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Governor's Message Stirs Up Dignity in Legislature

Santa Fe, March 13.—Acrimonious debate was precipitated in the house late yesterday afternoon by a message which Governor Larrazolo addressed to the legislature. The message directed attention of the house to the fact that only three days of the session remain, and that a number of the party platform pledges stand unfulfilled. In making a plea for the complete fulfillment of pledges in the few days available for work Governor Larrazolo expressed the belief that no man failing to carry out the pledges would have the hardihood to go before the people and again solicit their support. At the conclusion of the reading of the message, Blanchard, republican, of Lincoln, moved that the message be returned to the governor to be couched in such language as might be in keeping with the dignity of the house. He declared the document could not be described as other than a "scolding message." Dan Padilla moved to table Blanchard's motion, and the vote on this stood 28 to 14. Robertson, of Union, one of the democratic leaders, asked to be excused from the voting, explaining that the message appeared to be directed to the majority members, and therefore did not concern him. Winston, republican of Sierra, said that he had voted against the measures which Governor Larrazolo said should be passed, but that his people approved his course; that he did not care anything about the governor's message, and asked to be excused from voting.

The governor, in some measure at least, again took the majority of both houses to task by returning unsigned house joint resolution No. 19, which had been passed by both houses. This resolution memorializes the president and the congress to preserve and maintain the sovereignty and independence of the United States, and to avoid entangling alliances with other countries. The governor said in his special message that his approval was not required to make effective such a joint resolution, but that if such approval were required he would feel constrained to withhold it.

Taking them up out of order, on motion of Senator Clark, the senate considered four bills before beginning work on the calendar. Senator Skeen, democratic floorleader, asked permission to add to this list house bill No. 45, which prohibits gambling. This permission was denied. The first one of these bills was for the girls' welfare, and was passed. The appropriation clause was strick-

ed, but will be added to the general appropriation bill. A second one was the house bill creating a new state tax commission. The senate had passed this bill, but with amendments, and the purpose of the reconsideration was to recede from the amendments, so that the bill might go to the governor for approval without being sent back to the house for concurrence. Another was the house bill abolishing the state council of defense. This was passed without opposition. The last one was the house bill which authorizes a maximum of 75 cents a day for feeding county prisoners. This also was passed.

A house joint resolution has been introduced to propose a constitutional amendment to raise the limitation so as to permit the legislature to authorize the issue of bonds for \$4,500,000, to match a similar amount to be given by the federal government for the purpose of building good roads. With this resolution was a house bill to submit all constitutional amendments to be proposed by this legislature to the vote of the people at a special election to be held on the third Tuesday in September, 1919.

There was introduced in the house a joint resolution to extend an invitation to Senator Albert B. Fall to address a joint session of the legislature on the subject of the league of nations. Before the resolution was passed, it was amended so that the invitation included Senator A. A. Jones.

The eight-hour law finally was passed by the house, after a fight that lasted two hours. Four bills on this subject were introduced in the house, and the one which was passed was a committee substitute for one of the four. Of the numerous floor amendments that were offered, about as many were beaten as adopted. As passed, the bill provides an eight-hour day for all except those in the industries of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and domestic service. A minimum wage of nine dollars a week is one of the provisions added by amendment. Clauses were stricken providing for \$3 a day for persons engaged in public work and for \$50 a month and board for cowboys and shearers. The bill does not include railroad employees in transportation service, who are held to be under federal control.

Bills providing for an inheritance tax and an income tax also were passed by the house. The income tax will apply to single persons whose

income is \$5,000 a year, or more. Husbands will be allowed an exemption of \$2,000 as heads of families, and a further exemption of \$200 for each child.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13.—The house last night passed Lee's house bill for good roads and another bill providing for a special road levy of three mills for each of three years. It is expected that this levy will net more than two million dollars for roads in the next three years. The house also concurred in the senate bill to define and prohibit criminal syndicalism, with some amendments.

The senate general appropriation bill, as passed by that body was plastered with 37 amendments. The bill is now under consideration by a special committee of the house.

The senate last night held its first night session, which was devoted to clearing the calendar of routine bills. In concurring in the house bill to give preference in employment to soldiers, sailors and marines, an effort was made to amend the bill so as to make it apply specifically to the mounted police but was voted down. An unsuccessful effort also was made to take up for passage the house bill prohibiting gambling.

Senator Scribman was denied unanimous consent to introduce a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to remove the agricultural college and the school of mines to Albuquerque. A strong Albuquerque delegation had been working on this project.

In a session which lasted an hour this morning, the house passed eight senate bills and two senate joint resolutions. One of the resolutions was to submit a constitutional amendment to abolish the present state institutions boards and substitute one central board of control composed of three salaried members. The house killed the senate bill that provides no state officer shall spend more than \$600 for an automobile.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13.—In response to an invitation, it is reported that Senator Albert B. Fall will come to Santa Fe tomorrow and tomorrow night address a joint session of the legislature on the subject of the league of nations. The house this afternoon passed a house joint resolution memorializing congress to pass an act to deport enemy aliens and pretended conscientious objectors. The republican caucus of the senate was in lengthy session this afternoon to decide upon the program of legislation to be put through in the brief time remaining.

LICHTENBERG IS BATTLE FIELD

Berlin, Tuesday, March 11.—The government troop captured several hundred Spartacans in the fighting today in the suburb of Lichtenberg. Two groups of prisoners containing more than 100 men each were marched through the Unter den Linden to the Moabit prison with their hands tied behind them. A curious crowd followed the prisoners, but no effort was made to release them. About half the prisoners were soldiers and marines.

The government troops are conducting a thorough search of houses in the Spartacan areas. Quantities of arms and ammunition are being found and many prisoners are being taken.

Copenhagen, March 13.—German government forces after lively fighting have succeeded in driving the Spartacans out of the east end section of Berlin including Lichtenberg, according to a Berlin dispatch filed Wednesday.

The occupation of the district the message states, was systematically carried out. Considerable quantities of arms were recaptured, the losses on the government side are declared to be heavy.

The bestial acts of cruelty by the Spartacans have been fully confirmed. A central board of control composed of

Berlin, March 12, Wednesday.—Spartacan forces, under pressure from government troops using artillery and mine throwers were abandoning their positions in Lichtenberg this morning. The government forces took a large number of prisoners, many of whom were executed summarily.

The government troops entered Lichtenberg after bombarding the main Spartacan nests. The Spartacans fled. The only chance the Spartacans have of escape is by concealing their identity by mingling with the peaceable inhabitants.

One group of 30 prisoners captured included ten women.

In one Spartacan nest, it is reported, 20 Poles were captured. Government soldiers report details of torture to the Spartacans by their comrades.

SOLDIERS LANDING IN UNITED STATES NOW NUMBER 354,824.

Washington, March 8.—Demobilization reports made public today by General March showed 1,361,528 officers and men discharged to date while the number ordered released had reached 1,613,500.

Up to March 3 departures of soldiers from France numbered 419,555 of whom 354,824 had landed in the United States up to yesterday.

Hospital records from the expeditionary forces, General March said, showed 81,231 patients on February 20, a reduction from 112,217 when the armistice was signed.

A reduction in the number of demobilization camps from 33 to 23 was announced today the purpose being to enable the war department to release thousands of men who, under the original plan, would have been held at the ten additional camps as demobilization personnel.

Thirteen of the original 33 camps designated as demobilization centers will be abandoned. Three new camps—Fort Bliss, Oglethorpe and D. A. Russell—have been added, bringing the total to 23.

Army Will Not Be Reduced.

Washington, March 8.—General March announced today that the army would not be reduced under any circumstances below the figure mentioned in the reorganization bill, which failed in congress, a total of 509,909 officers and men. He said this total would be maintained until some law as passed providing for a permanent force which would "permit the military necessities of the United States to be handled."

The statement was made in connection with the information that General Pershing had been authorized to resume enlistments for the regular army men now overseas who desire to enlist in the regular establishment, General March said, would be accepted and assigned to regular organizations in the army of occupation, releasing other men to be discharged.

The new list of demobilization centers as announced today follows:

- Camps Bliss, Bowie, Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Funston, Gordon, Grant, Jackson, Kearney, Lee, Lewis, Meade, Oglethorpe, Pike, Presidio of San Francisco, D. A. Russell, Shelby, Sherman, Taylor, Travis and Upton.

STOPPED COUGH AFTER INFLUENZA.

"Foley's Honey and Tar is the best cough medicine I ever tried," writes E. B. McDowel, R. F. D. 1, Box 119, Arlington, Tenn. "My son had influenza. He had the worst kind of a cough. I tried everything but nothing did any good. God sent me a friend with Foley's Honey and Tar, and in two days his cough was gone." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

USES MAILS TO DEFRAUD.

Washington, March 10.—Conviction of Gideon M. Freeman, a Los Angeles doctor, on charges of using the mails to defraud was in effect sustained today by the supreme court which refused to consider the case.

New York, March 8.—Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the central department, in the first public address he has made in many months, today warned the American public not to let "anything, whether a league of nations, a Hague tribunal or an international arbitration system replace a policy of sound rational preparedness, if the country is to remain in a state of peace."

The general, who spoke at the opening of the Methodist centenary movement, declared that "verbal message, however skillfully applied, will not maintain a permanent peace."

He reiterated his well known stand for universal military training asserting that whatever may be said by its opponents, there was nothing bad against it."

Washington, March 8.—Battle casualties of the American army in France, as shown by revised divisional records announced today by General March, totalled 240,197. These include killed in action, wounded, missing in action and prisoners.

There will be some slight further revision as final reports are revised.

The second regular division showed the greatest losses in the revised list with 24,429. The first division came next with 23,973. The 28th (Pennsylvania), led national guard and national army divisions, being fourth in the list with 14,417. The 32nd (Michigan and Wisconsin) was fifth with 14,268.

The battle casualty figures now announced include wounded, which were not included in the tables of major casualties recently made public by the war department. The list of divisional totals follows:

- Second (regular), 24,429.
- First (regular), 23,974.
- Third (regular), 16,356.
- 28th (Pennsylvania) 14,417; 32nd (Michigan, Wisconsin) 14,268.
- Fourth (regular) 12,948.
- 42nd (Rainbow) 12,252.
- 90th (Texas, Oklahoma) 9,710.
- 77th (Metropolitan, New York) 9,423.
- 26th (New England) 8,955.
- 82nd (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee) 8,000.
- Fifth (regular) 8,280.
- 78th (western New York, New Jersey, Delaware) 8,133.
- 27th (New York) 7,940.
- 33rd (Illinois) 7,860.
- 35th (Missouri, Kansas) 7,745.
- 89th (Kansas Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona) 7,033.
- 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina) 6,893.
- 29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Vermont, Maryland, District of Columbia) 5,972.
- 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah) 5,838.
- 80th (Virginia, West Virginia, western Pennsylvania) 13,356.
- 134th (Ohio) 3,033.
- 79th (Pennsylvania, eastern Maryland, District of Columbia) 3,223.
- 36th (Texas, Oklahoma) 2,374.
- Seventh (regular) 1,756.
- 92nd (negro national army) 1,399.

81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico) 1,062. Sixth (regular) 285. 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, western Illinois) 63. In the new list the 42nd division (Rainbow) reported a total of battle casualties of 12,252; the 77th (New York Metropolitan national army) 9,423; the 26th (New England) 8,955; the 27th (New York) 7,940; the 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina) 6,893.

Paris, March 10.—The proposition made to the supreme council Saturday by Lloyd George for a clause in the peace treaty for reducing the German army much below the size previously proposed, definitely re-ferred to reduce her army to 100,000, according to information from French sources. The council would be formed of volun-

teers. The council accepted the proposition referring it to a committee to draft the text which will be submitted to the council to day.

Cincinnati, O., March 10.—Captain Thomas H. Morrow, who formerly lived in Las Vegas, N. M., has been cited in a divisional order and recommended for promotion by General Farnsworth, commander of the famous Buckeye division, for "efficient and energetic work on the battle line," according to word received by his mother, Mrs. W. B. Morrow, 947 Chateau avenue, from Congressman Victor Heintz.

Captain Morrow lost his left eye, a young man and spent two years in Las Vegas where he recovered according to his mother. After leaving Las Vegas, he graduated from the University of Colorado and subsequently became a prominent attorney in Cincinnati when the war broke out and he enlisted. While in Las Vegas he was a member of the militia company there which his mother says gave him the training he needed to make a success in the army.

Mrs. Morrow, his mother, is one of the prominent "war mothers" of Ohio, her three sons and son-in-law all being officers in the army. Captain Morrow won official recognition for personal bravery in the terrific fighting in the Argonne forest.

EMPLOYES NEGOTIATE.

Portland, Me., March 10.—Assurance that the telephone employees may negotiate with the company of officials or with postoffice officials at Washington regarding wage or other demands was given Governor Carl Milliken at a conference with Postmaster General Burleson, it was learned here today.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

RUSSIAN DUKES KILLED.

Copenhagen, March 10.—Four more Russian dukes have been executed at Petrograd by the bolshevik during the last fortnight.

A Coated Tongue? What it Means

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



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

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are

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

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

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

Washington, March 8.—The Italian embassy made public today the text of a proclamation issued by the international committee of admirals in the Adriatic warning the inhabitants and authorities of Spalato, a Dalmatian port, against disorder or insults to the allies and authorizing Rear Admiral Niblack, the American commander there, to prevent by force of arms if necessary the repetition of such incidents as the recent attack upon Italian officers.

It was largely due to the Spalato incident that Italy placed the embargo against the movement of supplies through Adriatic ports, the operation of which recently led the United States to give warning to Italy that unless an end was put to delays in the movement of food to the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, food supplies from the United States to Italy would be cut off.

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. Schaefer.

WORK SUSPENDED

Washington, March 10.—Secretary Daniels today declared suspension of work on the six great battleships authorized in 1916 until the navy experts have decided on the future type of American capital ships in the light of improvements in their construction.

SOCIALIST LEADER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS INTERFERED WITH ARMY OPERATIONS

Washington, March 10.—The supreme court today sustained the conviction of Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader found guilty of violating the espionage law through speeches made at Canton, O., last June, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

In deciding the case the court in effect upheld the constitutionality of the so-called enlistment section of the espionage act of 1917.

The opinion of the court was unanimous. As in the case of espionage decided last Monday the court's opinion today made rulings upon the constitutionality of the espionage act. The court based its opinion largely upon that part of the indictment charging obstruction of recruiting service, which was affirmed.

This part of the act is the most drastic in the measure and not only makes it a misdemeanor to circulate false reports for the purpose of interfering with military or naval operations and enlistments, but also prohibits the utterance or writing of "disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive language," about the American form of government, military forces, flag or uniforms, or which is intended to bring into contempt or intended to encourage resistance to the United States or to cripple the country in the prosecution of war.

Debs, four times a candidate for president of the United States, began his industrial life as a fireman of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad. He was born in Terre Haute, Ind., 64 years ago. He for years was prominent in the fireman's brotherhood, playing an active part in several big strikes. In 1885 he was a member of the Indiana legislature. In 1900 he ran for president on the socialist ticket and he was the candidate of the socialist party in 1904, 1908 and 1912.

The indictment on which he was convicted charged him with attempting to incite "insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in military and naval forces," attempting to obstruct recruiting and enlistments and with uttering and publishing language intended to provoke and encourage resistance to the United States as well as to promote the enemy's cause. The indictment contained ten counts, but conviction was only on three.

When placed on trial Debs called no witnesses in defense and made only the argument in his own behalf. In appealing to the supreme court he attacked the admission of evidence by the lower court of the St. Louis socialist platform, which he had endorsed, and records from the trial of Rose Pastor Stokes and alleged he had been tried on his "state of mind." Validity of the espionage act was also attacked by Debs, who alleged it violated the right of free speech.

In opposing the appeal in the supreme court the government denied the act was unconstitutional, but admitted that it was not convinced that the acts charged in the indictment alleging the utterance of language designed to encourage resistance to the United States and to promote the enemy's cause were sufficient to warrant conviction on that count. For that reason the government made no further contentions relative that charge.

Congress, in enacting the espionage

act, the government contended, intended to cover all wilful interference with the purpose of the raising of an army.

Justice Holmes, delivering the opinion, reviewed the statements made by Debs in his Canton speech and also the charge that had been made by the lower court to the jury.

The main theme of the Debs speech Justice Holmes said, was "socialism, its growth and a prophesy of its success."

"With that," he continued, "we have nothing to do but interference a part of the manifest intent of the more general utterances which to encourage those present to obstruct the recruiting service and if in passages such encouragement was directly given the immunity of the general theme may not be enough to protect the speech."

Referring to statements made by Debs while addressing the jury in which he said:

"I have been accused of obstructing the war. I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would oppose the war if I stood alone," Justice Holmes said:

"The statement was not necessary to warrant the jury in finding that one purpose of the speech, whether incidental or not does not matter, was to oppose not only war in general but this war and that the opposition was so expressed that its natural and intended effect would be obstructing the war. If that was that intended and if in all these circumstances that would be its effect, it would not be protected by reason of its being part of a general program and expressions of a general and conscientious belief."

Referring to the introduction of the so-called St. Louis platform, as evidence, the court said:

"Evidence that the defendant accepted this view and this declaration of his duties at the time that he made his speech is evidence that if that speech he used words tending to obstruct the recruiting service he meant that they should have that effect. We should add that the jury was most carefully instructed that they could not find the defendant guilty for advocacy of any of his opinions unless the words used had as their natural tendency and reasonable probable effect to obstruct the recruiting service, etc., and unless the defendant had the specific intent to do so in his mind."

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

ARIZONA FUR SALE

Phoenix, March 10.—Arizona will conduct a fur sale here March 20, the offerings to be those which have been taken during the past two months by hunters and trappers hired by the state to campaign against predatory animals. M. E. Musgrove, predatory animal inspector, says the list of pelts to be disposed of includes mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, fox, and other animals.

Wizard of Horticulture Is Seventy-two Years Old

San Francisco, Calif., March 10.—Seventy-two years old today is Luther Burbank, the wizard of the plant world, the man whose experiments and discoveries have revolutionized the world's theories of plant life, and the profession connected with it.

Mr. Burbank was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 7, 1849. At an early age he earned a reputation as a naturalist, and for many years he has continued his studies and experiments. At the Burbank experiment farms near Santa Fe, new theories are constantly being proved and their results given to the world, for Burbank while a scientist working for the satisfaction of individual achievement, is a philanthropist who believes that the results of his labors belong to all mankind.

It is said of him that he began his experiments when a boy on the home farm because of his observations of the extreme difficulties under which plants will sometimes grow and thrive; and that from a desire to make conditions better for plants, some of his most brilliant inspirations have grown.

Everywhere people are familiar with the most conspicuous of his successes. He has to his credit nearly a dozen original fruit productions, not including numerous improvements in pears, apples, grapes and other fruits. In vegetable life he has flowers two distinct kinds; in berries nine or ten new varieties; in nuts two distinct kinds; in berries seven varieties; and he several years ago to the western farmer the spineless cactus, which makes the best food for cattle which the plainsman can find.

Commercially the Burbank potato is Mr. Burbank's greatest success. It was developed by him at his old home in Massachusetts as long ago as 1873, and was one of his first triumphs. Now so general is its use that people hardly ever think to connect it with the scientist who has gone on from that to more intricate things, patiently working them out at his big farm in California.

Some of Mr. Burbank's most striking successes are with relation to chestnuts and walnuts. He produced a chestnut tree that will bear in 18 months from the time the parent tree is first planted by seed. The average of the chestnut tree known to the public is ten to 15 years from the time it is planted a seed until it comes into bearing.

In Walnuts Mr. Burbank produced a shell that could be crushed in the hand, but found that birds destroyed it, and was obliged to harden the covering to protect the meat. He took the tannin out of the walnut. It is a coloring matter that gives a rather disagreeable flavor. One of the trees has given an annual crop of 400 pounds for the last 20 years. As an example of delicate plant work, Mr. Burbank's friends refer to his improvement of the dahlia. He removed the disagreeable odor and produced the flower with a fragrance like magnolia.

In Burbank's discovery of the spineless cactus the cattlemen of the desert states have a means of fattening stock which is priceless. The cactus is a substitute for water. It has been found that the milk flow

of the cows is increased 75 per cent when they are fed on cactus, over the amount given when dry alfalfa hay is fed.

Probably the first absolutely new species of fruit ever created by man is the primum berry, made by Burbank from the native California dewberry, and the Siberian raspberry. The two were crossed by pollination. Seedlings were raised from the cross and then followed years of selection. The completed fruit was found to be unlike either parent in form, color or taste. It ripens at the same time with strawberries.

Washington, March 10.—Steps to have the supreme court determine whether Postmaster General Burleson has authority to fix telephone rates within the states were taken today with the filing of a motion by the state of Kansas, asking permission to institute original proceedings in the court against the postmaster general.

The proceedings grew out of the order issued by the postmaster general on December 13 last, establishing new classifications and schedules as well as increasing telephone toll rates, which the state of Kansas claims are "arbitrary, unlawful, unreasonable and discriminatory."

State officials claim that the joint resolution under which the government took over control of the telephone and telegraph lines did not confer upon the postmaster general any such powers and that if either the resolution or the president's proclamation did confer such powers that it is unconstitutional. The court is asked to declare postmaster general's order of December 13, "unlawful, unreasonable, arbitrary, unjust and oppressive," and violative of the laws and legislation of the United States. It is asked that Postmaster General Burleson be temporarily enjoined while the proceedings are pending from carrying out the provisions of the order. As is customary of such proceedings, the court took the motion under advisement.

Forgot What He Needed.

From the Republican, Mt. Glad, Ohio: The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came to this office and asked for a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed to him, and then said: "Now I know!" "What is it you are looking for," we inquired. "My wife sent me after a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's.' I'll try again, and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores that they post their clerks and never let them substitute. Customers lose faith in stores where substituting is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers.—Adv.

George Getchel of Albuquerque is in the city today on business.

PRODUCING PIGS FOR THE MARKET

Young Animals That Gain Rapidly
in Weight Make Greatest
Profit for Breeder.

KEEP RUNNING TO CAPACITY

First Opportunity to Force Them Is
When They Are Few Days Old
—Pen Should Be Ar-
ranged for Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is of the greatest importance in producing pigs for the market that they gain in weight as rapidly as possible. The modern hog is a highly specialized and efficient machine for the conversion of grain and roughage into edible meat; but to obtain the greatest efficiency, to make the most pork from a given amount of feed, to make the best pork, and to make that pork most economically the machine must be kept running to capacity from birth to the time of marketing. Nothing is more important than this factor. The question of breeding, the kind of feeds fed, and the proportion of the protein to the fattening elements in the ration are all important and are all means to the same end, but if the greatest profit is to be returned to the feeder his pigs must make maximum gains at all times.

The first opportunity to force the pigs comes when they are a few weeks old. Up to this time they have been living solely on their dam's milk; in fact there is no successful substitute, though, especially if she is being fed on thin, sloppy feeds. A pen should be arranged adjoining that of the dam and separated from it by a partition with sufficient room at the bottom to allow the pigs to run under. In the inclosure to be used by the little pigs place a low, shallow trough to contain their skim milk or mash.

Best Feeds for Pigs.

The best feeds for pigs at this age are dairy products, such as skim milk, or buttermilk. These, mixed with mill feeds, as middlings, shorts, and even a cheap grade of flour, or with a meal of ground oats from which the hulls have been removed, give excellent satisfaction. Some feeders use the self-feeder at this time, placing it inside a creep that will admit the pigs to their grain at all times. This is best adapted for pigs after six weeks old, where there is a lack of skim milk and they must be prepared for the period following weaning without this feed.

Rats Cause Heavy Losses.

Losses from rats in cities are enormous. In 1908 the biological survey made a careful study of rat infestations in two cities, Washington and Baltimore, with the result that actual losses of produce and other property amounting annually to \$400,000 and \$700,000, respectively, were revealed. These sums are nearly in ratio to the populations. The Woman's Municipal league of Boston recently announced that losses from rats in that city amounted to \$1,350,000 each year. Losses in Pittsburgh, Pa., have been estimated at over \$1,000,000 a year.

Licorice in New Jersey.

It is possible that licorice, which now comes from the Mediterranean may at no distant time be grown in New Jersey. Experiments are now under way with the imported plants

PLAGUE MADE DIRE RECORD

Reasonable Grounds for Estimating
That Influenza Has Cost the Lives
of Six Million Persons.

Though estimates of deaths over the whole world from any single epidemic are very difficult to form, there seem to be reasonable grounds for believing that some 6,000,000 persons have perished of influenza and pneumonia during the last comparatively few weeks. Business has been interfered with by the epidemic in every country in the world, and enormous losses both in earning power and in trade have been suffered. The cost of the "influenza war" cannot be reckoned, but that it is colossal does not admit of doubt.

This plague, then, generally regarded with equanimity, is, it would seem, five times more deadly than war. It has been estimated that the war caused the death of 20,000,000 persons in four and one-half years, writes a physician in the London Times. In the same period at its epidemic rate influenza would have killed 108,000,000. The visits of the raiding Gothas to London were but as a summer shower compared with the deluge of germs which we have just received. The air raids cost London some hundreds of lives; the influenza has cost it upwards of 10,000.

Never since the black death has such a plague swept over the face of the world; never, perhaps, has a plague been more stoically accepted. In India alone over 3,000,000 deaths occurred. Bombay had 15,000 of these; Delhi, with a population of 200,000, had 800 deaths a day. The Punjab lost 250,000 persons. South Africa suffered no less severely. In Cape Town 2,000 children were left destitute as a result of the disease, while the plague swept through the native areas like fire. The commonwealth of Australia sent a ship to Samoa with help because the disease was affecting 80 per cent of the natives. The white population were only able to feed the living and bury the dead. In New Zealand public services were stopped and business gravely disorganized. The ravages in America have been appalling, nor has Canada escaped. In Ontario and the western provinces no fewer than 108 doctors died of the epidemic, while the total death rate in Ontario alone was 5,000 up to November. A large number of American Indians have perished. Europe as a whole has suffered in the same way. In Spain the epidemic was described as "truly awful." In Barcelona the death rate was credibly stated to be 1,200 daily. France has had her share, likewise Germany and Austria.

Selous a Mighty Hunter.

Frederick Courtenay Selous, D. S. O., called the mightiest of hunters, was born a London boy with the call of the wild in his blood. Forbidden at school to climb dangerous elms for rooks' nests he persuaded his dormitory mates to lower him from the windows and he climbed for his eggs at midnight. On a bitter March day he swam an ice-cold lake for herons' eggs. In the great ice disaster on Regent's Park lake in 1867 he had his first escape from death.

In 1871, when only twenty, he landed in South Africa, vowed for life to the desperate calling of a professional big-game hunter, and had many fights with, and hairbreadth escapes from, lions, buffaloes, elephants and other wild animals.

His physique, as an early portrait shows, was lithe and tough, as that of the lions he hunted. When he was fifty-seven he cycled 100 miles on a soaking day in England. When he was sixty-five he fell fighting in East Africa.

Halifax, N. S., March 12.—Threats of 300 troops of the British army who enlisted in the United States, 81 of them American citizens, to sink the transport Toloa unless immediately allowed to land and proceed to destinations in the United States by rail, were reported to the Canadian authorities today by Captain Jackson, commander of the transport.

The Toloa, after debarking Canadian troops here, sailed for New York with the America bound contingent on March 10, but was ordered back to this port to coal for the return trip to England because of the outbreak of the harbor strike in New York.

Captain Jackson told the authorities that he had no guns aboard and that his ship was at the mercy of the soldiers.

The captain said that his orders were to take the men to Halifax and disembark them, but the military authorities at Ottawa refused, it is stated to furnish the men transportation to their homes. After having started for New York and being forced to return the men complained bitterly and their threats resulted.

After consultation with the authorities, the only answer that Captain Jackson could take back to the ship today was that those who had enough money to pay their transportation and sufficient additional money to meet the United States immigration law would be allowed to land. But only a small number possessed the funds necessary.

The captain said he disclaimed all responsibility for anything that might happen when the decision became known to the men.

The American immigration officials took the ground that the men possessed no papers proving them to be American citizens or residents.

The Toloa is under orders to remain here until Friday, coaling before proceeding for New York again with the American contingent. The authorities had not this afternoon announced any intention of a change in plans on account of the soldiers' threats and protests.

Paris, Tuesday, March 11.—"We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world," said Secretary of State Robert Lansing at a banquet tonight, in honor of the American peace commissioners. Mr. Lansing was emphatic in his statement that the allies must feed Germany and give the Germans time to sell their products in the foreign markets if the danger of bolshevism was to be avoided. Mr. Lansing said:

"In the infancy of our republic across the seas the sympathy and aid of France gave the support which was needed to make individual liberty the supreme ruler of the destinies of the new born nation. From that time forward liberty has been, and still is, the most sacred and most compelling impulse in political life in America. It was when the people of the United States came to a full realization that the liberty for which they had fought was in danger that the nation with unsurpassed unanimity took up the part and the world from autocracy to peace must turn.

"A mighty victory has been won. The imperial armies of the central powers have ceased to threaten. They no longer exist. Scattered and broken, they have returned to their homes, where hunger and privation await them—hunger and privation

which are the consequences of their own blind faith in evil men who led them into this unrighteous war.

"Germany has suffered bitterly, is suffering bitterly, and Germany is entitled to suffer for what she has done. Today starvation and want are the portions of the German people. Violence and murder stalk through the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprises and the very structure of society are to the ring. It is the just retribution of their crimes.

"We may be disposed to pity those innocent among the Germans but out pity is almost dried up when we consider what France and other nations have had to suffer from the invading armies of the Teutons.

"France has endured unspeakable woes with a fortitude and determination which excite the admiration of the world. I cannot pick words to express the praise I would give to the French armies and their great generals, to the French people and their great leaders who lived through those black days of horror, when stoutest hearts might well have despaired.

"And now that the great conflict is ended and the mighty war engine of Prussia is crushed we have new problems to solve, new dangers to overcome. East of the Rhine there are famine and idleness, want and misery. Political chaos and outlaws have supplanted the highly organized government of imperial Germany. Social disorder is breaking down under the difficulties of defeat and the hopelessness of the future. Like the anarchy which made an inferno of Russia, the fires of terrorism are ablaze in the states of Germany. Over the ruins of this once great empire, the flames are sweeping westward. It is no time to allow sentiments of vengeance and hatred to stand in the way of checking this conflict which will soon be at the German borders and threatening other lands. We must change the conditions on which social unrest feeds, and strive to restore Germany to a normal, though it be a weakened, portion. It is food, peace. To make Germany capable of resisting anarchy and the hideous despotism of the red terror, Germany must be allowed to purchase food and to earn that food, industrial conditions must be restored by a treaty of peace. It is not out of pity for the German people that this must be done and done without delay, but because we, the victors in this war will be the chief sufferers if it is not done."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, IT IS BELIEVED, WILL BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Berlin, Tuesday, March 11.—In official circles it is believed that the peace negotiations in which Germany will take a part are very near at hand. It is learned that the instructions to German experts to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Paris March 17 or 19, with the German delegates were based upon a remark made by General Nudant, the representative of Marshal Foch at Spa, in recent negotiations with the German armistice commission. General Nudent is reported to have said that the allies would be able to begin preliminary negotiations with the Germans about March 20, and that the preliminary peace might be concluded by April 10.

Thirty-five thousand alien women are included in the population of New York city.

EGGS PRESERVED FOR WINTER USE

Work Should Be Performed in Spring When There Is Surplus on Most Farms.

WATERGLASS SOLUTION BEST

Earthen Crocks or Jars Are Preferred as Containers, as Glazed Surface Prevents Chemical Action—Other Methods.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Spring is the season when there is a surplus of eggs on most farms. For this reason it is desirable that a supply be preserved at home to be used next fall and winter when eggs are hard to get and are high in price. There are several methods of preserving eggs which have proven very successful and which, because they are cheap, simple, and effective, should be put into practice more extensively.

Eggs to be preserved must be fresh, and should be placed in the preserving container as soon as possible after they are laid. One of the best methods of preserving is by the use of waterglass, a pale yellow odorless, sirupy liquid than can be bought by the quart or gallon from the druggist or poultry supply man. It should be diluted in the proportion of 1 part of waterglass to 9 parts of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool. Earthenware crocks or jars are the best containers, since their glazed surface pre-



Preserving Eggs in Waterglass.

vents chemical action from the solution. The crocks or cans should be scalded and allowed to cool before they are used. A container holding 5 gallons will accommodate 15 dozen eggs and will require one quart of waterglass.

To Use Waterglass Solution.

Half fill the container with the waterglass solution and place the eggs in it. Eggs can be added from day to day as they are obtained, making sure that the eggs are covered by about 2 inches of waterglass solution. Cover the container and place it in a cool place where it will not have to be moved. Look at it from time to time, and if there seems to be danger of too much evaporation, add sufficient cool boiled water to keep the eggs covered. Eggs removed from the solution should be rinsed in clean, cold water. Before they are boiled holes should be pricked in the large ends with a needle to prevent them from cracking.

JEFFERSON AND HIS AUTO.

Some time ago Mike Jefferson bought a new automobile. He couldn't run it very well, but of course the whole family and the near relatives wished to see how it would work as soon as possible. So Mike loaded the machine to capacity and started out on a country road. Everybody was delighted and Mike was proud of the fact that he could run the machine so long without getting into trouble. But after a while, all decided that it was getting late and about time to turn about for the homeward stretch. This was an unfortunate decision for Mr. Jefferson, for he found to his horror that he did not know how to turn the machine around on a country road.

"Sorry. But I'll have to keep going until we come to a town," said Mike. "I know how to run around a block."

He kept on going for 14 miles before he found a town he could turn around in.

Race to the North Pole.

It seems that Captain Bartlett is not going to have things entirely his own way in his airplane expedition to the north pole, for at the present moment the British are also planning for a similar undertaking. So the airplane expedition may take on the complexion of a sportsmanlike race, with the Americans represented by Captain Bartlett and the British by Salisbury Jones of the British Northern Exploration company. Captain Bartlett contemplates going to the far north by way of north Greenland, while Mr. Jones is going by way of Spitzbergen; which, when reduced to mathematics, means that the Americans will have some two thousand miles to go while our British cousins will have only nine hundred miles of journey. Mr. Jones believes that his expedition can make the flight in about nine hours.—Scientific American.

Contest in Crimes.

Statistics proving that the states of the West and middle West are veritable hotbeds of burglary, as compared with eastern states, may be found in the widespread reports of robberies committed, through interchange of crime tabulations for the past year. Illinois stands far and above all other states in the reports of 1,156 burglaries, selected at random from more than ten times that number of robberies committed which were covered or partly covered by insurance. Missouri is second on the list with 75; Pennsylvania third, with 72; Ohio fourth, with 66. Judging from western methods employed by burglars who have made big hauls in and around New York in the last few weeks, burglary insurance underwriters believe there has been a strong influx of western crooks to that part of the country, and that New York city is developing the biggest crime wave in its history.

The Last Ditch.

"You'll have to give up drinking on account of your liver," said the doctor. "And I would advise you to stop smoking because of your eyes and your heart."

"Doctor," groaned the patient, "don't you think I'd better give up eating because of my stomach?"

Natural Enough.

Jones—The typist made four glaring errors this afternoon.

Partner—She's only rehearsing—she is to marry tomorrow.

Not Quite.

"She asked her husband if she could take \$50 from his box and he gave her assent."

"The mean thing?"

Both Dangerous.

She—You really ought to give up smoking; it affects the heart.

He—By that reasoning I ought to give up you, too.

MANUEL OF PORTUGAL



Manuel, the former king of Portugal, may regain his throne if the monarchial revolt in that country is successful.

HOW BULL ASSOCIATIONS AID

Purchase Price and Maintenance Distributed According to Number of Cows Owned by Members.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Co-operative bull associations are formed by farmers for the joint ownership, use, and exchange of purebred bulls. The purchase price and cost of maintenance are distributed according to the number of cows owned by each, thereby giving the farmer an opportunity to build up his herd at a minimum expense. The organization also helps its members to market dairy stock and dairy products, to fight contagious diseases of cattle intelligently, and in other ways assists in improving the dairy industry.

The bull association does not give something for nothing, but with an outlay of \$50 can furnish a share in five purebred bulls. These bulls cannot increase the production of the cows in a herd, but they may double the production of their daughters. The daughters of association bulls and grade cows can never be registered, but in all other respects they may be the equal of purebreds.

In Days or Old.

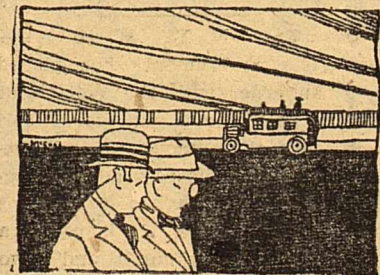
Goodman Winthrop—Since the selectmen have stopped neighbor Swift's illicit rum traffic I hear he's doing something in stocks. How is he prospering?

Goodman Alden—Excellently well. I understand he's doing ninety days in stocks.

His Explanation.

Cynic—So your airship was wrecked in the blizzard. I thought you considered it perfect.

"The ship was perfect," replied the inventor stiffly. "The air was at fault."



NO DOCTOR NEEDED.

"Did the doctor put you on a diet?"

"He didn't have to—Hoover did it."

Can Give Him Pointers.

"I hear Madge is engaged to a man who manufactures artificial optics."

"Is that so? Well, I reckon she can give him a few points when it comes to making those goo-goo eyes."

EAT MORE LAMB

Salt Lake City.—A nation wide campaign to promote the consumption of lamb inaugurated by the National Woolgrowers association, is under way, according to S. W. McClure, secretary of the association, which has offices in this city. A former government food expert has been employed to lecture and demonstrate the dressing and cooking of lamb.

The future of the wool and sheep industry depends in great part on the increased consumption of lamb, Mr. McClure says. "Six per cent of the sheepmen's profits come from the sale of lambs. The other 40 per cent is derived from the sale of wool."

"Since September 15, 1918, the public has at no time consumed the number of lambs that has been placed on the market. There is no export of lamb from this country. In England 25 pounds of lamb are consumed per year per capita. In this country we use only about five pounds per capita per year. Lamb is lower in price than any other meat and has a food value greater than any other. Few people know that its food value is much greater than beef."

BATHS ARE VERY HARD TO GET IN BRUSSELS

Archangel, Russia.—The soldier of the American North Russian expedition misses the American bath tub and its simplicity and frequency. He is annoyed at the ceremony and the difficulty one must undergo to obtain a Russian bath. Only in the homes of the wealthy in the cities and rarely if ever in the villages, is it possible to find a bath tub or a shower.

The Russian bath is a steam bath and a steam bath is an airtight room where water is thrown on a stove to make steam. The bather then douses himself liberally with buckets of water after perspiring.

Some of the Americans fortunate enough to be in permanent billets or barracks built by the engineers have their own modern shower baths but those in the villages patronize the Russian institutions.

In Archangel there are two bath houses, each having accommodations for a hundred or so customers in the steam room, but there are only two private rooms with tubs and showers and these are booked for days in advance by officers and soldiers.

One of these private rooms is really a suite, as elaborate as if it were intended to accommodate a guest for a week instead of for the brief period of a bath.

CONSIDER AMENDMENTS

Paris, March 11.—The amendment to the draft of the league of nations plan which have been proposed by former President W. H. Taft are receiving the close study of the various delegates to the peace conference.

AND NO ALIMONY

In Siberia a dissatisfied husband tears his wife's veil or cap off and that constitutes a divorce.

Joe Floyd and wife of Truchas are in the city today.

Sid R. Owens and Roy Sutton of Clayton are in the city today on business.

SPARTACANS DRIVEN OUT OF BERLIN

Berlin, March 11.—Government troops were busy today in driving Spartacan bands from various sections of Berlin and in preparing for a determined effort against the Spartacan stronghold of Lichtenberg, a suburb of the east of the city. The Spartacans are reported to have large depots of weapons and ammunition in Lichtenberg. Government troops sent to Lichtenberg Sunday to protect the postoffice and police station were annihilated by the Spartacans.

All the soldiers and police officers were not killed during the fighting for the postoffice and police station or who did not escape from the buildings were murdered by the Spartacans. Many were tortured and killed in the streets. At least one woman was among the victims of the Spartacans. The police archives in Lichtenberg were burned and 80,000 marks were stolen from the postoffice.

No attempt yet has been made to ascertain the number of persons killed in the present uprising, but the number is believed to exceed 150.

Reports of Spartacan atrocities continue to pour in and resulted today in the issuance of an order by Herr Noske, the minister of defense, that all found opposing the government troops with weapons would be shot immediately. Many Spartacans were taken prisoner during the forenoon and summary executions began at once, the order of Herr Noske being welcomed by the embittered government forces.

Armed civilians stopped a Red Cross ambulance today and killed and wounded all the persons in it. Another band of Spartacans clubbed two soldiers to death and killed a householder who attempted to interfere.

The socialist paper *Die Freiheit* and *Die Republik* have been forbidden to appear. Although the independent socialist leaders protest that they are not connected with the insurrection, they continue to make attempts to embarrass the government and to play into the hands of the Spartacans by demands that the volunteer troops be withdrawn from Berlin. Many independents are known to be fighting in the Spartacan ranks.

The government's preparations to put down the revolt indicate that force will be used to the utmost.

The government military commanders expect that it will take at least two days of steady fighting to capture Lichtenberg and the suburbs of Kopenick, Weisensee and Rummelsburg, all on the eastern outskirts of Berlin. There communists, with help from the criminal and hooligan elements, continue to offer stout opposition. Government troops are taking no prisoners. The government forces have also the task of combatting the insurgents who are separating into small bands and terrorizing districts which heretofore had been unmolested. One Spartacan band last night succeeded in taking a machine gun into a house opposite the bar-Freiderichstrasse. They bombarded the barracks. Another squad threw hand grenades into the court yard of the building occupied by the semi-official Koff news bureau. The pos-

sibility of an outbreak in Spando has been met by the government by disarmament of the members of the community.

The order calling off the general strike was obeyed only partly. Workmen in the factories dominated by radicals.

Groops Fight Miners.

Berlin, March 11.—Encounters with troops are reported from the Silesian coal region where the miners' strike is spreading. The movement is partly a Polish separatist one in character, the Poles in this region having been left by the allies on the German side of the line of demarcation fixed by the February armistice.

The miners' strike in the Ham-born-Essen region also has been resumed, the miners refusing to accept the government's decision that they be not paid for the days they were on strike. One collision between strikers and home guards is reported from this area.

SUCH IS CONTENTION OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION; COUNCIL WILL PROBE

Paris, March 11.—The program of the work for the supreme council for this week announced today indicates that an effort will be made to bring about a speedy conclusion of important matters remaining to be settled. Today the council will take up the contention of the Czecho-Slovak government that there is a German-Austrian-Hungarian plot against Czecho-Slovakia. It also will consider the eastern boundary of Germany.

On Wednesday the final military, naval and air terms of the peace treaty and the northern boundary of Germany will be considered. The western boundary of Germany will be considered Friday and financial arrangements with Germany Saturday.

COTTON GRADES.

New York, March 11.—A revised interpretation of the new cotton futures act reducing the number of grades deliverable upon new style contracts was received by the cotton exchange today from the bureau of markets. According to this interpretation the deliverable grades will be low middling to middling fair while good and strict middling yellow tinged and good middling yellow stained.

Nearly 400 girl students participated in a recent indoor athletic meet at the Oregon agricultural college.

Troy, N. Y., March 11.—The government has placed an order with the Watersvelt arsenal for a gun to supercede the famous 155 millimeter gun. The new gun is larger, shoots farther and does more damage. It is called a "One Ninety-four," and two guns were ordered as an experiment.

The gun is eight inches in diameter, 21 feet 6 inches long, weighs 12 tons, has a range of ten miles and the projectile weighs 175 pounds. It is the most powerful weapon of its kind in existence.

EXEMPTION FOR WIFE AND CHILDREN COVERS WHOLE YEAR OF 1918

Washington, March 11.—Persons who married or had children during 1918, or who lost dependents through death, are affected by a new ruling today by the internal revenue bureau to the effect that the family status on the last day of the year should determine the personal exemption. Under the previous rule, a person was entitled to exemption for only the part of the year in which he had dependents.

With this reversal of policy, those who have already filed returns on the former basis now must file amended returns. This amended report may be made at any time, however, even after next Saturday when the period for filing income returns closes.

The revenue bureau revised its former ruling because thousands of persons failed to understand the rule and swamped collectors' offices with inquiries.

Washington, March 11.—Evidence gathered by the department of justice showing a countrywide radical propaganda urging overthrow of the United States government and the setting up of bolshevism was put into the senate propaganda investigating committee's record today by Major E. Lowry Humes, counsel for the country.

The documents included a memorandum submitted yesterday by Solicitor Lamar of the postoffice department, asserting that the I. W. W., socialists and other radicals had found a common cause in bolshevism. With the memorandum were excerpts from radical publications, which Mr. Lamar said demonstrated a bloody revolution was contemplated.

One of the exhibits was a poster which made its appearance throughout New England. It denounced the proposed alien deportation law and said among other things:

Deportation will not stop the storm from reaching these shores. The storm is within and very soon will leap and crash and annihilate you in blood and fire.

Another piece of propaganda declared "every strike is a small revolution and a desire for the big one."

Such publications as the *Liberator*, the *International Socialist Review*, the *Red Dawn*, and the *Class Struggle*, were quoted from at some length by Major Hume in completing the record. Handbills said to have been distributed by the I. W. W. during the recent strike in Seattle were among the exhibits as were recent pamphlets written by various agitators, whose names have been associated with various disturbances, in the United States during the last few years. Among editorials put into the record was one by Arthur Brisbane in the *Washington Times*, discussing photographs of Russian bolshevists published by the *New York Times*.

London, March 11.—The American commission which is investigating the eagle hut fighting of a few days ago began its work this morning. Major General Fielding, commanding the London district, and Major Tomlins, a chief constable of the Metropolitan police force, attended the session today. The British officers will be allowed to question witnesses.

New York, March 11.—Bound to a stretcher aboard a naval flying boat, Lieut. Davis Gray, a convalescent officer, flew from the naval air station at Rockaway, Long Island, to St. Luke's hospital, Manhattan, about 18 miles, in 49 minutes.

The flight was taken to demonstrate the practicability of transferring wounded soldiers by airplane. Lieut. Stevens piloted the plane and Major Helen Bastedo a nurse of the woman's corps, who suggested the trip, was the nurse. The patient was transferred from the air craft to a dory after a landing had been made on the Hudson river. He was then rowed ashore and taken in a motor ambulance to a hospital.

PRIVATE LIFE FOR CREEL.

New York, March 11.—George Creel, head of the committee on public information in Washington, announced today on his return from Europe his intention to return to private life.

Paris, March 11.—Information has reached responsible quarters in Paris that the Austrian government is contemplating the enactment of a law banishing former Emperor Charles.

This report has aroused discussion here as to what country the ex-emperor would be likely to retire. It is said to be certain he would not go to Italy or Germany, while the Scandinavian countries, with Holland's trouble over the presence of former Emperor William as a warning, are not considered likely. The choice would seem to lie between Switzerland and Spain.

Either of these two powers, however, would require guarantees from the powers, it is thought, against any possible future demand for the ex-ruler's extradition.

SUFFRAGE LOSES.

Des Moines, Ia., March 11.—Woman suffrage lost in the Iowa senate today when that body voted to postpone indefinitely the house bill granting women primary suffrage and then passed the resolution proposing full woman suffrage through amendment.

CHURCH DELEGATES TO MEET.

Phoenix, March 11.—Delegates from Congregational churches, from all parts of the states are gathering here today for the 25th annual meeting of the Arizona Congregational conference which will be held in Phoenix tomorrow and on Thursday. Officers of the conference expect every congregation of the church in the state to be represented.

Halifax, March 11.—It was reported here today that the Olympic will sail this week from England with 4,000 Canadians encamped at Rhyla where rioting occurred last week.

The rioting was reported to have been due to the delay in returning the troops to Canada.

GERMAN ARMY WILL BE REDUCED TO 100,000 MEN

Paris, Monday, March 10.—Military Germany will go out of existence as the result of the adoption by the supreme council tonight of the military terms of German disarmament as they will go into the peace treaty. These terms provide for a sweeping reduction of the German military establishment down to 100,000 men with 40,000 officers, the army to be recruited by the voluntary system. The effect of this is to limit Germany's military strength to less than the number of men Switzerland has in her army.

Other provisions in the military terms limit the arms and munitions Germany possesses to a quantity sufficient for 100,000 men and all the remainder must be delivered over to the allies.

The imperial general staff is abolished as the result of reducing the force.

Discussion of the subject was resumed by the supreme council today, the basis for the debate being Marshal Foch's report on Lloyd George's proposal to reduce Germany's armed force from 200,000 as had been suggested, to 140,000 men and to substitute voluntary for compulsory service.

Marshal Foch favored the change, as the conscription plan providing for 200,000 men serving one year terms would have given Germany a trained army of 2,000,000 men in ten years.

As against this Mr. Lloyd George proposed to fix the enlistment term at 12 years. Marshal Foch embodies this in his report, which proposed an army of 140,000 men but the council finally adopted an amendment further reducing this to 100,000. One of Premier Lloyd George's main purposes in substituting voluntary service for the conscription system was to pave the way for the disappearance of the conscription system throughout Europe, as it was believed that the effect of the abolition of the system in Germany would be that the other European countries would generally follow it, thus ending the menace of large standing armies and their provocation to warfare.

The council has already adopted the naval terms of the treaty except for a few reserved provisions, which will be discussed tomorrow.

The progress that has been made with the work of framing the peace treaty insures the completion of the task by March 20. The first rough draft will be in readiness when President Wilson arrives in France Thursday, and the revision will be concluded before the twentieth. It is the present purpose of the peace conference to call the Germans to Versailles soon after March 20, probably from March 22 to March 25. The document then will be delivered to the German delegates and in case they are not prepared to sign it at once they will be given the opportunity to return to Germany to consider it and return for the formal signing at Versailles.

This plan obviates the necessity of holding sessions for debate at Versailles and restricts the functions to be conducted with the Germans to the delivery of the document and their return for its signature or such other action as they desire to take.

It is known that Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to

the United States will not be one of the German delegates.

The presence of Premier Lloyd George in Paris is permitting of daily conferences of the premiers of the powers as a sort of steering committee to direct the course of the main work of the conference. The session this morning was attended by Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and Colonel F. M. House, representing President Wilson. Premier Orlando of Italy will join the other premiers tomorrow and when President Wilson arrives it is said that these conferences of the government heads, gradually will take the place of the council of the great powers, while experience has shown to give too much time to speeches. The conferences of the premiers, on the other hand, are providing an effective executive organization for the rapid discharge of business. This rapidity insures the drafting of the peace within the limit fixed, a week from next Thursday.

SENATE PASSES OWN BILL TO RAISE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS.

(By The Associated Press.)
Phoenix, Ariz., March 11.—The house today reversed the decision of the senate which yesterday passed the \$10,000 oil well bonus bill over the governor's veto and the measure was finally killed. It was argued that it was unconstitutional and inoperative.

With the approach of the closing of the session on Thursday a deluge of bills is pouring through the committees of both houses and today conference bodies were named to choose the most important ones for consideration.

The senate bill to abolish the commission of state institutions and return to the old board of control passed the house and now is ready for the governor's signature.

A measure to place moving picture companies and exchanges under the corporation commission went through the house and was sent to the senate.

Wilkinson's budget measure, already safely through the senate, passed the house and is ready for the executive.

The senate passed its own bill to raise the salaries of state officials to the following figures:

Governor, \$6,500; secretary of state, \$4,500; treasurer, auditor, corporation commissioners, superintendent of public instruction, mine instructor, tax commissioners, \$4,000 each; attorney general, \$5,000; supreme judges, \$6,500; supreme court clerk, \$2,700; supreme court reporter, \$1,200; supreme court judges, \$5,000.

OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT.

Norfolk, Va., March 11.—Fifteen foreigners were arraigned before the United States commissioner today charged with agitation. One of the number said the leaders of the group came from New York recently to form a Russian colony here and they were the organizers of a meeting held Sunday at which speakers urged a gigantic countrywide strike on May day as a beginning toward the overthrow of the United States government.

Nearly one-fourth of all the bank employees in England are women.

THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION ADOPTS PLAN TO MEET PRESENT SITUATION.

Washington, March 11.—Issuance of federal warrants for amounts due railroad corporations probably will be the method employed by the railroad administration to meet the situation caused by the failure of congress to pass the railroad appropriation bill.

Director General Hines stated today after a conference with railroad executives and government officers that he was considering this plan. Such warrants would serve as collateral for railroad corporations desiring to make loans through banks, and would be taken up by the railroad administration when congress made the appropriation needed.

It was estimated that \$700,697,692 would be needed by the roads up to June 30, 1919.

The director general's statement said:

"At the invitation of Walter D. Hines, director general of railroads, a conference was held today by the director, members of the war finance corporation and member of the advisory finance committee of the railroad administration to discuss the financial situation facing the administration and the corporations as the result of failure of congress to pass the \$750,000,000 appropriation required by the roads.

"In order to get the problem before the conference, the director general outlined the situation as follows:

"Amount needed up to June 30, 1919.

"For interest and other corporate requirements of the railroad, \$456,789,000.

"To meet amounts due equipment companies by the roads \$183,381,965. To pay for indispensable additions and betterments including equipment ordered by railroad companies, \$118,000,000.

"To meet excess of cash requirements to pay current vouchers, over the probable receipts up to March 31, 1919, \$191,000,000.

"To bring cash balances in hands of federal treasurer up to \$200,000,000 which is the normal requirement for one month, \$40,000,000.

"Total \$701,697,692.

"It was made clear that to a large extent it will be necessary for the road corporations to meet their requirements by obtaining loans from bankers, the resources of the war finance corporation to be reserved to protect special cases.

"The director general and the conference generally proceeded on the view that it was highly desirable to devise ways to provide for payment of bills and have the situation met through financing rather than by a general suspension of work which would have a deterrent effect upon business generally.

"The director general told the conference that he was considering the advisability of having the railroad administration issue, under reasonable conditions and limitations, warrants for amounts due railroad corporations, such warrants to be in a form which would serve as collateral for railroad corporations desiring to make loans through banks and such warrants to be taken up by the railroad administration when the congress makes the appropriation needed to meet the situation.

"Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the committee, assured the director general that the corporation

was desirous of doing everything to assist to meet the situation.

"A spirit of hearty co-operation was evidenced by the railroad executives, through Howard Elliott, who appeared as acting chairman of the railroad executives, and other railroad corporation officers. The conferences have not been concluded."

ENEMY COMMISSION WILL REPORT ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR

Paris, Monday, March 10.—The fate of former Emperor William will be decided at the peace table, to which his own country may be called upon to subscribe in the peace terms, according to the present plans of what is believed to be a majority of the commission on responsibility for the war.

The report of this commission will be ready within a few days and the indications are that the members are harmonious on the main points. There are likely to be difference, however, regarding subordinate German officials, although at present a majority of the commission is understood to favor that there can be punishment for orders given or acts permitted by them in violation of the national laws of Germany or the rules of warfare. Such a rule would apply to the officer who executed Captain Fryatt, but not to the execution of Edith Cavell, who it is pointed out, might have been technically guilty of espionage. No doubt is felt as to the liability to punishment of a German officer taken prisoner of war and found guilty of atrocities.

WILL ACCOMPANY BAKER.

Washington, March 11.—Several members of the house military committee will accompany Secretary Baker to Europe at his invitation to inspect the American army of occupation and American camps. They expect to sail from New York on the George Washington soon after April 1.

Representatives Dent of Alabama; Fields, Kentucky; Olney, Massachusetts; Nicholls, South Carolina; Harrison, Virginia; Anthony, Kansas, and Hull of Iowa have accepted the invitation. Representatives Quinn, Mississippi; Caldwell, New York; Wise of Georgia; Green, Vermont, and Morin and Crago, Pennsylvania, who were absent from Washington, also will be asked to make the trip. Representative Kahn of California, who will be committee chairman in the next congress, is already on his way abroad.

REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER

Washington, March 11.—Representative Frank Mondell, of Wyoming, was chosen republican floor leader in the next house today after Representative Mann of Illinois, leader in the last congress, had been elected on the first ballot by the republican conference and had declined to accept.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

London, March 11.—Rear Admiral Sir Hall, director of the intelligence division of the admiralty naval staff during the war, has been elected to parliament for West Derby. He takes the seat made vacant by the appointment of Sir Frederick Smith as lord high chancellor.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Preparedness is the world for the Victory gardeners, for that is the way to win in the war for food, says today's bulletin from the National War Garden commission of Washington. It may seem a long time until the spring breezes blow but now is the time to build that "garden on paper." First write to the commission in Washington for a free garden book which will be sent to any reader of this paper. Send two cent stamp for postage.

Get busy now with paper, ruler and pencil and arrange the crops in groups according to size and habits. The tall one like pole beans, corn, and the tall peas had best be on the north side so as not to shade the short ones. Next to these put such plants as potatoes tomatoes, dwarf peas, string beans, cabbage, collard, cauliflower and others. In the next group have the lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify. If your garden is large enough for cucumbers, melons, squash, and pumpkins have these by themselves.

The rows may be from 18 to 30 inches apart, depending on the richness of the soil and method of cultivation, whether by man power or horse power. If the ground is not rich enough get manure and vegetable rubbish and enrich it. If the ground you must use is in sod or wildgrasses and weeds you had better have enough of it plowed now as soon as possible for the early garden. The longer this is plowed before planting is done the better so the grass roots may decay.

After several years of experience with eugenic laws it is now being proposed in Wisconsin to repeal them as unreasonable were the marriage statutes of Milwaukee, asserted that so unreasonable were the marriage statutes that a large number of persons intending matrimony crossed over to Waukegan, Ill., and there took their nuptial oaths.

At the beginning the prediction was made that the eugenic campaign to introduce stock farm methods into human affairs eventually would come to grief. There is something about human beings that they do not even understand themselves, much less the scientific psychologist, psychiatrists and others of that breed who make charts and diagrams of the currents of the soul. Love's young dream should not be rudely dispelled by a demand for life insurance and medical statistics. Hymen, and not Galen or Hippocrates, should bear the wedding torch, and Cupid, not an aseptically gowned hospital orderly, should chant the epithalamium.

Another cinch bet is that if we could see ourselves as others see us most of the photographers would starve to death.

General Pershing's report that the attacks on the military camp at Brest originated with a discharged officer who had been court-martialed for striking an enlisted man, and who had threatened to "get even" when he regained the safety of civil life and the license of his old newspaper connections should be carefully digested by the American public. The truth is that while the management of the American expeditionary force has not been above criticism, many of the charges and demands for congressional investigations into overseas operations emanate from returned officers with personal grudges to feed. The public should be slow to accept as well founded attacks on General Pershing; in any case judgment should be suspended until his side can be heard.

Maybe the reason why the March hare is mad is because it is in March that the first income tax payment is due.

Children tell the truth, but unfortunately it doesn't take their parents long to break them of the habit.

We do not know much. But we do know that the surest way to be disappointed is to trust to luck.

It's always amusing to hear a rich man tell how much happier he was when he was poor.

Blessed are the poor, for they shall not be bothered with income tax arithmetic.

It's all right to give free advice, but don't lose your temper if it isn't followed.

There always comes a time when the four-flusher is called.

WILL NOT PROTEST

London, March 12.—In answer to a question in the house of commons today C. B. Harmsworth, under secretary for foreign affairs said that the British government would not protest against the Irish resolution adopted at the American congress.

More than 2400 operations are necessary in the manufacture of a good watch.

The Woman's Association of Commerce of Indiana is to hold its second annual convention in Indianapolis this month.

Washington, March 10.—Twenty-five years ago this week Chief Justice Edward D. White received his appointment to the supreme court of the United States. On November 3 next the chief justice will enter upon his seventy-fifth year, which calls to mind the fact that three of the present members of the highest tribunals have passed the age of 70 years, which makes them eligible to retirement, while a fourth member will arrive at the 70th milestone a few weeks hence. Probably never before in the whole history of the court has the age of the justices averaged so high.

The oldest of the members is Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes who is in his 78th year. Next comes Justice Joseph McKenna, who is 76. Justice Joseph McKenna, who is 70 next month.

There is no power to force the retirement of any of these justices, but should they choose to leave, the supreme bench it will give the next president of the United States power to radically recast the tribunal. Rumors have been current from time to time that one or more of the aged justices intended to retire, but there is no intimation that any of them will do so at the present time.

It is apparent, however, that the next administration will witness the disappearance from public life of several of these eminent publicists. A great power thus will be vested in the hands of the next president. Before the next administration comes to an end Chief Justice White will have passed his 80th year, which renders it a practical certainty that a new presiding officer of the highest court in the land will have to be selected by the next president.

The honor and responsibility of naming the chief justice of this high tribunal is given to comparatively few presidents. In the nearly 130 years which have passed since the supreme court held its first session in the Exchange of the City of New York, February 4, 1790, 27 men have served as president of the United States, but there have been only nine men to serve as chief justice John Jay, John Rutledge, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Robert Brooke Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, Melville W. Fuller and Edward D. White formed the distinguished list. Marshall served the longest term, 34 years. He and Taney together covered a period of 63 eventful years. The senate refused to confirm the appointment of John Rutledge because his brilliant mind had shown signs of decay, so his connection with the court was short.

Jay, Rutledge and Ellsworth presided during the administrations of Washington Adams. John Marshall was nominated by John Adams to the office which he was to honor just one month before Jefferson, who was antipathetic to him, was inaugurated. He presided during the administrations of Jefferson, Madison Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson.

Taney was appointed by Jackson shortly before Van Buren's accession to the presidency, and presided until Abraham Lincoln's time. It was hoped that the presidential aspirations of Salmon P. Chase would be satisfied by the chief justiceship, and Senator Sumner having urged the immediate confirmation of his appointment, hastened to congratulate him. But both Justice Chase and his brilliant daughter, Mrs. Kate Sprague,

were inclined to view the appointment as a move to shelve the justice in his plans to become a candidate for the presidency.

Justice White will complete his tenth year as the presiding officer of the supreme court next year. Despite his 75 years he is in rugged health and, as far as the public knows, has no thought of retiring. But in the event of republican success in the next election it would not be surprising if the chief justice should step out before March 4, 1921. Though party politics is supposed to play no part in the affairs of the court Chief Justice White is a life-long democrat and naturally would be inclined to give President Wilson an opportunity to appoint a democrat as his successor in the chief justiceship.

REAL ESTATE DEALER OFFICERS ATTEMPTS TO ARREST FIGHTS TO THE DEATH

Chicago, March 13.—From ten o'clock Tuesday night until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, George Ondeck, real estate dealer, held more than half a hundred policemen at bay, exchanging shot for shot and driving the besiegers to cover of adjacent fences, sheds and cottages. One of his bullets ploughed a furrow along a policeman's scalp, while another lodged in a brother officers leg. A civilian was wounded in the head and of the three men he is the more seriously injured. When Ondeck was reduced to his last cartridge he turned his rifle against himself, exploding it by shiving the trigger against the back of a chair.

Forty five minutes later the police crept cautiously into the house. Ondeck lay dead on the floor. The house was filled with gas, a besieger's bullet having broken a gas pipe. In a rear room, lying on the floor and close to the walls, were Mrs. Ondeck and her several children, where they had thrown themselves to escape the bullets.

Ondeck is said to have been drinking and the police were hunting him with a warrant charging cruelty, sworn out by the wife. They had gone to the house when the eldest boy had hurried to the nearest police station to summon aid against the father who was threatening the family. Three of them went and were fired upon. They summoned the reserves.

Vladivostok, Sunday, March 13.—Wives and relatives of leading members of the local ztmstov, who were arrested early today supposedly on orders from Omsk have appealed to American army headquarters here on behalf of the prisoners and expressed apprehension concerning their safety. There is considerable activity on the part of the bolshevik disturbances. The charge against the men was activity against the government. The arrests were made under orders from General Ivanoff-Hinoff, the commander of the Kolchak or Omsk government forces in the far east.

The state department at Washington announced on March 7 that it had been advised from Vladivostok that authorities there under orders from General Ivanoff, Hinoff had arrested and deported six non-bolshevik members of the Zemstov. This action, it was added, had been taken without instructions from either Admiral Kolchak or the Omsk government.

EXCEPT FOR SMALL APPROPRIATIONS ROAD SYSTEM REMAINS UNPASSED

Phoenix, March 12.—Noon of the closing day of the state legislature found Arizona without any provision for a comprehensive system of state highways despite the fact that a great portion of the 60-day session has been spent in debating the subject. Small individual road and bridge appropriations have been passed, but the breach between the democratic majority and republicans on the question as to whether the governor, shall appoint a highway commission, or a highway board to name that commission appears as wide as ever. So far the controversy has cost the state a two-year \$3,000,000 road appropriation which died in the heat of the battle.

The management of the Coronado announces that it has secured some exceptionally good vaudeville for the first three days of next week in booking the Gladstones. This company has been playing the Pantages circuit on the coast, and comes to Las Vegas with the highest recommendations.

There will be a complete change of programs each night, and all of the numbers are guaranteed to be high class in every respect, and absolutely clean. The company carries its own musical director—a man who worked as demonstrator for the Wurlitzer people, demonstrating their organs, so that good music will be a feature of the show.

These vaudeville numbers will be run in connection with the regular picture programs each evening.

Paris, March 13.—Recommendation that the navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination was made in a report to the peace conference today by the commission on the international regime of waterways, railways and ports. It is suggested that the Rhine be controlled by a commission similar to the Danube commission.

The status of the Kiel canal has been settled by the commission on the basis of the freedom of use for all nations for merchant vessels or warships in time of peace. The canal would continue under German ownership and operation.

The question of the fortification of the canal is left by the commission to the decision of military and naval experts.

The report was not favorable to allowing the Belgian claim that special duties be imposed on German vessels.

The report further recommended that a general conference be held within a year to deal with all questions pertaining to the navigation of international waterways which are to intricate or complex to be settled within the limited life of the peace conference.

BERLIN IN UPROAR

Berlin, March 11.—Murders, fighting and plundering continued throughout Sunday in various parts of the city. Many Spartacans were made prisoners during the forenoon and summary executions began in the afternoon.

The New Hampshire State Federation of Women's clubs will celebrate its silver jubilee next year.

New York, March 12.—Because Mrs. Betty Inch was too generous in sending food and granting the display of her ankles to jurymen who failed a month ago to agree on a verdict in her trial on a charge of extortion, she found the witness stand surrounded by a four foot board fence when she appeared today in the supreme court for the second hearing of her case. Though the court and prosecutor professed ignorance for the erection of the barrier, court attendants recalled a statement of the latter when the first jury disagreed that "Mrs. Inch must not show her ankles to the jury at the next trial, else he would ask the court to make her lower her dress."

"What is it, a spite fence?" the comely Mrs. Inch inquired when she entered the court room.

The partition concealed all but her head and shoulders when she took the stand. She is being tried on a charge of extorting \$215 from Eugene P. Herman, president of the Herman Motor Truck company.

Paris, March 12.—Former Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, who arrived in Paris recently from Crimea, told the Associated Press today that unless armed allied intervention in Russia began at once the situation in Russia would become so hopelessly desperate that it would take years to restore a semblance of order in eastern Europe. The former grand duke who is a brother-in-law of the former emperor continued:

"I do not ask the allies to fight for us. We merely ask them to keep order in the territories wrested from bolshevism by the governments already fighting the soviet.

"I came here in January in an attempt to help my country as a private citizen. I thought I would find justice and sympathy at the peace conference but I have been disappointed, as I found visible only personal intrigues, party plans and national egotism.

"I requested President Wilson to receive me but he replied through his secretary he was too busy with peace conference matters. What matter can be more momentous to the peace conference than the Russian problem? I asked to be allowed to go to England but was refused a passport, yet they received Kerensky. I dare not request permission to visit America, not wishing to invite a rebuff."

Referring to the proposed conference on the Princess Islands, the grand duke said that the proposal was a mistake as the bolsheviks are claiming that the allied governments have recognized them because they feared the bolsheviks.

"On January 25," the grand duke continued, "seven days after the Princes Islands, proposal, the bolsheviks led by two brothers and two cousins from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and shot them without trial. They never would have dared to do this unless they had been sure of the moral support afforded by the semi-recognition by the peace conference.

"Had President Wilson come out strongly and surely with a repudiation of and non-recognition of the bolsheviks, it would have encouraged the governments warring against them. Bolshevism will be the devil in the future league of nations.

"It is my opinion that the Spartac movement is kept alive only as a means of blackmail against the allies. When Germany has used the Spartac

ans to the utmost to blackmail the en- terte into sending food and granting the display of her ankles to jurymen merciful conditions of peace, Spartacism will disappear." Ruben Espinoza and Albino Gallagos were out hunting this morning near the river in Watrous and when climbing over a fence the gun Espinoza was carrying got caught in a barb wire fence and was discharged, shooting Espinoza in the abdomen, causing his death an hour later. The case was brought before the coroner jury but so many facts were brought up that the case was dismissed and it is thought to have been purely accidental.

TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT

Pagosa Springs, Colo., March 12.—Fire which started in the kitchen of a restaurant last night practically burned out the business section of this city, before it could be checked. The damage is estimated at approximately \$50,000.

ARMY MEASURE KILLED

Santa Fe, March 12.—Direct primaries for the state of New Mexico were buried under an avalanche of unqualified opposition when Isidoro Armijo's measure to make such an elective change was killed by the house on Tuesday afternoon by a vote of 28 to 19. The bill was called up by its author and its county opposition provision of the bill were the object of a debate.

Rome, Tuesday, March 11.—The Osservator Romanof, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, prints an article on the league of nations which is understood to embody the view point of the holy see. It says the league "might have been constituted in a simpler manner," and outlines the functions of the league.

ELKS ELECT OFFICERS

The Elks held their annual election of officers last evening in their home on Douglas avenue. The following officers were elected: E. J. McWenig, exalted ruler; William H. Springer, esteemed leading knight; C. W. G. Ward, esteemed loyal knight; O. E. Blood, esteemed lecturing knight; Harry Martin, tiler; E. M. Elwood secretary, and Louis C. Hefeld, treasurer. A good number of members were present and a few candidates were initiated. The installation of officers will take place at the next regular meeting.

GERMAN RIOTS CONTINUE

London, March 12.—Riots continue in various German towns outside Berlin and a Spartacan revolt has broken out in Hamburg.

London, March 12.—Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour have sent word to their colleagues here that the peace conference has nearly completed its work. The Evening News says it understands the draft of the peace treaty already has been finished and will be signed before the end of March.

EARLY STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Washington, March 13.—Early settlement of the New York harbor strike was predicted by department of labor officials when they were advised that some of the private boat owners were willing to accept proposals of their employees. How many owners had reached this decision was not stated.

SEARCHING FOR BURIAL PLACE OF JUAN CABRILLO

Believed That Spanish Explorer was Possessed of a Fortune

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Again the rugged and little frequented Santa Barbara channel islands are being explored for the burial spot of Juan Cabrillo, the intrepid Spaniard who visited the California coast in the sixteenth century.

The present search centers in San Miguel island, the property of J. P. Moore, a wealthy resident of Florida. With a party of friends, Mr. Moore has been skirting the coast of San Miguel for several days, landing from time to time, where there seemed a prospect of finding the grave but always without success.

Cabrillo died on one of the islands it appears reasonably certain, and San Miguel is generally believed to be the isle where he met death. One legend has it that Cabrillo died of a fever, another that he met a violent death, perhaps inflicted by a warrior of the primitive Indian tribes inhabiting the Channel islands in that early day.

Cabrillo is said to have been secretly buried at night in a cave; in a spot inaccessible except at low tide.

Not all the romance that is associated with San Miguel grows out of the supposed tragic death. For generations Californians have heard of the fabulous sums of gold hidden there by sea rovers.

Treasure is said to have been buried on the isle by Sir Frances Drake when the bold English mariner put in among the Channel group for rest and water after he had stripped Spanish bullion laden ships. Drake, so the legend runs, left hurriedly and neither returned nor gave a key to the secret cache.

Several of the Spanish and Mexican outlaws that overran southern California in the Spanish regime, and even after the Americans came, are said to have made the islands their meeting place and to have buried there a fortune in gold and silver coin.

Juneau, Alaska—The Indian chiefs are aiding the white man in the latter's growing attempt to suppress John Barleycorn. Up near Dawson, Chief Isaac of the Moosehead tribe, according to word reaching here, has established a dry zone about the district occupied by his tribe and no liquor is permitted to be brought within one mile of the barred zone. A protracted New Years' celebration held by the Moosehead Indians with the Peel river Indians as guests was entirely orderly.

SERVICE REDUCED

Washington, March 13.—Substantial reductions in the force of the United States employment service was ordered today by Secretary Wilson because of the failure of congress to provide funds to continue the work.

The woman's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has more than four thousand members.

Sawing wood, hauling logs, and working on the rails are some of the jobs many women are now filling in Russia.

A marriage license has been granted to Juan Jose Nieto and Eloisa Archuleta both of Trujillo.

Word was received here today saying that Captain Brunton had been operated on at the Hanermarn hospital, Chicago, and was doing as well as could be expected.

Word was received yesterday of the death of Mrs. M. Sunday of Lamar, Colo., formerly Miss Iva Markam, well and favorably known here as a teacher in the Las Vegas high school. Mrs. Sunday died Saturday morning and her death comes as a shock to her friends in Vegas for she had many and to know her was to love her.

MAKE INVESTIGATION.

Paris, March 10.—The supreme council, it is understood, will appoint an inter-allied committee of four members to investigate methods by which the states of the former Austro-Hungarian empire can pay for the food sent them by the allied powers.

A marriage license has been granted to a Abelina Gonzales, and Jose Quintana, both of San Isidro.

Francis Young is again in the city having been mustered out of service at Camp Bowie at Fort Worth, Tex. Mr. Young has been in service for nine months and has been stationed at the Rayerton Arsenal at Metuchan, New Jersey. He was mustered out of service of his country on the 7th of the month.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUNS

Paris, March 11.—The inter-allied commission which will leave Paris on Wednesday for Brussels to resume the negotiations with the Germans for the release of the German merchant ships and the provisioning of Germany will consist of the commissioners only. The American members of the committee are Thomas W. Lamont, Herbert C. Hoover, and J. R. Robinson.

WILL NAME SHIPS FOR PINAL.

Phoenix, March 11.—Pinal, the banner county in Arizona in the last Liberty Loan drive, is to have the privilege of naming a United States ship according to advices received by H. J. McClung, chairman of the state central loan committee.

INSPECT IRRIGATION.

Phoenix, March 11.—A delegation of twenty business men and ranchers of Imperial Valley arrived here today to inspect the irrigation works of the Salt River valley. The delegation, which is headed by Fred S. Lack of Brawley, is being entertained by the Phoenix business men.

Miss Elsie Janis, the popular actress, declares that no man has ever taught her anything or influenced her life.

Paris, March 8.—Within the past year 6,000 Americans in France have married French women, according to the Petit Journal. The brides for the most part, says the newspaper, were country girls or employes of town establishments.

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TRANSPORT ARRIVES.

Newport News, March 11.—With 5,500 troops on board the transport Nansmond arrived here today from St. Nazaire.

The 56th engineers, one of the units aboard, was the only "flash-light" outfit in the allied armies, having been organized to break up night raids by spotting planes.

Other units arriving were the 74th engineers, 33rd coast artillery and 55th ammunition train.

The transport Agamemnon arrived here today from Brest.

Washington, March 11.—High prices of material and high wages remain as the two most important factors in preventing increased building activities, the department of labor announced today after compiling the answers to questionnaires from 74 cities.

Another obstacle to resumption of building in some cities was said to be high interest rates on capital to finance projects.

The conclusion of building industry organizations, the announcement said, is that no decision wages can be expected until the general level of prices drops.

Washington, March 11.—Major General William L. Kenly, director of military aeronautics, was relieved of that post today and, in his grade of colonel, was ordered to report to the chief of field artillery for duty. Brigadier General William Mitchell will be detailed to command the army aviation service.

The industrial board of the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry has ruled that girls under 18 years of age are not to be employed in public messenger service after May 1.

Love Struggles to Be Free

After several years of experience with eugenic laws it is now being proposed in Wisconsin to repeal them as unreasonable were the marriage statutes. The author, a resident of Milwaukee, asserted that so unreasonable were the marriage statutes that a large number of persons intending matrimony crossed over to Waukegon, Ill., and there took their nuptial oaths.

At the beginning the prediction was made that the eugenic campaign to introduce stock farm methods into human affairs eventually would come to grief. There is something about human beings that they do not even understand themselves, much less the scientific psychologist, psychiatrists and others of that breed who make charts and diagrams of the currents of the soul. Love's young dream should not be rudely dispelled by a demand for life insurance and medical statistics. Hymen, and not Galen or Hippocrates, should bear the wedding torch, and Cupid, not an aseptically gowned hospital orderly, should chant the epithalamium.

The Woman's club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Commercial club rooms. A large attendance is urged as important matters be brought up.

Mrs. P. W. Frank and son, Edward, arrived yesterday on train No. 1 from Clayton, where she has been visiting. Mr. Frank is manager of a cattle ranch near that town.

OVER 150 RECEIVED RECOGNITION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE DURING WAR.

New York, March 11.—The Young Men's Christian Association carried the red triangle into the camps and trenches at a cost of fifty-seven lives—a sacrifice proportionately one-quarter as great as that in the American army, according to a statement issued today by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Of these fatalities thirty-nine were due to disease and the remainder to shell fire, bombs, gas fever, drowning and wounds. Ten of these were women one of whom was killed by shell fire and another in a German air raid.

There were also 55 non fatal casualties. These were due principally to machine gun fire, gas, shell fire and motor transport accidents. Numerous cases of slight wounds and gassings which were not attended at dressing stations but were not reported to headquarters, are not included.

These casualties occurred in a force which at one time exceeded 9,000 workers, of whom it is reckoned that more than one half were never sent to the front, being employed in the hundreds of huts maintained throughout the training areas and the leave areas.

Sixtythree "Y" were decorated while in all more than 152 received official recognition for distinguished service. Thirteen of these were decorated with the Croix de Guerre, while 50 received other decorations. Of these three received the Distinguished Service Cross; three of the Order of St. Stanislaus; five the Italian Cavaliere del Corona; 38 the Italian war cross, and one the French decoration of the Corps d'Armee. Seven were cited for the Croix de Guerre, and seven for other decorations, six commended for meritorious conduct, and twenty-nine honorable mention in dispatches. Several units were cited in their entirety, those serving with the Third division being cited twice. More than a score more reported decorations have not yet been confirmed.

Not one of these men under 30 was fit for military duty but the citations show that they carried on with the same courage and spirit that identified Americans throughout the war. These records show that they went over the top with the assaulting waves, that they exposed themselves under machinegun and fire to minister to the wounded, that they worked indefatigably as stretcher bearers and that they drove ambulances in the midst of battle to rescue wounded.

Others were sacrificed in the less heroic but no less necessary work behind the lines. Among these there stands out Miss Winona Martin of Rockville Center, L. I., a Y. M. C. A. secretary, who was the first American woman killed in the war. She was killed by a bomb during a German air raid, and her death made a deep impression on American minds.

Miss Martin had been in Paris only a month but had already done valuable work in stimulating an interest among the soldiers in the Y. M. C. A. in Paris.

Miss Marion G. Crandell of Alameda, Cal., killed by shell fire near Chalons, March 26, 1918, was another of the women sacrificed in helping the soldiers.

The citations of the units attached to the Third division, consisting of 34 men and six women, by Major General Dickman, reads in part:

"The commanding general desires to make of record in the general orders of this division his appreciation of the part taken by the members of the Y. M. C. A. who have been attached to this division and actively **ried on their work** in all of its phases during the time that this division was in contact with the enemy."

While the men of the Y. M. C. A. were with the troops in the front line the young women of the Y. M. C. A. were detailed with the hospitals and the medical staff of this division bear testimony of the most efficient help during these two weeks of great strain.

HIGH PRICES IN RHINELAND.

Coblenz.—It will be many years before the prices in the Rhineland will fall to a pre-war level, according to German economists, a view shared by officers of the third army of occupation, who have been detailed to study the situation. Since the armistice was signed there has been a general increase in the prices with but few exceptions to show a downward trend.

In certain classes of the population there was a hazy notion that a sudden fall in the prices of all necessities would take place at the end of the war. It appeared to be based more or less on nothing more than an impression that conditions in the coming peace time would be practically identical with those before the war, and buyers of finished iron products such as machinery, hardware, field and garden implements and steel wire have not placed their orders. A consequence has been a hesitancy on the part of manufacturers to make the effort to reach their old marks of production, incidentally leaving unemployed thousands of discharged soldiers.

Reasons given why lower prices are not to be expected are the increase in the cost of raw materials, the higher wages demanded and the 8-hour day.

Advances in the prices of coal, coke, steel, iron and lead were registered on the first of the year making it reasonably certain that still higher prices will be charged for finished products. On account of the scarcity of coal many factories remain closed without sign of early reopening.

NEGOTIATIONS AT BRUSSELS

Paris, March 10.—The plans under which the supreme council of war negotiations with the German authorities regarding the turning over of the German merchant ships will be resumed, after their recent interruption at Spa provide for the holding of the sessions at Brussels.

Paris, March 11.—It has become known that Pope Benedict has addressed an appeal to the powers emphasizing the urgency of the speedy conclusion of peace with Germany.

BILL PROHIBITS USURY AND PRESCRIBES MAXIMUM RATE OF INTEREST

Santa Fe, March 11.—Party lines were disregarded and four roll-call votes taken before there was decisive action on the Bryant usury bill, which was put on passage in the senate yesterday afternoon. Finally, the bill was passed by a vote of 12 to 10, Senator Baird, of Otero, declining to vote on any of the roll calls. The bill defines and prohibits usury, and prescribes a maximum rate of interest that may be charged.

The senate almost made effective house bill No. 280, which provides a new state tax commission, with increased powers. The bill was not on the senate calendar, but was taken upon Senator Clark's motion to suspend the rules and to take up out of order. Senator Skeen, democratic floorleader, asked that the consideration of the bill be carried over one day, that he might have an opportunity to read the measure. The bill was put on passage and carried. Senator McDonald passed his vote, and Senator Smith asked to be excused from voting, explaining that the bill might be all right, but that he could not know that it was until he had had an opportunity to read. Later, it was reported that the house in all likelihood would refuse to concur in the senate amendments, and the body reconsidered the vote. The present plan is to have the senate pass the bill just as it was received from the house.

The house spent a large part of yesterday afternoon in caucus. Reconvening at 4:45, Vesely moved to take up house bill No. 329, in which he said the governor was interested, and which had been introduced by Speaker Sedillo. This bill provides for a special levy to be made against the property of the whole state, the proceeds to be prorated for educational work. The bill passed by a vote of 37 to 9, which leaves the emergency clause in effect.

At 5:10 p. m. Clancy moved to recess until 9:30 this morning, the motion then being tabled. Speaker Sedillo left the chair and made a plea to the members not to take any recess until morning, and the house then remained at work until after 6 o'clock, and appeared to be willing to put any number of hours that might be required to clean up the business that is fast piling up.

ATTACK GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Basle, March 11.—Communists attacked the parliament house at Buda Pest on Sunday night, according to a dispatch received here. Government troops defeated the communists and drove them from the city.

Berlin, March 10.—About 5,000 Russian prisoners of war made their escape today from the Huhren camp during Spartacan rioting.

Berne, March 8.—During the months of December and January nearly 100,000 persons in the city of Petrograd died from hunger and as the result of epidemics, according to official statements reported by refugees from Russia. There were 400 of the refugees in the party.

* * * * *

Washington, March 7.—Farm holdings on March 1 announced today by the department of agriculture shows:

Corn, 888,476,000 bushels.
Wheat 129,258,000.
Oats, 588,421,000.
Barley, 81899,000.

Farm holdings on March 1 in 1918 and 1917 were:

Corn, 1,253,290,000 and 782,303,000.
Wheat 107,745,000 and 100,650,000.
Oats, 599,208,000 and 394,211,000.
Barley 44,419,000 and 33,244,000.

The percentage of the 1918 crops which will be shipped out of the counties where grown were as follows: Corn 14.5 per cent compared with 22.1 last year and 17.6 in 1917.

Wheat 58.7 per cent compared with 51.1 last year and 56.7 in 1917.

Oats 27.2 per cent compared with 32.3 last year and 28.4 in 1917.

Barley 39.1 per cent compared with 39.7 last year and 43.5 in 1917.

The proportion of the 1918 corn crop which is merchantable is about 2,129,764,000 bushels, compared with 1,837,728,000 of the 1917 crop and 2,154,487,000 of the 1916 crop.

FEAR COTTON WILL BE CHEAP.

Movement Started to Reduce Acreage of Cotton and Plant Grain Instead.

Dallas, Tex.—Fearing cotton prices will sink near the pre-war levels, unless measures are taken to prevent it, southern cotton growers are joining in a movement for general reduction of the 1918 acreage. In Texas the move has taken the form of a pledge to reduce to two-thirds of that of 1918. The state agricultural department is emphasizing the benefits of planting grain on the acreage thus saved.

The crop report placed last year's Texas production at 2,580,000 bales. Cotton was around 35 cents a pound at the close of the picking season, but many growers and some speculators felt it would reach 40 cents and did not sell. Prices fell, however, with the signing of the armistice and since then have been wavering between 21 and 25 cents.

Bankers who loaned money to the growers found their security diminished and plantation owners found crops of less value than when harvested. Texas growers estimate there are 1,600,000 bales stored by individuals and in the compresses. They declare much of this has been damaged by winter rains.

While cotton at 21 to 25 cents is higher than before the war, producers say production cost is so much higher that they will lose money at 25 cents a pound.

Last year's government reports placed the Texas acreage at 11,235,000. By reducing this one-third, the bankers and agriculturists feel that prices can be held to a point that will bring a profit and also bring a higher price for the unmoved crop of 1918.

The council of defense chairman in each county and the county agricultural agent have been named as committees to aid in extensive advertising campaigns to persuade all planters to sign the two-thirds acreage pledge.

DANIELS TALKS BY RADIO

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Daniels today talked by radio telephone with Ensign Harry Fagenwater in a navy flying boat enroute from Washington to Hampton Roads. Communication was established at a distance of more than 150 miles, by far the longest transmission of radio telephone signal with an airplane in flight ever achieved.

DISCUSS FEDERAL RULES.

Phoenix, March 11.—Paul G. Redington, chief forester, and John Kerr of Albuquerque, N. M., are in session today with the advisory board of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association discussing the federal regulations governing forest grazing. The forestry officials expect to hold a meeting with cattle representatives later.

RIGA IN BOLSHEVIKI HANDS

Copenhagen, March 11.—The recently reported recapture by Germans of Riga on the Baltic coast, is denied in a Berlin dispatch received here. The German troops it is stated, are still a considerable distance from Riga. The report of the capture of Riga reached London today to the Daily Telegraph. The German troops were said to have severely defeated the bolsheviki and taken the city.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—Eight hundred thousand dollars, it is estimated, will be made available in revenue for the state through the operation of the compromise mine tax bill which was passed this afternoon by the house. There was not a vote against the bill, and the hope is expressed that the senate at once will concur. The bill provides that in the years 1919 and 1920 every producing mine shall be taxed on its output on the basis of the average output for the three years preceding which were the best years in the history of New Mexico mines.

A house bill to abolish the state council of defense was passed by the house, with only Howard of Roosevelt voting against it. The bill prevents the issue of any more of the certificates of indebtedness and provides for closing of the office 90 days after the signing of peace. A complete report of all disbursements for the entire period of operation will be required. Further conferences will be held between a committee of the house and representatives of organized labor, in an effort to reconcile all differences. Labor is opposed to the compulsory arbitration feature, as defined in a bill now pending.

VON BERNSTORFF MAKE SPEECH

(By The Associated Press.)
Berlin, Sunday, March 9.—Public opinion must become the real sovereign in Germany, but it must be enlightened opinion based upon by democratic development and conscious of its great responsibility. This was the central idea of a speech made tonight by Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States at the democratic club.

"The answer was regularly that public opinion in Germany would not have suffered any other solution. I will not discuss whether this judgment can stand before history but in any event it demonstrates how highly public opinion was even then regarded by us."

Judge Long is in receipt of a letter from Fred Roth, well known as one of our Las Vegas boys who went into the United States army service. His letter is dated February 20 and mailed at the army post Vellerupt, France. Fred sends his "hello" to all the Las Vegas folks and says: "We all would like to be there right now, although we are soldiering under better conditions than formerly." He expresses himself as enjoying his soldier service and says the country is fine and beautiful, especially the city of Luxemburg, which he recently visited. His old friends and those of his father, Peter Roth, one of our old timers, will be glad to hear that Fred has gone through the perils of the great war in safety. New Mexico will have a warm welcome for all the boys when the exigencies of the public service allows their return home.

VERDUN COUNCIL RETURNS.

Paris, March 11.—The city council of Verdun has returned to the ruined city yesterday.

The future of the city is in the hands of the council and will be rebuilt. Before the others can come back houses, furniture and food and everything has to be provided for them.

The community labor board which has its offices with the Commercial club, would be glad to have all persons knowing of positions for returned soldiers or for girls who have lost their positions due to the return of soldiers from military service, report to it at once. The board can place several men as tie cutters and later will send workers, preferably families, to the Colorado beet fields for the season. It also can place an experienced cowboy on a ranch job.

20,000 TROOPS FIGHT REBELS.

London, March 11.—A Berlin dispatch through a delayed source says the German government sent more than 20,000 troops into Berlin the end of last week, but that the work of driving the Spartacans from their strongholds was proving a strenuous task. It was believed, added the message, that the fighting would continue for several days.

SMALL NATIONS COMMISSION

Paris, March 11.—The supreme council today closed the question of the representation from the smaller nations by making the following appointments: Economics, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China, Poland, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia, Financial commission, Representatives of Belgium, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovak, Roumanian, Serbia and one country to be named.

COSTS STATE 90 MILLION

Albany, N. Y., March 11.—It will cost the state approximately \$90,000,000, the largest amount in the history of the commonwealth to administer its affairs during the next fiscal year. Approximately \$200,000,000 of this total will be for construction work to help take care of the unemployed, according to the legislative finance committee in its annual bill today.

In Uganda the average cost of a wife is four bulls, a box of cartridges, and six sowing needles.

HIGH PRICES IN RHINELAND.
Coblenz.—It will be many years before the prices in the Rhineland will fall to a pre-war level, according to German economists, a view shared by officers of the third army of occupation, who have been detailed to study the situation. Since the armistice was signed there has been a general increase in the prices with but few exceptions to show a downward trend.

In certain classes of the population there was a hazy notion that a sudden fall in the prices of all necessities would take place at the end of the war. It appeared to be based more or less on nothing more than an impression that conditions in the coming peace time would be practically identical with those before the war, and buyers of finished iron products such as machinery, hardware, field and garden implements and steel wire have not placed their orders. A consequence has been a hesitancy on the part of manufacturers to make the effort to reach their old marks of production, incidentally leaving unemployed thousands of discharged soldiers.

Reasons given why lower prices are not to be expected are the increase in the cost of raw materials, the higher wages demanded and the 8-hour day.

Advances in the prices of coal, coke, steel, iron and lead were registered on the first of the year making it reasonably certain that still higher prices will be charged for finished products. On account of the scarcity of coal many factories remain closed without sign of early reopening.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for, for the week ending March 8, 1919:

- Miss Dade Baldrun.
- Perry Ashley Bean.
- P. H. Buck.
- Mr. Donovan Corliss.
- Mr. Walter Fansler.
- Senor Ylarlo Fuentes.
- Everett Frye.
- Miss Marion Gill.
- Flossie Huber.
- Mr. Jers Howell.
- Miss G. A. Phillips.
- Miss Juanita Quintana.
- Miss Antonia Sandoval.
- Mrs. Henry Squires.
- Udey M. Whortenn.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised letters."
E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

RAISING FUR ANIMALS IS NO EASY JOB

Belgian Hare Farm Proved an Expensive Experiment.

Cordova Alaska.—Cat and rat farms whereby it was proposed to establish a perpetual self breeding fur factory do not appeal to Joe Ibach, owner of a large fox farm on Middleton Island, who is spending the winter here.

Ibach says he conceived a similar plan several years ago using Belgian hares in place of rats. He expected his scheme would make the finding of his foxes a simple matter and put himself and wife on the road to wealth. For two years he doubled his work by carefully tending the hares he had purchased as well as

caring for his foxes. At length the time arrived when by count he found he had 600 nice fat Belgian hares. He believed that when these were turned loose on the island they would breed faster than the foxes could devour them.

He turned the 600 loose and prepared to take life easy. Then things began to happen. The foxes liked the hares. They killed all they could eat and then organized hunting parties and proceeded to hunt down all the rest of the rabbits.

"I could not walk a hundred feet in any direction on that island without running across a dead rabbit," Ibach said. In less than a month the entire 600 were gone. "Now," he continued, "when anyone speaks of earning a living without work he thinks of his Belgian hare experiment."

The feeding of foxes raised for their furs is no easy task. Fish and seal meat provide the principal diet. The skate, one of the chief fish used, is covered with a hard and prickly shell which must be cut open along the back to enable the fox to reach the edible portion inside. With an average of 150 foxes on the island, each requiring 2½ pounds of food daily, Ibach's task is seen to be no sinecure. The food also must be distributed along the coast at the paths leading to the dens of the animals.

The Horrors of War.

Mrs. Giddy—Those boys crying their extras are very annoying, don't you think so?

Mrs. Nabor—Yes, indeed; there ought to be an ordinance to prevent their talking together. One is unable to hear what the extra is about because one chap drowns the other out after you've caught a couple of words.

Usually What He's Up To.

"Whenever I see the proprietor of a restaurant advancing toward me with a fountain pen in his hand I fear the worst."

"Fear the worst?"

"Yes. The chances are that he's going to mark up a few more prices on the menu card before I can order my dinner."

War Makes Deer Migrate.

War has driven the deer of Massachusetts from one of their favorite stands. When the six days' open season started hunters who have been accustomed to stalk the animals in the Nashua River valley in the central part of the state had to find a new objective, for what was once a great area of scrub growth is now the cantonment city Camp Devens.

Reports from towns a short distance away indicate that large numbers of deer have found refuge in woods not many miles away.

Sportsmen anticipated a leaner season than for many years, a comparative scarcity of deer being reported by residents of rural districts.

Never Touched Him.

"Did your son go through college?"
"Yes."

"What course did he take?"
"A zig-zag one between the different studies, to judge from results."

The Movie Kiss.

"Do you know why Geraldine had to go to the hospital?"

"Yes; she bragged that she could hold her breath while couple of movie players were kissing, and, of course, she failed."

UNCLE SAM'S MODERN TOWN

Beauty and Convenience Both Kept in Mind When Yorkship Was Planned and Built.

"Perhaps the most remarkable example of the government's ability as a town builder is Yorkship, near Camden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation," writes Robert H. Moulton in Popular Mechanics Magazine. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers lived, might almost be said to have been built overnight. Starting work early in the summer, about a thousand houses were ready for occupancy in October, with another thousand to follow.

"The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold-water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. The government had at its service the best town planners and architects in America, and with all the haste that was made beauty and good taste were not sacrificed. The houses are not all alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these spacious, slumless tracts is evidence that the thing was planned as a whole. The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is to be a thing unknown. The benefits are to go unfailingly to the workers. Rents must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the tenants can be forced to pay. And inasmuch as the government has no desire to retain the ownership now the war is practically ended, a scheme has been evolved to sell them, not to individuals, but to the new communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property."

MIGHT BE MADE UNIVERSAL

Los Angeles Has Set Other Places Good Example in Getting Rid of Its Unsightly Billboards.

They still do things effectively in the golden West, where in other days they adopted the custom of shooting first and talking afterward.

In Los Angeles, where civic pride is more operative than linguistic, it was decreed that billboards were such an affront to the artistic sense that they should be removed from the public gaze. To decide was to act. Men equipped with instruments of demolition sallied forth on June 1 and began a work which since then has resulted in the removal of 840 garish billboards and has immolated them on a high altar of outraged taste. The job still is going on and the hope openly is expressed and nursed that before the good work is over "fully six miles of signs, objected to by the public, will have been eliminated."

Six miles of signs eliminated; think of it. Two full leagues of tooth paste, pink pills, milady's lingerie, chewing gum, garters, etc., snatched from the wearied gaze of an aroused people and interned, sans appeal, sans hope. What a place Los Angeles must be!—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Invalid's Remarkable Work.

Miss Ingeborg Brun, the maker of the nine-inch globe representing Mars that was lately presented to M. Flammarion, is a Danish woman who has been confined to her bed 20 years. The planet is shown in correct colors, and all canals and other features noted by the latest observers of Mars are mapped. The work modernized the two globes long ago made by the French astronomer himself.

DENVER WILL HAVE MANY VICTORY GARDENS

Denver—Fresh vegetables and home grown strawberries will be on the bill of fare of Denver home owners again this summer in the national campaign to reduce the cost of living by utilizing vacant lots of the city for war gardens. There will be potato patches between fine residences and tomato vines on the corner where you wait for your car.

All this was decided recently by the city administration when the offer of last year to plow free of charge one lot for each war gardener was renewed. Along with it came the offer from the city water commissioner to supply water to the war gardeners at half price.

The man lucky enough to own a vacant lot or to have the use of it until the owners get ready to build a flat or bungalow is busy these days studying the seed catalog and profiting by the mistakes of last summer.

Last year's national war garden value was \$525,000,000 and of this Denver economists had their full share with the co-operation of the city. There is every indication, according to city officials, that the number of war gardens this year will approach the number of 1918 because of continued high prices of foodstuffs. But the increase in building activity, suspended by the war, it is said, will prevent the 1919 record equalling that of the previous year.

BOLSHEVISTS IN MEXICO.

Mexico City.—Bolshevist literature is being distributed among the Mexican labor leaders, it is said, and they are spreading the gospel by word of mouth. These propagandists according to reports, base their arguments on literature that is being brought into Mexico from the United States by a bolsheviki agent who is either Russian or Austrian.

According to the Excelsior the propaganda is being carried on secretly but tactfully and that within a short time the results will show. Several industrial disputes, the paper adds, were inspired by the bolsheviki. Recent reports from Vera Cruz say that two bolsheviki agents had landed there.

Labor troubles in Tampico during the last year of the world war were blamed on I. W. W. agents instigated by Germans. The principal union labor organizations of the country, the Confederation de Sindicatos Obreros del Distrito Federal, officially denies any bolsheviki affiliations or sympathies.

A. T. and A. A. Grossette of Ribera are in the city today on business. Walter Davies of La Cueva is a business visitor in the city today.

O. J. Williams of Ferndale is a business visitor in the city for a few days.

D. T. Wilson of Albuquerque is a visitor in town.

Walter Foster of La Cueva is in the city today. His mother, Mrs. H. H. been visiting him for the past few weeks, left last night for Kansas City.

Santa Fe, March 12.—No law for primary elections will be passed by the Fourth New Mexico legislature. This was clearly indicated by the result of the fight that was made over Armijo's house bill No. 103, for optional primary elections in the several counties. After some 12 or 15 amendments had been offered and adopted, and moves defeated to defer consideration, the bill finally was killed through Clancy's motion, which carried, to strike the enacting clause. Speaker Sedillo was the author of house bill No. 54, providing for primary elections, but he spoke in favor of this bill—not as a good primary bill—but as being, he said, a step in the right direction. Roberson, one of the democratic leaders, spoke against the bill. He said that after experience, he is opposed to all primary laws.

If the senate concurs, the sum of \$200,000 will be made available, through the sale of certificates of indebtedness, for the purpose of relieving the badly crowded conditions at the insane asylum, the school for the deaf and dumb and the institute for the blind. This was assured through the passage of the house of Lee's house bill No. 309, which appropriates \$122,000 for the first-named institution, \$65,000 for the second and \$13,000 for the last. Herbert, of Chaves and Llewellyn, sought to amend the bill to take \$35,000 from the amount proposed for the insane asylum and \$15,000 from the institute for the blind, making a total deduction of \$50,000, which amount was to be given to the military institute at Roswell. Lee said he appreciated that the military institute had troubles, and badly needed relief, but that he could see no good reason for Herbert to try to tack the troubles on to this bill, which proposed relief imperatively needed by the institutions for the physically and mentally deficient. Barnes, republican floor leader, said that if the military institute had a right to amend the bill, other educational institutions in the state had the same right to amend. Lee moved to table the Herbert-Llewellyn amendment, and the motion was carried. On the passage of the bill the vote was 44 to 3.

The bill to put a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline was passed by the house by the vote of 25 to 16, the emergency clause being lost. All the proceeds of the tax will go into the road fund, and it is estimated that the tax will amount to approximately \$750,000 a year. This is one of the governor's bills, and the opposition thereto was principally from the democratic forces.

The house passed also the bill to appropriate the sum of \$5,800 a year for four years, to provide \$200 for each of the students from the 29 counties. One student is to be appointed to a free scholarship in any one of the New Mexico higher institutions of learning, and \$200 a year for expenses. The appointment is to be given to the student making the best grades in a competitive examination to be conducted by the county superintendent of schools. The student making the second highest grade is to stand as an alternate appointee.

The senate Tuesday afternoon amended and passed nine of the house livestock bills that are endorsed by the cattle sanitary board. These nine bills will now go back to the house for that body either to concur in, or reject, the senate amendments. When

the bills were originally sent to the senate by the house, they were returned to the house for corrections to be made in the titles which the senate held to be imperfect.

The house worked Tuesday afternoon until nearly 6 o'clock and then recessed until 7:30 p. m. The senate adjourned earlier, until 1:30 p. m. Wednesday afternoon.

Both houses received an official communication from Governor Larrazolo, touching upon a complaint received from San Miguel county to the effect that the management of the Santa Fe railroad is discharging citizens of New Mexico and putting into their places laborers who have been imported from the republic of Mexico. He transmitted a copy of the telegram of protest that he had sent to Walker D. Hines, federal director general of railroads. The legislature will pass a resolution dealing with the matter.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 12.—The following appointments by Governor Larrazolo were sent to the senate this afternoon. F. O. Blood, to succeed Charles A. Spiess on Normal University board; Luis E. Armijo of San Miguel, to succeed W. A. Finiay, on military institute board; Carlos Abreu of Santa Fe to succeed J. F. Hinkle on insane asylum board; Jose Albino Baca of San Miguel to succeed J. A. McRae on agricultural college board. Four new members of the cattle sanitary board are John H. Micks of Guadalupe, vice Charles L. Ballard, Vic Culberson of Grant, vice A. E. Baird, Francisco Miera of Union, vice U. L. Hodges, George K. Noe of Socorro, vice G. Ralston. Members of the sheep sanitary board are. First district, Anastacio Baca of Socorro; second district, James L. Hubbell of Bernalillo; third district, Eufrazio Gallegos of Union; Miguel A. Gonzales of Rio Arriba, and Prager Miller of Chaves, at large.

Seventeen more bills have been signed by Governor Larrazolo in addition several joint resolutions. Among these are three senate bills, one on workmen's compensation, one to pay transportation charges for Normal students who intend to teach and one defining a legal newspaper. There is a steady stream of bills flowing to the senate from the house as a result of the latter's industrious efforts, although no session was held this morning because three important committees were too busy with hearings and conferences. The senate began work this morning with a calendar of 38 bills. Senator Clark has announced the finance committee would this afternoon report the senate's general appropriation bill.

Jersey City, N. J., March 13.—Putting the United States on a sugar ration did not reduce the consumption in 1918 according to the annual report of the American Sugar Refining company, issued here today which stated that the daily consumption approximated 10,000 tons, the same as for the last ten years.

It also was announced that war time sugar prices were lower in this country than abroad and that they had not increased correspondingly with other staple articles of food.

The company did a \$200,000,000 business, making a profit of \$6,661,683, which was \$3,393,607 less than that of 1917, the report stated.

MISS GRACE TABOR



To prove that the finest landscape this year will be the one with beets and carrots in it, Miss Grace Tabor has suspended her work as a landscape architect for three months. She has enlisted with the national war garden commission and will campaign through New York, Pennsylvania and New England for the commission. Miss Tabor lives in Huntington, L. I.

In French and in English.

An amusing verbal war has arisen over the propriety, meaning and extent of the French phrase "mon Dieu!" No two interpreters appear to be able to agree. The phrase in English would be "my God!" but the shades of association connected with the French form and with the English form differ so broadly that exactly equivalent expressions and usages of the phrase are difficult to reach. In French it may be an innocent exclamation, but in English-speaking lands it may be flat blasphemy. The variance seems to spring from the varying religious experiences of France and England after the Protestant reformation. In medieval Europe the presence and action of God in the religious plays habituated the populace to speak of him quite familiarly, and the sense of reverence for his name grew faint. In England, however, on account of the influence of Puritanism and then of Methodism, a great reverence for his name arose, and use of the term "my God!" became distasteful to fine natures. But "mon Dieu!" somehow sounds inoffensive.—Spokane Spokesman Review.

Open Spaces Important.

Good housing for the small community means much more than for the great city, because it is possible to have far better standards. And a small city has no excuse—even if a great one pretends to have—for areas in which grass cannot grow or gardens flourish because of smoke and gases. The surroundings of houses may be made attractive. Shrubs and flowers may take the place of expensive construction if good taste is used in their selection and location.

And one of the great features almost entirely neglected in smaller places is one of the most important. Houses may be so arranged as to leave free open spaces for the play of children. Many cities, to be sure, have parks or a park, but a city is all too likely to feel content with itself if it has one or two such places beautifully kept and well fitted to please the eye of grown-ups on a sedate Sunday afternoon walk. Far more important is it to have the houses in every small area of a few blocks so planned as to leave space for games and other public use.

Newport News, Va., March 12.—The transport Dekalb, formerly the German ship Prince-Eitel-Friedrich, completed an eleven day voyage from St. Nazaire today, landing here about 1,200 soldiers of whom 600 were wounded. Units aboard were the 61st field artillery brigade headquarters company of the 136th field artillery, both parts of the old Texas national guard, and the 11th trench mortar battery. Lionel Williams, one of seventeen wounded marines, had eighteen bullet wounds in his body he received at Chateau Thierry.

Washington, March 13.—The fact that President Wilson has decided upon a complete reorganization of the civil service commission was disclosed today by efforts of members of congress and others to stay temporarily at least a clean sweep of the commission's membership. Messages have been sent to the president asking him to postpone action until his return home.

Members of congress were shown a letter from the president to Commissioner Charles M. Galloway, asking for the latter's resignation without assigning a cause. They were told that a similar letter had been received by Commissioner Herman W. Carvan, and that since John A. McIlheny, president of the commission, resigned a month ago to go to France the membership of three would be wiped out by the resignations.

At the White House, Secretary Tumulty said he had heard nothing of the president's action.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

Paris, March 13.—The negotiations at Posen between the German delegates to Poland over the frontier situation have been broken off by the German delegates, according to the Berlin Taegliche Rundschau as quoted in a dispatch to Le Journal from Zurich. The Germans have already left Posen "as a protection against their treatment by the allies," the newspaper reports. In a foot note Le Journal adds that according to its information the Germans by no means indulged in a manifestation after the manner of that at Spa over the armistice conditions but simply asked a suspension of the negotiations to enable them to get instructions from their government.

Spokane, Wash., March 13.—Albert J. Perry, a naval aviator said today that he had been ordered to report shortly at Cape May, N. J., to act as chief engineer of a dirigible balloon with which it is planned to attempt a trip across the Atlantic ocean under government direction. He is here on a brief furlough.

Perry said the start would be made from Newfoundland some time next month, with the destination Queens-town. Endurance tests have demonstrated the practicability of the trans-Atlantic voyage, Perry said.

The first woman's suffrage society in South Africa was founded 17 years ago at Durban, Natal.

Paul H. Mirise of Trinidad is in the city today.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 10.—Plans for a mid-air "jazz" concert over Madison Square Garden, scene of aeronautical show of New York, were disrupted when an army airplane, which was to have hovered above the exposition palace carrying a piano and a pianist, dived into the mud on the edge of the Standard Aircraft field here. The machine, with seven army officers aboard, had started for Philadelphia to pick up a piano when engine trouble developed and Captain Carolin, the pilot, was forced to descend from a height of 2,000 feet. He made a good landing but the wheels stuck in the mud and the craft tipped up on its nose. None of the passengers were injured.

London, March 10.—Corporal C. H. Zimmerman and Private L. N. Wilson American military policemen who were injured during the fighting today between London police and soldiers and sailors, were resting quietly at a hospital tonight. The trouble began when Zimmerman and Wilson demanded that the civil police turn over to them two American sailors who had been arrested in the vicinity of Eagle Hut on a charge of playing craps. The argument grew bitter and finally the policemen drew their batons and severely beat both soldiers. American, Canadian, Australian and a few British soldiers who were lounging near protested and followed the policemen with the four Americans, to the Bow street police station. The police charged on the crowd and William Van Slice and Edwin Rouland were injured. An American military officer who arrived at the station soon after, demanded possession of the four men injured in the first melee his demand being granted. A number of uninjured men were arrested.

It is expected that a joint army and navy board will conduct an investigation of the incident.

No International Affair

Admiral Sims, commander of the naval forces in European waters in talking to the Associated Press today regarding the incident at the Eagle Hut yesterday, was inclined to deprecate the affair and to regard it as a sporadic occurrence without significance. "It is not an international affair," said the admiral, "but purely a police incident and is to be regarded by all the authorities concerned. There has been a misunderstanding regarding the status of the American military police and this probably was responsible for the trouble."

Admiral Sims called attention to the fact that the London police regard the American soldiers as the best behaved of any troops that have visited London.

Sunday's affair will be investigated by a commission to be composed probably of one officer appointed by Admiral Sims, two army officers and one representative of the British authorities.

The condition of all the men injured in the scramble yesterday was better this morning. The two most seriously injured are Australian soldiers.

Six Canadian and British soldiers

were arraigned in the Bow street court this morning in connection with the Eagle Hut affair. Two were ordered to pay small fines while the others were remanded for further investigation.

A majority of the soldiers testified that the police assailed them first. The police denied the allegation and said they were the ones who were attacked.

HE WAS ANXIOUS TO SEE GERMAN RULE THE ENTIRE WORLD.

London, March 10.—"There is no doubt that the German emperor was the first and responsible author of the war. He absolutely wished for it and conducted it himself in all its ruthlessness and barbarity." This is a statement attributed to Prince of Monaco by the Mail's Paris correspondent.

"Until a few years before the war," the prince is quoted as saying, "the German emperor seemed to sincerely wish peace and a renewal of intercourse with France. I know this because I was entrusted with a mission to try to bring it about. But at the same time a terrible melancholia was growing in him. He was anxious to see Germany over all and from the day when he felt it impossible to attain this end by peaceful means war became an obsession with him."

"I shall never forget the fury in his face and the hatred in his voice when in July, 1914, he told me, 'if they oblige me to make war the world will see what it never dreamed of.' These words were spoken because he could not pretend the war into which he declared himself driven, was not at that very time being prepared for in every detail."

Berlin, March 10.—Lichtenberg, the northern suburb of Berlin, was today the center of a Spartacan resistance. A virtual reign of terror prevails there. The Associated Press received a report from governmental headquarters this afternoon that a band of Spartacans late Sunday had stormed police headquarters in Lichtenberg and shot all the officers on duty. Today military operations against the insurgents in this district were resumed as they also were in the other disturbed districts.

Sniping and the process of wiping out bands of guerrillas are continuing in some parts of the city but up to 1 o'clock this afternoon there had been no heavy fighting.

An unidentified airplane yesterday dropped a bomb on a crowd standing in line to buy food. Apparently the airmen mistook the crowd for a group of combatants. The explosion of the bomb resulted in thirty casualties among civilians, among them being many women.

Bad Taste in Your Mouth.

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with. Sold everywhere.

FOUR ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICER SHOW UNUSUAL BRAVERY IN ACTION.

Washington, March 10.—Awards of congressional medals of honor to four enlisted men and one officer for gallantry in action were announced today by the war department. The awards were to Captain L. Wardlaw Miles, Princeton, N. J.; Corporals Sidney E. Manning, Flomaton, Ala.; Jake Allex, Chicago; Thomas A. Pope, Chicago, and Private John L. Barkley, Blairstown, Mo.

Captain Miles won the medal near Reullon, France, where he volunteered to lead his company in a very dangerous assault on the Aisne canal. Wounded five times, both legs and one arm being fractured, he ordered himself placed on a stretcher and carried forward toward the enemy trench in order that he might encourage his company. The enemy position was taken and held.

Private Barkley on his own initiative repaired a captured enemy machine gun, mounted it in a disabled French tank and with this weapon completely broke up an enemy attack. The Germans shelled the tank and attacked again, but were repulsed a second time by Barkley. The citation says this enabled the American troops "to gain and hold hill No. 253."

Corporal Manning, though severely wounded, led his platoon in an assault until only seven men were left and by the fire from his automatic rifle held back the enemy until these men consolidated the position they had taken. He refused to retire although wounded.

Corporal Allex led an attack on a ridge after all the officers of his unit had been wounded, took command and led the units forward. When stopped by machine gun fire he "advanced alone and attacked the nest," killing five of the enemy and capturing 15 prisoners.

Corporal Pope, also cited for attacking alone a machine gun nest and silencing it.

Washington, March 10.—At the direction of the railroad administration railroads are revising their passenger tariffs to eliminate in some cases the competition of rates over widely circuitous routes with the rates of a direct route. These changes will make little practical difference on lines generally used in travel, it was stated today at the railroad administration.

In no case will rates on the longer routes be increased above the competitive rate of the more direct route. If the deviation is greater the old rate will be allowed to stand if there is considerable travel over the longer line or there is any adequate reason for distributing the traffic.

SPRING CLEANING TIME IS HERE.

If a house needs spring cleaning, how about the human body after a winter of indoor life and heavy food? Don't suffer from indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas or constipation, when relief can be so easily had. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean stomach and bowels and tone up the liver.—Adv.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10.—The final test on the woman suffrage amendment came in the house this morning, when the resolution was put on passage. It was beaten by a vote of 26 to 20. Thirty-seven votes would have been required to pass the resolution. Every Spanish-American voted against the resolution except Armijo, Baca, Lobato, DeVargas and Sedillo.

The house has passed the bill carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 to co-operate with the federal government in exterminating predatory animals. The public health bill, as amended and passed by the house, was this afternoon reported to the senate as was also the bill to provide for the employment of Spanish speaking teachers in rural districts.

The senate begins the last week of the session with a calendar of 19 bills. The house has a calendar even larger, and will hold long night sessions throughout. The governor has now signed 26 bills and has 26 others to consider. He has not yet exercised the veto privilege.

New York, March 10.—Regular operation of the aerial mail service to Chicago before the summer is over and its probable early extension from Chicago to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha was promised today by Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general, who was the guest of honor at today's sessions of the aeronautic exposition.

He declared that eighteen planes especially designed for night transportation of mail now are under construction and delivery has been promised by April 15. Regular mail service between New York and Chicago, he added, would begin soon after these planes had been delivered and accepted. The expansion of the service is not expected until fall.

Try This For Sour Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.—Adv.

Paris, March 10.—A change in the attitude of the British government regarding the plan to sink interned German warships has been noticed since the return of Premier Lloyd George to Paris. It now appears probable that England will be willing to permit France and Italy to keep some of the ships, but will sink her own allotment.

In this way, it is said, England would relieve the United States the necessity of carrying out her projected great naval building program, which it is understood was based on the intention to prevent any one nation from having predominant navy facilities.

SUFFERED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Rheumatic pains, lame back, sore muscles and stiff joints often are due to overworked, weak or disordered kidneys. Daisy Bell, R. F. D. 3, Box 234, Savannah, Ga., writes: "I suffered eight years with pain in the back and could not do any of my work, but since taking Foley Kidney Pills, I can do all of my work." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

MOSCOW A FINE PLACE TO LIVE NOW

Vladivostok—Many of the magnificent monuments of Moscow, commemorative of emperor and statesmen have been destroyed, says a refugee from that city. Mesums, libraries and picture galleries have been requisitioned and their contents removed. The best government and private buildings have been occupied by the Soldiers and Workmens councils.

Military headquarters were located in the Kremlin when the refugee left Moscow.

Hostages had been taken from members of the bourgeoisie and a great many executions had occurred.

Street cars operated without regularity. Cab drivers charged from 20 to 40 rubles for the shortest routes.

There was no regular food supply. The inhabitants depended upon the products brought in day by day from the country.

The Muskovites were fleeing to Uralina. Over 600,000 persons already had gone there, the refugee said.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE FAVORS LEAGUE

Denver, March 8.—The senate of the Colorado legislature by a strict vote yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the adoption of the league of nations plan outlined by President Wilson. The house last week by a party vote tabled a similar resolution. The Democrats control the senate, the Republicans the house.

The senate, following the adoption of the league of nations resolution, also adopted a memorial calling on the peace conference to permit Ireland the right of self government. This measure, like that of the league of nations, was adopted by a strict party vote.

While debate was progressing in the senate on the league of nations resolution the house further recorded itself as opposed to the plan, when a resolution endorsing Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, stand on the league plan as outlined by him in an address in New York last night was adopted. A resolution advanced by the Democrats endorsing the stand of Former President Taft was defeated. Party lines were tightly drawn on both resolutions in the house as in the senate.

Paris, March 8.—The supreme council has decided to give Herbert C. Hoover, director general of allied relief, practical control of all the railways in the old Austrian empire and to make him the mandatory of the council in demanding locomotives and freight cars from each of the new states of old Austria with which to create a food relief service. The relief trains will run over all lines without political or military interference.

The engineers have been detailed by General Pershing to run the trains.

In addition to making Mr. Hoover director of relief work he will have great power in systematic food relief work in France and Belgium and management of the railroads. The Belgians who had been maintaining

a food blockade against Jugo-Slovaks, have finally allowed their differences with the Slavs to be settled by a commission and the supreme war council has directed that the blockade be raised at once.

The action taken is the result of reports on the situation throughout Austria-Hungary. Owing to restrictions placed on American appropriations for relief, Mr. Hoover has arranged for the British government to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of food-stuffs from the United States grain corporations. This will be turned over for distribution in Vienna. Similar relief measures will be taken in other enemies of the old empire.

Amsterdam, March 10.—Spartacan forces Sunday occupied Berlin suburb of Lichtenberg and murdered sixty officers and soldiers in the police station there, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag. The Lichtenberg police station has withstood Spartacan attacks since Tuesday.

Copenhagen, March 10.—On Saturday night Spartacans hoisted the imperial standard over the palace at Berlin, according to advices received here from the German capitol. The flag was removed by government troops. Martial law has not yet been revoked in Berlin and has been proclaimed at Dusseldorf.

Property Loss Heavy.

Berlin, March 10.—The number of individuals who suffered property losses in the course of the four days of fighting in Berlin last week is estimated at 6,000. The money loss caused is difficult to determine, as in addition to the heavy losses through damage to buildings the Spartacans were engaged in wholesale looting of shops and private houses. One large department store in the Alexander Platz estimates the damage it suffered as in excess of 3,000,000 marks.

The losses of last week add to those of the week of the first Spartacan outbreak are likely to involve the city of Berlin or the state or national government in damage suits totalling more than 150,000,000 marks.

Many Return to Work.

Amsterdam, March 10.—The Berlin Workmen's Council has decided to issue an order officially calling off the general strike in the German capital, says a Berlin message, presumably filed Sunday night, which says the decision was taken "late today."

The decision, says the message, followed a stormy session of the council in which the independent socialists accused the majority socialists of treason to the proletarian cause, and the Spartacans charged the independents with weakening the cause by compromise.

Richard Mueller, the strike leader, declared the workmen must now return to work "and await a suitable time for renewing actions."

"We shall learn from our experiences," he added.

Crisis in Berlin Passed.

London, March 10.—A German wireless dispatch received here gives a report of recent happenings at Berlin.

Fighting there lasted from 7

o'clock Wednesday night until late Friday night. It is said there were isolated encounters even as late as Saturday morning. The dispatch adds that the crisis may be regarded as safely passed.

Events at Berlin have produced a renewal of Spartacan agitation in the upper Silician coal fields, and although order has been maintained by troops the situation there is said to be tense.

WORK RESUMED

Copenhagen, March 10.—Work was resumed today throughout the greater part of Berlin, following the calling off of the strike, messages from the German capital announce. President Ebert and Secretary Landsburg have arrived in Berlin from Weimar.

TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED

El Paso, March 10.—Train service between Chihuahua City and Mexico City was suspended today following the burning of the big overhead bridge at Ortiz, Chihuahua, by Villa followers, according to passengers arriving from Chihuahua City today. Four other bridges were also burned. The Ortiz bridge spans the Conchos river and will require several days to rebuild. Passengers said they saw the camp fires of the Villa band near Villa Ahumada as the train passed there last night.

WILL SUCCEED HORNHOOK

Fort Bliss, Tex., March 10.—Colonel E. R. H. Tompkins, commander of the Seventh cavalry, succeeded General James J. Hornbrook as commander of the El Paso military district today upon the honorable discharge of General Hornbrook as a war time brigadier general and his return to the cavalry as a colonel. Colonel Tompkins, because of seniority automatically assumed command pending the assignment of a permanent district commander.

ARCHANGEL QUIET.

Archangel, March 10.—All sectors of the Archangel front is quiet. The American and other troops along the river Vaga are strengthening their positions against the possibility of further bolsheviki attacks, although there has been no sign of infantry activity during the last three days.

The bolsheviki continue to shell Vistavaka and enemy airplanes are active along the Dvina. Snow fell yesterday hampering operations.

For a Bad Cold.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.—Adv.

1,000 KILLED IN RIOTS

London, March 10.—One thousand persons were killed or wounded in the fighting in Berlin last week, according to an estimate of the casual by the Wolff bureau.

A FRIEND RECOMMENDED THEM

J. N. Tohill, clerk Lottie Hotel, Evansville, Ind., writes: "For six weeks I suffered constantly with pains in the muscles of my thigh. Upon recommendation of a friend, I tried Foley Kidney Pills and began to get relief almost immediately. They stop backache, rheumatic pains and soreness and stiffness. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



Give it in Time

Every mother knows that coughs and colds, neglected, may lead to the most dread diseases. Croup, bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption often have their beginning in a slight cold.

The wise mother gives

Foley's Honey and Tar

at the first signs of a cough or cold. She knows it stops coughs quickly, puts a soothing, healing coating on an inflamed and tickling throat, and gives a feeling of warmth and comfort to the sufferer.

Mrs. M. E. Schlarb, Ashland, Penn., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best cough and cold remedy I have ever tried. When my little girl gets a cold on her chest, I give her a few doses, and it relieves her right away."

NO GENERAL LOWERING OF WAGES HOPED FOR, SEC- RETARY STATES.

Washington, March 10.—First consideration of the industrial board of the department of commerce, Secretary Redfield said today, will be to cut off excessive profits in industry. He denied there was any intention to disturb the wage level at present. The board will begin its conferences next Wednesday meeting representatives of the steel industry.

"It is hoped there will be no general lowering of wages," said the secretary, who added that representatives of several industries reported there was no necessity for reducing wages, even with decreased selling prices.

The chief purpose of the industrial board, the secretary said, was to enable wage earners to profit by falling prices, while present wages are being maintained, and so that they will not lose if any reduction in the wages results eventually.

The work of the board toward stabilization will be well on its way within 60 to 90 days, Chairman G. N. Peek predicted. Confidence in prices, he declared, was the chief factor in restoring the law of supply and demand.

HERBINE cures constipation and reestablishes regular bowel movements. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

FOOTBALL STAR DIES.

New York, March 10.—Lieut. Commander John P. Dalton, formerly a navy football star, died of pneumonia today in the New York navy yard hospital after a week's illness. He was seized with influenza while serving as navigating officer of the United States cruiser Frederick, temporarily engaged as a troop transport.

GUARD THE CHILDRENS' HEALTH.

Mrs. Efav, Box 26, Bennett, Wis., writes: "We have always used Foley's Honey and Tar for colds and croup. The children all run for it when they see the bottle and ask for more." Contains no opiates, safe, and harmless, but gives prompt relief to coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Bounty has been applied for by P. A. Maes on two coyotes and one wild cat.

A marriage license has been granted to Concito Roybal and Felix Vigil both of Hilario.

Z. E. Carmuball of Jacksonville, Fla., enroute from El Paso to Denver was removed from the eastbound train last night on account of sickness. Mr. Carmuball has seen overseas service and has been severely gassed, and with a bad case of asthma, the altitude proved to be a little too high. After a short rest he will resume his journey.

A. G. Adams and family, who have been residents of Las Vegas for the past 30 years left last night for San Jose, Calif., where he has been appointed to the position of district manager for the Western States Life Insurance company. The Adams family will visit California points of interest before taking up the new work in San Jose. Mr. Hill of Lamy will temporarily take the agency for the Western States Life in this city.

The interior of the E. Rosenwald and Son store on the Plaza is being refinished and decorated under the direction of W. C. Sanders. The walls and woodwork as well as the ceiling are being done over and will have a greenish ivory color when finished. As soon as this work is completed Mr. Sanders will put up his spring decorations and start work on his spring windows.

Charles J. Day left this morning for Mora, taking with him Mr. and Mrs. Monte Butler of that place. Mrs. Butler has just returned from the Mayo Brothers' hospital in Rochester, Minn., where she underwent an operation. She is very much improved.

The postmaster at Gabaldon this county, has sent in his resignation to the postmaster general, Washington, D. C., to take effect at once. Under the postoffice rules the office will be kept open a short time but discontinued unless the patrons of that office find and recommend a competent man who is willing to take the place. If the people who get mail there want to continue the office it is up to them to take early action and recommend a suitable person for postmaster.

News has been received in this city of the death of Leo McDermott, on Friday, March 7, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McDermott of 417 Court St., Burlington, Iowa. Mr. McDermott was 28 years old a week ago last Tuesday and spent three years at the Valmore sanitarium and one year at St. Anthony's sanitarium in this city trying to recover his health. Aware of the fact that he would never again be well, he returned to his home last July and apparently was doing well at the time of his death. The exact cause of his death is not stated. Besides his parents Leo is survived by one brother, Harry, who is a member of the United States army who recently returned from France and is now stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va.

I. G. Hull, an old dry good man of Trinidad, Colo., is in the city and will accept a position at the Rosenwald store.

William Rodgers of the Peoples Drug store has bought a big 6 Buick roadster.

Marion Stewart, the Santa Fe en-

gineer, went to Topeka Tuesday on brotherhood business.

Griff Hughes died on train No. 1 today, while enroute from Braymer, Mo., to Albuquerque. The body was taken from the train here and conveyed to the Day undertaking parlors. Mr. Hughes was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

D. E. Merriott, who has been price clerk for the Gross, Kelly company for the past year, left today on train No. 10 for his home in Topeka Kan. Mr. Merriott will follow railroad work at that place.

A meeting of users of the Pecos forest was held yesterday in the Commercial Club rooms with Forest Ranger C. R. C. Reindorp of Pecos in charge. The forest users have formed an association for the betterment of grazing conditions, the purchase of high class sires for their herds, the construction of fences or the hiring of herders and other matters of importance to the stock industry.

Rehearsals for the St. Patrick's day cabaret dance at the armory are progressing nicely under direction of Mrs. Colbert C. Root and Miss Helen Kelly. A large number of tickets have been sold and tables reserved. Just enough entertainment features along new and unstereotyped lines to make the dancing a pleasure and not a monotony is the object of the entertainers. Because the entertainment features are to be staged in the center of the floor, persons who intend to attend as spectators only will be asked to be seated in the gallery or at reserved tables.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The city council held a general meeting last night all members being present except Thomas Watson of the second ward, who is in California. The reports of all the officers were read. Several citizens came before the council and were heard in regards to unsanitary conditions in different districts of the city. Mayor Blood thanked them for the interest they took and for bringing the matter before the council. The mayor instructed the clerk to publish a notice that the city would allow the burning of trash and rubbish from March 15 to April 15. The city attorney was ordered to draft an amendment, making it a felony for any dealer in second hand goods or junk, to buy anything from a minor whether they have a written permission from their parents or guardian, or not.

NO PRICE REDUCTION

Washington, March 13.—An indication that the price of building materials will not be reduced greatly at present was seen today by labor department officials in reports that building activities were increasing this month without waiting for reductions.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 13.—George L. Kile, an employe for the Santa Fe road at Toltec, N. M., today gave himself up to an officer of the state mounted police, following a shooting affray at Toltec last night, in which David B. Whitesides, a rancher of Valencia county, was killed. Whitesides, it is said, insulted Mrs. Kile during a quarrel at the

home of her mother yesterday. Kile is in the county jail here.

JOHNSON STATES THAT HAVANA FIGHT WAS PRE-ARRANGED AFFAIR

Havana, Cuba, Wednesday, March 12.—Jack Johnson, former heavy-weight champion in a signed statement given to the Associated Press tonight, declared that his fight with Jess Willard in this city four years ago was a prearranged affair and that he allowed Willard to win. In addition to the sum of \$30,000 entire rights to the moving picture films in Europe and 33 1-3 per cent of the proceeds from their exhibition in the United States and Canada are mentioned by Johnson together with the promise of aid to settle Johnson's difficulties with the federal authorities in Chicago so that the colored pugilist might return there to reclaim his property and see his mother.

Johnson declares in his statement that it was arranged that he should lose in the tenth round, provided Willard's showing was such as to justify it, but that as Willard won nothing he was forced to wait. The signal agreed upon was given in the 20th round, Johnson states, but he waited until the 26th round to give Willard an opportunity to make a good showing.

The former champion declares that unless Willard agrees to fight him within a reasonable time he will claim the world's title. He signed his statement "Jack Johnson, champion."

Colonel D'Estrampes, former congressman, who is backing Johnson, the proceeds to go to the Clark Griffith ball fund or to any charitable institution.

"Crude Joke," Says Willard

Lawrence, Kan., March 13.—"Jack Johnson simply needs the money and is trying to put over another march," was the comment of Jess Willard when shown the statement received from Havana today in which Johnson claimed the championship bout with Willard four years ago was a "pre-arranged affair."

"There is absolutely nothing to it," Willard continued "I refuse to dignify the statement with a denial for as far as I am concerned it is simply a crude joke."

"In view of the fact that there were sport writers and fight critics from all over the world in Havana when I won the fight from Johnson, it is foolish to suppose that a fake could have been perpetrated even if I had been so low as to countenance such an arrangement."

"Johnson's game is almost childish in its simplicity and you may say for me that I refuse to fall for it. I do not intend to meet Johnson again or any other colored man."

Willard Won—Jones

Columbus, O., March 13.—"So far as I know Jess Willard won the world's heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson purely on his merits," declared Tom Jones, former manager of Willard today, when questioned as to the statement given by Johnson to the Associated Press.

Honest Fight, Says Curley

Chicago, March 13.—Jack Curley, promoter of the Johnson-Willard heavyweight championship battle and one of Willard's managers, today branded Johnson's confession as a "pathetic, child-like whine coming

from an ignorant mind, from one who realizes he has gone to the end of his rope."

"Willard defeated Johnson in Havana in as square and as honestly fought contest that was ever pulled off," said Curley.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 13.—Additional gains were made by oil, motor, distilling, leather and fertilizer shares during the morning stock market shippings also hardening, but the advance was occasionally halted by offerings of rails, steels and coppers. The only material change among rails was a two point decline in St. Paul. At noon industrial alcohol, equipments and various specialties led another spirited advance.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, March 13.—Heavy selling by leading houses, led to sharp setbacks today in the price of corn. Provisions weakened after a show of strength at the start. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, May \$1.36 1/2; July \$1.31 1/2.
Oats, May 62; July 61 3-8.
Pork, May \$45; July \$42.05.
Lard, May \$27.12; July \$26.47.
Ribs, May \$24.77; July \$23.52.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, March 13.—Hogs, receipts 5000. Market higher. Heavy \$19.25@19.60; pigs \$14@18.50.

Cattle, receipts 1800. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$18@19; western steers \$12@17; cows \$9@14; heifers \$10@14.50; stockers and feeders \$12@16.50; calves \$10@14.50.

Sheep, receipts 5000. Market higher. Lambs \$18.25@19.80; yearlings \$15.50@17.50; wethers \$14.50@15; ewes \$13.50@14.50.

CLOTHERS ASSOCIATION MEETS

Denver, Colo., March 13.—The admission of members from Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona into membership of the Colorado Retail Clothiers association and the changing of the name to that of the Rocky Mountain States Clothing Dealers association, together with the election of officers, for the ensuing year, proved a busy session for the clothiers who are holding their annual convention in Denver.

The four states whose representatives were admitted in membership in the new organization are without local organizations, and for that reason the Colorado association decided upon an expansion.

B. C. Barnes of Colorado Springs was elected president of the association for 1919. D. R. McKinney of Pueblo was named a vice president.

Nogales, Ariz., March 13.—Fire believed to have been of incendiary origin, early today destroyed \$50,000 worth of merchandise in the Mexican customs warehouse at Nogales, Sonora. The building was a total loss. Albert Steinfeldt and Company of Tucson, are reported to have been heavy losers.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

Washington, March 13.—The Mexican congress has been called by President Carranza to meet in extra session on May 1. The state department advices today said business to be considered would include oil land legislation.

A. S. Smith of Raton is a business visitor in the city.