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GENERAL BLANQUET SAID TO BE KILLED

Mexico City, April 17.—General Aureliano Blanquet, was minister in President Huerta's cabinet, who recently was reported to have landed in the Vera Cruz region for the purpose of starting a revolution against the Carranza government, was killed yesterday in a fight near Chavaxtla village according to press reports from Vera Cruz, which quote a report from General Francisco L. Urquize, chief of military operations in the region of Cordova and Orizaba.

According to telegrams given out by General Urquize, the commander in the region of Chavaxtla, General Guadalupe Sanchez met a party of rebels under General Blanquet late yesterday afternoon, defeating them. The dead body of General Blanquet was found later. General Sanchez telegraphed that he was bringing General Blanquet's head to Vera Cruz to establish the identification.

General Francisco Alvarez was taken prisoner together with the family of Pedro Gavay, one of the most active lieutenants of Felix Diaz.

Vera Cruz papers have recently been printing numerous stories regarding General Blanquet's revolt. These stories have been published in the United States, but General Blanquet's claim that he had 40,000 men, with artillery and an airplane, and that he was allied with other factions, has been scouted officially. The band which General Blanquet was leading when he was killed was small and poorly equipped, it is reported.

While only a youth General Blanquet was a member of the firing squad that put to death Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro. Rising in the government he became minister of war under President Huerta, being the man who personally arrested President Madero when Huerta seized the reins of government. It was charged that he was involved in the later assassination of Madero.

When Huerta fled from Mexico General Blanquet accompanied him. Recent reports received here stated that he was operating a motion picture theater in Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Aurelia Blanquet sailed from New York for a port in the West Indies January 8 last. He was provided with passports and credentials but the fact of his departure was known to only a few of his intimate friends. He was accompanied by General Juan Montano and Brigadier General Enrique Gonzales, with some minor officers.

The party landed at an unfrequented Mexican port late in March and was met by a guard sent by Felix Diaz and was escorted to Texapalaco, the headquarters of the Diaz forces. Since that time there have been reports of operations by General

Blanquet and his chief, Senor Diaz. General Blanquet was 71 years of age.

Blanquet's Death Denied

New York, April 17.—The press reports received in Vera Cruz saying that General Aureliano Blanquet had been killed in a fight near Chavaxtla was discredited today by Roberto Gayon, the former Mexican was minister's representative here.

He said that he had received last night a cablegram from General Blanquet stating that he had arrived yesterday at Huasteca Vera Cruz, a mountain village 25 miles from the place where he is reported to have been killed. The message, according to Gayon, said that the general was well and mentioned an address to which mail could be sent. Gayon expressed the opinion that the reports were due to propaganda spread in Mexico by General Blanquet's enemies.

PRESIDENT OF KANSAS DISTRICT UNITED MINE WORKERS SEEMS PEEVED.

(By The Associated Press.)

Pittsburg, Kas., April 17.—Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers of America, challenges the right of Dr. H. A. Garfield federal fuel administrator, to direct the affairs of our organization in this district, in a message sent to Garfield today. The message was in reply to one received from Garfield directing Howat to put the striking central coal and coke company miners back at work and appear before the labor board to submit their complaint.

Howat's message to Garfield today follows:

"I received your message in which you instruct me to rescind strike order and have miners return to work. I have no knowledge of any authority given you by the coal miners of this country to direct the affairs of our organization in this district. I am of the opinion that I am in no way obligated to carry out your instructions in this matter. I therefore respectfully but positively refuse to comply with your direction. This district is going to stand with the miners and their officials in Kansas and Oklahoma and as far as we are concerned the strike at the mines of the Central Coke and Coal Company in Kansas will continue until the coal operators' association makes a settlement that is satisfactory to the miners in both districts."

STRIKERS OPEN LAUNDRY

Albuquerque, N. M., April 17.—Operating with three eight hour shifts the union laundry established by the striking laundry workers opened for business here late this afternoon. The two commercial plants affected by the strike continued to work with reduced shifts.

WIFE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM WILL ALLEGE CRUELTY AND INFIDELITY

Zurich, April 17.—The former German crown princess Cecile has taken steps to divorce her husband, Frederick William, according to announcement given to Zurich newspapers by the former grand Duchess Anastacie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of the former crown princess. The statement says that it long has been the desire of Cecile to divorce her husband but that the pressure of the Hohenzollern family up to this time had prevented her from carrying it out.

The crown princess claims she will be able to place before the German court overwhelming evidence against her husband and will be able to prove many instances of the grossest cruelty. His infidelities were numerous and there is abundant proof of them. His brutality was atrocious, she says. On more than one occasion she was treated with actual violence and she was bruised and her face was disfigured by her husband's blows, she declares.

London, April 17.—It is learned here that the situation in Turkey is causing grave anxiety. Internal disorder is rife, according to reports from Rear Admiral Webb, H. N., at Constantinople. It is feared there will shortly be outbreaks and massacres of the Armenian people on a large scale.

The situation at Smyrna where the Turks and Greeks are ready to spring at each others throats is typical of the situation throughout Turkey. Bands of brigands are dominating the country, even within a few miles of Constantinople and are committing atrocious murders.

The committee of union and progress, the Young Turk's organization, which was driven from power in Constantinople as a result of the allied victory, is reported to be secretly conducting an energetic re-organization movement.

London, April 17.—Eighteen hundred persons, including 400 women, were murdered by the bolsheviks at Ufa, according to a telegram from Omsk received in official quarters here.

Ufa, one of the principal cities in the Orenburg district near the Siberian border, was taken by the bolsheviks early this spring, but late in March was recaptured by forces of the Omsk all-Russian government, which have continued to press back the bolsheviks in this region. Dispatches from Omsk dated April 5 and received on Tuesday, announced the massacre by the bolsheviks of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Osa, to the north of Ufa, in this district.

GERMANS WANT INDEMNITY
Paris, April 17.—Germany intends to claim an indemnity from the allies, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

United States May Become Mandatory for Armenia, Cecilia and Parts of Turkey.

Germany will be forced either to accept or reject the allied piece terms by May 15, according to reports printed in Paris and it is indicated that no reply is expected before May 6.

The refusal of Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, to divulge the details of the provisions of the proposed treaty while speaking in the chamber of deputies yesterday, and the failure of Premier Lloyd George to speak in more than general terms before the house of commons indicates that no intimation of the terms will be made public at present.

It was announced at a meeting of the council of ten in Paris yesterday that various articles of the pact now are in the hands of the drafting committee and that the remaining articles would be disposed of today.

Norway and Switzerland will act as agents of the allied and associated governments in feeding Russia, it has been agreed at Paris. Representatives of France have made reservations on the subject and these will be considered today.

The plan is opposed by Russian elements opposed to the bolsheviks but it is said to be probable they will ultimately acquiesce in the allied decision.

The question of the United States becoming mandatory for Armenia and the ancient province of Cilicia, to the southwest, is again being considered at the peace conferences. There seems to be a disposition on the part of several of the powers also to ask this country to take over the control of Constantinople, a suggestion which is said to appeal to some members of the American commission.

Albania has appealed to Premier Clemenceau, as president of the conference, asking for confirmation of the complete independence of that country. Here, too, there is a willingness that the United States should assume control of governmental affairs, at least until the little country has organized its political system.

The communists are still in control of Munich, but heavy forces of Bavarian troops have begun an advance on the Bavarian capital, according to Berlin advices. It is not known, however, whether a decisive battle has as yet been fought.

**DEMAND MORE THAN PRICE
FIXING; CONTROLS
PRICES.**

Chicago, April 11.—A statement issued by the packers here today reads in part:

"That high prices are caused largely by heavy demands rather than any control aimed to stimulate production has recently been illustrated very clearly in the case of hogs. When the minimum price fixed for hogs was removed the food administration predicted that the prices might go still higher. The prediction is now being verified.

"High prices will continue for a long time. Each day that brings final peace nearer means a greater call on this country for meat. The supply of meat is dependent first of all on the supply of livestock. European herds have been reduced by the war.

"Live stock on the farms exceeded the number at the beginning of 1918 by 1,036,000 cattle; 4,213,000 hogs and 963,000 sheep.

"But the armistice, instead of having reduced the demand for meat, has given us more than 200,000,000 additional mouths to feed, either wholly or in part. If this shipping becomes available, an increasing number of hungry nations will be accessible for provisioning."

The American Meat Packers' Association is composed of the five big Chicago packers and all the leading independent packers in the country.

New Record at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 11.—A new high record price for hogs at the National stockyards was set today when a shipment sold for \$20.85. The highest previous quotations recorded was \$20.75 for a hundred pounds. Enormous shipments of to Europe are responsible for the prices, according to dealers.

Oh, visions known to but a few!

The favored only know—
For they are visions born of you,
Nuevo Mexico!

So call us not, nor tempt us not,
For we are duty bound;
And though your charms we've not
forgot

We cannot heed the sound
That echoes in our ears and draws
Us back, to turn and go
To you—of all our joy the cause—
Nuevo Mexico!

There'll come a day when we are free
And this our duty's done;
When we have saved our Liberty,
And checked the craven Hun.
Of those gone out, a smaller band,
But victors o'er the Foe,
We'll turn to you—oh happy land!
Nuevo Mexico!

The following poem was written by Frank Brady of Watrous, while in the service of his country:

Nuevo Mexico
Ah, memories! Sweet memories!
Come thronging thick and fast
And burst into our reveries
To bless us while they last.
And every one is fresh and new—
Regardless where we go—
For they are memories of you,
Nuevo Mexico!

From foreign lands we look away
And in the distance see
The home we've had another day:
Our State from infancy,

Washington, April 11.—Wage advances aggregating \$65,000,000 were ordered today by Director General Hines for four hundred thousand railroad engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors in both passenger and freight service—members of the big four railway brotherhoods—retroactive since January 1, 1919. The brotherhood demands for time and a half pay for overtime was granted only for men engaged in yard service and for the others this question was referred to the railroad administration's board of adjustment No. 1, already created for consideration of disputes relating to railway trainmen and engineers. The average advance in pay per man per year will be about \$160.

Including today's order the aggregate pay increases allowed by the railroad administration to the two million railroad employes is at the rate \$822,311,000 a year, more than \$400, average, per man. Thus the total payroll of American railroads is raised nearly to three billion dollars a year from the basis of approximately two billion dollars on January 1, 1918, when the roads passed into the government's hands.

The sixty-five million dollars added to the payrolls of members of the big four brotherhoods brings the total granted this class of employes in the last three years to approximately \$275,000,000, or approximately \$690 per man. This takes into consideration the \$140,000,000 estimated as the brotherhoods' share of the general wage increase last year and seventy million dollars estimated as the fruit for these men from the Adamson act, which established a basic 8-hour day but did not put into effect the brotherhoods' pleas for time and a half for overtime.

In the first general wage advance made by the railroad administration following the recommendations of the railroad wage commission approximately 4 million dollars a year was distributed. About \$140,000,000 of which went to trainmen and engineers and about \$260,000,000 to other employes.

On supplemental orders about \$150,000,000 was added to payrolls of the shopmen, about the same to maintenance of way men and the clerks, and about \$45,000,000 to telegraphers and station agents. Railway accountants calculated that 1916 and 1917, the years preceding government control, the government companies increased wages \$350,000,000. With the \$822,000,000 added by the railroad administration, the aggregate advance of railroad men in wages in three years is set at approximately \$1,172,000,000, or about \$580 per man. The railroad payroll in 1917 was calculated at \$1,750,000 and in 1918 at \$2,538,000,000, and this year at \$2,822,000,000. Comparatively small increases in pay are expected soon for dining car and sleeping car employes.

The payment under increased wage orders last year was \$538,000,000, according to Mr. Hines' calculations. Railroad companies estimate the wage increases at nearly \$100,000,000 more than the railroad administration.

RIOTS IN INDIA.

London, April 15.—There has been rioting at Allahabad, India, with some loss of life, according to information received by the Evening Mail.

BAVARIAN PRISONERS

OF WAR LET GO

Berlin, Thursday, April 10.—The Munich revolutionists council has ordered the immediate release of all prisoners of war in Bavaria. The order frees thousands of Russian prisoners, including the Russian communist Axelrode.

SHIPYARDS TURNING

OUT STEAMERS

Cleveland.—The shipyards of the Great Lakes have been steadily turning out steamers for the Emergency Fleet corporations during the mild winter and when the canals between Lake Erie and Montreal open soon after April 15 there will be a rush of down-bound vessels.

Orders call for the delivery of more than 250 steamers in 1919. It is estimated that 100 vessels building for the government for salt water service will be ready to leave for the coast when navigation opens.

The American Shipbuilding company, with several yards on the lakes, has orders for 111 steamers, 45 of which will be ready to sail at the opening. The boats are being turned out at Superior, South Chicago, Detroit, Lorain, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Contracts for 44 steamers, many of which will be ready soon, are held by the Great Lakes Engineering Works. Yards at Toledo, Duluth, Saginaw and Manitowoc also will have a number of vessels ready when navigation opens.

Sergeant John Webb, who enlisted in the army at Salt Lake City in December, 1917, has returned to the city. He received his training in Camp Meade, Maryland, and sailed from Hoboken February 27, arriving at Brest March 10. In France he was placed in the engineers school for four months and was specially trained in the art of building artillery bridges. He set sail for America on the 7th of March this year and landed the 20th. He saw service in all the big drives with the 27th Engineers. He was mustered out of service at Fort Russell at Cheyenne, Wyo.

LET THE CHILDREN GROW.

Coughs, colds, "snuffles," that hang on and tend to weaken the system and a suffering, neglected child spends so much strength in his body as when free from affliction. Foley's Honey and Tar is combatting a cold that the little one cannot grow as fast and sound splendid for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS

Berlin, April 12.—The resignation of Dr. Schiffer as minister of finance in the German national government may result in a cabinet crisis, a Welmar dispatch to the Tageblatt says. The minister explained his resignation on the ground that he could not co-operate in the socialization program of the cabinet.

BRACE UP.

Stomach trouble often makes one despondent. It hits him where he lives, saps his strength and energy and makes him feel like giving up. Give him a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to improve his digestion and invigorate his liver and bowels and in most cases recovery is prompt and effectual.—Adv.

Vigor

SUCCESS IS ACHIEVED

by vigorous men and women. When one is lacking in strength and when good health is wanting, when physical power is at low ebb, it is impossible to accomplish one's work.

One of the causes of ill health and low vitality is the improper functioning of the kidneys. Trouble results when they fail to eliminate waste and poisonous matter from the system, and rheumatic pains, backache, stiff joints, sore muscles, and other symptoms quickly follow.

Foley Kidney Pills

banish effects of kidney and bladder trouble by removing the cause. They are healing and curative. They tone up and strengthen the weakened or diseased organs.

H. D. Castleberry, Marine Engineer, Port Vincent, La., writes: "I consider Foley Kidney Pills the greatest medicine for kidney and bladder trouble I ever used. I recommend them to all who suffer with kidney and bladder trouble."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Mexico City, April 12.—General Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader of southern Mexico, news of whose death reached here yesterday, was killed Thursday morning during an engagement between his troops and government soldiers who had by a ruse entered his camp at Hacienda Chinemaca, near the village of Petlalcingo, Morelos.

The government soldiers, under the command of General Pablo Gonzales, planned to capture the rebel chief and pretended they were a part of the 40 men sent for his inspection.

When Zapata was asked to review the men he became suspicious and took with him a large number of rebel troops. This prevented the carrying out of the plan and resulted in a general fight. Zapata fell with many of his followers. A number of government soldiers also lost their lives.

Official photographs have been taken of the body which has been viewed by many who knew Zapata and depositions have been required from those taking part in the battle.

The body will be buried in the Zapatista tomb at Tlaltizapan, Morelos, which was erected some years ago to receive the bodies of all those who signed the Zapatista covenant, known as the "Plan of Alaya." In this tomb are buried many rebel leaders who have died during the last ten years, including Eufemio Zapata, brother of the chieftain. It consists of a great stone pedestal in the base of which are a number of burial compartments.

Little is known of Zapata's early life except that he was born about 38 years ago. He began life as a groom in the employ of Ignacio de la Horre, nephew of the late President Diaz, who owned one of the largest estates in Morelos. He became a revolutionist for the purpose of securing reforms in the laws pertaining to landed estates which would favor the peons, but later his fight against the government degenerated into a slaughter of every one except apatistas.

HAVE YOU SEEN A GEYSER?

After spouting, a geyser is as quiet as Sunday in a Canada town and remains so until the cavity fills up with water to a certain point, then she spouts again. It is much the same with a bilious attack. All goes well after an attack for a certain time, in fact, you can say truthfully that you never felt better in your life, and perhaps on the following day when the attack is on that you never felt worse. If you are a close observer you will notice that you had no appetite before the attack came on but ate as usual because it was meal time. If you take three of Chamberlain's Tablets as soon as your appetite fails you may be able to avoid the attack. Try it.—Adv.

San Francisco, April 14.—Four American missionaries in Seoul, capital of Korea, have been arrested by the Japanese, in connection with the Korea revolution, according to information received here by David Lee, general manager of the Korea national assembly branch here. The missionaries are Doctors John Thomas, C. Avison, J. I. Ludlow and J. W. Hirst, according to the information made public by Rev. Lee. The information was first received by Mrs. Koch, assistant to the missionaries.

Mr. Lee, in making public this information, gave the Associated Press a signed statement charging the "suppression of unfavorable news by Japan," and "distortion of facts in official statements."

"The arrest of four more Americans at Seoul," Mr. Lee said in his statement, "makes it timely to show the methods used in the suppression of unfavorable news by Japan and the distortion of facts in official statements. Last week the arrest of the Rev. E. M. Mowry, another American missionary, was reported.

"Instead of one arrest of American missionaries, it now is known that there were five. What other arrests of other nations Japan has caused the Japanese censorship makes it impossible at present to state.

"Likewise, fully three weeks after the outbreak of the Korean independent movement and ten days after the proclamation March 1, with orderly but great demonstration in every large city in Korea, the Japanese embassy at Washington stated: 'Korea is quiet and that all Koreans are satisfied with Japanese rule; that if there is any propaganda, it will be found among Koreans in San Francisco and Shanghai.' Now we all know the statement is untrue. 'The quiet' is hardly compatible with the official statement from Tokio today that Japan is reinforcing its garrison because the riots have assumed a dangerous character. The trouble has been widespread since it started February 21. As a matter of fact that the thousand Koreans young men and girls have been killed.

"As soon as the news of the independence movement spread throughout the world Japanese officials sent out news about the smallness of the movement, minimizing the demonstrations and the casualties. But as soon as the world learned it was not a local uprising but an uprising of 20,000,000 people, the same officials set forth their intention of accomplishing their reforms in Korea and of charitable treatment of Koreans taking part in the movement.

"Now that the voice of the movement is reaching over the world, it is charged by Japanese that the 'movement' will eventually ally itself with bolshevism.

"A Tokio official statement declared Korean propagandists were spreading bolshevism in Korea. To this, it is enough to answer that the declared hopes of the independent leaders is for a republic, based on models of Christian governments as indicated in the declaration of independence. The 33 religious leaders who signed the document stand for democratic principles but against bolshevism. They favor American form of government. Their ideals are well known.

"Further, it is of record that 5,000 Koreans fought on the allied side in Russia, before the bolsheviks came into power, but they have not and will not fight with the bolsheviks. Koreans

offered to fight against the bolsheviks but not under Japanese leadership. "The non-resistance movement is in principle opposed to bolshevik doctrine. It is an appeal for the retention of Korea. The peaceful principles of the Koreans are expressed in the declaration of independence in the sentences 'We have no wish to find special fault with Japan's lack of fairness or her contempt of civilization' and further on 'let us not be filled with bitterness or resentment over past agonies or past occasions for anger,' and finally let me recite the first of the 'three items of agreement' to which the 33 leaders subscribed.

"It is: 'This work of ours is in behalf of truth, religion and life, undertaken at the request of our people in order to make known their desires for liberty. Let no violence be done to any one.'

"Such are the principles of the Korean independence movement. They are the opposite of bolshevism. They are principles of Christianity. Koreans are confident of the justice of their cause.

(Signed) "DAVID LEE,
General Manager, Korean National Association."

30,000 Sailors and Marines a Vacation Have Breathing Spell on Home Shores.

New York, April 14.—The Atlantic fleet, comprising in ships and tonnage the greater part of the "Victory armada," ordered here to give 30,000 sailors and marines a vacation on home shores, steamed into New York harbor today. With its arrival the greatest assemblage of war craft ever seen in any American port—103 vessels—rode at anchor in the North River and almost immediately launched started shoreward with the first contingents of officers and men on leave.

Preceded by a flotilla of fifty destroyers, thirteen super dreadnaughts—the "teeth" of the fighting fleet—entered Ambrose channel shortly before noon, the Mississippi, Oklahoma and Wyoming leading and close in their wake the Pennsylvania, flying the flag of the staff of Admiral Mayo, commander of the fleet, and ranking officer of the units assembled here from two oceans.

As the fleet came into port, division after division was met by squadrons of naval airplanes, their wings flashing sunshine, their engines humming a noisy greeting as they looped and swooped above the slowly steaming watercraft.

RID HER OF ALL HER PAIN
Mrs. L. Wavue, 2726 3rd St. Ocean Park, Calif., writes: "I am thankful to say Foley Kidney Pills rid me of all my pain. I advise anyone to try them after all the good they done me." Backache, sore muscles, stiff or swollen joints, rheumatic pains are indications of kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills are safe, reliable. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

KOREANS MEET.
Philadelphia, April 14.—One hundred delegates, including several women and representing three million Koreans outside Korea, assembled in congress here yesterday. Their mission is to assist the independence movement in Korea and secure freedom from Japanese rule. Hawaii, has been promised by E. H. Lewis, former automobile dealer of

INTEREST ON LIBERTY BONDS DUE TOMORROW CAN BE PUT TO WORK.

The treasury department today advised every holder of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan to reinvest the half year interest which is due tomorrow, April 15, in thrift stamps and war saving stamps. The government's thrift campaign offers Liberty bond holders, particularly the holders of signed bonds and small lots, an opportunity to place their Liberty bond interest immediately at work for the government at a lucrative interest rate. Liberty bond interest coupons, as such, do not earn interest. They are the interest, invested in war savings stamps, the interest will earn 4 per cent compounded quarterly.

The bonds of the fourth liberty loan, which pay six months interest tomorrow, earn at the rate of 4 1/4 per cent. Two coupons from \$100 bonds of this issue will more than buy a war savings stamp, costing this month \$4.15. In five years the war savings stamps will be worth \$5. A single coupon from a hundred dollar bond of the fourth issue will more than purchase eight thrift stamps, or half the number necessary for exchange into a war savings stamp.

Through the postoffice department the treasury department has arranged that Liberty bond interest coupons will be accepted as cash in the purchase of thrift stamps at any postoffice.

BOLSHEVIKS CREDITED WITH GERMANY'S DEFEAT

New York, April 15.—Baron Rosen, formerly Russian ambassador to the United States and one of the plenipotentiaries who settled the war between Russia and Japan in an address here, today, declared that it was the "deadly poison of bolshevism which brought on the defeat of Russia and next of Germany," and that its "sudden rise and stupendous growth," should be a solemn warning to the ruling classes in all countries.

OLD PROCLAMATION

Phoenix, April 14.—A copy of the first proclamation issued by the first governor of Arizona, John N. Goodwin, dated Navajo Springs, December 29, 1863, announcing the organization of the territorial government has been presented to Governor Campbell by John Mahoney of Prescott, Iowa, at the governor's office today.

UNUSUAL INDIAN WEDDING.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 14.—She was a Pueblo Indian and he was a Sioux. Pueblos rarely marry outside of their tribe. But love laughs at locksmiths and traditions, so George Williams Carter and Frances Espinosa were wed at Taos, N. M., north of here recently.

BIG BILL MAY GET OUT

Chicago, April 14.—Bond to the amount of \$15,000 for the release of Wm. D. Haywood, I. W. W., leader, who last October was convicted of violating the espionage act and sentenced to Leavenworth prison, was signed today by George M. McIntosh of Peoria, Ill. If the bond is approved it will be sent to Leavenworth and Haywood released.

PLANE ROUTE IN HAWAII

Honolulu, T. H.—Inauguration next fall of a daily hydroplane passenger, mail and express service between Honolulu and Hilo on the island of Hawaii, has been promised by E. H. Lewis, former automobile dealer of

Honolulu. The distance between the cities is approximately 200 miles.

Mr. Lewis, who returned here recently from a conference with officials of an airplane concern, stated the project had been amply financed and all that remained to be done was to obtain a common carrier franchise from the territorial government.

Arrangements have been made, Mr. Lewis said, for the manufacture of a hydroplane that will carry 50 passengers and their baggage, flying about ten feet above the surface of the sea in calm weather. The machine will cost \$100,000.

EDITOR HELD FOR MURDER.

Richmond, Mo., April 14.—Robert H. Lyon, editor of the Richmond Conservator, charged with murder in the first degree, following the death from knife wounds last night of Judge Frank P. Divilbiss, was released today under bond of \$15,000. The affair, according to Lyon, was the outgrowth of political enmity.

ITALIAN MATTERS CONSIDERED.

Paris, April 15.—The council of four did not meet this morning. Instead President Wilson had a long conference with Premier Orlando and other Italian leaders on the Adriatic problem, one of the last vital questions remaining to be discussed by the council.

Women Without Hairpins.

There are women—thousands of them in France, who, in two years have not had a comb, brush or hairpin. D. W. Griffith makes this statement. And Mr. Griffith ought to know for he spent eighteen months in France producing "Hearts of the World," his greatest achievement, which comes to the Coronado soon.

GATHERING HOME WOUNDED

Junction City, Kan., April 14.—Three hundred soldiers formerly of the 89th division are scheduled to reach Camp Funston today for discharge. These men were wounded in early engagements of the 89th and on discharge from hospitals were scattered through other divisions.

YOUTHFUL LOVER TRIFLED.

Phoenix, April 15.—Leaving a letter to a youth whom she charged with trifling with her affections, Mrs. Josephina Pogue shot and killed herself at her home here yesterday. Mrs. Pogue also left a letter to her eldest daughter, Alicia, 15 years old, directing the girl to take care of the three younger children. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MODERATE ELEMENTS CONTROL BAVARIA

Berlin, April 15.—Reports received from Munich today state that an agreement has been reached between the Central council and the communists. This is held to indicate that the moderate elements in the Bavarian capital have gained the upper hand.

For parts of Bavaria it is reported that the following officers and leaders hold is dwindling. According to the Lokal Anzeiger, the soviet republic regime has been overthrown in Amberg, Ansbach, and the entire upper Palatina.

The communists declared their readiness to join the central council in an advisory capacity.

British Premier Explains to House of Commons that Labors of Allied Representatives Have Surmounted All Obstacles

London, April 16.—The representatives in Paris have arrived at a complete understanding of the great fundamental questions that would effect peace with Germany, Lloyd George declared in addressing the house of commons today. The allies had formulated their demands, and he hoped that by the end of next week they would be presented.

The premier made a vigorous attack upon those who had "attempted to sow dissension, distrust and speculation between the nations whose cordiality and good will toward each other was essential."

He could not conceive of a worse crime, he declared, at a time when nothing could save the world but keeping the nations together.

It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance. Mr. Lloyd George declared, adding that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe than President Wilson. The premier deprecated attempts to create dissensions among the delegates.

The delegates, said Mr. Lloyd George, had never forgotten what France had gone through and they had not forgotten to what she was entitled, not merely security against a repetition of German attack, but to feel a sense of security against it. The conference had come to a conclusion on all the questions before it, including a decision that to publish the peace terms before they were discussed with the enemy would be a first class blunder. Their premature publication, he contended, could only serve to encourage the resistance of the enemy.

Mr. Lloyd George denied that he was trying to escape the declaration made before the conference.

The premier said he had not come to the house to ask release for any pledge he had given.

"I am here to say that every pledge we have given is incorporated in the demands put forward by the allies," he asserted.

"We stand by them because we believe they are just. We want a peace that is just, not vindictive. We want a stern peace, because the occasion demands it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance, but to vindicate justice. Every clause and every term in the conditions must be justified. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war."

The premier said he was going back to Paris if the public wanted him to go. Whoever went, he declared, must have the full confidence of the parliament and out his pledges to the utmost of his power and convictions.

The premier sharply criticized certain paper attacks that had been made in connection with the conference saying:

"When this kind of a disease is carried to the point of sowing dissension between great allies whose unity is essential for the peace of the world, when an attempt is made to make France distrust England, France hate America, and America to dislike France and Italy, not even that kind of a disease, is justification for so black a crime against humanity."

Questions that have never been heard of before the war nearly produced a conflict between two of the allied delegates. Mr. Lloyd George continued, and there were a number of such questions. But, he added, if it was quarrels over small

states which had made the great war. He spoke of the differences in the Balkans and added:

"One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the central empires, is that central Europe has been Balkanized into small states. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement made."

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out. One difficulty was that there was no Russia.

"There is an organization controlling central Russia, but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia," he declared. "Even if we could under the circumstances recognize the bolsheviki government we cannot recognize it as the de facto government in Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption and the best we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes, and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

After saying that there was no question of recognizing the Russian soviet government, that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, the premier said it was a fundamental principle of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people.

It was at this point that the premier declared that it was not the duty of the British government to commit the country to gigantic enterprises in order to improve Russian conditions, much as the government deplored those conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

"I would rather leave Russia bolsheviki until they see their way out of it rather than see England landed in bankruptcy," explained the premier, who added that this would be the surest road to the spread of bolshevism to England. "My earnest conviction is that military intervention in Russia would be an act of the greatest stupidity," he declared.

The premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine. He would tell the house frankly, he said. When the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our instigation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy because without those organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources which would have enabled them to break the blockade."

"Bolshevism," continued the premier, "had threatened to impress by force of arms its dominion over those populations which had revolted against it and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land to say to those popula-

tions, 'we are exceedingly obliged to you; you have served your purpose and we need you no longer,' and have left them to the bolsheviki troops. It is our duty, since we asked them to take this step, to promise them support. We are not sending troops, because every Russian thought that if Russia were to be redeemed she must be redeemed by her own sons, and they asked that they be supplied with the necessary arms."

The premier said he did not consider that this was a departure from the fundamental policy of England of not interfering in the internal affairs of any land. He continued:

"Our policy is to arrest the flood of the present forcible eruption of Bolshevism into alien lands and for that reason we are organizing all the forces in allied countries bordering or Russian territory from the Black sea to the Baltic. If the bolsheviki attack any of our allies it is our business to defend them."

"This is our policy, but we want peace in Russia. The world will not be passive as long as Russia is torn and rent by civil war."

"It is our policy to make peace among the warring nations not by recognizing one party, but by inducing them to come together with a view to setting up some authority in Russia which would be acceptable to the whole Russia people."

He did not despair, he said, of a solution being found.

After declaring that reliable information showed that although the bolsheviki armed force was apparently growing, bolshevism itself was gradually waning and breaking down before the relentless force of economic facts, the premier said that when bolshevism disappeared then would come the time to re-establish peace with Russia.

"We must have patience," he warned, "because we are dealing with a people misgoverned for centuries. There are unmistakable signs that Russia is emerging and when she is once more sane and normal the allies should make peace with her."

In answering a question propounded by John R. Clines, labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from Russia, the premier said: "We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None have been put before the conference. I have only heard reports that others have proposals which they assume come from authentic quarters."

No conference in history," said the premier, had been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to it, took 18 months for its work, but that congress Mr. Lloyd George pointed out sank into insignificance as compared with what had been settled by this conference.

After referring to the world wide extent of the war, the premier said new states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent and some that might be protectorates, and although their boundaries might not be defined some indication of them must be given.

The time spent by the peace conference in framing the league of nations plan saved time instead of wasting it, Mr. Lloyd George declared, means of adjustment of possible errors.

Questions have cropped up at the peace conference which imperiled the peace of Europe, but the premier said he believed that the conference had surmounted those difficulties.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance," the premier declared. He deprecated attempts to sow dissensions among the delegates.

In his reference to his league of

nations deliberations, Mr. Lloyd George said the conference might have taken more time, but for the fact that it was setting up a machinery capable for readjustment and correcting possible mistakes.

"And that is my the league of nations, instead of wasting time, saved time," he added.

Details of the procedure to be observed at the historic meeting of allied and German representatives at Versailles a week from Friday are being worked out by the allied conference. It is improbable that the world will know the exact demands of the associated governments until after the Teutons have been formally apprised of the price of peace.

It seems however, that not only all the allied governments, but the governments of all countries which severed relations with Germany, will be informed as to the details of the proposed treaty. For this purpose a secret plenary session of the peace conference may be held before April 25.

The council of four is at present devoting itself to efforts to settle the controversy between Italy and Jugo-Slavia relative to the eastern shore of the Adriatic. In addition, it is declared in a semi-official French news agency dispatch that the Schleswig-Holstein problem in which Denmark and Germany are at odds, has been adjusted by the arrangement of a referendum to the people of the province.

Violent fighting has occurred at Munich between German government and soviet troops, the latter seeming to have won at least a temporary victory. It is probable, however, that the battle will be renewed, the government forces having been reinforced.

Labor troubles are still prevalent throughout western Germany.

Czecho forces are reported in despatches from Warsaw to have crossed the line of Demarcation fixed by the allied mission in Silecia where the Poles claim territory.

A clash along the Polish frontier is said to have resulted in casualties. Meanwhile the first detachment of General Haller's polish troops has started from France on its way across Germany to Poland in accordance with the agreement with the Germans of the forwarding of these forces.

Washington, April 16.—Transports will be operated in and out of New York harbor, if it requires the entire United States navy, it was stated officially today in connection with plans of harbor workers to start a strike tomorrow with the announced intention of tying up traffic completely.

As to the effect of the strike upon government shipping generally and public utilities, the navy will not concern itself at least until other government agencies have been utilized. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt stated this policy today, explaining that he considered it improper for the navy department to interfere toward the railroad and other departments.

GERMANS TAKE MADGEBURG

Copenhagen, April 16.—German government troops occupied the entire town of Madgeburg on Tuesday, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. It is reported there was hard fighting with many casualties on both sides.

Women and girls employed in farm work in Ontario receive an average wage of \$25 a month with board and lodging.

Generals and Giant Cannon Far Away Win Victory by Telephone

(By David Wark Griffith)

(Who staged his latest masterpiece "Hearts of the World," on the battlefields of France.)

The men who saw Gettysburg and Waterloo were thrilled with the spectacle of troops of cavalry thundering across the line of fire at a full gallop; of charging infantry mowed down by shell fire on the open plain, and generals of foam-covered horses waving their swords and rallying their troops. Battle flags were captured and recaptured.

There is no such thrill in a modern battle as the advance of the old guard at Waterloo or anything like Picket's charge at Waterloo.

From the front line trenches in a modern battle you look out across an open field of desolation. There is no enemy in sight—nothing but ragged tangles of barbed wire, shell holes, tumbled and torn ground with an occasional pitiful heap of storm-stained clothing which shows where some poor fellow lies unburied in No Man's Land.

The general of the foaming charger is replaced by the crisp dry sputter of the wireless or by a desk telephone.

Most of the generals do not ride horseback at all. When they are fighting a battle, they sit in an office with an oil-cloth map upon which two draftsmen are at work with water color paints laying in the changing positions of the troops.

There is a new and terribly mystery to it. Shell come from nowhere and snuff out your life.

Without the slightest warning comes the queer and awful howl of a shell coming from you know not where. All you know about it is this frightful howling, unnumbered voice snarling from the empty air above you; then a crash. Some unseen battery has spoken.

One can sympathize with the attitude of some of the ignorant Cossack troops, who on one occasion, refused to fight.

"We are willing to fight any number of men, however terrible, who may be thrown against us," they said, but we are not willing to fight things that come out of the sky and kill us."

There is no experience I can think of so absolutely nerve shattering as to be shot at with guns you cannot see and whose location you cannot find out. It has the terrorizing effect of a thunderstorm. It is demoralizing in the sense that mystery is always demoralizing.

I met many officers and men in the British army who had been severely wounded and sent back home to drag out the rest of their lives as semi-invalids, who had never seen a German soldier. I met battery captains whose mighty guns had won great victories and who were, in fact, the mainstay of the army, but they had never seen what they were shooting at and had never seen their own victorious shell strike. All they knew about it was a voice that came to them over the telephone repeating certain mathematical formulae by which they adjusted the range of their guns. They began shooting when they were ordered and they stopped when they were told to.

As I have said, the actual front line trenches are less interesting, although more dangerous than the portion of the line, four or five miles back.

As you go back from the front line trenches, especially during a battle, the scene becomes more active. You are then with the guns. The work of these guns is a terrific spectacle. I was permitted to use one of the batteries as a setting for one of the scenes in "Hearts of the World."

There have been pictures whose promoters boasted that the settings had cost a million dollars. The settings for this picture would be cheap at a billion.

In the artillery attack that I spoke of we saw 36 guns standing wheel to wheel roaring out shrapnel and explosive shells.

No war ever fought has seen anything to approach the intensity of artillery fire seen on the west front in Flanders.

Back by the guns you get into the real sphere of interesting action. Ambulances are tearing along the highways filled with wounded men often screaming in their agony. Prisoners are being marched by to the rear. Ammunition wagons and ammunition mules are hurrying to the front.

Motorcycle messengers are whirling by like wind. Wagon trains sometimes camouflaged with rows of saplings fastened to their sides, are plodding their way along, looking like a moving forest of young trees.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Warranty Deeds.

United States to Alcario Madrid January 29, 1919; NW 1-4 and SE 1-4 section 18-14-24.

United States to Francisco Montoya S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW 1-4 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW 1-4, section 2, township 17, range 21.

O. J. Landon to A. J. Peterson, March 12, 1919; land east of Las Vegas.

J. W. Harrison to United States March 6, 1919; 2.17 acres of land at Pecos.

Hattie Whitmore to D. E. Rosenwald, April 4, 1919; \$6,250; lots 1, 2, 3; block 26, San Miguel Town addition.

Wm. Naeglin et ux. to S. G. Hawks April 4, 1919; 353 acres west of Las Vegas.

Sostenes Esquibel to Jose D. Atencio Dev. \$325; land on Tocolote.

Fidel Ortiz to F. A. Lopez, April 9, 1919; lots 3 and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW 1-4; section 30, township 15, range 21.

Francisco Garcia to Rosenwald Realty Company, March 17, 1919; land in section 18, township 12, range 24.

Quit Claim Deeds.

Glen Investment Company to Jose C. Ribera March 17, 1919; land in section 2 and 11, township 13, range 12.

Brown and Manzaneros Co. to Tiburcio Encenias July 31, 1916; land in section 35, township 15, range 12.

Satisfactions.

Stern and Nahm to Jose Miguel Medran, April 7, 1919.

Farmers and Stockmen's Bank to Florencio Esquibel, January 19, 1919.

Frank Owen to H. E. Witte et al., April 10, 1919.

FLU WAS DISASTROUS.

London.—Coincident with publication of the report showing that during the last quarter of the 1918 the number of deaths exceeded the birth rate for the first time in the history of civil registration in this country,

the war office has announced the release in one week of 700 physicians from the army.

Influenza caused the great increase in the death rate, the number of victims from that disease being 98,998, or 41 per cent of the total deaths for the period. Lack of physicians is held responsible for the failure to curb the epidemic. At the beginning of this month, although 1,750,000 men of the army had been demobilized, only 1,500 out of 11,000 physicians had been released.

PINTO HAS COMPETITION

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Competition of a Japanese bean in the American market, removal of the government price, limitation and a surplus of the product on the market from last year's crop have contributed to discourage the growing of the Colorado pinto bean in El Paso county. W. H. Lauck county farm agent, recently announced that a decided reduction in acreage would result this year for those reasons. It is considered doubtful if the pinto acreage will exceed 50 per cent of the 1918 acreage.

PEOPLE GOVERNED BY FEAR, INDUSTRY PARALYZED, AND CRIME IS RAMPANT

Stockholm.—Passenger traffic on Russian railroads has ceased ostensibly because of the spread of spotted typhus but really because there are no locomotives to spare and because there is a great shortage of fuel, according to I. Hessen, the former editor of the Petrograd Rjetsca. Thanks to heavy bribing he has just managed to leave Petrograd which he said was in desperate straits.

"At the Putiloff works, where formerly 15,000 men were employed only a very few are now to be seen," said Mr. Hessen to the Associated Press. "Sabotage prevails. Locomotives cannot be repaired nor constructed. The only one the bolsheviks have is valued at four million rubles.

"In Petrograd a piece of firewood costs four rubles, bread 20 rubles a pound, meat 30, sugar 120 and butter the same. Maxim Gorky, the novelist, has at his disposition 10,000,000 rubles for printing books and supporting authors and tutors but no books can be printed as long as paper is five rubles a pound.

"Why the bolshevik regime has not fallen puzzles everyone, particularly the bolsheviks themselves. Time after time they have expected their fall and prepared to quit but each time something happened that improved their chances. Last autumn when Perm was taken by the Czechs, when armed forces threatened from the Ukraine and the Narva and British warships approached in the Baltic every one was sure it was the beginning of the end. And then, instead came the invitation to Princes Islands.

"Not even one per cent of the population is in favor of bolshevism. Bolsheviki troops fight without knowing why, but continue for fear of being shot if they disobey. If given an opportunity they desert at once. An example of this was the action of what was considered a model regiment in Petrograd. The men, 3,000 of them, were sent from their barracks to the railway station to entrain for the Narva. When the train arrived there were just eight men who had obeyed instructions to entrain.

"If there is no intervention soon pure anarchy will rule Russia. Trotzky and Lenine are gradually being pushed aside and real criminals will succeed to the places of power."

CUPID WAS BUSY

Six Thousand Soldiers Will Bring Back French Wives

Paris.—That Cupid was nearly as busy as Mars with the members of the American expeditionary force and romance bloomed in France in spite of war's alarms is shown by the fact that more than 6,000 French women have been wooed and won by American soldiers within one year. The majority of the French girls who have become Americans through marrying men and officers of the American expeditionary forces are stenographers, salesgirls or teachers with a sprinkling of peasant girls and those of the middle class or bourgeoisie.

The romances are in most cases very similar. A soldier would be billeted with a French family a member of which would be a girl of marriageable age. Together they would delve into the intricacies of the French language, sign language being promptly superseded by a combination of Anglo-French jibberish.

The clean cut, healthy physique of the Americans, their politeness and generosity would appeal to the heart of the French girl who saw in the American the realization of her dreams. As a rule, the Americans also made no secret of the particular sympathetic feeling they had for the French girls and so as a natural sequence, marriages resulted.

Many such pairs now are puzzled whether the wife should accompany her husband to America or the husband should make his home in France. It is expected that fully 50 per cent of the benedicts will adopt France for their future home.

KOREANS WANT RECOGNITION

Philadelphia, Pa., April 16.—A petition for the recognition of the provisional government of Korea was sent to President Wilson by the Korean congress in session here today. It is the hope of the Koreans that the peace conference will take action on their claims in the near future.

JUST WANTED TO MAKE CIVILIZED MAN OUT OF VILLA—BUT VILLA STILL LIVES

El Paso, April 16.—General Felipe Angeles' purpose in Mexico is to get Francisco Villa and all of the other revolutionary chieftains to subordinate themselves to the principles of the Mexican liberal alliance, of which Angeles is the head, Colonel Federico Cervantes, Angeles' chief of staff, stated on the witness stand in federal court here today in the trial of himself and 11 others charged with setting on foot a military expedition to Mexico.

"General Angeles went to Mexico to make Francisco Villa a civilized man," Cervantes testified. "He sought to have Villa respect the lives and property of foreigners and to cease killing his prisoners. That he has succeeded is evidenced by the fact that no more prisoners have been killed by Villa since Angeles joined him and the lives and property of Mexicans have been respected," the witness said.

He denied Angeles' mission to Mexico was a military one, claiming he went there from New York to propagandize the reform program of the liberal alliance.

Colorado Spring, Colo., April 16.—The attempt to ascend Pikes Peak in a battle tank was abandoned today. The tank broke down late yesterday at an altitude of 11,000 and owing to the difficulty of attempt to reach the top was attempt to reach the top was given up.

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STAGGERING FIGURE OF 250 BILLION FRANCS PRICE OF HELLISH AMBITION.

Paris, April 14.—Alarmed by the result of the election at Hull last week, Premier Lloyd George of England, according to the Echo de Paris, has persuaded the council of four to revamp completely the financial plan to be incorporated in the treaty of peace. Instead of a payment of 25 billion francs on account and annual payments to be fixed by a commission, it has been decided to fix at once the amount which Germany will have to pay within fifty years. This amount is kept secret but it is indicated by the newspaper that a figure of 250,000,000,000 francs has been agreed upon, which includes all war damages as well as the cost of pensions.

Fixing the total sum will have the merit of facilitating treasury operations and the carrying out of mutual measures for assistance among the allies. The first installment of 25 billion francs must be paid within eighteen months, the newspaper declares.

The exact amount of the bond issue will be determined later according to the kind of money in which it must be paid. If the money is marks, the sum will be larger than \$20,000,000,000 at the rate of exchange before the war but that is the general nominal sum. These two sums—5 billion and 20 billion dollars in bonds—are not all that Germany will have to pay. They are the minimum.

Other newspapers, however, do not mention any such change in the terms, but all information in French quarters agrees in regard to the Saar valley. It is said that it is settled the mines will become the absolute property of France who will police the region.

London, April 14.—The summary of the amended covenant of the league of nations evokes no enthusiasm in the London morning papers and it is declared by some commentators to be less satisfactory than the first draft. The Chronicle, for instance, points out certain points which it thinks make the new draft "distinctly and perhaps decisively inferior to the old."

The Daily News, which is a warm champion of the principle of the league, objects to the constitution of the new council, which, it says, "will manifestly be controlled by prominent representatives of the five great powers when they are in agreement," and it fails to see how the four representatives of other powers chosen for the assembly can have much independence. The newspaper does not express any great confidence in the efficacy of the league in any case.

Prospects of peace have suddenly become brighter as the result of agreements reached by the council of four at Paris, announcements from it indicate within a short time the war-worn world will begin to return to something like normal international conditions. On April 23 allied and government men will gather at Versailles to discuss the treaty.

A statement by President Wilson last night indicated that the treaty with Germany would be completed in a very short time and that meanwhile, settlement of the conflicting claims of Italy and Jugo-Slavia to territory on the eastern shore of the

Adriatic would be given preference. It is probable that Germany will be called to Versailles after the German delegates have received the allied terms and have passed upon them.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, will be called upon to pay 100,000,000,000 gold marks, which at the pre-war rate of exchange would be equivalent to 23,820,000,000. Of this sum there must be paid within two years an amount equal to \$4,764,000,000 and during the next 30 years twice that sum must be turned over to the allies. A commission will determine when and how the remaining \$9,528,000,000 of the reparations fund must be paid.

There seems to be an agreement on the vexing problem of the Franco-Prussian frontiers. It is said the Germans will be compelled to withdraw all troops from a zone 25 miles wide on the right bank of the Rhine while the allies will hold the left bank of that river until the first installment of the indemnity is paid.

It is indicated that France and Great Britain will receive a major portion of the indemnity it being estimated that 85 per cent of the total will go to them. Out of the remainder the smaller powers will be given their shares and that there will be some dissatisfaction on their part is expected.

In Hungary, where a soviet republic has been in power for several weeks, the execution of Archduke Joseph of Austria, Dr. Alexander Weker, former premier, and Baron Joseph, Szteriny, minister of commerce, is reported. Confirmation is lacking.

Rioting continues in Germany. In Bavaria there are indications that the government by Premier Huffman, is gaining ground and that the soviet regime, which threatened to take over complete control, may be ousted. In Berlin there has been riots and troops have fired on street vendors who are alleged to have been dealing in stolen goods. In the industrial region of Westphalia, the strike continues, but no further fighting has been reported. A disquieting situation has arisen in India where there has been disorders of a serious character. The situation in Egypt is reported to be in control of the military forces commanded by General Allenby.

CIVILIANS IN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY U. S. TROOPS WELL PROVIDED FOR

Coblenz, Sunday, April 13.—Seven million marks were deposited Saturday at headquarters for the third army by the Germans to pay for food supplies for civilians in the area occupied by United States forces. During the last week nine million marks were deposited for this purpose by the Germans.

The first food train started from France this morning its cars being loaded from American army depots. The first shipments have been sent to Treves, Coblenz, Neuwied and Montaur and distributed throughout the district.

Paris, April 15.—The peace treaty will be divided into two parts, according to the latest information in the French press. The first part will concern Germany and will include a clause by which she will pledge herself to comply with all the agreements to be concluded with her former allies. The second part will not concern Germany directly and will be signed only by the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish delegates.

ENGLISH ORDER ESTABLISHED BEFORE DAYS OF SOAP; HONORS CONFERRED.

Cologne, Sunday, April 13.—General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the third United States army, was today made knight commander of the Order of The Bath by General Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British army of occupation on behalf of King George. Mrs. Dickman now is in Cologne and will visit England. In that country she will be known as Lady Dickman, an honor bestowed on but American women.

The following general officers of the American army were made knight commanders of the order of St. Mihiel and St. George:

Brigadier General George Bell, jr., commanding the 33rd division; Major General Wm. Lassiter, chief artillery officer of the third army; Brigadier General John L. Hines, commander of the third army corps, and Brigadier General Charles Muir, commander of the 28th division.

The following were made commanders of the Order of the Bath:

Brigadier General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the third army, and Brigadier General Harry A. Smith, in charge of civil affairs in the American occupied zone; Col. John Montgomery, assistant chief of staff for General Dickman; Col. Davis H. Biddle, liaison officer for the third army with the British; Col. W. P. Wooten, chief engineer of the third army and Col. Horace Stebbins, assistant chief of staff of the third army corps, were made commanders of the Order of St. Mihiel and St. George.

The distinguished order was conferred upon Col. S. H. Williams, assistant chief of staff of General Dickman.

BOSTON STRIKE DECLARED TO BE UNJUSTIFIED BY POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS.

Boston, April 15.—Telephone communication throughout most of New England except Connecticut was suspended today by a strike of operators of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Providence Telephone Company. In this and other cities the operators quit work at 7 a. m. and the wires became dead. The union demands include pay increases and the right of collective bargaining.

Holding the New England Telephone strike without justification, the postoffice department today instructed the manager at Boston to replace the strikers or take any other steps necessary to maintain unimpaired service.

Officials said the department had expressed willingness to bargain collectively with the employees, its position being entirely harmonious with the principles laid down by the war labor board.

The employees, it was said, were asked to present a schedule of the wage increase but refused to do so and the department had nothing on which to act.

Cairo, Monday, April 14.—The council of ministers today issued a proclamation urging the population to be calm and asking officials and strikers to resume their work "now that Egyptians have been allowed to proceed abroad and a ministry constituted which is determined to devote itself entirely to the service of the country."

Berlin, April 15.—The communist government in Munich apparently realizing that its days were numbered, issued on Saturday a long list of orders more radical than its previous decrees. One order provided for the communization of women, "including wives." Another order displaced all managers and directors of industrial establishments and gave their places to the workmen. Reports from Munich say there is much talk there of the advisability of moving the communist government from Munich to Ansbach.

Washington, April 15.—Confidence was expressed at army air service headquarters today that no harm had befallen Lieuts. Otto and Parker and Mechanician Hornby, from whom no report has been received since they left Bluefields, Nicaragua, Sunday, on the second lap of a flight from the Panamal canal zone to Key West. The officers are flying in the H. S. 2, a big plane of the flattest type, driven by two motors. From Bluefields they were headed for Havana, but they had not landed there last night.

London, April 15.—A retreat of ten miles in the Murmansk region is admitted by the Russian soviet government in a wireless message received here today. The message says:

"In the direction of Murmansk our troops have retreated ten miles to the south of Uross station and Urass lake."

General Maynard, the allied commander in the Murmansk region, according to a British war office statement issued Sunday, on April 11 had forestalled a bolshevik attack with an attack by his own forces at Uross. The bolsheviks lost prisoners, three guns and material and fifty killed.

Mineral Wells, Tex., April 15.—Addressing the seventh annual meeting of the United States Good Roads Association here Senator Bankhead of Alabama, retiring chairman of the senate postoffice committee, urged further improvement of American roads, extension of the Bankhead national highway from El Paso, Tex., to the Pacific coast so as to form a transcontinental highway and the education of highway engineers by the colleges in order to provide capable construction men.

Senator Bankhead told the convention that when the war demonstrated conclusively the inadequacy of railroad transportation the use of motor trucks and automobiles was resorted to in order to meet the transportation needs of the war and showed the absolute necessity for better roads and increased appropriations for that purpose.

GERMAN BANK CLERKS STRIKE

Berlin, April 15.—The strike of the bank clerks in Berlin spread today to Chemnitz and Mannheim. All the big banking institutions in those cities are reported closed. Negotiations to settle the strike have failed because the bankers decline to meet the demands of the employees. Money is becoming scarce in Berlin.

ALIENS PAROLED

Salt Lake, Utah, April 14.—Sixteen interned enemy aliens were paroled today from prison at Fort Douglas.

State Tax Commission Outlines New Road Laws

In order to clear up some confusion as to measures adopted by the last state legislature to meet the federal allotments for the construction of highways in New Mexico the Taxpayers' Association will publish the principal laws in full in the April "Tax Review." It appears that provisions were made for two issues of bonds of \$2,000,000 each. Whether both of these issues are necessary is a matter for the taxpayers to determine. From present indications, it would seem that the state's share of the funds needed for road construction can be fully met from the tax levies authorized without resorting to a bond issue before the fall of 1920.

The important measures passed by the last legislature involving revenues for road purposes were house bill No. 232, house bill No. 305, house joint resolution No. 30, senate bill No. 65 and senate bill No. 86. In house bill No. 305 provision is made for a state levy of one and one-half mills. This levy takes the place of the present one mill levy. In anticipation of the proceeds of the levy of a subsequent year, the state highway commission may issue certificates of indebtedness against the levy of such year. In this act it is provided that the two mill county levy mentioned in section 24, chapter 38, laws of 1917, shall not be levied during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

In senate bill No. 65 it is provided that a uniform 3 mill levy shall be made in all the counties of the state during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Proceeds of the levy will be sent to the state treasurer and credited to the state road fund. In anticipation of the levy at a subsequent year the state highway commission may issue certificates of indebtedness against the levy of such year.

House bill No. 238, known as the "County Road Superintendent" act, each county may levy not to exceed two (2) mills for construction and a maintenance of county roads, the levies provided for in house bill No. 305 and senate bill No. 65 being available for roads designated as state highways.

House joint resolution No. 30 provides for an amendment to the state constitution to be voted on in September of this year, 1919. If this amendment is adopted by the people it will be possible for the legislature to meet this fall and issue bonds to the extent of 2 million dollars for roads, or more if needed to meet government aid, without submitting the question of issuing such bonds to a vote of the people. In other words, by adopting this amendment, the voters empower the legislature to issue bonds for highways.

Senate bill No. 86 provides for an issue of bonds in the amount of 2 million dollars for road construction, such issue to be determined by a vote of the people in accordance with present constitutional requirements. This bond issue will be voted in November, 1920.

In addition to the foregoing, seventeen bills were passed designating state highways—senate bills Nos. 18, 49, 58, 60 and 72; house bills Nos. 6, 7, 9, 55, 97, 157, 269, 327, 333 and 355. Of these only three carry lev-

ies. Senate bill No. 60 provides for a levy of not to exceed one mill in each of the counties of Grant and Sierra for a certain state highway. Senate bill No. 73 authorizes a levy of not to exceed one mill in McKinley county for a special road. House bill No. 97 provides for the construction of a state highway from Farmington to Albuquerque and directs levies as follows: Bernalillo county, one-half (½) mill; Sandoval county one and one-half (1½) mills; Rio Arriba county one-eighth (1-8) mill; San Juan county, one (1) mill. The proceeds of the levies in house bill No. 97 are to be paid into the state treasury and placed to the credit of the "Farmington, Bernalillo and Albuquerque road fund" and expended by the state highway commission. The proceeds of tax levies of subsequent years may be anticipated and certificates of indebtedness issued against such levies by the state highway commission.

Springfield, Ill., April 15.—The position of Japan with Korea and Formosa was explained in an address here today by Baron Shimpei Goto, former Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The baron defended the attitude of his country against the charge of misrule in Korea and Formosa. He declared that Japan was suspected of aggressiveness and of harboring territorial ambition which suspicion was not warranted.

"What we did in Formosa and Korea does not differ from what the United States did in Porto Rico and the Philippines," the baron said. "In fact, the archives in the state department at Washington show that every political step taken by Japan was made with the full cognizance of the United States government.

"At this time Japan is being charged with criminal intention and criminal deeds in Asia. Japan's position is that of any well meaning householder deeply interested in keeping quiet, clean, immediate surroundings and who is unfortunately disturbed by family brawls and incompetent sanctionation of disorderly neighbors."

The baron was the principal speaker at a luncheon which also was addressed by John Burke, the United States treasurer.

Viscount Ishii Goes Home.

Washington, April 15.—The state department was advised formally today of plans of Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, to leave here next month for Tokio. At the Japanese embassy it was stated that the ambassador was returning for conferences with his government.

State department attaches were informed several weeks ago of Viscount Ishii's plans and it was stated today that recent international developments were not a factor. Also it was stated there has been no suggestion of retirement of Viscount Ishii's except as political affairs in Japan may bear on his personal plans.

There will be no official announcement for the present as to the ambassador's return to the United States. It is understood that will depend entirely upon developments after he reaches home. He is ex-

pected to sail from San Francisco about the middle of May.

Koreans Celebrate

Philadelphia, April 15.—A cablegram from Chang Kwan Lee, president of the Korean National association of Hawaii, Honolulu, says that in every island Koreans are celebrating their independence today. In Honolulu 1,200 parade. Everyone carried American and Korean flags. Meeting places were decorated with the flags of all nations except Japan. The declaration of independence was read in English and Korean, resolutions were adopted, the message said, renouncing Japanese rule and solving that the struggle for independence shall be carried on to the end.

The congress issued an address "to the thinking people of Japan" setting forth the wrongs done to Korea by the "militaristic statesmen or those who believe in autocratic government," in Japan and urging that they embrace the new principle of international justice and true democratic spirit.

CERTAINLY NOT

London, April 15.—It would be a mistake to think that home rule would be put in force in Ireland immediately upon the declaration of peace. Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house of commons declared in the house

GOVERNMENT PATTERNED AFTER UNITED STATES IS ULTIMATE AIM

Philadelphia, April 15.—Aims and aspirations of the people of Korea are set forth in a constitution adopted today by the Korean congress in session in this city. It declares:

"We believe in government which derives its just power from the governed. Therefore, the government modeled after that of America, as far as possible consistent with the education of the masses. For the next decade it may be necessary to have more centralized powers in the government but as the education of the people improves and as they have more experience in the art of self-government, they will be allowed to participate more universally in the governmental affairs.

"However, we propose to give universal franchise to elect local and provincial legislatures and the provincial legislatures will elect the representatives to the legislature. The legislature will have power with the executive branch of the government and they have sole power to make law of the nation and are solely responsible to the people whom they represent.

"The executive branch consists of president, vice president and cabinet officers, who carry out all the laws made by the national legislature.

The president shall be elected by the members of the national legislature and the president has the power to appoint the cabinet ministers, governors of provinces and other such important executive officials of the government, including envoys to foreign countries. He has the power to make treaties with foreign powers, subject to the approval of the upper house of the national legislature.

"We believe in freedom of religion. We believe in free commerce with all nations. We believe in education of the people.

"We believe in modern sanctuary improvements. We believe in free speech and free press. We believe in liberty of action in all matters, provided such actions or utterances do not interfere with the rights of other peoples or conflict with the laws."

Albuquerque, April 15.—Alleging that an unjust burden has been placed upon livestock shippers by the recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission, which requires the shipper of stock to be responsible for the loading and unloading of the animals when shipped, the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association has telegraphed a protest to the commission, it was announced at the association headquarters today. Before the recent decision of the commission, the loading responsibilities were on the carrier.

DRAFT EVADERS AND GENERAL UNDESIRABLES AGAIN TURNED LOOSE

Phoenix, Ariz., April 15.—The entire Russian colony of Glendale turned out today to greet its "martyred heroes" six members of the Molokan religious sect who resisted the draft, served ten months in the Yavapai county jail, later were sent to Camp Funston and today returned discharged from the service.

The six were led by the Russian colonists to waiting automobiles decorated with flowers and evergreens as for a wedding, and conducted in state to their homes.

When the Glendale Molokans first refused to register under the draft, 24 of them were tried and sentenced in the federal courts. They served ten months in the jail and then were given an opportunity to fill out their questionnaires. Those who did so were granted exemption as conscientious objectors, but the six who returned today, led by John Koulikoff, refused to comply with the law and were sent to Camp Funston. Later several of them were committed to Leavenworth prison for refusing to obey the military camp regulations.

Paris, April 15.—Twenty members of the former Russian imperial family, including former Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, reached Constantinople from the Crimea several days ago, according to the Echo de Paris. The party also included the former Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaivitch, at one time commander in chief of the Russian army, and Peter Nikolaivitch, lieutenant general in the Russian imperial army and a younger brother of Nicholas.

Nicholas and Peter, who married sisters of the queen of Italy, having been invited to reside in Rome, have left Constantinople for the Italian capital.

The others in the party including the dowager empress, will go to Malta where they will await the decision of the British government as to their future place of residence.

HUNS PILLAGE U. S. SHIP.

Paris, April 15.—An American steamer laden with food for Poland was pillaged at Hamburg by the Germans, according to a dispatch from Warsaw received in Zurich and transmitted to the Echo de Paris.

FOR SALE—4,000 acre Michigan sheep ranch, woven wire fenced, all good land, well watered and grassed. Railroad station and loading pens on ranch; 160 miles from Chicago; two railroads. Have decided to make California my future home and will give someone a bargain and easy terms. W. J. Reynolds, 1004 W. I. Hollingsworth Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 19-26-3w

Optic and Live Stock Grower

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EDUCATED AND REFINED PEOPLE BEG FOR MORSEL OF FOOD.

London—Appalling incidents of the tragedy of starvation in Petrograd are revealed by a writer in the Ruskoje Slovo, a newspaper published at Libau.

"Is life at Petrograd really as terrible as people and as the newspapers describe it?" he asks. "It is difficult for me to answer this question; difficult to return to the exciting and fantastic moods evoked by hungry, abandoned Petrograd.

"Educated people beg for alms in the streets and hang around public eating houses gazing piteously into the eyes of those who eat and waiting greedily in case anyone should leave some morsel behind.

"Children rummage in the refuse pits and ravenously devour heads of herring and all the things despised even by hungry Petrograd housewives, all the things undiscovered even by the lean, enfeebled Petrograd cats.

"I will not tell of the terrible judicial proceedings where ten-year old dehumanized boys admit with sullen cynicism that they deliberately killed a little brother or sister who embittered their lives and devoured all the bread rations. All these things made up the chronicle of daily happenings when we still had a press.

"How do they live who have not become wild beasts? They are all hungry and hunger tortures them all. But each knows that all the others are hungry and that is why no one speaks of his hunger. Human suffering has lost its individuality. Who will pity me if I nearly die of hunger when everyone is hungry himself? Everyone will turn away and say in a surly voice: 'I, too, am dying.'

"Men and women cease to complain. They drop in the streets through sheer starvation but you seldom hear anyone complain about his hunger, his own torturing enervating hunger. They all pretend to be busy with their wonted affairs as though they had come to an unspoken agreement, as though their customary existence were still going on and nothing had altered.

"A school girl is running along with her bundle of books to catch an electric car. Her dress is hanging from her body, her little face has drawn together so that it is now about the size of a fist. She is assuredly hungry, but she runs as she used to run in days long ago to catch the car as though she must run on and on.

"On a garden patch a little boy is playing. His mother calls him and gives him a piece of bread made of some doubtful flour substitute. He

eats it very carefully and collects all the crumbs and returns to his game. Nor does his mother groan or sigh but hurriedly takes from her little basket a worn stocking and mends it. Assuredly she has forgotten the remembrance of food yet she hurries on with her work.

"You can feel a strain, an inhuman effort in the present daily life of Petrograd. You feel that everything is only held together by the power of imagination that may cease at any moment.

"Petrograd, the doomed city, a city sick to death."

CITY WATER PLANT IS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Colorado Springs, Colo.—More than \$55,000 profit was realized from sale of water to city consumers by the city water department in 1918, according to the annual report of the department recently made public here. The department is under the supervision of Mayor Charles E. Thomas, as commissioner of the department of public safety. The total income was \$185,997.33. The total expense of conducting the department was \$103,586.40, which included \$60,976 interest on bonds. The net profit was \$55,410.93.

Chicago, April 17.—Advice to take very seriously the suggestions given us yesterday by Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, that we are living in a new world, was given today to the lumber manufacturers' association by Frank Carnahan, secretary of the organization's traffic committee.

"You men will no longer be permitted to look upon your industries as strictly private business," he said. "The only way the great industries can remain in public favor and advance is by common counsel for the betterment of all."

This was the final day of the convention. Considerable time was spent in organizing agencies to gather information regarding lumber conditions throughout the country. This work was undertaken at the request of the bureau of internal revenue which said it wished basic information regarding the industrial phases.

Paris, April 17.—Fourteen Americans and six French soldiers were killed when an express train carrying American troops crashed into a stationary train with French soldiers on furlough near Lemans today.

Twenty-five Americans and two Frenchmen were injured. Lemans is in the department of the Sarthe, west of Paris.

Boston, April 17.—A German agent, allowed on the transport Patricia to look out for German property, attempted to set fire to the vessel last night as it was nearing Boston with more than 2,000 American soldiers, according to Major Frank W. Cavanaugh of the 102nd field artillery, one of the officers on board.

The man had been locked in a state room because of his actions. When a guard left the room, the German, whose name was given as Fisher, is alleged to have manipulated electric wires in such a way as to start a blaze in the state room. The guard found a lively fire burning when he returned.

Members of the crew extinguished the fire and Fisher was placed in irons. The German was one of five of his countrymen placed on board the Patricia by consent of the allied governments to watch the Hamburg-American line's property. He was formerly a second officer on a German merchant ship.

The Patricia is one of the first German merchant ships turned over to the allies.

REVOLUTIONISTS CONVICTED

El Paso, April 17.—Attorneys for Colonel Federico Cervantes, Rafael Iturbida Fernando Liceaga, Manuel Icaza, Jesus Chacon and Magdaleno Flores, convicted last night by a jury in the United States district court for setting on foot a military expedition to Mexico, announced today they would file applications for new trials for all six of the convicted men. Pending these motions, the court deferred sentences on the convicted men.

Boston, April 17.—The telephone strike assumed a new phase today with the entry into the fight of thousands of men members of unions affiliated with the telephone operators in the general organization of the New England joint council of electrical workers.

The girl operators hailed the new support with delight and promptly announced that the dispute now had gone beyond their authority to settle and that Postmaster General Burleson would have to deal jointly with them, and the general body. They claimed that the greater number of the 12,000 cable spicers, test room men and other associates had joined them and that further special effort would be forthcoming.

The appeals of the girls for sympathetic action have not been confined to telephone employees. Favorable responses have been received from other Boston labor locals and the situation is threatening.

Another appeal was made to President Wilson this afternoon. Francis J. Finneran, president of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and eleven members of the legislature cabled to Paris a request that the postmaster general be removed from office. The message read:

"Burleson wrecking the party. Remove him and settle this strike."

Vote Overwhelmingly for Strike.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Overwhelming majorities favoring the calling of a nation wide strike July 1 of more than 150,000 electrical workers in the United States are being received here, according to J. P. Noonan, acting president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose headquarters are located here. "The whole responsibility, if the strike becomes effective, will rest with Postmaster General Burleson spin and fell to the ground.

Mr. Noonan said today. "He has refused time and again to recognize the telephone employes union, even after President Wilson has turned our request over to him. I, personally, have appealed to him twelve times, but he has taken no action. We appealed to the war labor board and the department of labor and feel sure these two bodies did what they could in our behalf."

Mr. Noonan said the official canvass of the vote of the electrical workers on the strike question will not be completed until May 11, but from present indications of the vote received from a large majority of states the great majority are in favor of the walkout.

There are 150,000 members in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which include linemen, trouble shooters, spicers, installers and telephone and telegraph operators.

Burleson Big Boss.

Washington, April 17.—Postmaster General Burleson announced today that to break the deadlock caused by the refusal of striking New England telephone operators to submit their wage demands to General Manager Driver of the employing company, he had decided to "act for these telephone girls" himself and had placed their application before Mr. Driver with instructions to hear employes individually or collectively upon receiving assurances that they would return to work at once.

He said the employes would be given full benefit of all methods of bargaining with assurance that action would be taken by the wire control board on Mr. Driver's recommendation on or before May 10.

BETTER CLASS IN RIGA DEPORTED

Stockholm, April 17.—The bolsheviks are carrying out a rapid and systematic annihilation of all the bourgeois elements in Riga, according to report from Libau. The victims are taken to the island of Hasen in the Dnister region and are said to number 70,000, including women and children.

Dr. Regina Flood Keyes of the American Women's hospital of the American Red Cross in Serbia and her assistant Dr. Mabel Flood have been decorated by the Greek government for their work in Greece and Serbia.

The state mounted police, under the direction of Captain A. A. Sena, are spreading terror among the horse and cattle thieves of the state. Withing the past few days the department has made the following arrests:

Jose Velasquez has been arrested at Pena Blanca for alleged cattle stealing.

Albino Urban and Francisco Martin were taken on a cattle stealing charge in Sandoval county, some of the cattle found in their possession belonging to Lieutenant Governor B. F. Pankey.

Felipe Chaves has been caught stealing horses in San Miguel county it is charged and has been bound over to the grand jury.

Elvires Martinez was arrested at Lagunita on a charge of horse stealing. His case will come up for trial next Saturday.

AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH.

Venice, Calif., April 17.—Andrew Curry, an aviation instructor, and an unidentified pupil, were killed today when their plane went into a tail spin and fell to the ground.

GREAT CHANGES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN THE ANCIENT CITY.

Saloniki.—The war has wrought great changes in this ancient Thessalonian metropolis. Local merchants have grown inordinately rich from sales to the 500,000 British, French and Italian soldiers quartered here for four years. Every line of business has undergone extraordinary expansion. Occupation by the allied troops has brought about great civic improvements in the city and its environs. The Saloniki area, which heretofore has been one of the dirtiest and most unsanitary in Europe, has been made at least habitable. New sanitary methods have been introduced by the British and French. Disease-breeding swamps on the outskirts of the city have been drained. Water systems have been purified and drainage has been improved. Miles of new roads have been built. Numberless stone and wooden buildings have been constructed and a score of modern hospitals established. Hundreds of miles of telegraph and telephone lines have been installed and acres of arid soil have been converted into productive gardens.

Only for the disastrous fire of August, 1917, which caused \$200,000,000 damage, the city and its surroundings have been revolutionized. No steps have been taken by the Greek government since the great fire to rebuild any of the devastated area. The question of undertaking it is one solely of labor and material. The funds are available for the work. Most of the 50,000 persons made homeless by the fire are now living in tents and huts on the hillsides, or in the cellars and ruins of burned buildings where they live almost like rats. No ray of sunshine enters their wretched cellar abodes. They sleep on straw and live almost entirely on black bread and vegetables. All are poor. They lack proper clothing, shoes and all the ordinary conveniences of life. The American Red Cross is helping them.

At one time the center of learning of the ancient world, Saloniki today has little to show in the way of schools, libraries or academies. Nothing except a few broken columns remain of its ancient stadium, senate, hippodrome or temples. The few school buildings and churches are now filled with refugees. The best buildings have been converted into hospitals. The splendid theaters that existed in past centuries have been displaced by cheap moving-picture houses. The only structures of merit that have stood the ravages of weather and battle are two triumphal arches built by the Romans. These are on the main street, which forms a part of the highway to Constantinople.

The most picturesque features of the Macedonian capital are its great defensive walls, and the numberless Turkish minarets that rise from almost every part of the town. These walls present today a really formidable defense to the city. The minarets, though little used today, are reminders of a time when the Turkish empire embraced the whole of Macedonia and forced its religion on all that came under its authority.

On Saloniki's principal street on the waterfront the American flag is always conspicuous, identifying the home and office of George Horton, the veteran American consul general who has spent 25 years in the consular service. Mr. Horton is considered almost a native of Macedonia for he not only speaks the Greek language fluently but his wife is a Greek woman.

Blas Sanchez of Wagon Mound is in the city today on business.

GERMANS STILL THINK THEY HAVE BEST ARMY

Coblenz.—Articles in the German press and speeches and interviews with German public men since the armistice went into effect show that German point of view still is completely at variance with that of the rest of the world, asserts one of the political experts with the American army of occupation.

In a recent article on the question of German psychology, published in the intelligence summary of the third army, the political expert who is an officer of high authority, says:

"The German feels that, first and foremost, his army was not only unbeaten but had all the military prestige of the war. Then he knew that there was increasing scarcity of victuals at home and, feeling that the allies were in a mortal dread of new driven drives by the German army and would be only too glad to compromise, proposed an armistice.

"Germany expected all the world to supply her gladly with all her needs and as a mark of good faith and to encourage the allies, offered to allow them to advance to the Rhine. Now the Germans affect to wonder why Germany is not completely supplied by the allies and why the garrisons, having been allowed to see the Rhine, do not withdraw.

"Of course the more ignorant classes might be expected to take this attitude but when these ideas appear in addresses by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, by Scheideman and by the Crown Prince the result is more than puzzling. All the people consider, apparently, that the armistice was an agreement for mutual benefit and any idea that the war was anything but a draw with the prestige all on the German side has not yet penetrated the German mind."

REAL DOLPHIN IN PACIFIC

Santa Barbara, Calif.—A dolphin brought here recently is said by old fishermen of the port to be the first true dolphin they are aware of ever been found in the Pacific ocean. Its natural habitat is the Atlantic which is much older than the waters of the Pacific. This specimen was shot by Captain Ira Eaton and Captain A. Gozzini while they were sailing between San Miguel and San Nicolas islands, off the southern California coast. It was about six feet long and nearly black with the exception of a belting of white. It will be preserved by a taxidermist.

PREHISTORIC INSECT

Valdez, Alaska.—The skeleton of what is believed to have been either a prehistoric bird or insect, was unearthed recently in the frozen gravel on Horseshoe Creek in Kobuk county by prospectors. The skeleton was about the size of the modern eagle but conformed in all appearances to that of an insect. It has been reconstructed and will be sent to a museum.

More Americans Arrive Home.

New York, April 17.—Ninety officers and 2,084 men of the 91st division headed by Major General Wm. H. Johnston, the division's commander, arrived here today from St. Nazaire on the transport Calanares. These troops are national army men from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, and Montana.

The Ohioan also arrived with many troops for various camps.

CANADIANS SAVED MONEY

Winnipeg, Man.—Canadian privates are returning from Europe with considerable money, while many officers are reaching their homes practically penniless, according to provincial officials.

Most of the soldiers had approximately \$500 to their credit when they left England, only a portion of the amount being given to them before embarkation. The privates spent most of their leisure as recreation camps where little money is needed.

Officers, on the other hand, followed their inclination to "live" and with British and American officers helped fill the London hotels, according to returned officers. They say that fraternizing with American officers proved rather costly as Americans received higher pay and spent it freely.

BANKHEAD NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Mineral Wells, Texas, April 17.—The convention of the United States Good Roads association which has held forth here since the first of the week will give way tomorrow to the annual sessions of the Bankhead National Highway association, which has for its object the construction of a national highway from Washington, D. C., to the Pacific coast. It is expected that at the approaching meeting a definite determination will be reached as to the route of the proposed highway. Delegates will be in attendance from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

WIRELESS IN ALASKA

Juneau, Alaska.—Juneau will be able to communicate with all Pacific coast stations as soon as the work of installing a new Marconi high power radio set is completed. Work will begin at once. The new station is expected to be open for commercial business by the later part of April.

HOOVER DENIES REPORT

Paris, April 17.—Herbert Hoover, food director and Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Olds, Red Cross commissioner for Europe issued a statement in which they said: There is no basis of truth in the report that the American Red Cross has been asked by the United States or any other government to undertake relief of Europe or to fight bolshevism with food.

KING GIVES MAUNDY MONEY

London, April 17.—Maundy Thursday was observed in England today with the many quaint ceremonies and practices which the custom of years has established for the occasion. In London the most picturesque feature of the observance was the historic ceremony of distributing the king's Maundy money to the poor of the realm. Fifty-three aged and penniless subjects of the king were gathered in to be beneficiaries of his majesty's bounty. This number corresponded to the king's age. A notable gathering of the aristocracy filled Westminster Abbey to look on while the rites of the old custom were carried out.

TO PLANT MEMORIAL TREES

Denver, Colo., April 17.—Tomorrow's observance of Arbor Day in Colorado promises to be the most general since the custom was first inaugurated in this state. In his official proclamation Governor Shoup has designated the day as a time for "special recognition to those sons of America whose blood has mingled with the soil of France, by planting trees and dedicating them as memorials to perpetuate their memories."

NO AMERICAN TROOPS IN VICINITY WHERE JAPS MET DEFEAT

Washington, April 17.—Acting Secretary of State Polk today authorized the statement that no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan, and that the indications were that minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia and the recent trouble at Tien Tsin as well as peace conference problems soon would be amicably settled without any way straining the relations between the two countries.

No Americans Near

It was learned today that there were no American troops in the vicinity where Japanese troops met defeat in Siberia recently.

General Graves' position was made known when the Japanese commander applied for co-operation in the advance. The Japanese undertook the expedition alone.

Formal denial was made today by Acting Secretary Crowell of a published report that General Graves had reported that American troops did not participate in the engagement at Habarovsk on February 25 because the Japanese had shot down women and children.

It was stated officially that General Graves in his report made only the explanation that the conditions surrounding the operation by the Japanese did not, in his opinion, justify the participation of American troops.

DRY LANDERS WIN DECISION.

Phoenix, April 17.—James Aldrich and 200 other "dry landers" today won a decision in Judge Lyman's division of the superior court against the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, giving them two acre feet of water.

The plaintiffs, as members of the association, made the claim that they were entitled to the water. The association contended that it should not be compelled to deliver water to the plaintiffs, even though they did have contractual rights to it, because the project is the property of the United States government, and the association acting only in trust for the government. The defense added that if suit were brought it should be diverted against the federal government, which could be done only with the consent of Washington.

The action started in the superior court, then was transferred to the federal court and a few days ago sent back to the superior court by Judge Sawtelle for lack of jurisdiction.

Washington, April 17.—Charles E. Hughes, in a statement here today denied flatly that he had been retained by New York traction interests or had received money from them as had been asserted in testimony before the legislative session now in operation at Albany.

"I have read the preposterous story published in the papers," said Mr. Hughes, "that I had been paid \$50,000 by the traction interest to appear at the legislative hearing on the Carson-Martin bill. There is not a word of truth in it. I have not been retained by the traction interests and I have not received a dollar from them."

CONGRESSMAN DIES.

Seattle, April 17.—Charles A. Sulzer, congressional delegate from Alaska, died suddenly Saturday while enroute from the town of Sulzer to Ketchikan, Alaska, according to a message received here yesterday.

MARCH BREAKS ALL RECORDS SINCE WEATHER BUREAU HAS BEEN WORKING.

The temperature of the month was deficient but there was a large excess of precipitation. Unusually heavy snow occurred over the north-east counties and the northern mountain regions, while heavy rains drenched the drought-stricken south-east districts. The month was the wettest March on record during the last twenty-eight years, exceeding the wet March of 1905 (2.33 inches). Fairly general periods of precipitation occurred from the 6th to the 8th, 20th to 24th and 28th to 30th. But the heavy rain or snow generally occurred in the storm from the 20th to 24th. The total for the month shows a large excess over the normal in all districts but the southwest, where a small deficiency actually occurred. The snowfall, as shown elsewhere, was almost phenomenal and, while giving excellent soil moisture and unusual promise of abundant water in streams was severe on stock, causing heavy losses in northern counties. The losses were lighter southward and the moisture promises excellent early range and also gives promise of a most favorable crop season.

Cool weather prevailed at the beginning of the month and continued with little break till the 11th and a second cool period followed from the 14th to the 16th, while warm periods prevailed from the 18th to 20th and 27th to the close of the month. The 5th was probably the coldest day of the month and the 19th the warmest, although these dates were exceedingly variable in the different parts of the state. The frost was generally out of the ground from the 15th to the close of the month and plowing and seeding were general. Apricots came into bloom in the lower valleys from the 10th to the 20th, and peaches from the 20th to the close of the month.

Temperature.

The monthly mean temperature of the state, based upon the records of 90 stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 40.8 degrees, or 2.2 degrees below the normal as determined from the departures of 51 stations having records for ten years or more. The month was 5.8 degrees colder than March, 1918. The highest monthly mean was 52.3 degrees at Artesia, and the highest recorded temperature, 87 degrees, at the same station on the 19th. The lowest monthly mean was 24 degrees at Elizabethtown, and the lowest recorded temperature 10 degrees below zero at the same station on the 9th. The greatest local daily range of temperature was 60 degrees at Turney's ranch, near Las Cruces, on the 8th.

Precipitation.

The average precipitation for the state, based upon the records of 160 stations, was 2.56 inches, or 1.64 inches above the normal, as determined from the departures of 99 stations having records for ten years or more. The month had 1.71 inches greater precipitation than March, 1918. The greatest monthly amount was 6.97 inches at Harvey's upper ranch, at the headquarters of the Gallinas river in northwest San Miguel county. The least was .20 inch at Cloverdale in extreme southern Hidalgo county. The greatest in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.99 inches at Cimarron on the 21st. The snowfall averaged 12.3 inches, and precipitation oc-

curred on an average of six days. Sunshine and Cloudiness.

Santa Fe recorded only 55 per cent of the possible sunshine during the month or 204 hours and there were only 15 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. Roswell recorded 71 per cent of the possible sunshine, and had 26 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. For the state as a whole, there were 16 clear days, 9 partly cloudy, and 6 cloudy.

WOULD HAVE FEDERAL LAW BARRING MISUSE OF AMERICAN FLAG

Washington, April 15.—Enactment of a federal law to prevent to general misuse of the American flag was advocated in a report today to the 28th congress of the Daughter of the American revolution, in session at Continental hall here.

Mrs. James P. Hume, state regent of Wisconsin, chairman of the flag committee, reported that the evil had increased very greatly since the armistice.

The most frequent misuse of the flag, Mrs. Hume declared, was by the magazines, and in cartoons and posters. In the latter days of the war and particularly since the armistice and with the returning home of troops, the public, she said, had used the flag for costumes and decorations in such a way as to arouse the resentment of patriotic organizations.

A resolution endorsing the league of nations was presented. It went to the committee without comment on the floor.

El Paso, April 15.—The United States district court room today resembled an arsenal. Rifles, ammunition, gun scabbards, cartridge belts, and pistols, swords and saddles were on exhibition as part of the evidence in the trial of Colonel Federico Cervantes and 11 others charged with violating the neutrality laws by setting on foot a military expedition to Mexico.

The war elements were introduced in evidence by Captain Carrol Counts, U. S. A., army intelligence officer who with the department of justice agents, arrested Cervantes and 17 others near Socorro, Texas, March 17.

It is alleged in the indictment the men were preparing to cross the border to join General Felipe Angeles in a new revolutionary movement. Cervantes was a colonel of General Angeles' staff.

London, April 15.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the Aich Ush Blatt and the Abendblatt of Berlin, print reports received from travelers to the effect that communists at Budapest have executed Arch Duke Joseph, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former premier, and Baron Sztephenyi, minister of commerce. The report, the message says, has been confirmed.

Washington, April 15.—Brigadier General Wilds Prichardson, the new commander of the American forces in north Russia has reported the military situation satisfactory in his first dispatch since landing on the Murmansk coast. The message sent to General Pershing and relayed by him today to the war department was dated April 13, or about two weeks after the mutinous conduct of Company I, 329th infantry, which refused to go to the front from Archangel.

Following the temperance enactment of 1852 every one of the New England states enacted statewide prohibition laws.

COST OF BUILDING MATERIAL WILL BE GREATER NEXT YEAR

Chicago, April 15.—Charles S. Keith of Kansas City, president of the Southern Pine association, and widely known as a statistical authority on lumber, told the legislative committee investigating the high price of building material today that the price of lumber is lower than it will be at any future time. The cost of production in this country and the enormous increased demand from Europe to rebuild the vast areas devastated by war are certain to mean high prices for lumber for at least four years.

Mr. Keith said that in April, 1917, the cost producing southern pine lumber was \$15.18 a thousand feet while the cost in January, 1919, had increased to \$25.85. Last January the commodity was sold by the manufacturers at a loss the witness said while the present profit was a trifle over \$2 a thousand feet. He presented a survey of the cost of production at 96 southern southern mills which he said should earn a profit of \$9 a thousand feet in order to bring a fair return on the actual capital invested.

EFFORT TO JUSTIFY I. W. W. TURNED DOWN BY DISTRICT JUDGE

Phoenix, Ariz., April 15.—Thomas J. Croaff, president of the state board of labor here, was denied an ex parte motion before Judge Stanford in which he asked to have Sheriff John Montgomery cited to appear in court and state why he has not brought charges relative to I. W. W. activities before the "proper authorities" instead of laying them before a citizens' committee. Croaff's second motion to have the matter submitted to the grand jury also was denied.

The motion arose from the publication by the Gazette of Phoenix of matter in the sheriff's possession said to bear on I. W. W. activities in Arizona and elsewhere.

Croaff contended that Montgomery had been guilty of a felony if he believed the charges he made before the citizens committee and had not brought them to the attention of the court or the county attorney, who, Croaff said, were the proper authorities to deal with the matter.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15.—The district attorney has ordered an investigation into the death of Leander S. Shafer, a 75 years old civil war veteran enroute from the California soldiers' home on a furlough to visit his old home in Mount City, Kan., and whose mangled body was found on the Santa Fe tracks at Galisteo south of here, at midnight April seventh. It was thought he had fallen off one train and had been run over by another, but the finding of his brass-buttoned blue overcoat and coat on the right of way several miles west of the body, the clothes being intact save for blood stains, has caused the belief that he was killed before being run over.

Three hundred and twenty dollars were found sewed in the sleeves of his undershirt, but investigation shows he drew \$800 from a Santa Monica bank before starting east and robbery is suspected as a motive for his murder.

FOCH'S DECISION FINAL

Frankfort, April 12.—Marshal Foch, in answering a German protest, has declared that his decision is final regarding the occupation of Griesheim, five miles west of Darmstadt, the capital of Meuse-Darmstadt. This place is in the neutral zone of the eastern bank of the Rhine. It is opposite the French zone of occupation.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 15.—The closing prices at the Stock Exchange today were as follows:

American Sugar Refining	130
American T. and T. Co.	104 7/8
Anaconda Copper	62 1/2
Atchison	91 3/4
Chino Copper	37
Colo. Fuel and Iron Co.	42
Inspiration Copper	49 1-4
Southern Pacific	105
Union Pacific	129 1-4
United States Steel	99 5-8

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, April 15.—Corn rose today to the highest prices yet this season for May delivery. Continued wet weather likely to hinder the crop movement was the chief reason for the new upturn. The bulge, however, led to extensive profit taking, and to a reaction to below yesterday's finish.

Oats like corn reflected by only a transient advance the bullish influence of widespread rains.

High price records were again broken in provisions. The fresh upturn was preceded by an advance in British government quotations by gains here in the value of live hogs. The closing quotations were:

Corn, May	\$1.58 3/4	July	\$1.53 3-8
Oats, May	68 3/4	July	67 1/2
Pork, May	\$53.50	July	\$49.70
Lard, May	\$30.45	July	\$29.32
Ribs, May	528.85	July	\$26.60

3,500 MEN OF THE FAMOUS 91ST, REACH NATIVE SOIL FOR DEMOBILIZATION

New York, April 15.—Nearly 3,500 troops of the 91st, "wild west" division arrived yesterday on the transports Edward Lukenbach and Mexican were disembarked today and sent to camps around New York, preparatory to being sent to camps nearer home for demobilization. Most of the men were from the 361st and 362nd infantry regiments, organized from drafted men of the far west.

They first saw action in the St. Mihiel offensive and later took part in the final Meuse-Argonne operations of the war.

Officers of the 362nd regiment reported that on October 29th it sustained 905 casualties in 45 minutes when it was sent to take the town of Gesnes. The total casualty of the 362nd infantry was 1,354 enlisted men of whom 259 were killed and 63 officers of whom 18 were killed. The casualty of the 361st regiment were 37 officers and 1,226 men.

Election officials in Oklahoma ruled that the new women voters in that state could not accompany their husbands into the polling booth to receive instructions in marking the ballot. The women had little difficulty in learning, however, as evidenced by the fact that the woman vote figured conspicuously in the results of many of the municipal contests.

MADE SOAP WITH HER SON

Montrose, Colo., April 12.—Mrs. Nancy Jane Bush, today was sentenced to not less than ten or more than 11 years in the state prison. On April 8 Mrs. Bush was found guilty of second degree murder on a charge of killing her son, John O. Bush, with an axe and boiling the body with lye in a soap vat.

CHURCHES AID IN EMPLOYMENT

Washington, April 15.—Churches throughout the country co-operating with the U. S. employment service in finding jobs for soldiers and sailors.

THIS STATEMENT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY READ AND COMPLIED WITH

Y. M. C. A. GIVES DELIGHTFUL DINNER IN HONOR OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Organizations and individuals generally are advised by Collector of Internal Revenue Alfred Franklin to underscore on their calendars May 15th, the last day for the filing of returns of information, giving the names and addresses of all individuals to whom payments of salaries, wages, rents, interest, commissions, and other gains, profit and income of \$1,000 were paid during the year 1918. An extension of time from March 15 to May 15 was granted by the commissioner of internal revenue for the filing of these returns.

"All employers of labor, whether in large or small numbers, are required to make these returns," said Collector Franklin. "Organizations, such as corporations, companies, partnerships and etc., are required to file returns showing the salaries and wages paid to the officers and employees."

"A separate return for each employee whose salary for 1918 was \$1,000 or more is required."

"Banks, trust companies, and similar institutions must make returns of information showing interest paid to, or credited to the account of, an individual if the amount so credited or paid was \$1,000 or more."

"Real estate agents are required to report the gross amounts received in rents or other income and remitted to their principals if such amounts for 1918 were \$1,000 or more. The bill provides that whenever necessary the name and address of the recipient of the income shall be furnished by the person, corporation or partnership paying them. Returns of information must be filed with the commissioner of internal revenue, sorting division, Washington, D. C. Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized to receive such returns. Form 1099 upon which reports must be made, may be obtained however, from the offices of collectors."

"Returns of information must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal on form 1096 showing under oath the aggregate amount of the payments. These forms may also be obtained, however, from the offices of collectors."

"Returns of information must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal on form 1096 showing under oath the aggregate amount of the payments. These forms may also be obtained from collectors."

"The penalty for failure to make a return on time is a fine of not more than \$1,000."

FLYING VIA MOVIES

London.—Aircraft development during the last few years has thrown open to the moving-picture men an entirely new field. It may be some years yet before flying comes within the means of the ordinary person as a mode of travel but, through the film he may experience some of the artistic joys of aviation.

Already a certain amount of aerial cinema photography has been carried out successfully—enough, at least, to measure its possibilities. In the near future, it is expected that magnificent mountain scenery will be photographed from aircraft, not only in Switzerland and in the United States, but in Abyssinia, the Himalayas and other less-explored regions of the world. The whole of a wonderful flight from, say, San Francisco to London or from London to India or to Australia, may in time, be shown to the public.

Upwards of one hundred recent wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform, many of them veterans of bloody battles and entire campaigns, were guests of the Y. M. C. A. at dinner last night in the association's gymnasium. The dinner was a testimonial to the valor and self-sacrificingly patriotic spirit of the soldiers and sailors and was the "home Y's" means of greeting them on their return and assuring them of the same willingness of service that was extended by the "war Y."

The dinner was served by the ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal church, who have proved themselves on more than one occasion wonderful cooks. As anticipators of what any given crowd of men will enjoy eating and as a preparers of those viands in best eatable shape, the Methodist ladies cannot be excelled. The soldiers and sailors admitted that no "mess" or "chow" they ate while abroad could come up to last night's feed. The boys are admirers of quantity as well as quality; they found both last night.

W. J. Lucas presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers with witty and patriotic remarks. The young soldiers were pleased to find themselves rubbing elbows with veterans of the civil war, a number of the members of the grand army having accepted the invitation to be present. One of the speakers was Dr. F. E. Olney, a civil war veteran, whose vigorous, patriotic language was much applauded. Adolfo Esquivel, a Yank who took part in the fighting in Europe and who received 17 wounds, gave a brisk, direct talk, full of the spirit that caused the Spanish-Americans as well as all other Americans, to offer their lives and their best strength and courage for the defense of Americanism and democracy.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Y. M. C. A., spoke interestingly upon the work of the association. Antonio Lucero, always eloquent, held his hearers' attention in an inspiring address on "Service." Charles C. Hedgcock, who worked up from the rank of private to that of lieutenant, gave a soldierly talk along the lines of training. Rev. W. A. Fite, who served as a captain, described the usefulness of the Y. M. C. A. in the cantonments.

The musical program, under the able direction of Mrs. H. M. Northrup added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Orchestral numbers were pleasing because of their newness and appropriateness and the manner in which they were rendered. The orchestra also played accompaniments for the soloists. Miss Marie Senecal's vocal solos were greatly appreciated and applauded. Mr. John Burks an accomplished singer and comedian, tickled the soldiers with his songs and clever acting, and the Harmony Singers closed the program with one of their popular songs, "When the Boys Come Home."

Floral decorations for the tables were furnished by Perry Union as a compliment to the soldiers returned.

Following are some of the selections played: "The Little Millionaire," "For Your Boy and My Boy," "Kisses," "Spirit of America," "Sweet Forgetment," "Goodbye Mother Machree," "Till We Meet Again," and "When You Come Back."

Members of the orchestra are: Mabel Hall Northrup, piano and director; James Cook, Miss Nellie Parnell, Miss Carver, violins; Mrs. J. N. Cook, saxophone; Robert Kasper, N. S. Nye, cornets; H. N. Northrup, trombone; John Cook, drums and traps.

SEAWEED FOR BUILDINGS

London.—A novel use has been found here for seaweed. Combined with crushed slag and other heretofore neglected waste mineral products, it is used to make a kind of concrete out of which are being fashioned building bricks and blocks. The seaweed acts as a binding and strengthening element.

Arrangements are being made to put up a large number of houses composed entirely of these blocks, and it is predicted that the material, owing to its cheapness, will aid in solving the housing problem.

Not only the foundations and walls, but the doors, window frames and mantel-pieces are to be constructed of the new concrete. The houses are to be made in sections and bolted together. The window-frame is a new idea in itself. The glass, in one large pane, slips into a slot and the edges of molding are then turned over, so as to grip it. To mend a broken window will be a simpler matter and will not require the services of a glazier.

It is said that dwellings made of the concrete will be warm and thoroughly dampproof.

HEAVY SNOW DRIFTS

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Pike's peak this winter has been covered with the heaviest snow blanket in years, drifts in some places near the peak having been 15 feet deep. This snow will melt and fill the lakes and reservoirs which give Colorado Springs its water supply.

Christiania.—Failure of America to come to an agreement with Norwegian shipowners, regarding the requisition of shipbuilding contracts placed in America, which has for two years caused a steadily increasing bitterness among business men is now coupled with distrust as to the American government's method of dealing with small nations and is unanimously and severely criticized by the whole Norwegian press.

In answer to the criticism, the American legation publishes a statement defending the United States Shipping Board's unwillingness to meet the Norwegian demands for payment of contracts at market value. It is stated here that the American shipping board offers to pay out for material and steel on hand when the United States government requisitioned the ships under construction.

The Morgenbladet, whose editor is a member of parliament, denounces American methods and declares that America should pay full market value of the whole contract, especially as Norway's rights are he says, protected by the treaty of 1827.

It is asserted that the 12 million dollars offered for settlement only covers half the cost of direct initial outlay by Norwegians and only a quarter the cost entailed at the time of requisitioning the shipbuilding contracts. This, it is charged, is contrary to the way America settled for British contracts requisitioned in the United States.

"Although America can force her decision she cannot prevent Norwegians from calling this procedure unfair and unbusinesslike," the Morgenbladet adds.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS ORGANIZED

Albuquerque, N. M., April 16.—Dr. J. A. Massie of Santa Fe, has been elected president of the state board of medical examiners. Dr. C. H. Ferguson of Tucumcari, has been chosen vice president and Dr. R. E. McBride of Roswell, secretary-treasurer.

SKILLED CUTTERS LEFT ON ACCOUNT OF WAR, BUT ARE NOW RETURNING

London.—Antwerp, which lost its extensive diamond cutting trade while it was occupied by the Germans, is rapidly recovering its place through the return of thousands of diamond cutters who sought refuge in England and Holland.

When the city fell into the hands of the Germans, diamond merchants, brokers, cutters and polishers fled to England and Holland. Most of them were Jews. They were quickly absorbed in the diamond trades of the countries to which they fled. In London they settled at Hatton Garden, set up business and quickly became prosperous.

With the armistice many of them returned to Antwerp, but others remained, and this finally aroused the burgomaster of Antwerp who wanted the industry returned to its old basis. Tempting offers were made but masters and men among the Jews declined all offers unless they were recognized as of Jewish nationality instead of as citizens of the countries in which they were born. The question went before the authorities in Brussels, and the demand of the men was granted.

It is stated in London that diamond merchants and workers of all nationalities, except Germans and German Jews are now to be admitted to Antwerp, and hundreds of them are hurrying to the city. Their former houses are to be restored to them and the furnishings and equipment carried off by the Germans are to be replaced by the authorities.

Before the war, the Saturday night boat from Harwich to Antwerp was crowded with London brokers and merchants, their pockets filled with money with which to buy Antwerp diamonds. Sunday and Monday would be given over to bargaining, and Monday night would see the same crowd on their way back, their pockets filled with diamonds instead of money.

It will be several months before shipping arrangements will be such as to permit Antwerp to entertain buyers in considerable numbers but diamond authorities are of the opinion that before autumn comes the city will have firmly re-established its profitable premier industry.

New York, April 16.—The failure of certain Jewish interests to obtain the inclusion of a religious liberties clause in the revised league of nations covenant was announced in a cable message received by the American Hebrew today from the Rev. Landman, it seditior, now in Paris. Dr. Landman and Henry Morgenthau, former American ambassador to Turkey, went to Europe several weeks ago as representatives of various Hebrew organizations who sought to have written into the covenant an article granting religious freedom to Jews all over the world.

Boiling used to be a form of capital punishment in England.

New York, April 16.—Rear Admiral Sims, who commanded the American fleet during its wartime activities in European waters, said today that he believed there were "205 German submarines at the bottom of the sea." In a speech at the Bond club, a victory loan organization, he said the fleet "found many submarines stuck on the bottom with indications showing that many of the men caught inside either committed suicide or killed each other."

THEY MAY ENROLL UNDER NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Phoenix, Ariz., April 16.—Lillian L. White, director of the department of nursing, Pacific division, American Red Cross, has issued a call for all nurses in Arizona, California and Nevada to enroll for national public health service, according to an announcement at Red Cross headquarters today.

Arrangements with the public health bureau, said Miss White, present opportunities for nursing in marine hospitals and for outside community work. Requirements are the same as those which govern Red Cross nurses furnished for the army and navy.

DECLARES PRIVATE OWNERSHIP COULD HAVE MADE NO BETTER SHOWING DURING WAR

Chicago, April 16.—Denial that railroads have made a poorer showing under government control than they would have recorded under private management was made by the National Lumber Manufacturers' association here today by Walter J. Hines, director general of railroads.

Had private ownership been continued, there would have been disaster. The unfavorable financial showing was inevitable. No business in this country is normal. Business is falling off rapidly and we cannot adjust our operation of the roads. High cost of materials increased operating expenses and inexperienced workers contributed to this state of affairs. Not only were our experienced men taken but we had to equip and operate railroads in France.

"We are bearing the shocks of readjustment but continuation of present governmental contracts falls short of the regulations needed for the coming of the great boom I expect to come. Permanent control by the government will not meet the needs nor will turning back the roads to their owners without regulations."

Mr. Hines told the lumbermen that he refused official endorsement of the steel prices agreed upon by the industrial board because to me they were excessive." He added:

"If the railroad administration bought heavily at those prices, other users of steel and steel products would be forced to pay those prices. I had the choice of forcing inflated prices on the people or disagreeing with the industrial board. I decided to withhold my endorsement indefinitely."

SUCH IS THREAT OF ORGANIZATION IN FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

Louisville, Ky., April 16.—Harry Henderson, business agent of the telephone operators' union of Louisville today announced that a vote is being taken throughout the country by telephone employes to force government recognition of the telephone employes union with a strike as the alternative.

The referendum, Henderson said, would be finished by May 11. He also asserted that information from the headquarters of the National Union of Electrical Workers, which includes employes of telephone companies, is that the votes of 250,000 telephone employes already have been received and that a great majority favor a strike if the demands are not granted.

Telephone Strike Ties Up Service.

Boston, Mass., April 16.—Interruption of telephone service in New England outside of Connecticut by the strike of operators of the New England and Providence companies continued today, although company

officials looked for some improvement today.

In this city the tie up was complete.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 16.—Twenty-four hours after the strike of laundry workers went into effect, both plants affected resumed operation to a limited extent this morning. In the meanwhile, union leaders are going ahead with their plans to conduct a laundry of their own and expect to be ready for business tomorrow morning. The workers are demanding more pay, shorter hours and recognition of the union.

Washington, April 16.—Formal reports of pro-German activity by certain American missionaries in Bulgaria and northern Persia have been forwarded to the American board of foreign missions by the state department it was learned today from official sources.

These charges also involve the missionaries in political activities in Persia. The charges, together with the results of investigation conducted by the state department were sent to the American board by Assistant Secretary Phillips.

Mrs. Ellen Jeffers, wife of John J. Jeffers passed away at 12:40 p. m. today after a long illness, at the family home 725 Fourth St. Mrs. Jeffers was fifty-four years of age. Besides the husband a daughter, Miss Anna Jeffers survives. Mr. Jeffers is employed in the Santa Fe machine shops, and is a brother of Mrs. J. B. Floyd of this city. The body will be taken to Deming for burial. Mrs. Jeffers had made her home there for twelve years. Funeral arrangements are in charge of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

Washington, April 16.—Postmaster General Burleson, in a statement today said the striking telephone employes in New England should return to work at once upon the assurance that their demands would be carefully investigated to determine whether increased wages could be granted or not.

"If the increase they ask proves to be just and reasonable," said the statement, "the increases will be granted in any event, even though in order to continue efficient service, the charges to the public must be increased."

WILL FEED RUSSIANS

Paris, April 16.—An agreement was reached today by the associated powers to send food to Russia under neutral control, but the French representatives made some observations which will be considered tomorrow. It seems the objections will be overcome and the relief work will be pressed rapidly. The agreement stated that the bolsheviks must cease hostilities.

LILLIAN WILL COME HOME

London, April 16.—The deportation from the United Kingdom of Miss Lillian Scott Trop of San Francisco, an American suffragette is announced. Miss Trop was a friend of Baron Lewis von Horst, formerly of San Francisco, who was interned by the British government in August, 1914.

SOLDIERS VOTE WET

London, April 16.—The vote of New Zealand soldiers has wiped out the majority for prohibition which was rolled up in that commonwealth April 11, according to advices from the Central News from Christchurch.

WATROUS NEWS

Miss Mary Needham is again able to be out after a long spell of sickness.

Mrs. Frank Conly is reported very ill with pneumonia.

Joe Smith's family, also John Jour Conly, are reported better.

Thad Pippin, who is with the Sotado Cattle Company, has seen so much snow this winter he does not know dry mud any more. When it rains and snows he comes into town with shoes on and now we are trying to get a little sunshine and we see him coming with rubber boots on.

First Lieutenant Frank Brady left for Albuquerque and El Paso.

Col. Gregory left for Deming, N. M.

Tourists are not losing any time now but everyone is going to the coast. It must be warm down there.

The mountain streams are running high now and farmers are having a hard time to keep the dams in.

Luther Gregory has returned home from overseas.—As You Like It.

Louis H. Kronig, who left his school work unfinished and went at his country's call, has again been promoted. Louis, Jr., has just passed his 23rd birthday and his parents have received letters and telegrams from friends who have just returned to the states and have been with Capt. Kronig in the 10th aero squadron. A letter given below just as Mr. Moody wrote it, speaks very highly of him:

"Base Hospital, Minneola, N. Y.

"Dear Mr. Kronig: Have just arrived from overseas where I was serving with the 10th aero squadron until I was sent to the hospital for vacation to the United States. I left the 10th aero squadron just as the squadron had received orders to proceed to a port of embarkation to await orders to go home.

"I was delayed at a base port so suppose that the 10th aero squadron has arrived in the states already and that you have heard from your son, Louis H. Jr., who was our commanding officer, and let me say, a good one, and well liked by the men in the squadron. He visited me regularly in the hospital at Issoudan until I was sent away and I promised him that I would send you a telegram as soon as I arrived in the states, but as I thought I could explain better by a letter I am writing in place of sending telegram.

"If your son has not arrived yet I would be pleased to have you write me to the address below as soon as you hear from him. I expect to leave here in a few days for Minnesota.

"When I told your son goodbye his only thought was of his dear father, and you may well feel proud to have a son like Louis Jr. His conduct, always that of a gentleman, made many friends for him both amongst officers and men, and physically he is a tower of strength, his parents always nearest and dearest to his heart. I hope that I will have the pleasure of seeing him again as soon as the squadron returns.

"Respectfully,

"CHAS. A. MOODY.

"Master electrician, A. S., 225 West 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Formerly of 10th Aero Squadron."

TO SPEAK ON WORLD PEACE

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—All phases of the plan for world peace will be discussed by a notable galaxy of eminent men when the American Academy of Political and Social Science assembles in this city early next month for its twenty-third annual meeting. The program covers two days and provides for six public sessions, at each of which men of national and international prominence will be heard. Among those who have accepted invitations to participate in the proceedings are Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, John Hays Hammond of Washington, David R. Francis, United States ambassador to Russia; Samuel J. Graham, assistant attorney general of the United States; Abram I. Elkus, former United States ambassador to Turkey; Samuel W. McCall, ex-governor of Massachusetts, and Felix Adler of Columbia university.

LITTLE WONDER THAT HUNS HOLLERED "KAMRADE" WHEN THEY SAW THEM.

Twelve battle scarred army tanks are mobilized at Kansas City, being prepared for tours of the tenth federal reserve district to boost the Victory Loan. One of these veterans will visit Las Vegas on May 1 and perform stunts that will make a circus elephant appear like a poor actor.

The tanks are mean looking machines and anyone who sees one of them clanking up the street will not have to be told why the German machine gunners threw up their hands and howled "Kamerad" when one of them poked its ugly snout over the edge of his parapet.

They stand about eight feet high and are over fifteen feet in length, the body being of armor steel surmounted by a turret. At each side are the tractor belts, controlled by the pilot, which carry them over or through any obstacle.

At the front looking through narrow slits in the steel sits the driver. Behind him, in the turret, is the gunner. At the rear of the gunner is the motor and transmission. Forward the speed of one of the tanks is between six and fourteen miles an hour, and on maneuvering they are lightning quick. They can turn in half their length or "spin on a dollar," as it were, and the sensational stunts planned for them during their tours for the Victory Liberty Loan are many.

Their camouflage makes them look "like the cross section of a bad dream" as one newspaper man described it. Yellows, blues, browns and grays are splashed on them like the masterpiece of some futuristic artist. The design is carefully planned, however, and as seen from an airplane, or at a distance, one of the tanks blends into the background almost perfectly.

Each tank will travel on its own "special train and will be unloaded at each stop for the Victory Liberty Loan demonstrations.

MUSICIAN GOVERNMENT WEAK.

London, April 17.—The prestige of the Paderewski government in Poland has been affected seriously by the position of the allied and associated powers regarding the transport of Polish troops from France to Poland, according to advices received here. Local fighting continues on the borders of the Posen district and has spread to the borders of East Prussia.

COURT NEWS

The spring term of the district court for Guadalupe county convened at Santa Rosa on Monday, the 7th inst., Judge Edwin Mechem of Alamogordo, who was elected in November last as judge of the third judicial district, is presiding at the term of court here, while David J. Leahy, the judge of this district court is holding a term at Alamogordo for Judge Mechem. This exchange was made necessary for the reason that Judge Mechem, having been for some years a practicing attorney in the third district, was interested in a number of cases pending there and consequently would be disqualified to try the cases in a judicial capacity.

J. A. Bazan, clerk of the court, and George Sena, chief deputy clerk, and Leandro Sena, sheriff, were present at the opening of the court.

A number of attorneys from outside cities were also present, having business in the court. Among those we noticed were Mr. Harris of Vaughn, Luis Armijo and C. W. G. Ward of Las Vegas, H. R. Parson of Fort Sumner, Judge Alldredge of Tucumcari, B. F. Deatherage of Kansas City, W. C. Reid of Albuquerque, A. C. Voorhees of Raton, Felix Baca, legal advisor to Governor Larrazolo, of Albuquerque, Judge E. R. Wright, Santa Fe.

C. W. G. Ward of Las Vegas, for many years the district attorney for the fourth judicial district, comprising the counties of San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe, has been appointed by Governor Larrazolo as district attorney for this district in place of Chester A. Hunker, who has been ill since last December and has been in a private sanitarium in Missouri, for the past four months, and who may not return to New Mexico for some time.

Although this is the first term of court ever held by Judge Mechem, he proceeded with the organization of the court as though he was thoroughly familiar with the procedure empaneling the grand and petit juries within a few hours after the opening of the term and later calling the civil and criminal dockets, and setting various cases for trial.

The following citizens of Guadalupe county were empaneled as petit jurors for the term:

Petit Jurors.

Vidal Ortega, Fidel Nieto, Juan Rael, Juan Pablo Gutierrez, Manuel Cordova, Manuel Valdez, Enrique Armijo, Tomas Pacheco, Raymundo Rael, Juan Martinez y Jaramillo, Antonio J. Valverde, Luciano Sisneros, Edward David, Gráfico Sisneros, Enrique Zamora, Bonafacio Griego, Venceslao Sisneros, Cipriano Griego, Max Salas, Elseo Guano, Porfirio Montano, Cleodo Garcia, Egripino Segura, M. P. Martinez.

Grand Jurors.

Evaristo Gallegos, foreman; Toribio Salas, secretary; Andres Chavez, Amado Nieto, T. J. Spiller, Felix Gurule, Meliton Maldonado, Aurelio Palz, Emilio Gutierrez, Abel Garcia, Timoteo Sena, Eugenio Hinojos, Salas, Refugio Chaves, Francisco Angel, Santiago Giddings, Florencio Segura, Felipe Pacheco, Luis Valverde, Tomas Padilla, Pedro Sanchez, Guillermo Sierra.

Two replevin suits, entitled A. Drumm vs. C. P. Hammond et al. and the St. Louis Cattle Loan Company vs. C. P. Hammond et al., involving about four hundred head of

Redaite Hereford cattle were heard before Judge Mechem without a jury. The judgment of the court was in favor of the plaintiff in each suit.

A decree of divorce on the ground of abandonment was granted Elena Vigil from Juan Vigil. These parties live at Vaughn, N. M.

On Tuesday the case of State vs. Niconor Aguilar indicted for the crime of abduction under promise of marriage, was tried by a jury. The complaining witness was Francisquita Carabajal. The crime was alleged to have been committed in July, 1916. The indictment was returned in April, 1917. After hearing the testimony, arguments of counsel and instructions of the court, the jury deliberated about one hour and returned a verdict of not guilty. Niconor Aguilar is a son of Luis Aguilar of Anto Chico.

The case of the state vs. James L. Gentry, charged with assault with intent to kill William Lee Harris, was tried before the court and jury Wednesday. District Attorney Ward and Judge Wright of Santa Fe appeared for the state and F. Faircloth and Mr. Felix Baca for the defendant. The testimony developed that Gentry and Harris had been intimate friends in Floyd county, Texas; that some five or six years ago they came to New Mexico and took up adjoining claims on the Alamo in Guadalupe county. In December, 1917, they fell out over the ownership of a calf, which both men claimed. This led to several altercations between them. On the 19th of November, 1917, they met on the highway near the ranch of Harris and after some words Gentry fired a shot at Harris with a shotgun he had with him, and the shot struck Harris on the left side of the head cutting away the lower portion of his left ear. Gentry testified that Harris was on horseback and was trying to draw a pistol from his hip pocket when he fired the shot. Harris testified he had no pistol. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the state vs. James E. Ferguson charged with the murder of alter Sutton in the town of Raton of Walter Sutton in the town of Raton set for trial Thursday and will probably be reached on that day. Judge Alldredge of Tucumcari and A. C. Voorhees of Raton appear for the defendant. Since the homicide occurred the defendant has been out on \$25,000 bail.

The grand jury during the present term returned two indictments against Santiago Boney charging him with the forgery of two bank checks, one for \$45 and one for \$85, forging thereto the name of Pedro Via. When arraigned Boney plead not guilty, and his case was set for trial on the 10th inst. Boney is a young man and has resided in Guadalupe county all his life. Mr. F. Faircloth appeared as his attorney.

Santiago Boney and Guadalupe Campos were also indicted for larceny if cattle of Doniciano Lucero. They plead not guilty to the charge. This case will be tried during the present term. Gregorio Romero was indicted for the larceny of 41 head of sheep, the property of Jose E. Montano. He plead not guilty and his case was set for trial on the first day of the next September term. Narciso Rodarte, indicted for entering the shop of Jose Marquez with felonious intent plead not guilty to the charge, and his case was set for trial on the 1st day of

the next September term. Mr. Faircloth appeared for Rodarte.

George Mather and James Orr, two young men traveling through the country, plead guilty to entering the warehouse of W. E. Jeffers in Vaughn, N. M., and taking therefrom some merchandise and endeavoring to dispose of the same, eight indictments and two no true bills and asked for the clemency of the court. The judge stated that he would pronounce sentence on them the last day of the term.

Angel Medina plead guilty to larceny.

The grand jury having been in session only two and a half days, completed its labors Wednesday afternoon and during its session examined into ten cases and returned eight indictments and two no true bills.

Sentences have been imposed as follows: Wm. Brian, a youth nine to twelve months in penitentiary suspended during good behavior owing to poor health. Juan Montoya, three months in the county jail. James Gentry, \$500 fine and costs. Mathes and Orr, nine to twelve months in the penitentiary. Angel Medina, who has already been five months in jail, five more months in the bastille. Santiago Boney has filed motion for a new trial.

The following is the report of the grand jury:

"State of New Mexico, County of Guadalupe, April term, 1919.

"In the District Court Fourth Judicial District.

"To the Hon. Edwin Mechem, acting judge for the district court for the county of Guadalupe, N. M.

"Sir: We, the members of the grand jury for the April term of the district court of this county of Guadalupe do respectfully report to the court as follows:

"That during the day and a half we were in session for the examination of cases we considered and investigated evidence in the criminal cases regularly presented to us through findings of justices of the peace in the said county; that we in addition examined a considerable number of voluntary witnesses who appeared before the grand jury.

We returned eight true bills and in two cases where we did not consider the evidence sufficient to warrant an indictment we returned no true bills.

During the third day of our session we made a careful and comprehensive examination of all the county offices and the books and the records therein, of the court house and jail, of the county high school and of the office of the county agricultural agent.

"With regard to the court house and the offices generally we find them to be in good condition and the books and records neatly and accurately kept.

With regard to the books and records in the treasurer's office we find that the tax roll of 1918 was in bad condition when delivered to the present treasurer, by the assessor and that many assessments were inaccurately made, especially in the Vaughn district. Furthermore, we find that the assessment rolls delivered to the present assessor do not correspond in many respects with the treasurer's books for the year 1918. With regards to the books in the office of the county superintendent we find they do not balance and since no auditor has examined these books for more than twenty years, we urge that steps

be taken to secure the auditing of the same.

"We find that the office of the county agent is well kept in every particular.

"We inspected the county jail carefully. It is in excellent condition. New beds and new blankets have recently been furnished, the walls have been calcimined and are kept clean. A new kitchen range has been installed and the prisoners are furnished with an abundance of wholesome food.

The court house cellar has been very much improved and is now in excellent condition.

"We recommend that a safe be installed in the office of the county sheriff.

"For many years we know that complaint has been made as to the method of heating the court house. Neither of the jury rooms is provided with stoves, and the weather during our sessions has been so cold as to endanger the lives and health of the members of the two juries. We add our recommendation to that of former grand juries that early measures be taken by the county commissioners to furnish the rooms of the court house with an adequate method of heating.

"The county high school is, on the whole, as far as the buildings are concerned, in good condition, however, the roof of the building leaks and needs to be repaired immediately; also the large upstairs class room, the assembly room, the stage rooms and two other class rooms in the new addition, as well as one of the front rooms leaks and immediate repair should be made.

"Water is also running in the basement of the building and steps should be taken to make repairs to prevent it.

"The cistern needs cleaning and a filter should be installed in the cistern.

"There is also a need for a library room and for more reference books especially encyclopedias.

"Having now finished our labors with thanks to the court and court officials or courtesies extended to us during the term, we respectfully ask to be discharged.

"Respectfully submitted,

"EVARISTO GALLEGOS,

Foreman.

TORIBIO SALAS, Clerk.

Santa Rosa, N. M., April 9, 1919.

A WELCOME FOR SICKNESS.

Indigestion, clogged stomach and bowels, is more than an invitation to illness; it gives a cordial welcome. Undigested food ferments and sends poisons throughout the system. Foley Cathartic Tablets are wholesome, quick in action, no bad after effect. Cleanse bowels, sweeten stomach, tone up liver. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GENEVA PEOPLE PLEASED

Geneva, April 14.—The decision to make Geneva the seat of the league has caused the liveliest satisfaction in official circles here. If the decision is ratified, the headquarters will be established in the outskirts of the city.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

When troubled with rheumatism bathe the affected parts with Chamberlain's Liniment. You will be surprised at the relief which it affords.—Adv.

DEBS BEGINS SENTENCE.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 14.—E. V. Debs began his 10-year sentence today at Moundsville prison.

PRESENT STRENGTH NOW BELOW TWO MILLION MARK IS MARCH'S REPORT.

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, April 12.—Demobilization has reduced the strength of the American army below two million. Complete reports to April 8, announced today by General March, showed aggregate strength on that date to be 1,345,567.

There has been returned to the United States 1,181,409 officers and men, 50 percent of the officers and 46 per cent of the men who were in the army when the armistice was signed. Discharge orders now total 1,925,000.

Comparing this progress with the demobilization of the union army following the Civil War, General March pointed out that the breaking up of the Civil war forces occupied the war department from May, 1865, to November, 1866, a total of 1,023,021 officers and men of the volunteers being used at that time.

After the Spanish-American war between September 5, 1898 and June 22, 1899, only 179,397 officers and men were mustered out.

Enlistments under the special overseas volunteer systems have now reached a total of 7,961.

It was indicated or the first contingent of 1,000 men of these replacements would start from Camp Meade before May 1.

Health conditions in the forces, the general said were "remarkable."

Less than 12,000 men have been entered on the sick reports for the week of March 27. In the United States conditions were described as very good.

Paris, April 14.—The status of the American, Japanese and French amendments to the covenant of the league of nations has been definitely established so far as the league of nations commission is concerned, with the American amendment concerning the Monroe doctrine the only one to be given a place in the covenant by the commission. The French and Japanese, however, have both made reservations which entitle them to renew, at a plenary session of the peace conference, the questions involved in the amendments so that the final decision is still open.

As to the affairs of the peace conference as a whole they are shaping themselves now with the league of nations question and nearly all the main points in the peace treaty are disposed of virtually, so that the date when the enemy delegates shall be summoned to Versailles has been tentatively set. The summoning of the peace congress as it will be called, instead of peace "conference" after the enemy delegates are admitted, will, according to the present understanding occur between April 26 and May 5, and it is considered not improbable that a definite date may be announced by Premier Lloyd George when he speaks before the British house the coming Wednesday.

Indications are that the Germans will be given opportunity to discuss the peace terms before the congress but that no extended discussion will be permitted, two weeks being suggested as the outside limit for the sessions to be held at Versailles. These sessions it is expected now, will be attended by President Wilson, who is said by those close to him to feel that the progress made toward concluding the peace is such that he

will be able to remain for the Versailles meeting.

The chief question as regards the peace terms remaining to be settled, now that the Saar valley and reparations problems have been disposed of in virtually their details, is that of the Rhine frontier. The council of four is likely mainly to occupy itself with this question during the present week, the debate probably centering upon the French contention for security from a military standpoint, the French attitude being indicated as a determined one on this point.

It is understood to have been largely France's fears from a military standpoint of what might happen should there be another German attack that influenced her representatives in their sustained opposition to the Monroe doctrine amendment to the league of nations covenant. Their argument was that if the Monroe doctrine principle were given a European application the effect might be that the United States might be kept from again coming to France's help in the event of a future ebullition.

It has now been definitely decided that one of the big battle tanks, fresh from the battlefields of France, will visit Las Vegas. It is scheduled to arrive here on the morning of May 4, and will spend the entire day in the city, leaving in the evening for Santa Fe, its last stop in the tenth federal district. At Santa Fe, it will be loaded into a box car and shipped to Kansas City.

The tank that will visit New Mexico, is designated as No. 6, and will start out of Kansas City April 20, stopping at all important points in Kansas and Colorado.

Twelve Tanks to Start

Traveling each on its own special train, 12 battle scarred army tanks will invade the Tenth Federal Reserve district on behalf of the Victory loan, it has been announced by the loan committee. Manned by veteran tank corps men from overseas, they will start out from the mobilization point at Kansas City during April, giving the people of the middle west their first opportunity of seeing these modern engines of destruction which had so much to do with driving back the Hun forces in France.

Each train will carry full working and sleeping quarters for the tank crew. On arrival at points where it will be shown, the tank will roll down from the cars under its full power and give startling demonstrations of the things dreamed by men like Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, which have come true in the present war. The exhibition over, the machine which looks more like a huge multi-colored beetle than anything else, will crawl up its runway, roll into its private car and off for the next stop.

It was first planned to run the tanks overland under their own power. However the war-machines were built to ruin German machine gun nests and not for speed. They are far better for climbing across a battlefield full of shell holes than for use as runabouts, so the special train arrangement was made allowing a longer distance to be covered with far more stops.

The specials will start at many different points in the Tenth districts, and will cover part of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and part of Missouri.

FACTS ABOUT THE FIFTH LOAN

Notes mature in four years.
Bear 4 3/4 percent interest.
Denomination of notes as heretofore.
Notes will be dated May 20.
Six payments as follows:
10 per cent with application.
10 per cent July 15.
20 per cent August 12.
20 per cent September 9.
20 per cent October 7.
20 per cent November 11.

LIMBURG FOR BELGIUM

Washington, April 14.—In connection with the reported demands of Belgium for a readjustment of its frontiers involving the Dutch territory of Limburg, Zeeland and part of Staats Vlaanderen, an official dispatch today to the Dutch legation says Queen Wilhelmina has received an address of loyalty signed by more than 170,000 inhabitants of Limburg, almost the entire adult population of the province.

St. Louis, April 14.—Ursula Broderick, 13 years old, shot and killed Joseph F. Woodlock, her stepfather, in their home this morning after an alleged attempt by Woodlock to attack the child. The girl shot and killed her father, Thomas Broderick, 51 years old, October 6, 1916, according to the police. Broderick was alleged to have been abusing the girl's mother when she took a revolver from her pocket and fired twice, killing him.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 14.—A petition filed by Kyu Sik-Kim, the Korean delegate at the peace conference in Paris urging the support of the allied representatives to check the massacres in Korea, is meeting with sympathetic treatment according to a cablegram received by the Korean congress which held its opening session here today.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

When a child has whooping cough never give any preparation containing opium or codeine to allay the cough, as when you do there is much more danger of it resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be depended upon. It contains no opium or other narcotic.—Adv.

London, April 14.—Vickers are about to start the trans-Atlantic air service with airships which the company was building for the British navy when the armistice was signed and which are no longer needed, the Pall Mall Gazette says. The passenger rate will be 48 and mail will be carried at the rate of 405 pounds a ton.

The pioneer ship will have a gas capacity of 1,200,000 cubic feet and engines of 1,000 horse power. Larger ships are being designed to carry 200 passengers.

THEY HIT THE SPOT.

D. McMillen, Volunteer Fireman's Home, Hudson N. Y., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills are like a stream of water played on a fire by firemen. They hit the spot, put out the fire and draw the pain." Foley Kidney Pills relieve rheumatic pains, backache, sore muscles and other symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lumbago, sometimes from gout, swollen hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anuric," is bound to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithia, in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anuric" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. trial package.

MADERA, CAL.—"I recommend Doctor Pierce's Anuric very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with catarrh of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anuric advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I thought I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately, before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package, I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid troubles, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's remedies."—S. P. HENSLEY.

TRANSPORT FLORIDA ARRIVES.

New York, April 14.—The transport Florida arrived today with the members of the 346th machine gun battalion, including headquarters, medical detachment and companies A and B, totaling eight officers and 363 men destined for Camps Kearney, Funston, Dodge and Lewis; and part of the 362nd infantry including third battalion headquarters, companies H, I, K, L and M, medical and ordnance detachment and supply company, 29 officers, 1,235 men destined for Camps Dix, Dodge, Funston, Grant, Kearney, Lewis, Pike and Taylor.

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.

BELGIAN CARDINAL COMING.

Paris, April 14.—Cardinal Mercier, the primate of Belgium, has informed the American congressmen who are visiting Brussels that he would visit the United States next October.

HE ESCAPED INFLUENZA.

"Last spring I had a terrible cold and grippe and was afraid I was going to have influenza," writes A. A. McNeese, High Point, Ga. "I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It was a sight to see the phlegm I coughed up. I am convinced Foley's Honey and Tar saved me from influenza." Contains no opiates. Good for children. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Mrs. T. J. Lewis who came to the city about three days ago from Fort Worth, Texas, with her husband, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon on the West side by talking bichloride of mercury. After taking the poison Mrs. Lewis notified her husband, who immediately jumped the town. Dr. Crail was called and rendered assistance. As the woman is not in a very serious condition she has been ordered out of town.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces: 14 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 24 died from accident and other causes, 52 died of disease, 42 wounded severely, 41 wounded degree undetermined, 433 wounded slightly, and 20 missing in action, a total of 630. The following New Mexico boys appear on the list: Jesse W. Miller of Alamogordo, wounded, degree undetermined, and Antonio Lueras of Albuquerque, who was wounded slightly.

Sheriff Secundino Romero is able to be back on the job, after a week's illness.

Bounty has been applied for by Toribio Labato of Las Vegas on one coyote and by Domingo Hays of Apache Springs on one coyote.

Nasario Esquibel and Sirico Griegos are in the Mora jail, having been arrested by mounted Policeman Andres Gandert for horse stealing.

Charles Day left last night on train No. 2, for La Junta with the remains of Mrs. Effie Searls, who died last Saturday night with the influenza.

John Rudolph arrived in the city last night from Santa Fe where he has been attending the conference of internal revenue collectors. He left this afternoon for Mora on business.

Sotero Gonzales aged about 65 arrived in the city last night from Hilario, having walked the distance of about 50 miles. Business in regards to taxes brought him to the city.

The Cowboys' Reunion association has received prize lists from the Wichita Falls roundup which will be held this year May 15, 16 and 17. Leonard Stroud, who won the first prize in bronk riding here last year, is general manager of the roundup. Five thousand dollars in prizes are offered. The world's championship will be contended for in the bronk riding, for which a purse of \$700 is offered.

Richard Carle will play an engagement at the Duncan opera house April 25 in his latest musical comedy hit, "Furs and Frills." Besides furnishing Mr. Carle with one of the best comedy roles of his career, the character of McTavish is said to be replete with comedy of the compelling sort that serves to keep the audience in a condition of alternate smiles and laughter.

The large cast supporting Mr. Carle includes Hattie Fox, Clara Palmer, Martha Craver, George Bogues, Jay Elwood, Milt Dawson, William Wolff, Edward Maridith, Ambrose Flynn, five violin girls and the famous Carle beauty chorus which has a reputation of being the finest assemblage of voices ever brought together for the perfect production of ensemble work.

Bounty has been applied for by Narciso Duran of Chaperito on one coyote.

Tito Meisler, mayor of Chacon, is in the city for a few days on business.

Miguel S. Sena of the mounted police left yesterday for Santa Fe on business.

Judge David J. Leahy, C. W. G. Ward, Luis E. Armijo, Will Gortner and Lino Romero, have returned from Santa Rosa, where they have been attending court.

Jim Ferguson was tried and convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the district court at Santa Rosa. Ferguson was charged with the murder of Walter W. Sutton. A motion for a new trial will be argued on the 22nd of the month.

In the suit of the Red River Valley company of San Miguel county against Trigg and Trigg of Porter county, Texas, an order was entered removing the case from the district court of San Miguel county to the United States district court of New Mexico.

Charles Wright, who has been in the army service for over a year, has been mustered out, and has again taken his position at the Santa Fe shops.

The remains of Mrs. J. J. Jeffers, who passed away yesterday were taken to Deming on train No. 1 today, accompanied by the husband and daughter of the deceased. The funeral will occur Saturday morning in Deming.

County School Superintendent Bonito F. Baca accompanied E. W. Hart, architect, and D. J. Fitch, contractor, to Ribera today to select a site for the new school building which is to be started soon at that place. They will return to the city this evening.

Would you like a German helmet as a souvenir? The Liberty Loan committee has eleven to distribute and is offering one as a prize for the best suggestion as to the awarding of the other ten. Mail your suggestion to Chairman Wm. Springer before Monday night.

Albert Snyder, a waiter at the Lobby Cafe, was fined \$25 in the court of Justice C. H. Stewart, and was given a warning that the next offence would get him \$100 fine with 90 days in jail. Snyder was charged with assault and battery having struck with his fist Mrs. Clara Cook a waitress of the same place, on the night of April 16. Officer McCormick made the arrest this morning and Snyder was found guilty and fined.

BOLSHEVISM WAVERING.

Copenhagen, April 17.—Bolshevism in Russia is giving way to a "new bourgeoisie," according to the director of the Moscow Red Cross committee who has arrived here. Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotzky are trying to reach an understanding with the moderate elements in Russia.

The situation in Petrograd, the director reports, has been growing worse and numerous anti-bolshevik outbreaks have occurred there. In February there were 8,000 deaths in Petrograd compared to 123,000 in January.

OTTO AND PARKER SAFE.

Washington April 17.—Lieutenants Otto and Parker and Mechanician

Hornby, army fliers unofficially reported missing with the big plane HS-2 between Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Havana, Cuba, are safe in Nicaragua, having been prevented from starting for Havana by engine trouble.

Twelve German helmets have been shipped to the loan committee for San Miguel county and suggestions are wanted as how best to dispose of them. Of course, the committee wishes to use them in some way in the sale of the notes for the fifth drive, and the only restriction placed on the distribution of them is that no undemocratic method be used in awarding the helmets, such as auctioning them off or giving them to the largest purchasers of notes.

Chairman Springer has been given one of these helmets by the liberty loan officials of the Tenth district, and is now asking for suggestions as to the disposal of the other 11. For the best suggestion offered before Monday night, a helmet will be awarded as a prize. There are no strings tied to this offer, you do not need to even own a bond, although if you do it is all the better. Get your thinker to working, and mail your suggestion to William Springer before Monday night. If it happens to be the one the committee decides to follow in awarding the helmets, one of them will be yours as a prize. Get busy with the suggestions and incidentally help put over the Fifth Liberty loan.

Americus, Ga., April 17.—A record for transcontinental airplane travel is claimed by aviation officers of the Southern field here or Major T. J. McAuley of Fort Worth, who today flew to Jacksonville, on the last leg of a cross country tour from San Diego. Major McAuley left here early today, arriving at Jacksonville at 8:40 o'clock and returned here at 11. He left soon after for Fort Worth.

According to Southern field officials Major McAuley traveled from San Diego to Jacksonville, Fla., in 19 hours flying time, an average of 137 miles per hour. He made four stops.

Washington, April 17.—Interpellations in the Finnish diet have brought a denial from the prime minister that Finland intended to intervene in Russia, it was said in official dispatches received here today from Helsingfors.

Meantime, however, information reaching Stockholm from Helsingfors declares that Finnish voluntary corps has crossed the Russian frontier north of Ladoga for the purpose of safeguarding Finland's interests in Carelia. Rumors of bloody fighting have been circulating.

BAKER DINES WITH WILSON.

Paris, April 17.—Secretary of War Baker was the guest of President Wilson at luncheon in the Paris "White house" today. The president also received Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator.

During the day President Wilson was made an honorary citizen of San Marino.

HARDING GETS CENSURED.

Des Moines, Ia., April 17.—Iowa's house of representatives ended its investigation of the Rathbun case at noon today, criticizing Attorney General H. M. Havner for his activities in the case, after censuring Governor W. L. Harding last night for his connection with the affair.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, April 17.—Fresh strength developed in the corn market today owing to continued unfavorable weather for the crop movement. Increasing complaints were received from rural sources that corn was getting out of condition.

Weakness of hog quotations led to a break in the price of provisions. Pork dropped \$1.25 a barrel. The close was:

Corn, May \$1.59; July \$1.52 5-8.
Oats, May 69½; July 67 2-3.
Pork, May \$52.55; July \$48.75.
Lard, May \$30.10; July \$29.02.
Ribs, May \$28.65; July \$26.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 17.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Heavy \$20.45@20.65; lights \$19.25@20.30; pigs \$16@19.75.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$19.50@19.35; cows \$6.50@13.35; stockers and feeders \$8.50@16; calves \$10.25@14.25.

Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Lambs \$16.50@19.40; ewes \$16.25@17.75.

Washington, April 17.—Major General F. F. Glenn appeared today to present his views before the committee of the American Bar Association, which is studying the army court martial system with a view to recommendations. General Glenn added his disapproval to that already expressed by other officers of the line of similar rank to suggestions of radical changes in the existing courtmartial system. General Glenn is a law graduate and much of his long army service has been as departmental judge advocate both at home and in the Philippines.

"You must judge any system by its results," he said, "and the present system is producing the desired results. The fundamental purposes of civil justice and military justice are entirely different.

"As a rule, courtmartial have been fair and just. There are exceptions of course, but they merely go to prove the rule. I say with a great deal of pride that I took across to France the best disciplined body of men I have ever seen. The American army, so far as I am able to measure it against others, was the best disciplined up to the armistice of any army in France.

General Glenn commanded the 83rd division in France.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO BELGIUM.

Brussels, April 17.—Belgian industry was damaged to the extent of 35 billion francs, according to a report made by the central industrial committee of Belgium which has completed an investigation of the damage done in Belgium for which an indemnity could be demanded.

The committee has reckoned the cost of materials on the basis of the prices prevailing at present.

AIR MEN FIGHT INDIANS

Simla, India, April 17.—Airlanes were used today in coping with the disorders in the Punjab. A mob attacked a passenger train in this district and wrecked the railway station at Gujranwala. Airlanes were sent from Lahore and the mob was bombed and subjected to machine gun fire from the air. The considerable unrest exists in Delhi and Lahore. The commissioner for the district has appealed to the leading men to use their influence for the reopening of the shops. Otherwise, he announced, the authorities will take action.

Berlin, April 17.—Large forces of Bavarian troops, with artillery and mine throwers, began an advance on Munich yesterday morning.