaper says.

The Post also thinks it necessary to correct "the tendency in some quarters—not American—to regard President Wilson as the source of authority and the law giver."

It reminds its readers that the President is merely a delegate to the peace conference on equal terms with the others.

The Graphic, contending that Great Britain is intently decided to recover from the aggressor, says:

"When the United States defeated Spain she annexed Spanish possessions without making any noise about the matter."

The Chronicle says:

"It is the counsel of perfection rather than necessity, and if some governments remain blind to its merits, it is not a case where they can be cudgelled into seeing them."

The Mail, noting that the arrangements are officially described as provisional, assumes they may be modified in the future.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Preliminary peace teams probably will be presented to Germany along with conditions for a further renewal of the armistice this month, if present plans are not deranged. Recognizing the need for a return of the world to a normal peace time basis, the nations associated against Germany are considering making a start toward the actual peace treaty by inserting some of the elementary terms into the conditions which will be submitted to the German armistice commission on February 17.

This decision is reflected also in the examination now under way to determine what American troops it will be necessary to leave in occupied territory. The plan is to get them all out as soon as it seems advisable and it has been thought that a start might well be made in laying down the terms of peace. Some officials who have been closely studying the situation believe that the armistice itself might well be developed into a peace treaty just as they think a society of nations might be developed out of the deliberations of the peace conference. President Wilson is known to have examined this view and contemplated its possibilities.

Paris, Feb. 1.—No official statement of the details of the compromise plan for the government of the former German colonies by Mandatories has been made, but it is understood that the use of the word "colonies" in official statements does not limit the scope of the plan to former German territory. It may also apply to such territories as Armenia and Palestine.

Chinese and Japanese claims to Tsing Tao, it is understood will be for adjustment to the league of nations and it is also believed that the same

order will prevail as to Dalmatia and Albania, over which Italy and Jugoslavia are at odds.

The present program contemplates the hastening of the league of nations plan by the committee having it in charge so that a report may be made before President Wilson's departure. The secretariat has changed the name of this body to "The Commission on the society of nations," in deference to the wishes of a number of delegates who regarded the use of the word "league" as indicating an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Charles J. Doherty, Canadian minister of justice, who has proposed to the peace conference that an international peoples house of representatives be established, said today, in discussing the subject:

"The weak point in all plans so far discussed is that the action of the states is to be controlled, restrained or influenced in conference of those states themselves, to the exclusion of other peoples who are to be affected by the decisions reached. It must be remembered that it is not merely the peoples of states immediately concerned who are affected by war, but all mankind.

"The experience of the present war has brought all thinking people to see that intricate development and commercial and financial reaction have given to peoples of all nations common life." A war between any two great powers necessarily dislocates that commercial life, with results disastrous to all. It is therefore a practice in how the league may be constituted in which the voice of that great body of peoples may be effectively heard and its influence exercised.

"Inclusion in the league of a body in which the world's people would act through their representative elected for that purpose by popular vote would not prejudicially affect the powers to be exercised by the states under any other plans proposed. Moreover, within the body itself each state would find legitimate protection in adequate representation therein in its own power.

It would perform that work of investigation, deliberation and legislation, which would take the form of the adoption of recommendations addressed to the individual states.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 2.—Proposals for the establishment of a single financial front for the allies have been submitted to the Entente ministers here by Signor Crespi, member of the Italian delegation. After saying that the Central Powers must compensate the Allies for the damage suffered during the war, Signor Crespi said:

"On the other hand, all the Allies have suffered immense losses and they must all benefit from the indemnities which the enemy has to pay. Each one should receive in proportion to the effort it has made. Thus smaller states that have spent more than large ones in comparison to their wealth ought to receive larger indemnities in proportion.

"The simplest way to carry out the distribution would be to put the entire fund into a common pool, which could be periodically apportioned among the different nations. The fund should be augmented by taxes of a universal character levied on all states, enemy, allied or neutral, the last named having benefitted from the sacrifices made by the Allies.

"The enemy should be forced to pay off as soon as possible the Allies' debts. The international tax would furnish interest on the rest and a sinking fund for paying it off eventually. In my opinion, the enemy ought to be allowed to pay, not only in gold, but in raw materials and finished products. Part of their debt might be covered by bonds which they would take up gradually in exchange for goods.

"The supply of raw materials is another important question to be considered. If they are furnished to enemy countries at the same time and at the same prices as to the Allies, the Austrians and Germans, whose industrial plants have not been destroyed and who are ready to return to a peace basis in their production more rapidly than the Allies, would reach foreign markets quicker and under better conditions than would be possible for the Allies. This we must avoid at all costs.

"Another important question involved is that of the length of the working day. A day's labor in Germany before the war was very long. If it continues so now, they will be able to produce more cheaply than we can. Therefore, international laws on this question have to be enacted.

"Another thing is that of exchange between different nations. To consider the state control of import and export trade must continue for some time."

Paris, Feb. 3.—Robert Lansing, the American secretary of state, was unanimously elected president of the committee on responsibility for the war which held its first meeting today at the foreign office.

In proposing Secretary Lansing's name Captain Andre Tardieu, the said that before regulating a peace of justice it was necessary to impose penalties upon the authors of the aggressions which had brought about the deaths of millions.

The work of the committee, he explained, would be first to study the facts which would establish the guilt of those responsible for premeditated violation of treaties and international law, and second to fix the penalties which would be defined and applied. He closed by proposing Secretary Lansing for president, which was approved by the committee.

Paris, Feb. 4.—President Wilson has several appointments for today including a call from representatives of the Bible Society and visits from some republican congressmen who have arrived in Paris.

He is determined however that nothing shall be permitted to obstruct the progress of the commission of which he is chairman and which now is engaged in perfecting the scheme for the creation of a society of nations.

He is therefore concentrating his action upon that work. While less than two weeks remain before the date set for his return to Washington it is still regarded as within the range of possibility for the great project not only to be reported from the commission but also for the peace conference in plenary session to ratify the plan and thus put it fairly in the way to be registered in treaty form within the time limit.

There is a growing here that the treaty of peace should be speedily perfected, now that the principle of the society of nations and many of the details of its construction have

been agreed upon. Arthur J. Balfour the British foreign secretary is engaged upon a proposition to fix the territories boundaries of the defeated nations at once and promptly conclude peace with the enemy as constituted. The program would be to go on with the settlement of other questions remained to be solved under the rules of the nations.

Even if the effort to secure final action on the society of nations by the peace conference before President Wilson's departure should fail it is considered by active sponsors of the plan that the success of the undertaking has in reality already been assured through the adoption by the full conference at its second session of the declaration that binds the nations to the creation of the organization with the primary object of averting further warfare.

The main effort of the promoters now is to keep out all matter from the plan which is now absolutely vital. Thus it may prove that one result will be that little more than the skeleton of the project will be disclosed. It is expected however that upon this can be hung almost everything essential to the development of the plan whereby it is hoped to assure the peace of the world for generations to come.

With such an agreement on general principles as has been reached it is held in some quarters that there may be no need to treat specifically such subjects as the freedom of the seas, the use of submarines in warfare the creation of buffer states, or even the elimination of national boundaries with reference to their defensive possibilities. The idea is that there would be no necessity to consider the question of defense against a neighbor whose good behavior was assured.

Some questions however do require immediate consideration it seems generally agreed. These are subjects such as the assessment of the damages caused by the war; the regulation of the use of international waterways; the difficulties presented by the present state of unrest in the war stricken nations.

Some of these problems will require time and thought.

One way of solving these problems which may be adopted would be through the creation of various commissions to work after the final adjustment of the peace conference with full powers to enforce the execution of their decrees.

Paris Feb 4—The former Grand Duke Alexander Mienastovitch brother in law of the former Russian emperor who has arrived in Paris as he declares not for political purposes but to make known the truth about Russia says in interview in the Matin that the allies must beware of Germany in Russia.

France has every reason to save Russia he declared. If you do not intervene now be sure that Germany will intervene in her own time. Beware of Germany. That people which now is at your mercy hides within itself a hate which will its first revenge in Russia.

NO FLU IN ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, Feb. 4.—For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish influenza epidemic here, almost four months ago, there were reported no new cases for the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. Sunday night.

Senator Gallegos Will Clean Villages

Santa Fe, Feb. 1.—Senator Roman Gallegos of San Miguel, is the author of one of the first bills to be passed by the senate of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature, after having received careful consideration by the committee on private, county and municipal corporations. It was sent Friday to the house for concurrence, and by that body referred to committee. The measure provides for the cleanliness of towns and villages that are not incorporated. The text is as follows:

"Section 1. That it shall be illegal for any town or village not incorporated, within the State of New Mexico, which shall have over three hundred inhabitants, within a circumference of two miles, to empty any garbage, or filth or dead animals within the limits of the said town or village, not incorporated, on its streets, alleys or public roads, within said towns or villages. Any person found breaking the provisions of this act shall be fined by a justice of the peace in the sum of \$5.00 and five days in the county jail, subject to hard work, for each and every time the offense is committed, and he shall also be subject to remove the garbage, filth, or dead animals within the term of six hours, from the date of notice, to remove the same.

"Section 2. That on a petition of at least 50 per cent of the legal voters, within the said towns or villages, not incorporated within the State of New Mexico, the justice of the peace shall have the power to name a day in which every male, able bodied, over the age of 18 years, shall work one day to clean and fix the streets, alleys and public roads within the limits of said town or village not incorporated within the State of New Mexico.

"Section 3. That every able bodied male over the age of 18 years shall be subject to give one day's work, or one dollar in cash, to keep the cleanliness of said towns or villages, not incorporated, within the State of New Mexico, having over three hundred inhabitants, in conformity with section 2 of this act.

"Section 4. That the justice of the peace at said town or village, shall be allowed the sum of five dollars to notify and attend and direct the day assigned for such work, which shall be only one day each year, which said sum shall come out of the fines and moneys collected by him, and the balance shall go to the credit of the school district where such offenses have been committed.

"Section 5. If any justice of the peace, to whom shall be presented a petition signed by not less than 25 per cent of the legal voters within the limits of such town or village, petitioning him that the same be cleaned, should refuse to pay attention to such petition, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, he shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or twenty days in the county jail, subject to hard work."

Paris Feb 4—The peace conference has warned the Polish and Czech nations which were disputing control of the Teschen mining district in Austri-

ian Silesia that they must refrain from occupying the territories to which they lay claim according to an official bulletin issued tonight

The document read as follows:

The representatives of the great powers having been informed of the conflict which has arisen between the Czechs and the Poles in the principal-ity of Teschen have declared as follows:

"In the first instance they think it necessary to remind the nationalities who have engaged to submit the territorial questions which concern them to the peace conference for its decision (that they have promised); to refrain from taking as a pawn or from occupying the territories to which they laid claim

"The representatives take note of the engagement by which the Czech delegates have declared that they were definitely stopping their troops on the line of the railway which runs from Oderberg to Teschen and Ablunkau

"Pending the decision of the peace congress as to definite assignment of territories that part of the railway line to the north of Teschen and the mining regions will remain in the occupation of Czech troops while the southern section of the line starting from and including the town of Teschen down to Abungkau will be entrusted to the military supervision of the Poles

"The undersigned consider it indispensable that a commission of control should be immediately sent to the spot to avoid any conflict between the Czechs and the Poles in the region of Teschen. This commission apart from the measures that it will have to prescribe will proceed to an inquiry on the basis of which the peace conference may form its decision in fixing definitely the respective frontiers of the Czechs and the Poles in the contested zone

"In order to seal the frontier between the two friendly nations which should follow a policy in full accord with that of the allied and associated powers the representatives of the great powers register the promise of the Czechs that their country will put all its reserves in war material and will grant to them every facility for the transit of arms and ammunition

"The exploitation of the mines of the Karvin-Ostrava district will be carried out in such a way as to avoid all infractions of private property while serving any police measures which the situation may require

"The commission of control will be authorized to supervise this and if necessary to secure the Poles that part of the output which may be equitably claimed by them to meet their wants

"It is understood that the local administration will continue to function in accordance with the conditions with the pact of November 1918 and the rights of minorities will be strictly respected

Pending the decision of the peace congress political elections and mili-

tary conscriptions which will not be molested

No measure implying annexation of all or part of the said principality either to the territory of Poland or of Czecho-Slovakia taken by interested parties shall have binding force

(Signed):

Woodrow Wilson
David Lloyd George
Vittorio Orlando
Georges Clemenceau
Roman Dmowski

M Dmoski is the representative of Poland to the allied government

The funeral of Florence Oella Mair was held at the Normal University Chapel this afternoon. The following program was rendered:

Hymn—"Rock of Ages"—Normal University Choir.

Prayer—The Reverend Norman Skinner

Lesson—Psalm 39.

Hymn—Abide with Me—Normal University Choir

Sermon—The Absent Teacher—President Frank H H Roberts

Hymn—Lead Kindly Light—Normal University Choir.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Long existing controversies in congress over a policy looking to the opening and development of oil, gas and coal lands in western states and Alaska were adjusted today with the reaching of a final agreement by house and senate conferees upon the oil leasing bill.

Under its provisions more than 50 million acres of oil, gas, coal and sodum lands may be opened for prospect or leasing, which, according to Senator Pittman, chairman of the senate managers, also will bring about settlement of the dispute over the development of the California and Wyoming naval oil reserves.

The principles involved in the bill have been under discussion in congress for four years and have been the subject of constant disagreement between the house and senate and representatives of the various executive departments who would be called upon to administer the act.

Under the agreement the secretary of the interior would have authority to grant a protecting permit for lands outside of the naval reserves to an applicant for private acres located within ten miles of any producing oil or gas field, or 2,560 acres beyond that distance. Upon discovery of oil the prospector would be permitted to obtain a lease upon one-fourth of this land, with a preferential right to lease the remaining unpatented lands embraced within the limits of his permit. In each case he would pay the government a royalty of not less than one-eighth of the gross value the oil or gas produced. Prior to obtaining a lease he would be required to pay a royalty of 20 per cent. The lease would be for twenty years at a rental of \$1 per acre.

The house provision affecting naval oil reserves was adopted by the conferees. Under its provisions, upon the surrender of claim of title to land within these areas the claimant would be given a lease. This provision has been one of the bones of contention in the bill, navy department officers opposing legislation that would permit the opening of the naval oil reserves.

Zurich, Feb. 3.—Frederick William Hohenzollern eldest son of the former German emperor, according to a

Berlin dispatch to the Munich Zeitung, has instituted proceedings for a divorce.

Frederick William is now an exile from Germany on the Dutch island of Weiringen. The family of the former crown prince, according to reports, has remained at Potsdam.

Frederick William was married in June 1905, to the Grand Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg, a sister of the Queen of Denmark. They have four children, the youngest being Princess Alexandra, having been born in 1915.

A Zurich dispatch Sunday quoted the Tageblatt of Prague as authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intended to apply for a divorce from his wife.

BRITISH AIR CASUALTIES

London, Feb. 3.—The total British casualties in the air service for the entire period of the war was 16,623. Of this number 6,166 were killed and 7,345 were wounded. The remainder are missing or known to have been taken prisoners.

WILL CONSIDER STRIKE.

London, Feb. 3.—A general meeting of the miners in the anthracite region is to be held on Thursday to consider the calling of a general strike.

BRAKEMAN KILLS SELF

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 4.—F. J. Mesner, a brakeman on the Lordsburg-Tucson run, killed himself by shooting Saturday night or Sunday morning. The body was found Sunday in his room. The motive is unknown.

Both houses of the the legislature resumed work this afternoon after having been in recess since Friday morning on account of the death of the young son of Governor and Mrs Larrazolo. The senate introduced five bills and adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Of the bills introduced in the house the most important one was one to authorize the building of a state highway from San Juan County to the city of Albuquerque. The fund is to be raised by a special tax levy of one mill for a period of three years

F L Myers superintendent of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railway has informed the corporation commission that the request of Las Vegas citizens that train No 2 be stopped at Watrous Wagon Mound and Springer to discharge passengers from Las Vegas cannot be granted. Mr Myers says No 2 is scheduled as a fast train and the passengers will object to frequent stops which will interfere with the rapid schedule. It is likely however that some relief may be given Las Vegas by train No 8 being set at an earlier hour through the reinstatement of the transcontinental trains 221 and 22 on the Belen cutoff

El Paso, Feb. 3.—Eight women and five men were arranged in United States commissioner's court here following a raid Sunday morning on the Stockmen's hotel by department of justice officers who arrested J. A. Chipps and Wm. C. Campbell, the proprietors and eleven guests.

The charge against the proprietors was "operating a "disorderly house within ten miles of an army post."

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining
ESTABLISHED 1832

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

Washington, Feb. 5.—The total strength of the United States army on November 1, when the armistice was signed and when the American war effort was at its peak, was 3,703,273 officers and men, including the marine corps on duty with the army in Europe. A statistical table made public today by the war department gives this figure.

Included in the table is a comparative statement of the strength of allied and German forces on the western front by months, beginning April 1, 1918, showing that on July 1, for the first time the allied "rifle strength" exceeded that of the Germans.

In rifle strength, which means men "standing in the trenches ready to go over the top with the bayonet," the allied total on July 1 was 1,556,000 compared with 1,412,000 for the Germans. On November 1 when the enemy's reserves had been exhausted and his front line strength reduced by about half the allies had rifle strength of 1,485,000, representing odds of 2 to 1.

From July 1 as the Americans continued to arrive, the allied superiority showed continued growth over the Germans, who had dropped on November 1 to a strength of 866,000.

When the great German drive was launched in the spring of 1918 the enemy had a definite superiority of approximately twenty per cent, the figures for April 1 showing an allied rifle strength of 1,245,000 and a German total of 1,569,000. The Germans reached their maximum June 1, with 1,639,000, while the allies reached their maximum on September 1, with 1,628,000.

The meaning of the rifle strength upon which the table is based is made clear by the fact that an American division with a total strength of approximately 27,000 fighting men is rated as 12,250 rifles.

The department's table shows that the rush of American troops to Europe when the German great drive was launched not only succeeded in making good all allied losses from month to month at the front, but steadily increased the strength of the allied armies actually engaged. Figures on the hundreds of thousands of Americans who were in training behind the lines are not given.

The table prepared by General Pershing's staff showing the comparative strength of the allies, for the eight months covered as follows:

	Allies.	Germans.
April 1	1,245,000	1,569,000
May 1	1,343,000	1,600,000
June 1	1,496,000	1,639,000
July 1	1,556,000	1,412,000
August 1	1,672,000	1,395,000

September 1 1,682,000 1,339,000
October 1 1,594,000 1,223,000
November 1 1,485,000 866,000
On November 11 the American army in Europe was composed of 80,884 officers and 1,868,474 men, while 1,162 officers and 21,072 men were at sea en route to Europe. The marine contingent in the expeditionary forces on that date was 1,002 officers and 31,383 men, making the total European army strength either in France or en route there 2,004,935 officers and men.

In the United States on that date were 1,634,499 army personnel and in the insular possessions, the canal zone, Alaska, etc., 55,735.

The total strength of the Siberian expedition on that date was 298 officers and 8,806 men.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The society of nations commission of the peace conference has virtually covered one-third of its task, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Agreement, the statement adds, has been reached on the principles underlying the whole draft for a society of nations.

At its session the commission discussed articles dealing with the motives behind the formation of a society the objects which will safeguard the constitution of its chief or organization and qualifications for membership.

The announcement from the commission on the society of nations that the preamble and two articles for the constitution of the body had been provisionally agreed upon was not supplemented by any official outgiving as to the nature of the paragraphs it being pointed out that they were subject to amendment. It is believed, however, that the preamble expounds the declaration of the full peace conference at its second session. This, in brief, was that it was essential to a world settlement that a society of nations should be created to promote international co-operation to insure the fulfillment of international obligations and to provide safeguards against war.

The two articles mentioned relate to the proposed society, stating the qualifications for membership in it the place of meeting of the periodic sessions which must be held, and the method or organization of the executives.

This much of the commission's work has not been accomplished without much discussion of the plan. But with every disposition to concede to the objectors a hint of how this will have to be accomplished is seen in the official statement that additional members will have to be taken in.

The fact that there has been much discussion at the session of the commission has led to the belief in some quarters that the success of the plan was endangered. It may be stated, however, that in the opinion of men behind this project such is not the case. Published reports that certain fundamental principles dear to the American delegation have been sacrificed are declared to be untrue it being expected that some of the features described as discarded never were included in the original American or British plans.

Delegates Go Over Plan.

Lord Roberts Cecil and General Smuts, representing England, met in the rooms of Col. E. M. House with Premier Orlando of Italy and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate, today. The group went over the whole field and devised plans for meeting any attempts that might be made to impair, in their opinion, the value of the original project of a society of nations.

The fact that Premier Lloyd George expects to be absent from Paris for about a fortnight is construed as an indication that he does not expect the scheme for a society of nations to be advanced to the point where it would be ready for adoption by the peace conference itself before the departure of President Wilson for the United States. If this impression is correct, it is said, that President Wilson may content himself with taking back to America the plan as it is expected to be agreed upon by the special committee.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The American delegation to the peace conference has received numerous petitions from committees, municipalities and representatives of territories under Ottoman rule, asking to be put under the protection of the United States or at least that America shall be the mandatory country entrusted with their government.

More significant still is the pressure brought to bear to bring about a decision by which America should be trusted with the duty of looking after the Dardanelles, which it is believed will be internationalized by the peace conference. Even the great European powers are urging America to accept that responsibility, as she is the only country which having no direct interest in the near east can not arouse any jealousy among the peoples of these countries.

"Referring to objections that American public opinion was opposed to any interference in the government of other countries, especially outside the American continent Salvatore Bazili, a former member of the Italian cabinet and a member of the Italian delegation to the peace conference, said:

"By participating in the war and taking a leading part in the peace conference the United States has undertaken such moral obligations as almost constitute international duties, the fulfillment of which becomes a point of any member of the society of nations."

Paris, Feb. 6.—Alliances between the various nations will not be affected by the existence of the society of nations now in process of formation, it was declared by Arthur J. Balfour to newspaper interviewers here last night. The foreign secretary was asked the direct question as to whether the formation of the world society

would involve the abrogation of alliances.

"The constitution of the league of nations now in process of formation if it will involve no modification of the treaties of alliance previously concluded. As to the question whether special coalitions of two or several peoples could be formed aside from the league."

TRANSPORTS SAIL.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Departure from France of five transports carrying 1,200 officers and approximately 12,500 men, was announced today by the war department. The largest units on the ships are 378th infantry, complete, and two battalions of the 369th infantry, both of the 93d division, colored.

Charles Aragon, employed as a bell boy at one of the local hotels, was fined \$5 and costs by Justice of the Peace C. H. Stewart this morning. He was arrested on a complaint made by Mrs. M. M. Irvin, charging him with assault. He was given the choice of a \$5 fine or ten days in jail. He paid the fine.

A movement to raise funds to build a memorial for Las Vegas soldiers and sailors dead is being instituted by several of the leading business men of this city. Every city in the country is building some kind of a memorial to her soldiers. Las Vegas will not be among those lacking in showing their appreciation of the sacrifices made by her young men.

Halls, parks, fountains, buildings, schools and many other kinds of memorials are being established. There is no limit as to the things that may be dedicated to those brave boys. It is a question of what can be given. Las Vegas has never been lacking in this matter. Money has always been found when needed and the committee feel that they will not encounter any trouble in raising enough money so that the friends and families of those departed will feel proud to point it out and say our boy or our friend is memorialized there.

A report has been received here that John Barr was killed in action in France during the battle of Veigy near Soissons. Barr spent some time in Las Vegas and was employed at the Agua Pura company. He was shot down while carrying a dispatch from his captain to the major commanding the brigade.

Barr enlisted in the U. S. Marines at Memphis, Tenn., his former home. He received his first training at Paris Island and later at Quantico, Va. He arrived in France the latter part of May, 1918, and was sent to the front early in June with the 78th company of the sixth regiment of marines and was in the battle of Chateau Thierry and other engagements prior to the time of his death.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Western fruit jobbers association whose members are to ship a half million cars of fruit annually adopted resolutions today protesting against government control of the telephone and telegraph and asking that the railroads be restored to private ownership under proper legislation. The jobbers resolved that this legislation should permit central control of operation, much as is done now and the pooling of facilities.

GOVERNOR LARRAZOLO PRO. AULITORIUM FOR STATE'S FALL-
CLAIMS FEBRUARY 9 AS EN HEROES IS INTRODUCED
MEMORIAL DAY IN BILL.

Governor Larrazolo has issued the following proclamation setting apart next Sunday as Roosevelt Memorial day.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the people of New Mexico:

It is a beautiful trait of human character that we love to keep in grateful remembrance the names of those who have rendered signal and distinguished service to their country, so that they live with us long after they have left the scenes of worldly activity.

Theodore Roosevelt will ever live in the history of our country as one of its greatest and most conspicuous characters, for he was great not only as President of a republic, but he was equally great as a private citizen, and the work that he did for his country as well by advice as by unselfish and patriotic action and devotion, demand that we think of him often; that we keep in mind the counsel that he gave to his countrymen, and that by following that counsel and advice we may become better and more useful citizens.

With this object in view and to the end that we may properly do honor to the memory of that distinguished citizen, I, O. A. Larrazolo, governor of the state of New Mexico, do hereby set apart Sunday, February 9, A. D., 1919, as a Roosevelt Memorial day, and earnestly invite and request the patriotic people of our state to dedicate that day to commemorating the great accomplishments of that great American and that such exercises be held in every community of this state on that day, whether religious or civil, so we may thereby prove our admiration and respect for him who devoted the better portion of his life to the service of his country and mankind.

Done at the executive office this, the 1st day of February, A. D., 1919.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of New Mexico.

(Signed) O. A. LARRAZOLO,

Attested: Manuel Martinez,

Secretary of State.

JANUARY WEATHER

AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—January, like December and November preceding, was one of the coldest months in the climatological history of the state. The report of the weather bureau today shows that the temperature for the month of January at Santa Fe averaged only 26 degrees or 2.5 degrees below normal, that there were three days in the month when the minimum was below zero and at no time was above 24, while seven days the maximum did not reach freezing point. The highest temperature recorded was 46 degrees, the lowest 10 degrees below zero, while the greatest daily range was 26 degrees and the least 12 degrees.

LIEUT BATES DEAD.

San Diego, Feb. 5.—Lieut. Gen. Carlton Bates, U. S. A. retired, died here early today. His nearest relative, Mrs. F. B. Enos, a sister, resides here. He was 79 years of age.

Basle, Feb. 5.—Former Queen Marie Theresa of Bavaria died last night at the palace of Wildenhard, according to a dispatch from Munich today.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 5.—Incorporation of a memorial hall association with powers to acquire real estate and construct a memorial hall where the services of dead soldiers, sailors and marines may be commemorated is provided for in a bill introduced in the house of representatives on Tuesday by Representative Clancy of Santa Fe. The memorial association will doubtless follow a plan outlined for the construction of a suitable memorial for the state's fallen heroes by popular subscription. It has been suggested organizations be formed to raise money for such purpose. From the funds an auditorium would be constructed at some point in the state, possibly Santa Fe.

The bill for the construction of a highway from Farmington in San Juan county to Albuquerque made its first appearance on Tuesday. Under its terms, the county commissioners could levy a special tax of one mill for three years in the counties of San Juan, Rio Arriba, Sandoval and Bernalillo. In order that the highway might be immediately constructed, it would be permitted to issue special certificates the sale of which would provide sufficient funds for the work.

EXPORTED WITHOUT LICENSE.

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 5.—Charles F. Wiswall, head of the Cananea Cattle company was indicted by the federal grand jury today, charged with exporting vaccine to Mexico without a license. Mr. Wiswall who was here on a trip to North Dakota was allowed to continue his journey and will report for hearing later.

BOLSHEVIK TAKE VILKOMIR.

Copenhagen, Feb. 5.—In ter advance from Dvinsk the Bolsheviki have captured Vilkomir, forty-five miles northwest of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania according to a report from Vilna.

Washington, Feb. 5.—"Every soldier who put on the uniform of the United States, who fought or trained to fight, will have a job if he wants one, Secretary Baker declared today in delivering the opening address at the 14th annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress.

The secretary stated that the duty of American men was to cooperate with the government in this direction and said that every chamber of commerce, board of trade or other similar organization should realize the need for its help.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Insistence by President Wilson upon the administration policy of naval expansion led to the unanimous approval given by the house naval committee to another three year construction program. This was disclosed today by Chairman Padgett of the committee when the house began consideration of the \$750,000,000 annual naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Padgett told of a cablegram sent by the president from Paris to Secretary Daniels, saying nothing had occurred over there to change the recommendations he made in his annual message to congress.

The message was brought to the attention of the committee by Mr. Daniels.

El Paso, Feb. 5.—Boxing bouts, a

bull fight in Juarez and a fat stock sow, will be three of the features of the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's Association here March 4, 5 and 6. This was decided on at a meeting of the entertainment committee at a meeting last night in the association's executive offices here. All cattlemen in the southwest will be invited to send their prize winning cattle to the stock show, Secretary Sanborn announced.

There will also be a banquet for the delegates and the usual cattlemen's ball. Reservations for 1,000 cattlemen from Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas are being made.

Phoenix, Feb. 5.—The state senate today, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage the bill offering a premium of \$10,000 to the person or firm owning the first oil well in Arizona producing not less than fifty barrels daily for a period of thirty days. The upper house referred to the committee the bill to place \$10,000 at the disposal of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York for the entertainment of returning Arizona soldiers, sailors and marines.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.—The electrical workers union has decided to shut off all lights in Seattle when these workers, together with 40,000 others in Seattle and vicinity commence a strike tomorrow morning in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers, who are out to enforce a demand for increased wages, Leon Green, business agent of the electrical union, said today.

Mayor Ole Hanson has declared he would see that the city is lighted.

Sanction of the sympathetic strike has been refused by the organization of the local typographical union and it was announced by officers of the union that its members would remain at work. Approval by the parent organization of the vote by the local carmen's union to strike has not been announced.

Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—To save the kaiser from being handed over to the Allies, committees are being organized in Germany, according to the Volks Zeitung of Osnabruck.

Eitel Frederick, second son of the former emperor, is said to have written a letter to Premier Ebert demanding that the government assist in the plan.

New York, Feb. 5.—With more than 3,000 delegates registered the Atlantic Congress for a League of Nations began a two-day session here today. The congress is under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. It is the first of a series of nine congresses to be held this month throughout the country.

To assure the formation of a "strong" league of nations and the acceptance of such a league by the United States senate, it was announced that plans would be outlined at these congresses for an intensive campaign reaching every city and town in the country.

Ex-President W. H. Taft, as president of the league, delivered keynote address.

Mr. Taft said that if the purpose of the war is to be achieved a league of nations is indispensable. "We have a car which she knows her husband beaten Germany to unconditional surrender," Mr. Taft said, "and those stockings who won are going to dictate their reunited.

treaty of peace. The purpose of the war must be measured by the purpose of Germany under 400 years of preparation and vicious in every way was the lust of world power by force."

"The Allies' real achievement," according to the speaker, "has been the cure of the Germany from the curse of the Prussian mastery.

"But we are only half way through with that cure," said Mr. Taft. We have hit them over the head with a club as a guarantee that the cure will be durable and wholesome.

PEACE CONFERENCE IS MAKING HASTE TO SETTLE ON PEACE TERMS.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Military intervention in Russia on a large scale is not to be thought of declared Arthur J. Balfour, in closing an interview which he granted the newspaper correspondents here last night. The great powers were doing everything they considered could be done, however, he said, in dealing with what he characterized as a most disquieting situation. As to the general work of the peace conference the foreign secretary declared all possible haste was being made to settle upon the peace terms. He was led to this statement by a question from one of the interviewers who said:

"There is much talk in the peace conference about various problems, such as the society of nations. Do you not think your real task is, before everything else, to impose peace conditions upon Germany?"

After a moment's reflection Secretary Balfour replied:

"One can evidently criticize without limit the methods of work we have adopted, but rather than answer criticisms, I would rather tell you that the problem of the society of nations has been taken up before that of peace, properly so called in no way signifies that the settlements of our accounts with the enemy will only come afterward. The mechanism of the commissions we have instituted permits the concurrent study of several questions.

"Let public opinion be reassured. The delegates to the peace conference have no intention of employing dilatory methods. They are using all of their energy and skill to attain as soon as possible the just peace to which the whole world aspires. That is their one aim, their sole ambition."

"A Pair of Silk Stockings"

If your husband not only objected to your taste in cars insisting on one of his own selection, but bought sables for another woman (to make you jealous) as well, would you immediately lose no time in suing for a divorce?

At the Coronado theatre next Sunday Constance Talmadge solves the problem of the motor car and sables in her latest Select picture "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

A young English couple are happy until the serious question of motor car arises. And then the husband in a rage to make his wife jealous buys

sables for another woman, leaving his wife to find the bill. She finds the bill like that contemplated as the league and ten starts touring the country in of nations is indispensable. "We have a car which she knows her husband beaten Germany to unconditional surrender. Through a pair of silk stockings the wife loses the couple who won are going to dictate their reunited.

FARM ANIMALS

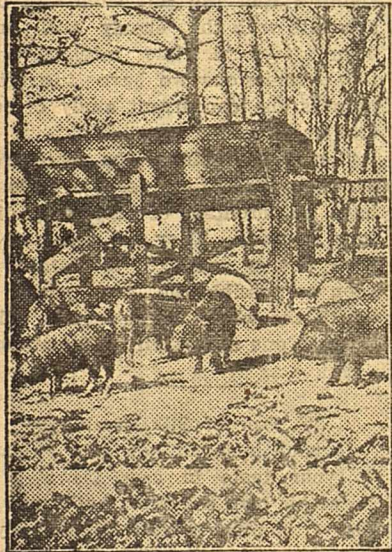
RAISING WELL-BRED SWINE

Return Money Invested More Quickly Than Any Other Farm Animals Except Poultry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No branch of live stock farming gives better results than the raising of well-bred swine when conducted with a reasonable amount of intelligence. The hog is one of the most important animals to raise on the farm, either for meat or for profit, and no farm is complete unless some hogs are kept to aid in the modern method of farming. The farmers of the South and West, awakening to the merits of the hog, are rapidly increasing their output of pork and their bank accounts. The hog requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, and makes greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates than any other farm animal, and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers; and returns the money invested more quickly than any other farm animal except poultry.

In the trucking and mixed-farming sections of the United States hogs are



A Good Hog-Feeding Floor Saves Feed and Is an Aid in Fighting Vermin.

used to consume various unmarketable substances. The value of milk is known on every farm although it may not be fully appreciated, and any one who has fed pigs knows the keen appetite they have for milk and its products. In the neighborhood of many large dairies, pork production has become a very prominent and lucrative supplement to the dairy industry. The hog is also a large factor in cheapening the production of beef. Hogs are placed in the cattle feed lots to utilize the corn and other feeds which the cattle have failed to digest and which otherwise would be wasted. Hogs following steers in many cases have increased the profit per steer by \$8 to \$9. Farmers and hotel and restaurant owners are using kitchen refuse to produce salable pork. In fact, as a consumer of by-products the hog has no rival.

However, this propensity in many in-

THE BIBLE IN MESOPOTAMIA

One Lives Its Story There and Does Not Doubt Its Truth, Remarks a Visitor.

To add a touch of completeness to the Sabbath-like calm which prevailed on the ship I read the Bible. Becoming intensely interested, I tried to read it through in 24 hours. This cannot be done. Incidentally, I had some difficulty in finding one. It is a sign of the times. I am afraid, that one never gets a Bible any more as a going-away present when one starts off on a long journey. Though I might better say, perhaps, that it was sign of unintelligence on my part that I did not think to carry with me one of several that were bestowed upon me in godlier days.

I was going to Bagdad, was I not? When I left New York I believed I was. I was on my way to the land of the two rivers; the land of the Garden of Eden, of the "Cradle of the World." It is the land not only of Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel, but the land as well of Noah and Father Abraham; the land of Babylonia, where Daniel dwelt in captivity with the children of Israel and was delivered from the den of lions.

I found a Bible, finally, hidden away with the hymnals and the prayer books in a little wainscot cupboard of the little library, and, while I intended merely to get the stories of Babylon and of Ur of the Chaldees, I became engrossed in the story of the Children of Israel and followed it all the way through. Then I had to read the prophets, and having pondered over their prophecies, I was tempted to re-examine the fulfillment of them. And afterward I was very glad I did. It refreshed my memory of many things I had thought little about since the days of my youth.

In Mesopotamia you live the story of the Bible and you do not wonder in the least if it is true; you know it is. You become as definitely acquainted with Daniel and Ezra; yes, and with Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel and Noah and Abraham and Hagar and Ishmael—especially Hagar and Ishmael—and a thousand others, as though they were alive today. And in a way they are. As they have come down to us through the ages in tradition and picture they are exact prototypes of the men who now inhabit that ancient land.—From "The War in the Cradle of the World," by Eleanor Franklin Egan.

Praise of Open Fires.

To many of us plain bread-and-butter persons, praise of open fires sometimes seems a little too warm and comfortable—too smugly contemplative. We like open fires. We would have them in every room in the house except the kitchen and the bathroom—and perhaps in the bathroom, where we could hang our towels from the mantelpiece (as gallant practical gentlemen, now some centuries dead, named it by hanging up their wet mantles) and let them warm while we were taking our baths. We go as far as any in regarding the open fire as a welcoming host. In the hall, an undisturbing companion in the library, an encourager of digestion in the dining room, an enlivener in the living room and a goodnight thought of hospitality in the guest chamber. But we cannot follow the essayist who speaks contemptuously of hot-water pipes. "From the security of ambush," says he, "they merely heat, and heat whose source is invisible is not to be coveted at all."

Oh, merely heat!—From the Atlantic.

Miss Mary Coney, who has been in Las Vegas for the past few weeks left last night for California where she will spend the balance of the winter.

OLD CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE

Wedding Celebrations of Country Peculiar; Horse Thieves Summarily Dealt With.

The Little Russian costume became fashionable for women in the Ukraine after the formation of the republic; red boots, short skirt, allowing the embroidery of the chemise to be seen; a pretty apron; jacket without sleeves. Around the neck large beads of many-colored glass, always in great numbers. The married women wear on their heads a kind of fichu arranged as a diadem, the unmarried girls a simple Ukrainian kerchief, the betrothed, flowers.

They have an amusing custom: after the marriage celebration the whole procession goes to drive, adorned with broad red ribbons; even the horses are abundantly provided with them. That is a sign of the bride's virtue. If the contrary is the case, she has neither ribbons nor music, not even a white veil, because the pope refuses to bless the marriage.

The Little Russians are very superstitious. At midsummer they light a large fire of ferns. The young people jump over the fire. Those who succeed in not touching it will marry within the year. If anybody puts it out, it is a sign of death. Everybody tells fortunes with cards, predicts what will happen in the future. On the eve of Saint Andrew somebody places mysteriously under the bed a pond and a bridge (a saucer filled with water and a few pieces of wood). Without knowing it one sleeps "on the bridge." Then one may be sure that the dream of the night will come true. If one wanted to act according to the rules one ought to spend the night on a bridge above a real pond and look at the water; there you would be able to read your whole future life.

In the country some of the old barbarian customs are still in force; the konokrades, or horse thieves, are condemned to be quartered, or to be attached by a rope to a horse's tail and dragged until death follows.

TO HONOR GOLD DISCOVERER

Project for Establishment of a Museum at Placerville, Cal., in Memory of James Marshall.

Miss M. A. Kelley of Kelsey, instructor in El Dorado county schools, has undertaken the establishment of a Hangtown museum at Placerville, and a similar institution to be erected surrounding the blacksmith shop of the late James A. Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, as it now stands in Kelsey. The Hangtown museum as contemplated is to contain exhibits of the days of '49 and the various articles used in gold production during the early days of Hangtown.

A large assortment of these exhibits is available from old residents or descendants of the pioneer families in El Dorado county. Placerville will support the location and maintenance of the museum. At Kelsey, where the old blacksmith shop of Marshall now stands almost ready to fall to pieces, it is desired to build a stone wall and covering around the old shop to preserve the remembrance of Marshall.

Miss Kelley knew Marshall intimately. Many people have it that Marshall died a pauper. This, Miss Kelley says, is untrue, and that he not only possessed the hotel where he died but had two gold mines known as the "Big Sandy" and "Gray Eagle," both of which are productive mines and now owned by the Breyman estate of Toledo, O.

F. C. Richmond and wife of Salt Lake City who were enroute to New Orleans stopped over for a short visit with Mrs. Richmonds sister Mrs. W. G. Haydon.

Dave Rosenwald and wife left Las Vegas yesterday afternoon for New York and other eastern points where they will visit and Mr. Rosenwald will do some spring buying.

Dr. E. L. Hammond left Sunday for Rochester, Minn., where he will spend some time in the Mayo Hospital.

Max Ilfeld, son of Ludwig L. Ilfeld, returned to his home in Las Vegas Sunday evening. Max was recently discharged from the first engineers who were stationed at Washington, D. C. He met several Las Vegas young men and women who are serving in the different branches of the service in that city.

This morning at 8 o'clock High Mass was held at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, and at 9:30 short services were held at the Larrazolo home and also at the church when the remains were taken to Mt. Calvary followed by a large number of friends.

The pallbearers were Jose Rivera, Felipe Delgado, Alberta Larrivas, Manuel Lucero, Filemon Martinez and Robert Parnell, schoolmates and friends of the deceased.

The death of Luis Larrazolo has cast a gloom over this community, which time only can remove. He was born and reared in Las Vegas; he was always of a bright and sunny disposition, and was a boy who had many friends. It will be difficult for them to realize "that upon his forehead has fallen the sunshine of a brighter day, and the dreamless sleep that kisses down the eyelids of eternity."

About two hundred sailors spent an hour in Las Vegas Monday evening en route to the east, where they will be discharged. They were in charge of three officers who lined them up at the depot in company formation and marched to the lunch room, where they had supper.

The funeral services of Luis Larrazolo, son of Governor and Mrs. Larrazolo, were held today from the Larrazolo home on South Pacific street and from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, and interment was had in Mt. Calvary cemetery. The body arrived Sunday on train No. 10 from Roswell, N. M., where Luis had been a student at the Military Institute, accompanied by his parents, John B. Larrazolo, a brother of El Paso, Carlos Larrazolo, a brother, now residing in Santa Fe and other members of the family; also by a joint committee appointed by the house and senate, consisting of the following persons: Lieutenant Governor Benjamin F. Pankey, Speaker of the House Hon. A. A. Sellillo, Senators Clarke, Gallegos and Calisch; Representatives Eppstein, Aranda and Hunter; Adjutant General James Baca, Colonel Jose D. Sena.

Immediately upon the arrival of the train the remains were taken to the home and later to the auditorium of the Normal University where they lay in state from 3:30 to 4:30, Luis Larrazolo having been for some years a student of the Normal.

Jeff Kaufman, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., arrived in Las Vegas Monday morning to make this city his future home. Mr. Kaufman is the son-in-law of Will Rosenthal and will be identified with the Rosenthal Furniture store. He has been recently discharged from the army.

FOUND HIS PLACE

Youngster Who Made Good as Food Producer.

Factory Hand Lost, but a Massachusetts Community Is Richer Because Boy Decided That He Would Take to Gardening.

Four years ago a garden-club boy in Massachusetts faced what would have seemed even to an adult a hard problem. Born in Italy, but thoroughly inoculated with American ideas of the necessity of education, James was told by his father while in the eighth grade that no longer could he be kept in school. His future path was to lie toward the near-by factory.

Believing, because of his garden-club experience under the auspices of the local leader for the United States department of agriculture, that he could earn as much by potato raising outside of school hours as he could in a factory by devoting his whole time, he finally obtained permission from his father to try it. So successful was he that his father was willing he should enter the ninth grade in the fall.

The next spring the superintendent let him have land to use for a large garden. To ten boys he had selected from the upper grammar grades he made the proposition to pay so much an hour and to give each a garden plot. The following excellent advice he offered them in addition: "If you are going to quit, quit now while it is cool and not when it is hot next August."

By fall he had decided that enough could be earned in the summers to enable him to attend high school and the agricultural college later. Now a junior in high school, he has a good-sized hothouse under lease, where he raises cabbage, cauliflower and tomato plants; he owns an auto truck to handle his produce; has a bank account and pays his bills by check, and owns at least one government bond.

With all the school and business cares, he still has time to look after the school welfare of his younger brothers and sisters, visiting their teachers and watching their progress.

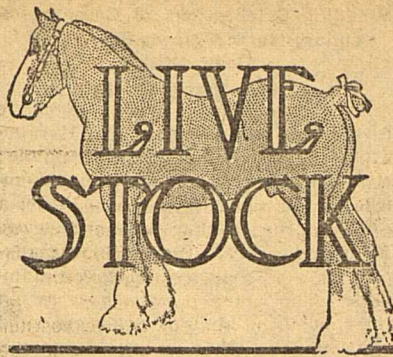
A factory hand, probably only a mediocre one, has been lost, but a good food producer has been gained through the vision given James by his boy's agricultural club leader.

VALUE OF KNOWING ENGLISH

Fewer Accidents Among Workmen When They Have an Understanding of the Language.

A reason for Americanization, as carried on in factories and shops, is that it not only makes the employees better citizens and more efficient workmen, but protects them against accident. The department of labor has published an analysis of the experience of a large steel plant during eight years. For each 10,000 American born workmen in eight years; 21 were killed, and for each 10,000 non-English speaking foreign born 26. The figures for permanently disabled, 28 and 65, respectively, show greater discrepancy, and those for the temporarily disabled, 858 and 2,035, one greater still. Moreover, while from year to year the frequency of accidents among English speakers decreased, it was much less affected among non-English speakers, and the average severity of the temporary disabilities was greater among the latter.—New York Evening Post.

Stockholm, Feb. 3.—Petrograd has been bombarded by Kronstadt artillery and many people have been killed, according to reports to Finnish papers.



OBTAIN TWO LITTERS A YEAR

When Sows Are Given Best of Feed and Care This Is Good Way to Increase Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is common practice among farmers to require their sows to produce two litters a year. Although the sows have had good care, they will naturally be run down somewhat in condition, because the greater portion of the feed consumed has been utilized for the production of milk.

The sow needs a rest before she is bred again, and the time for this is between the weaning and breeding periods. Intelligent feeding will bring the sow from a thin condition into a good, strong, vigorous condition in a short time. When this is done she will be in proper condition to assume her duty when breeding time arrives. If the sow is bred in a thin, run-down condition, she must resume work immediately, and she will naturally be weak and subject to the inroads of disease. A little cold contracted in this condition may cause death, while a strong, healthy sow will resist such attacks. It is the general belief that sows in good vigorous breeding condition conceive more readily, thus shortening the farrowing period for the herd. Alfalfa, rape, clover, or any pasture which is palatable to swine, with some grain in addition, is excellent feed for bringing the sow back to breeding condition.

There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when properly handled. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in March, and bred again to farrow the early part of September. A sow bred about November 15 will farrow about March 6 to 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 so as to farrow on or after September 8. The pigs could then nurse until November 3. The chances for profitably rearing two crops of pigs from a sow annually are undoubtedly far better in regions of mild climate and short winters than where the winters are long and severe.

You've Heard of 'Em.

"Leddly," said Mournful Marmaduke, the meandering mendicant, "could yer help a poor feller what's the victim of circumstances?"

"What circumstances?" asked the suspicious woman with the pointed nose and drooped chin, as she glanced significantly toward the wood pile.

"Reduced circumstances, leddy."

The Query Department.

Dear Star—Does anybody know what made the Tower of Pisa lean?
A.—Speet not, but it couldn't have been the fat of the land.—Indianapolis Star.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—There has been no change in the situation at Bremen and it is reported all quiet there. Herr Noske the commander in chief of the government forces marching on Bremen, said that the negotiations with the Spartacans were continuing but nothing definite had been concluded.

BUMBLE BEE BUSY WORKER

Only Severe Cold Weather Induces Insect to Take a Rest From Its Labors.

If one were born a bumble bee, his idea of life success would be 40 acres of red clover waist high, in full June bloom and fragrance all the year through and forever. What one bumble bee could do with 40 acres of clover no bee nor mortal ever knew; but the bee, if human wise, would want all that and more.

Invade his flowery honey farm at the height of the season, and he puts out no restraining hand. There is no padlock on his gate. The whole field is a-hum with polyglot plunderers coming from everywhere to carry away the very goods that are gold to the bumble bee. But he puts up no defense. He makes no vicious counter-offensive, as the yellow-jacket might. If you search for him here you find him diligently prospecting with his honey pump humming a barytone solo as he works, loads of pollen strapped to his running board, his tonneau bulging with joy fodder. He is having the time of his life.

When the 40 acres of red clover is a wilderness of dry stubble under a scorching July sun, and his millions in clover are swept away by the hand of the strong, this bumble bee will not be found hanging by a spiderweb to a fence-row fireweed, a bankrupt suicide. Not he. In this fence corner left by the mower, clad in his velvet suit of black and yellow, even now he is working over the dump of a goldenrod mine, and gold is shining from his pants pockets. Moreover, he has a fair swig left in his honey jug, and he is still humming his song of high June.

As the season goes down the steep slope toward chilly weather, the bumble bee does not dig his reluctant heels into the sod, lag sullenly back and turn a regretful eye over his shoulder, with his heart in the lost red clover. He takes the small sweets of poverty as he did the rich sea of June honey.

From a June millionaire's estate he has fallen to the fortune of an autumn tramp, taking a handout from a belated weed and begging a night's lodging in the last bloom of a wayside hollyhock. But he still retains his well-brushed suit, his good deep barytone and his memories of June.

INSOMNIA NOT HARD TO CURE

Easy to Tell the Cause of the Affliction and Remedy Is Matter of Common Sense.

"There are two kinds of insomnia, and each has its cure," a doctor said.

"In the first kind you go to bed apparently sleepy, and as soon as your head touches the pillow, you become wide awake, and the most vivid and feverish thoughts whirl through your mind for hours. At last, sick with exhaustion, you fall asleep, but it's too late then. Too much time has been lost. You rise in the morning unrefreshed.

"In the second kind of insomnia you go to sleep all right as soon as you go to bed, but in an hour or so you wake up. You lie tossing a long while. You rise unrefreshed here, too.

"The first kind of insomnia is due to rich, undigested food clogging the stomach. The remedy is simpler meals in the evening—no pork or game or cheese or pastry, but, instead, fish or chicken, whole-meal bread, custards or milk toast.

"The second kind is due to lack of exercise. A daily half-hour's gymnastics, followed by a cold bath and a rub-down, will drive it permanently away."

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Keer an 8-pound boy Monday night.

William Goin was arrested this morning on a criminal complaint filed before Justice of the Peace C H Stewart charged with keeping more than two head of cattle in the city and with keeping his place in an unsanitary condition.

Mayor Blood asked the court to suspend the fine if Mr Goin would promise to keep his place clean and to not keep more than two head of cattle and Goin promised after being questioned by the court. Mayor Blood said that while he did not wish to persecute anyone, yet the place of Goin was not sanitary and that he intended to have the people of Las Vegas protected from this kind of a nuisance. He further ordered the city marshal to arrest Goin every morning that the place was not clean or that more than two head of cattle were found on the place.

The funeral of A. G. Gilluly occurred this morning at 8 o'clock from the church of the Immaculate Conception. The pallbearers were members of the East Las Vegas fire department.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Premier Venizelos of Greece was before the supreme council of the peace conference at its session this morning and made a statement on the claims of Greece.

Premier Venizelos will continue his presentation of the case of Greece at tomorrow morning's session of the council. The Czecho-Slovak delegates will again be heard at tomorrow's session it was announced.

"The Greek claims, as presented by Premier Venizelos who was accompanied by Nicholas Politis the Greek foreign minister, embraces northern Eprus.

Washington Feb 4—It was stated officially today that war departments records showed that Provost Marshal General Crowder never had been reprimanded by General March for any cause and that there was no mark against General Crowder entire military record.

A resolution introduced yesterday by Representative Siegel of New York proposed that the speaker of the house appoint a special committee to investigate the charges of the war—one being that General Crowder had been reprimanded for expressing his opinion in regards to the conduct of the war.

Dr. Maria Montessori the originator of the Montessori system of teaching, is the first woman to receive the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Rome.

Queen Wilhemina of Holland is probably the richest sovereign in Europe in her own right her income being enormous from the crown lands and from the Dutch colonies.

MONARCHISTS RETIRE

Paris, Feb. 4.—Portuguese monarchists are retiring towards Estarre with the intention of falling back to Oporto, following their defeat at Agueda in the province of Beirra. The royalists are reported to have lost heavily.

SOLDIERS ARRIVE

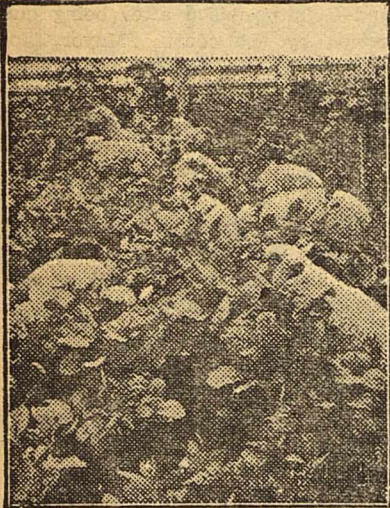
Fort Bliss Tex Feb 4—Seventy more soldiers from the Newport News embarkation port are expected to arrive here today to be demobilized. All are from the southwest.

SOY BEANS GOOD FOR SHEEP

In Feeding Trials at Wisconsin Station Produced Larger Gains for Given Amount of Feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In feeding trials with sheep at the Wisconsin station, soy beans produced larger gains for a given amount of feed and a heavier clip of wool. In one experiment two lots of ten lambs each



Sheep Like Soy-Bean Forage as Much as the Meal.

were fed the same roughage. One lot received shelled corn and whole soy beans in equal proportions, while the other received the same quantities of shelled corn and whole oats. The average gain of each lamb during a period of 12 weeks was 16.2 pounds when soy beans constituted a part of the ration, and but 13.7 pounds when oats were used. A pound of gain was produced on 6.11 pounds of grain and 7.11 pounds of roughage in the soy-bean ration, while 7.28 pounds of grain and 8.62 pounds of roughage were required in the oats ration. In another experiment the same rations were fed for 12 weeks to two lots of nine lambs each. The lot receiving the soy-bean ration gained 119 pounds in weight and produced 95.1 pounds of wool, as compared with 71 pounds increase in weight and a production of 81.3 pounds of wool for the lot receiving the oats ration. The second lot also consumed more feed per pound of gain.

ODD BELIEF ABOUT GEESE

Long Ago It Was Universally Thought That They Originated From the Barnacle.

The popular sixteenth century belief that geese originated from the barnacle was not confined to the uneducated, but was shared even by naturalists. John Gerard, in his "Herball (or General Historie of Plantes" (printed in London in 1597). In giving a description of this marvel, says he only tells "what our eyes have seene and hands have touched." "On the Pile of Foulders," he goes on to say, "are founde certaine shels, wherein is contained a thing in forme like a lace finely woven; one end whereof is fastned unto the incide of the shell; the other end is made fast unto a rude mass, which in time commeth to the shape of a bird. In short space after it commeth to maturitie, and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers and groweth to a foule which the people of Lancashire call by no other name then a tree goose."

He goes on to testify to their abundance by saying that the best of them could be bought for three-pence, and challenges the incredulous to "repaire unto me and I shall satisfie them by the testimonie of good witnesses."

The Pile of Foulders is the small island now known as Piel Island, near Barrow-in-Furness.

FARM STOCK

MINERAL MATTER FOR SWINE

Mixture of Charcoal, Salt, Ashes, Sulphur and Copperas Will Tend to Prevent Worms.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has been asserted by various experienced feeders of hogs that a mixture of charcoal, ashes, lime, salt, sulphur and copperas kept where the hogs can eat it will tend to prevent worm infestation. There is no positive experimental evidence, however, in support of the idea that such a mixture will prevent worm infestation, and it is of value therefore as a source of mineral matter in the diet, and perhaps as an appetizer and tonic, rather than as a worm preventive. A balanced ration may furnish all the necessary feed nutrients, yet the system of the hog craves mineral matter. The mineral matter is not under control, and in order to make sure that the hogs have an abundant supply, free access should be given to a mineral mixture. The following is a formula for such a mixture:

Charcoal Mixture.

Charcoal	1 bushel
Hardwood ashes	1 bushel
Salt	8 pounds
Air-slaked lime	4 pounds
Sulphur	4 pounds
Pulverized copperas	2 pounds

Mix the lime, salt, and sulphur thoroughly and then mix with the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in one quart of hot water and sprinkle the solution over the whole mass, mixing it thoroughly. Keep some of this mixture in a box before the hogs at all times, or place in a self-feeder.

MORE TICK-FREE COUNTIES

Federal Quarantine Against Cattle Fever Ticks Lifted in Ten Southern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At least 100 counties and probably a number of parts of counties have just been released from federal quarantine against the cattle fever tick, according to officials of the bureau of animal industry, who have received reports from ten Southern states in Start Cheerfulness Within.

Cheerfulness is hard work when it has to soak in from the outside. A person may be surrounded by innumerable blessings and yet wear a gloomy face, and keep a sullen heart, for it takes a long time for these external benefits to filter through to the springs of life and change the bitter waters to sweet. Cheerfulness, to be easy and natural and spontaneous, must start inside. Inborn good cheer will transform all our surroundings much more readily than our external blessings can transform our outlook on life.

Find Steel Ladle in Oak Tree.

A steel ladle, seven inches long, supposed to have been used by Indians in melting lead for bullets many years ago, was found imbedded in the heart of a red oak tree sawed up for fire wood at South Altoona, Pa. Rings on the tree indicate that it was more than one hundred years old. The ladle, made of the finest charcoal steel, is believed to have been driven into the tree when it was a sapling.

OLD CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE

Wedding Celebrations of Country Peculiar; Horse Thieves Summarily Dealt With.

The Little Russian costume became fashionable for women in the Ukraine after the formation of the republic; red boots, short skirt, allowing the embroidery of the chemise to be seen; a pretty apron; jacket without sleeves. Around the neck large beads of many-colored glass, always in great numbers. The married women wear on their heads a kind of fichu arranged as a diadem, the unmarried girls a simple Ukrainian kerchief, the betrothed, flowers.

They have an amusing custom: after the marriage celebration the whole procession goes to drive, adorned with broad red ribbons; even the horses are abundantly provided with them. That is a sign of the bride's virtue. If the contrary is the case, she has neither ribbons nor music, not even a white veil, because the pope refuses to bless the marriage.

The Little Russians are very superstitious. At midsummer they light a large fire of ferns. The young people jump over the fire. Those who succeed in not touching it will marry within the year. If anybody puts it out, it is a sign of death. Everybody tells fortunes with cards, predicts what will happen in the future. On the eve of Saint Andrew somebody places mysteriously under the bed a pond and a bridge (a saucer filled with water and a few pieces of wood). Without knowing it one sleeps "on the bridge." Then one may be sure that the dream of the night will come true. If one wanted to act according to the rules one ought to spend the night on a bridge above a real pond and look at the water; there you would be able to read your whole future life.

In the country some of the old barbarian customs are still in force; the konokrades, or horse thieves, are condemned to be quartered, or to be attached by a rope to a horse's tail and dragged until death follows.

Praise of Open Fires.

To many of us plain bread-and-butter persons, praise of open fires sometimes seems a little too warm and comfortable—too smugly contemplative. We like open fires. We would have them in every room in the house except the kitchen and the bathroom—and perhaps in the bathroom, where we could hang our towels from the mantelpiece (as gallant practical gentlemen, now some centuries dead, named it by hanging up their wet mantles) and let them warm while we were taking our baths. We go as far as any in regarding the open fire as a welcoming host in the hall, an undisturbing companion in the library, an encourager of digestion in the dining room, an enlivener in the living room and a goodnight thought of hospitality in the guest chamber. But we cannot follow the essayist who speaks contemptuously of hot-water pipes. "From the security of ambush," says he, "they merely heat, and heat whose source is invisible is not to be coveted at all."

Oh, merely heat!—From the Atlantic.

Near the Smoky City.

Yeast—Been away?
Crimsonbeak—Yes; on a fishing trip
"Where?"
"Out near Pittsburgh."
"Get anything?"
"Oh, yes."
"What kind of fish did you catch?"
"I don't know exactly, but they tasted for all the world like smoked fish."

True.

"Pa, what does it mean when a man says he handed in his resignation?"
"It usually means that the man was fired or about to be."

HUN HATE PLAINLY SHOWN

Press Utterances During the Spanish War Were Worthy of the German at His Best.

How the Germans regarded us in the period of the war with Spain is set forth by Andrew D. White, ex-ambassador to Germany, in his autobiography published by the Century company.

"On my settling down to the business of the embassy (1897-1903)," he writes, "it appeared that the changes in public sentiment since my former stay as minister, 18 years before, were great indeed. At that time German feeling was decidedly friendly to the United States. But all this was now changed. . . . During the Spanish war it was especially virulent, their newspapers being full of statements and arguments to show that corruption was the main characteristic of our government, cowardice of our army and navy, and hypocrisy of our people. . . . Various newspapers in Germany charged our government with a wonderful assortment of high crimes and misdemeanors; but, happily, in their eagerness to cover us with obloquy, they frequently refuted each other.

"Thus they one day charged us with having prepared long beforehand to crush Spain and to rob her of her West Indian possessions, and the next day they charged us with plunging into war suddenly, recklessly, utterly careless of consequences. One moment they insisted that American sailors belonged to a deteriorated race of mongrels and could never stand against pure-blooded Spanish sailors; and the next moment, that we were crushing the noble navy of Spain by brute force. Various presses indulged in malignant prophecies; the Americans would find Spain a very hard nut to crack; Spanish soldiers would drive the American mongrels into the sea; when Cervera got out his fleet the American fleet would slink away; American ships, built under a regime of corruption, would be found furnished with sham plating, sham guns and sham supplies of every sort. . . . Against President McKinley every sort of iniquity was charged. One day he was an idiot; another day the most cunning of intriguers; at one moment an overbearing tyrant anxious to rush into war; at another a coward fearing war."

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT

George Really Couldn't Get Interested Over Probable Loss of Another Person's Boat.

They were tossing about on the wild and restless firth in a small open boat, at least a hundred feet from the beach. He was struggling manfully to battle with the surging waves and to pull for the shore; she was sitting in a heap in the stern of the frail bark, holding on like grim death and mentally vowing that she would never again be tempted by her sweetheart's daring spirit to venture so far from land.

"I know we shall go over," she shrieked, as the boat gave another lurch. "Oh, George, try and manage it!"

"I will," replied he firmly. "I could get along splendidly if the waves didn't make it go all ways at once. Don't be afraid, Sarah. We're getting nearer, aren't we?"

"A little. Oh, George, what shall we do if the boat is lost?"

"Don't worry yourself about that, my 'dear," said George soothingly. "You mustn't upset yourself about other people's business. It isn't our boat."

And he continued to fight with the cruel, remorseless waves.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

IN ABE MARTIN'S COUNTRY MANY ROADS TO LONGEVITY

Where Wisdom Centers and "the World Do Move," but in Decidedly Leisurely Manner.

All Brown county seemed to be waiting for us when late we reached the "picnic grounds." Abe Martin types hung round the roadway to the grove. Ginger pop, orange cider, ice cream cones were disappearing down warm and thirsty throats. All through the grove there were grateful voices talking gently of the saving of the corn crop by the rains. Coats and collars were not as numerous as on Fifth avenue, but kind hearts and friendly visiting and exchange of confidences were as evident as anywhere in all the world. Veterans of '61 were linking up their war with this, and one elaborately whiskered farmer earnestly confided to me: "I fought four years to make good Lincoln's word, and I guess our boys today will stand by Woodrow."

Honest, homely, shrewd and wise, they talked Abe Martin's language:

"It's nice t' live in a little town where you don't have t' give somebody a dime to hold your overcoat."

"A kicker is nearly allers wrong."

"A sympathizer is a feller that's fer you as long as it don't cost anything."

"Politics is just one 5-cent cigar after another."—Lyman P. Powell in the Living Church.

MARTYR HELD IN REVERENCE

St. Catharine Occupies Exalted Position in the Calendar of the Roman Catholic Church.

Among the earlier dates of the Roman Catholic calendar St. Catharine holds an exalted position, both from rank and intellectual abilities. During persecution instituted by Emperor Maximus II, St. Catharine was martyred, the tyrant reserving a more cruel punishment for her than any of the rest of his victims. She was placed in a machine, composed of four wheels, connected and armed with spikes so that the victim would be torn to pieces as they revolved. A miracle, it is said, prevented the completion of this project, as a flash of lightning severed the chords with which she was tied, shattering the engine and killing the executioners. Maximus ordered that she be carried beyond the walls of the city; scourged and beheaded. From the circumstances relating to the wheel, the well-known circular window in ecclesiastical architecture is known as Catharine-wheel, and also a firework of the same name. This St. Catharine, who lived in the fourth century, is not to be confounded with the equally celebrated St. Catharine of Sienna, who lived ten centuries later.

LOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS LAST PROOF OF PATRIOTISM

Americans without murmuring cut their sugar allowance from four pounds a month to three and then as long as need be to two pounds for loyalty's sake.

Food Will Win the World.

America earned the gratitude of allied nations during war by sharing food. America under peace may win the world's good will by saving to share.

British Empire.

Great Britain comprises England, Scotland and Wales, all parts of one island, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland includes Ireland as an addition. The British empire consists of all these and India, the colonies, other islands, protectorates and dependencies.

People Who Have Reached Advanced Age by No Means Unanimous as to the Best Path.

Records show that more women live to be centenarians than men. When the census of the United States was taken in 1900 it was found that 6,298 persons between the ages of ninety-five and ninety-nine were living, and of this number 3,536 were women.

Miss Eliza Work, who reached the age of one hundred and five, gave as the reason for her long life that she never drank tea or coffee; Mrs. Margaret Neve, who lived to be one hundred and ten, gave as her reason that she never lacked resources and was always busy, and Mrs. Sylvia Dunham, aged one hundred and one, lived to enjoy the enthusiasm of 22 presidential campaigns. Born in July, 1800, at the age of five she rode in a stage coach, at forty in a canal boat, at ninety-nine in an electric car, and at one hundred in an automobile.

Abraham lived to be one hundred and seventy-five years old and Sarah lived to be one hundred and twenty-seven years old, and Isaac, their son, lived to be one hundred and eight, but whether a year was reckoned then as we do now is not known.

William Gladstone lived to be eighty-nine, and at the time of his death his intellect was one of the finest that the world has ever known, and he was called "the Grand Old Man." This is just one of the many cases proving a man is just as useful, if not more so, when he is old than when he is young.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE PASSES

World Soon to Have Little Use for Picturesque Character Whose Fortune Was His Sword.

If it shall now come to pass, as it well may, that there shall be an end put to wars, the old-time soldier of fortune will become an extinct species.

The world, of course, can get along very well without him, and yet he will be missed. For he is a very ancient institution, indeed. He was with Alexander and Caesar, Napoleon, the captains and the kings of every nation under the sun wherever there was a knife to stick or a bullet to shoot.

Slowly but surely, however, the ground has been cut from under the feet of the soldier of fortune, and now it seems that, at last, he is to disappear completely.

He had a good time, though, while it lasted, and it did last a long time, at that. For there was always, somewhere, a job waiting for him. If things went stale on the Spanish Main, he could cross over to the other side of the world and find another banner under which to fight.

It was all the same to him, which side he fought with or against. He had no enmities, no hatreds; he had no grudge to satisfy. His business was fighting. The doubloon of Spain looked just as good to him as the sovereign of England or the yen of Japan.

New and Strange Lingo.

There's a new lingo in France, according to word received at the American Red Cross headquarters. It's the soldier patois, or elementary English a la baby. It sounds something like this:

"Go biile," gurgles the young French person, wiggling a tiny crooked finger. "Go biile," replies the soldier, making various strange passes.

Follows some distracting glances on the part of the wee French girlie, and "Allou" says she.

Then "forward march," says somebody else, and the American army surges ahead.

WIPED FROM EARTH

Only Dust Remains of Proud City of Babylon.

Belshazzar's Glorious Capital Now Visited Only by the Archeologist in Search of Mementoes of a Long-Past Age.

The city of Babylon of today is represented by nothing more than mounds of debris, in which archeologists dig for burnt-clay books and other treasures. There is no stone whatever in that region, where the land is a mere alluvial deposit, and all the great structures of Babylon, erected by the labor of myriads of slaves taken in war, were of sun-dried brick faced with burned brick.

Babylon, a long time ago was captured by the army of Cyrus. The town was "wet" and the population used to stage some high old times. It was provisioned for 20 years, and was by far the most formidably fortified city of antiquity, being surrounded by a wall 55 miles long, 350 feet high and 87 feet thick. Half a dozen four-horse chariots could be driven abreast along the top of the wall for the entire circuit of the metropolis, whose inhabitants numbered 2,000,000.

On a certain memorable night the whole city went on a spree. The guards deserted their posts and in the great palace of King Belshazzar a drunken orgy reigned.

The banks of the Euphrates where it ran directly through the city were defended by walls corresponding in height and thickness to that which encircled Babylon. They were pierced at suitable intervals (where streets ran parallel across the town) for ferry gates, which were massive affairs of bronze. The river bottom, within the city limits, was paved with brick. For if desired, as had happened when huge quays were built, the Euphrates could be turned out of its course, its waters being diverted into an artificial reservoir 160 miles in circumference outside the walls. This engineering expedient, in fact, had made it practicable to pave the bottom.

On the night of the most famous jamboree in history, Cyrus, being helped by spies within the walls, turned the Euphrates out of its course and marched his army over the dry river bed into the city, entering through one or more river gates which had been left open. The royal palace, a vast structure on the west bank, was captured; Belshazzar, sword in hand, was slain, and the city belonged to Cyrus.

He did not destroy it, but, ceasing to be a center of dominion, it shrank. A large part of the population migrated, deserting Babylon, whose huge walls and gigantic buildings (including the tower of Babel and the famous hanging gardens, built by Nebuchadnezzar for the enjoyment of his wife Amytis) soon fell to pieces.

Rule for Verse Writers.

Free verse, says a critic, is only a new way of printing rhythmic prose, such as that found in the Bible and in the serious writings of Thomas Brown and Robert Bacon. And as for printing it in verse form, William Blake produced verse whose effect to the eye is much the same as that of the most modern "vers librist." In some modern cases, however, it looks very much as if the poet were experimenting with the advice of Voltaire, who said to Helvetius: "Do you wish an infallible rule for verse? Here it is: See if your thought, as you have written it in verse, is beautiful in prose also."

KEPT THEIR NATIONAL LIFE

"Moldavians," Harshly Treated, Have Clung With Tenacity to Their Language and Customs.

At the opening of the nineteenth century Bessarabia was still under the domination of the Moldavian crown, but in 1812 Russia proposed to annex the whole of Moldavia as the price of her victories against the Turks. Napoleon, however, who was then preparing his great campaign against the Russians, urged the Turks not to conclude peace on that basis; and doubtless they would have continued to resist the Russians had it not been that Moruzzi, the dragoman of the Porte, sold Napoleon's secret to the Russians, who then hastened to sign the peace, contenting themselves with Bessarabia as the spoils of war. Thus the Roumanians of Bessarabia were severed from their kinsmen of the two Danubian principalities; and the injustice was only partially repaired in the Crimean war in 1856, when the southern districts of Cahul, Ismail and Bolgard were restored to Roumania. But at the Berlin congress (1878) Bismarck and Andrassy, in their anxiety to prevent a rapprochement between Russia and Roumania, prompted the Russian government to lay hands upon Bessarabia once more.

After this annexation the commercial importance of Bessarabia waned and her territory became an asylum for all kinds of political adventurers, strange religious sects and the ragtag and bobtail of all east European nationalities. But beneath this frothy cosmopolitan surface the main current of Bessarabian life remained true, and never lost its essential Roumanian character, and the "Moldavians," as they call themselves, have clung tenaciously to their Roumanian nationality and have never forsaken the Roumanian language.

When at Work Keep Busy.

Sometimes an abundance of time spoils a man for the best work.

It has been noted that most men do their best under pressure. Too often men are spoiled by not being kept busy during office hours. It may be there are some who can stand to be busy by spurts. But the average man begins to loaf when occasion offers and can't "get the gait" when the rush comes. Besides, there is danger of developing habits of procrastination when the job is indifferent as to time. As a matter of fact most men allow a job to lie until they have just time enough to produce it any way. So the wise man will keep himself busy. He will see to it that he develops the habit of getting down to business as soon as he reaches his office. He can then afford to leave his business at the office where it belongs and enjoy himself at home and get ready for the next day.

Great Poet's Pretty Idea.

Among other delightful little glimpses of Longfellow, Mrs. James T. Fields in her book, "Authors and Friends," gives this bit from a letter of his:

"I have been kept home this evening by a little dancing party. I write this arrayed in my dress coat with a rose in my buttonhole, a circumstance I think worth mentioning. It reminds me of Buffon, who used to array himself in his full dress for writing 'Natural History.' Why should we not always do it when we write letters? We should, no doubt, be more courtly and polite, and perhaps say handsome things to each other. It was said of Villemain that when he spoke to a lady he seemed to be presenting her a bouquet. Allow me to present you this postscript in the same polite manner, to make good my theory of the rose in the buttonhole."

What Should Be Done With the ex-Kaiser?

"Take the beast and cook him brown,
Then to the devil send him down;
But if down there, they'd take him in,
Well! Heaven help the land of sin."

This is Miss Emma Wright's idea of what should be done with the kaiser, and won the first prize for being the wittiest answer submitted in the contest held by the Coronado Theater, "What Shall We Do With Him?"

There was a great number of solutions to this problem submitted, most of them being more or less serious. The judges, who were all members of the faculty of the Normal University, weighed each answer carefully in making the awards.

Mrs. M. C. Root, who won the first prize for the most appropriate answer, submitted the following: "Capture the kaiser and bring him to the United States in one of his U-boats (he might not like the ride under water). Upon his arrival he should be clothed in old rags, barely enough to keep him warm; chained, and put in an old box car which had been fitted up especially for his 'devilishness.' The sides and top containing plenty of air holes, and the floor spiked, so that he would be looking for the softest ends of the nails. Place just out of his reach all of the most luscious fruits, and choicest vegetables and goodies, giving him just enough plain food to keep him alive. Have a graphophone continually sounding the moaning and sighing of the women and children drowned by his U-boats; have pictures of his soldiers hating him and hissing at him, and last, but above all, have an everlasting picture of our flag, our boys and our allies victorious. This exhibition would net a great sum of money to assist in the repair of the horrible damage done to countries and peoples by the war brought on by this beast."

Henry C. Lucas, who was also a prize winner, had a different solution. Henry says, "I would confine him in a prison, equipped as the German military prisons in which British prisoners of war were confined, and give him the same treatment and food as they had."

Mary Quigley as a solution which, no doubt, would be gratifying to the millions of American soldiers who did not get a chance to go over. She would set him against a wall and let every disappointed ally who did not get to go over the top take a punch at him.

Helen Purcell has a good solution, but judging from her answer, very little sympathy for lepers. "Exile him on Molakia Island with the lepers," is the punishment she would deal out.

Annie E. Lee would make an example of him in the following manner: "First, I'd bring the kaiser to America, get a burro for him to ride, then I'd have him ride all through the principal cities, including Las Vegas, and as he journeys along, sing the "Star Spangled Banner," and other anthems of the allied nations. Then when he could sing no more I'd take him down by the Rio Grande and bury him up to his neck in sand; then pour Missouri sorghum over his head and let the ants finish him."

Saul Harberg also submitted a good solution in the form of a poem:

Play the fiddle, tap the drum,
Down with the kaiser and junkerdom,
Down with Hindenburg, butcher supreme
Down with Ludendorff and others like him.

Throw them in the deepest well,
Or send by wireless straight to hell!
People of Germany, you wish to be brave?
Dig for the junkers and kaiser a grave!

Ring the bells through all the land,
Get a military band,
And a soldier with a gun,
Kill the brutes, but one by one.

Throw them in the grave or hole,
These murders without a soul.
Break their necks and every bone,
Fill the hole with dirt and stone.

Write on a board this eulogy,
So all can see and tell:
"Here lies Kaiser Bill and Company,
Their souls went straight to hell!"

Emma Lowe: "Make him a white angel in a large city."

Adrian Farely: "Turn him loose in a skunk's den."

Miss Helen Hossack: "I would not want him to live on the face of the earth any longer, so I would bury him alive or put him in a bee hive."

Edward McWenle, jr.: "Put him in a barrel of sauerkraut, with his hands and feet and head sticking out and let him stay there all winter."

Mrs. J. C. Skiles would give him the following prescription:

Sulphur department, Hades: Tincture of reality, 9 pzs., the curse of aganda 9 drams, Yankee bayonets, quantity sufficient.
Flanders, 8 ozs., powdered Hun prop.

Clarence Keene: Bring the thing to the United States, put him in some big zoo; give him the title of being the fiercest animal in captivity."

Maurice Bryant: "Cut him up like meat and burn him."

Dr. S. J. Brenner: "Bring him to the U. S. A., put him in a cage and stone him. He would make a good target."

Clarence Roberts: "Burn him to the stake."

Westcott Whittington: "Crucify him."

Clifford Linberg: "Torture him to death like he did the Belgians."

E. J. Scott: "Confine him in a dark cell for the balance of his days, on bread and water and only one meal a day."

Esther Lowe: "I'd have him hung."

Mrs. R. Cook: "Make him a prisoner for life, so he may suffer the pangs of remorse for his evil crimes."

Henry Northrup: "Have him tortured; ride him around the world in a cage and throw him bread."

Ralph Clowes: "Take him to where the wild beasts are, chain him to a tree, and let them get him."

Elizabeth Hurt: "Do him as he has done others."

M. B.: "Have mercy on him, for he does not know what he doeth."

J. A. Baca, Rociada: "Place him in a cage and exhibit for a year, at \$5 a look, all money derived to go half to the Red Cross, balance to French and Belgian destitutes. Then hang him."

Mrs. Moody: "Exile him to an uninhabited island."

Edith Tooker: "Isolate him. Make him a man without a country for the rest of his life."

Mrs. Charles W. Bunch: "Turn him over to the Safmies on the Rhine."

Mrs. L. A. Malaney: "Take him to Belgium, tie him to a tree, put a bowl of saurkraut and weenies just out of his reach and let him starve to death."

W. A. Davis: "Make him a pauper to live the balance of his life in Belgium, and a felony for him to speak to other than his wife or employer."

Virginia Quigley: "Put him to the hardest of labor in the fields to raise food for the Belg'an and French people."

Blanche Sena: "I would have him to lead with chain from his neck and a muzzle on his face, like the wild beast of Berlin, exhibiting him all over the civilized world and charging a certain entrance fee, for the benefit of the poor children of Belgium, and France, because death would be too good or him."

A great many answers of real merit were submitted, and will be printed from time to time, and in the meantime we will leave the kaiser to the fate of Walter Roth who would mete out to him "Leave him to God, He'll fix him!"

Warsaw, Friday, Jan. 31.—Kiev has been taken by the Bolshevik troops, General Petlura's troops partially going over to the enemy.

The Ukraine government has been moved from Kiev to Winnitz, to the southwest. Railway communication with Kiev is cut off at Kovel, where there is a body of German troops attempting to keep order among the disorderly Germans who are retiring from Ukraine.

The Czecho-Slovaks are bitterly denounced here because of recent events in the duchy of Teschen. Lieutenant Reginald Foster of the American army, representing the peace committee, is reported to have asked Dr. Masaik if the allies had given permission to attack the Poles. Dr. Masaik is said to have replied in the negative. Dr. Stanislaw Grabski, a member

of the Paris council, here, declared to the Associated Press recently that Dr. Masaik told him that there was never a possibility of trouble between the Czechos.

Telegraph lines and railroads in the direction of Vienna were cut by the Czecho-Slovaks last Thursday.

UKRAINE MOVES CAPITAL.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—The advance of the Bolsheviki troops into the Ukraine has compelled the Ukrainian government to move the seat of its government from Kiev to Winnitszu.

Washington Feb. 3.—Congress faces the busiest week of the short session with final enactment of the war revenue bill, legislation to validate informal war contracts and the oil land leasing bill, regarded as the most urgent matters on hand.

'You're in Love'

Arthur Hamerstein's new musical comedy entitled "You're in Love," by the popular authors of The Frefly, High Jinks and Katinka, will come to the Duncan February 11.

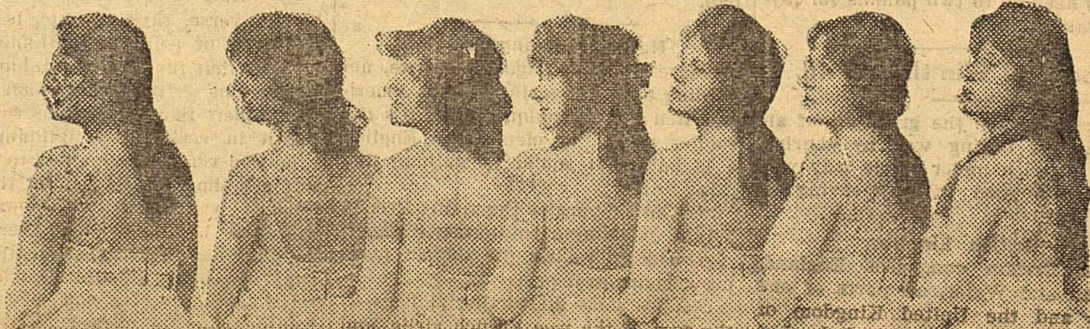
The play is appropriately named, for almost everybody concerned in the story has been or wants to be in love. As the story runs, the love of Lacy Hart and Dorothy has recently been brought to fruition by an elopement; so also apparently has that of a score of other couples.

\$100 REWARD, \$700

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucus surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. C. CHENEY and Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists. 75c.—Adv.

SANTA FE TIME TABLE

East Bound		West Bound	
Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
No. 4	11:59 a. m.	No. 12	12:05 a. m.
No. 8	3:05 a. m.	No. 10	3:10 a. m.
No. 10	1:10 p. m.	No. 2	1:35 p. m.
No. 2	10:15 p. m.	No. 12	15:25 p. m.
West Bound		East Bound	
Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
No. 9	7:35 p. m.	No. 1	8:00 p. m.
No. 1	1:35 p. m.	No. 3	2:00 p. m.
No. 3	7:05 a. m.	No. 7	7:10 a. m.
No. 7	6:00 a. m.	No. 11	6:00 a. m.



Another Girlie Chorus with the "You're in Love" Musical Comedy at the Duncan February 11

DROPPED FROM THEIR COMMANDS TO MAKE ROOM FOR REGULAR ARMY MEN.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative Galligan of Massachusetts, Democrat, in the house today renewed his charges that officers of National Guard units were removed from their commands after fighting through all the war so as to make room for regular army officers. Officers affected in thirty-nine states, he said, had given him information about their cases.

"Who is responsible?" asked Representative Hamilton of Michigan.

"The Leavenworth clique by its influence with the high command," answered Mr. Galligan.

"Do you mean with the general staff in Washington?" asked Mr. Mason of Illinois.

"Yes."

Washington, Feb. 1.—An official tabulation of casualties by divisions for the American Expeditionary Forces, 95 per cent complete to date, was made public today by the war department. The totals for all divisions exclusive of the two regiments of marines in the second division are:

Killed in action, 27,762; died of wounds, 11,396; missing in action, 14,649; prisoners, 2,785. Grand total of major casualties, 56,592.

The figures for each of the thirty combat divisions included show the following totals of major casualties:

First (regulars), 5,248; second (regulars), 2,965; third (regulars), 3,617; fourth (regulars), 2,986; fifth (regulars) 2,504; sixth (regulars) 122; seventh (regulars) 326.

Twenty-sixth New England National Guard) 2,864; 27th (New York National Guard) 2,194; 28th (Pennsylvania National Guard) 2,390; 29th (New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia, National Guard) 1,117; 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina National Guard) 1,772; 32nd (Michigan and Wisconsin National Guard) 3,213.

Thirty-third (Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota National Guard) 1,171; 35th (Missouri and Kansas National Guard) 1,733; 36th (Texas and Oklahoma National Guard) 869; 37th (Ohio and West Virginia National Guard) 1,250; 42nd (Rainbow) 2,950; 77th (New York Metropolitan Army) 2,692; 7th (New York and Northern Pennsylvania National Army) 1,825; 79th (Southern Pennsylvania National Army) 2,389.

Eightieth (New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia National Army) 1,355.

Eighty-first (Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina National Army) 370.

Eighty-second (Georgia, Alabama and Florida National Army) 1,592.

Eighty-eighth (Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota National Army) 66.

Eighty-ninth (Kansas, Missouri and Colorado National Army) 1,525.

Ninetieth (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma National Army) 1,585.

Ninety-first (Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming) 1,702.

Ninety-second (National Army, negroes) 211.

Ninety-third (National Army, negroes) 459.

Tables showing losses by regiments place the four infantry regiments of the first division as having suffered

more, with 1,150 to 2,265 major casualties each. These regiments are the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th regulars. Figures for the fifth and sixth (Marine) regiments in this division are not given.

Two tables of prisoners taken by the enemy, one prepared by the American Red Cross and the other by the adjutant general's office were given out. Both show much larger totals than the announced list of known military prisoners, but the latter would be increased and the number of missing in action correspondingly decreased by checking. The Red Cross total is 5,243, including 4,857 military prisoners. The adjutant general reported 5,401 of which 4,916 were military prisoners.

The adjutant general's record shows 4,800 prisoners have been released and 118 died in captivity. Practically all prisoners now are out of Germany.

In killed in action, the first regular army division leads the list with 2,303. Other divisions with more than 1,000 men killed in action, stand in the following order.

Third, 1,901; 42d, 1,702; 32nd, 1,694; 27th, 1,544; fourth, 1,500; 26th, 1,388; 2nd, 1,302; 77th, 1,275, and the 30th, 1,084.

The only division to lose more than 1,000 men died of wounds was the first, with 1,050. Only three divisions had more than 1,000 missing in action, the first, with 1,789, the 28th with 1,174, and the 79th with 1,142.

The heaviest loss in prisoners was in the 28th division with 691 men taken by the enemy. The 26th was second with 354 taken prisoners, and the 77th, third, with 336.

Among the National Guard divisions the heaviest regimental losses recorded are for the 110th infantry of the 28th division, 1,142 men, while the losses of the 109th infantry, of the same division stand second at 1,112. Next is the 102nd infantry of the 26th division, with a total of 988, and the fourth is the 165th infantry of the 42nd with 879.

Figures for the marine brigade of the second division, not carried in the war department summary, complete to January 1, show killed and died of wounds, 55 officers and 1,507 men; missing in action, two officers, 625 men; severely wounded 91 officers and 1802 men; slightly wounded, 156 officers and 5,296 men; gassed 31 officers and 4,854 men. Total casualties for all causes, 365 officers and 11,152 men.

SURGEONS agree that in cases 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. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schafer.—Adv.

A WOMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

Mrs. D. T. Tryor, R. F. D. 1, Franklin ave., Otsego, O., writes: "I realized so great a benefit from the use of one box that I feel safe in recommending Foley Kidney Pills to any kidney sufferers." They relieve backache, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains and bladder ailments. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

INVESTIGATING SHOOTING.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 1.—An investigation is being made of the shooting of Private G. A. Moore, Seventh Cavalry, who was found dead at his guard post yesterday. It was announced here another soldier was being held pending the outcome of the investigation. Moore's home was in Detroit. Moore's home was in Detroit. Moore's home was in Detroit. Moore's home was in Detroit. Moore's home was in Detroit.

The soldier who is being held and whose name is being withheld by the authorities was said to have been a member of Moore's troop.

CONFERENCE OF STATES.

Paris, Feb. 1.—A universal conference of all states desiring to participate in a league of nations will be the final act in the formation of the league.

Getting Rid of Colds

The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value is fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age or older should go to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to stay in bed three days at the start than three weeks later on.—Adv.

HOG ISLAND GOOD VENTURE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Hog Island shipyard was characterized as the only war venture where every single penny spent is still good by Matt C. Brush, president of the company operating the plant when he appeared before the senate commerce committee.

Indigestion

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion and you will soon forget about your stomach troubles. Try it.—Adv.

A gifted young Chinese woman, granddaughter of a sub-vice-roy of Nanking, was converted some time ago to the Christian religion and has become an active missionary.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

"Keep the bowels open" is the one rule of health recommended by all schools of medicine. Foley's Cathartic Tablets cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and benefit the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas or constipation no remedy is more highly recommended. Fine for stout persons. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Detroit claims to be the banner city of the United States in the number of its woman real estate agents and brokers.

YOU KNOW, BUT SOMETIMES FORGET

Everybody knows an imitation is never so good as the genuine article. Foley's Honey and Tar stands at the top of the list of family remedies for colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchial and grippe coughs. W. L. Anglin, Antioch, La., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar 15 years. It is the best." Sold everywhere.—Adv.



Children smile when they take

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

- 1st. It tastes good.
 - 2nd. It makes them feel good.
 - 3rd. It will turn a distressed, fretful child into a happily smiling one.
- Because it is just what children ought to have for feverish colds, coughs, croup, "snuffles" and heavy, wheezy breathing. It puts a healing, soothing, coating on a feverish, inflamed, tickling throat, and it stops coughs quickly. It is good for croup, too. It contains no morphine, chloroform, or other drug that you would not like to give to young children, and it is just as effective for grown-ups.
- SOLD EVERYWHERE**

FOUR MILLION ORPHANS, ONE MILLION WIDOWS IN FRANCE

Who will care for the four million orphans of widowed France? We who have suffered so little during this great war cannot realize what it means to live in an invaded country, surrounded by countless dangers, giving all, not only strong men, but tender children as well. They have been sacrificed at the altar of liberty and we of all people the most free cannot see that blood shed in vain, France has made the supreme sacrifice. It is America's duty as a nation who have suffered lease to send immediate help or she cannot survive. Every cent we give to help nourish and clothe her orphaned children means more strength and vigor for a future France.

The fatherless children of France committee with Marshal Joffre as president affords us the simplest and most practical method of aiding our distressed sister. Each subscriber pledges himself to support an orphan at the cost of ten cents a day, three dollars a month or thirty-six dollars and fifty cents a year. The adoption of an orphan is entirely personal, as the sex, age, name and address of the child are given. Later, grateful letters are received from the adopted orphan giving details of its life and probably sending a photograph. Beyond furnishing this amount of money there is no further responsibility, as these children are cared for in their native villages.

Mrs. Elmer E. Veeder is chairman for San Miguel county and the members are her committee are: Misses Lucy Clement, Marguerite Bernard, Louise Wells, Sylvia Vollmen, Margaret Larkin, Bessie Brown an Helen Kelly. These young ladies are enthusiastic workers and have found the people very responsive to their appeal, but the quota has not been reached. So let Las Vegas keep up their splendid record and go "over the top" on this occasion as they have in the past.

Committee.

The state board of pharmacy will hold a meeting February 17 at Santa Fe. E. G. Murphey of this city is a member and will attend.

Mrs. J. Rosenberg left Las Vegas Monday evening on No. 9 for California where she will visit with friends for the balance of the winter.

Frank McCilough, a Las Vegas boy who has been in France for the last 18 months, landed in Newport News last Saturday and will soon return home.

Senator John S. Clark and Roman Gallegos, who came over from Santa Fe to attend the funeral of Luis Larrazolo, returned to the capital yesterday.

Waldo Spiess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spiess left Monday night for Pomona, Calif., where he will attend school for remainder of school year. Dr. Garrison, at one time president of the Normal university, holds a like position in the Pomona college.

Mr. R. L. Neal, formerly repeater chief for the Mountain States Telephone company at Las Vegas, and who has been in the signal corps, has returned to Las Vegas with his wife and is holding his old position with the telephone company.

Mr. and Mrs. Upton Hayes of Santa Fe arrived in Las Vegas Monday to visit with friends for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes formerly made their home in Las Vegas while Mr. Hayes was here, connected with the Santa Fe railroad. Many old friends are welcoming them back to Las Vegas.

Richard Van Houton, son of the prominent ranchman of Shoemaker, J. P. Van Houton, is in Las Vegas for a few days. Ricard has been recently discharged from the army.

Charles Oder, formerly a conductor running out of Las Vegas on the Santa Fe, arrived here Tuesday to spend several weeks visiting friends. Mr. Oder for years ran on the California Limited.

A meeting is called of all clerks in the retail and wholesale stores in East and West Las Vegas for the purpose of the organization of a clerks' union. This includes ladies as well as gentlemen. This meeting is to be held in the Moose hall over the San Miguel bank Friday night, February 7. Be sure and come. It's at 8 o'clock.

Louis E. Armijo, assistant district attorney, yesterday made arrangements to move the district attorney's office into the office rooms formerly occupied by Governor Larrazolo in the J. Hilario Montoya building on the north side of the plaza. He will retain the library of Governor Larrazolo in its present location. D. DeAmours will occupy the present quarters of the district attorney.

Leonard Stroud, champion trick rider of the world, who attended the Cowboy's Reunion here last summer and won the bronk riding contest, in addition to putting on some fine riding exhibitions, is rodeo director for the cowboy show to be given in connection with the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth, Tex., March 10-15. Stroud has written to Colbert C. Root, publicity director for the Cowboy's Reunion, enclosing some of the prize lists of

the Fort Worth Rodeo. He says, in closing, "Give my best regards to all my friends and invite all the bunch here for me."

M. M. Irvin was fined \$50 and costs and three months in the county jail Wednesday afternoon by Justice of the Peace C. H. Stewart. Irvin was charged with the theft of a watch from E. A. Allen a rancher of this district. Irvin was arrested at Raton and brought back to this city. The jail sentence was suspended after the payment of the fine.

The feed situation in this district is about normal again. There is being arranged a fund by some of the business men for the small farmer who needs a few dollars to tide him over this winter. This fund will be in charge of the county agent. Car after car of alfalfa, cake and oats and wheat straw is being shipped to the county agent and no more distress is looked for on account of the shortage. Heavy snow in the Moro district has been reported but it is not thought it will cause much loss.

J. P. Bartholamew has returned from Pawnee, Okla., where he spent several weeks on business.

The body of the late Mrs. Hallock will be sent to Chicago this evening, accompanied by S. W. Hallock and Mrs. Crail. They will be joined in Chicago by Dr. F. H. Crail, who has recently received his discharge from the army at Fort Logan. Burial of the deceased will take place in Oshkosh Wis.

The funeral of Maurice Tishler was held Tuesday morning in Denver, Colo. Mr. Tishler was the father of Mrs. Chas. Greenclay of this city who, with her husband, is in Denver where she went to attend the funeral. Mr. Tishler visited his daughter in Las Vegas many times and had made many friends here who will deeply mourn his loss and extend their deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

RUSSIAN POLICY AWAITED.
Vladivostok, Feb. 6.—The decision of the peace conference regarding the allied policy in Russia and Siberia is eagerly awaited by the Canadians and others of the allied forces here. Russian press guardedly is opposing the withdrawal of the allied forces and is urging active participation against

the Bolsheviki. In accordance with their announced policy the Japanese are evacuating part of their force. The Czechs are withdrawing from the Ural front to guard the railway line.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham who has been ill for the past few weeks is reported to be much improved in health.

State officials are sending out word to automobile owners who have not secured a 1919 license that there is a heavy penalty for failure to comply with the auto license law.

Robert Booth of Mais is in Las Vegas for a few days attending to business.

Steven S B Davis is reported very ill at his home.

Mike Hart, recently discharged from an army hospital in the east, returned to Vegas the first of the week. He reports that he is feeling fine and glad to get back to Las Vegas.

FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6.—One man is dead and several persons are missing and 100 children were rescued by firemen when a public school at Oakdale near here was destroyed by fire yesterday. Edward McKissock went into the building to save his two children and was killed by a falling wall.

FARRAND WILL RESIGN.
Washington, Dec. 5.—Dr. Livingston Farrand, who has been appointed chairman of the central committee and executive head of the American Red Cross intends to resign as president of the University of Colorado to devote his time to the Red Cross. His resignation has not yet been formally tendered.

Getting Rid of Colds
The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value is fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age or older should go to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to stay in bed three days at the start than three weeks later on.—Adv.



Another Girlie Chorus with the "You're in Love" Musical Comedy at the Duncan February 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Sugar Refining.....	114 1/2
American T and T Co.....	100 3/8
Anaconda Copper	56 7/8
Atchison	91 1/2
Chino Copper	323 1/4
Colorado Fuel and Iron.....	42 7/8
Northern Pacific.....	90 1/4
Reading	77 3/8
Southern Pacific	97 3/4
Union Pacific	126 5/8
United States Steel	89 1/4

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Chicago, Feb. 6.—The close:

Corn—May \$1.12; July \$1.08 1/2.
Oats—May 55 1/4c; July 53 1/4c.
Pork—May \$36.50.
Lard—May \$22.30; July \$21.72.
Ribs—May \$20.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK
Kansas City, Feb. 6.—Hogs—Receipts 4,500; market strong. Heavy \$17.35@17.65; pigs \$11.00@16.00. Cattle—Receipts 2,500; market steady. Prime fed steers \$18.00@20.00; western steers \$12.00@17.00; cows \$7.00@14.00; heifers \$8.00@14.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16.00; calves \$7.00@14.00. Sheep—Receipts 3,000; market higher. Lambs \$15.50@16.65; yearlings \$10.00@14.50; wethers \$9.00@12.25; ewes \$8.00@10.50.

The members of the Las Vegas lodge of the Elks who so far have failed to attain bliss by taking unto themselves life partners will give a dance in the club rooms on Saturday evening, complimentary to the married members of the lodge. The married Elks will bring their wives and the bachelor Elks will bring their sweethearts and there will be a gay time. This is the only form of invitation to be issued, so that if you are an Elk, either resident or non-resident, bring your wife or your girl and attend the dance.

Following the regular meeting of the Knights of Columbus at the Odd Fellows hall tonight, there will be an informal social good time. All Knights and their ladies are invited to be present.

There will be a regular meeting of the Eastern Star Friday evening, February 7 with initiation, lunch and a social good time. All officers are requested to be present at 7:30. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.