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## PEACE FOR OTHER CENTRAL POWERS NEXT STEP

ALL GERMAN OBJECTIONS TO  
PEACE TREATY MUST BE  
PRESENTED IN TWO WEEKS

Paris, May 8.—The French foreign office received information today that the Austrian peace delegation had left Vienna last night and would reach St. Germain probably tomorrow.

Vienna, May 8.—The German-Austrian peace delegation expects to leave here for St. Germain on Sunday. It includes Dr. Franz Klein, Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, Prof. von Laun, Undersecretary Flucke and Deputy Stegliger.

With the draft of the peace treaty now in the hands of German plenipotentiaries for consideration, the Paris peace conference is turning its attention to the making of peace with the other central powers.

Today the council of four took up the arrangements for presenting the peace terms to Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

It appears probable that the settlement with German-Austria will be the first to be reached. The representatives of that nation are due in France next week. A forecast of the treaty being drawn for their consideration indicates that German-Austria will be asked to pay a portion of the enemy indemnity, her share being estimated at 5,000,000,000 crowns.

Meanwhile the German home government is expected to begin at once the consideration of the terms of peace which reduces the German empire to the role of a minor power.

Three courses seems to be open to the government as indicated by recent dispatches. It may either accept the conditions of peace or reject them, or submit them to a plebiscite.

The speech of Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, head of the German delegation to the peace congress, in reply to Premier Clemenceau at Versailles yesterday, appeared to indicate that Germany would prepare objections to some features of the treaty, notably with regard to Germany's financial responsibilities and economic position.

All the German objections must be submitted in writing within two weeks.

Serious disorders are reported to have broken out in Peking as a pro-

test over the action of the council of three in awarding to Japan the rights and concession in Shantung formerly held by the Germans.

Washington, May 6.—Vigorous opposition to the proposed alliance between the United States, England and France, whereby the United States would be committed to go to the aid of France in the event of an attack upon that country was expressed today by Senator Borah of Idaho, republican.

"I am not in favor of any treaty or alliance with any foreign power obligating ourselves in any way concerning future wars in Europe. Whether we shall take part in any future European war is a matter which should be determined upon the facts when and as they arise and by the generation which must bear the brunt of the war."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, the only senator commenting on the treaty as a whole characterized it as a monumental work.

"It is stern and unrelenting in its purpose to disarm Germany" he said. "It also extracts from Germany the last dollar that she can possibly pay in indemnities."

Senator Hitchcock said the 'basis of reorganization is justice and the purpose of reorganization is to secure the peace of the world for the future, of war and by the injustice and conscience and the judgment of the American people.'

Versailles, May 8.—The German delegates to the peace congress complained bitterly this morning to one of the French officials of the unexpected harshness of the conditions of the peace.

The delegates said they had expected from the newspaper reports that the demands in many respects would be far reaching but were not prepared for the terms as actually laid down in the printed copy of the document.

The scenes at the peace congress when the treaty was presented to the German delegates was an impressive one and the function without its tense moments. Indeed, the entire half hour which it took Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to deliver his reply to Premier Clemenceau was a period of tenseness for President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George and in fact for every one present.

The speech was translated sentence by sentence by the German interpreters, who did not fail to bring out with full emphasis every sharp phrase in it and the three allied statesmen put their heads together in evident anger at more than one of the German

spokesman's cutting utterances, as if they were deliberating upon the advisability of an immediate answer.

The program was unaltered, however, and when the German plenipotentiary had finished Premier Clemenceau arose and put the customary phrase:

"Has any one further objections to make?" and when there was no response, continued: "I then declare the session closed."

Paris, May 8.—Intimations reaching the peace conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation probably will return to Germany to consult their government, the others remaining at Versailles.

May 15 is again pay day in the U. S. A. Seventy-eight million dollars in Liberty Bond interest will then be paid to the American people. If every bondholder clips his interest coupons and exchanges them for May War Savings Stamps at the postoffice or bank, this will grow to ninety-three million dollars in 1924. Get your share. Every \$4.16 in W. S. S. will grow to \$5. Keep your dollars growing.

### QUEER NAMES

Rapid City, May 8.—A recent issue of the "Oglala Light," the monthly magazine of the Pine Ridge Indian reservation school near here, gives some names among those listed as students. Lizzie Shot to Pieces is at the end of the list. Other names include Victoria Holy Rock, Mary Brown Ears, Julia Afraid of Hawk, Mercy Yellow Shirt, Julia Crazy Ghost, Emma No Fat, Ella Red Eyes, Matin Chase Alone, Noah Horse, John Left Hand and Julia Stands up. Out of 93 students attending the school, only four have French names and seven, names of English origin.

Victory bond figures from this city today show that Las Vegas is constantly gaining in the sales. Local figures today show sales of approximately \$214,000. The bank sales follows:

San Miguel	\$ 47,900
First National	44,700
Plaza	13,600
Peoples	16,400
Las Vegas Savings	8,100
	\$130,700
Santa Fe R. R. employes	72,650
State	10,000
	\$213,350

Mercer, Pa., May 8.—"Strangler" Lewis, the wrestler, was married here today to Dr. Miss Graee Scott.

## TREATY WILL BE FULLY STUDIED

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson issued a call today for a special session of congress to meet on Monday, May 19.

White house officials said that in naming an early date for the session, President Wilson was guided largely by the advice of Secretary Glass as to the necessity of passing annual appropriation measures which failed in the last session.

There was no information at the white house as to the probable time of the return of the president, but administration leaders believed the president had called the session earlier than had been anticipated in order that congress might dispose of the more important appropriation measures before the treaty was ready for consideration.

Republicans of the house virtually have completed their organization but the senate has done no organizational work.

Senator Lodge, the republican leader today issued a call for a republican convention May 15 to present the organization and Representative Mondell, floor leader, announced a conference of republican house members for May 17.

President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra sessions follows:

Whereas, public interest requires that the congress of the United States convene in extra session on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made.

Now, I Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America the 7th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty third.

Signed WOODROW WILSON.

Paris, May 3.—The Italian situation took a more favorable turn late today. The indications were that some arrangement would be made for Italy to be represented when the peace treaty was presented to the Germans next week.

#### Work Nearly Done

With the work of framing the peace treaty seemingly almost completed, the allied and German delegations at Paris are waiting for the formal presentation of the document early next week. Final decisions on several problems which must be written into the terms of peace were reached by the council of three yesterday.

Germany must give up her cable systems, according to reports. The cables are to remain in the hands of the five great powers until their disposition is decided upon.

The Chinese delegation has issued a statement of objection to the effect that the action of the council of three merely "substituted Japan for Germany in Shan Tung and gave Japan additional control of railroads in southern Manchuria. Belgium is disposed to object to the conclusions of the council it being reported that the Belgians will not obtain rights they demanded over the control of the Scheldt river or territorial concessions in the Dutch province of Limburg and in German Maestricht.

Petrograd is believed to have been captured from the bolsheviks by the Finnish army. This pronounced reverse for the bolshevik arms is the most notable development reported from the anti-bolshevik fighting fronts. Bavarian government troops have entered Munich.

An indefinite London dispatch states a Russian bolshevik army is "marching on Hungary" following the arrangement of a convention with the Ukrainians. Whether this means that the Ukrainians are permitting the bolsheviks to join the Hungarian reds against the Rumanians has not developed.

Paris, May 3.—The presentation of the peace terms to the Germans will not take place before Wednesday, May 7, according to present indications, this morning's Paris newspapers say. Important progress has been made, however, in solving problems remaining before the final shaping of the treaty. The echo de Paris says the council of three yesterday adopted the section of the treaty dealing with Alsace and Lorraine, which are given to France, the ownership of the railways included.

The council also fixed the status of Luxemburg, this newspaper adds, severing the grand duchy from Germany.

The newspapers report there have been numerous conferences between M. Luzatti of Italy and M. Barrere, the French ambassador in an attempt to find a solution of the situation. One report says the signing of the peace treaty without Italy has been avoided. Ambassador Barrere is said to be optimistic.

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Paris, Friday, May 2.—In declaring its disappointment with the decision of the council of three regarding Kiao Chau, the Chinese delegation in its statement today said the decision gives Japan practical control of northern China. The statement reads:

"The Chinese delegation has been informed orally on behalf of the council of three of the outline of the set-

tlement proposed regarding the Shan Tung question. Under this settlement all rights to Kiao Chau formerly belonging to Germany are transferred to Japan. While Japan voluntarily engages to hand back the Shan Tung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, she is allowed to retain the economic privileges formerly enjoyed by Germany.

"These provisions, the delegates are informed, refer to the Tsing Tao-Chinan railroad, 280 miles long, the mines connected with it and the two railways to be built connecting Shan Tung with the two trunk lines from Peking to the Yangstee valley. In addition, she obtains the right to establish a settlement at Tsing Tao and although the Japanese military forces, it is understood, will be withdrawn from Shan Tung at the earliest possible moment, the employment of special railroad police is possible.

"The Chinese delegation understands the council was prompted by the fact that England and France had undertaken in February and March, 1917, to support at the peace conference the transferring to Japan of the German rights in Shan Tung. To none of these secret agreements was China party nor was she informed of their contents when invited to join the war against the central empires. The fortunes of China appear thus to have been made objects of negotiation and compensation after she had allied herself with the allied powers.

"Apart from this, it is at least open to question how far these agreements will be applicable inasmuch as China has become a belligerent. The claims of Japan referred to in this agreement appear to be scarcely compatible with the 14 points adopted by the powers associated against Germany.

"If the council has granted the claims of Japan in full for the purpose of saving the league of nations as is intimated to be the case, China has less to complain of, believing as she does that it is a duty to make sacrifices for such a noble cause. She cannot, however, refrain from wishing that the council had seen fit to call upon strong Japan to forego her claims animated by a desire for aggrandizement, instead of upon weak China to surrender what is hers by right.

"Great will be the disappointment and disillusion of the Chinese people over the proposed settlement."

"If there is reason for the council to stand firm on the question of Fiume, there would seem to be all the more reason to uphold the claim of China relating to Shan Tung, which includes the future welfare of thirty six million souls and the highest interest of peace in the far east."

Brussels, May 5.—The Belgian government has decided to sign the treaty of peace which was discussed at a crown council held here last night, it is announced.

The council met at 8 o'clock and continued in session until midnight. Paul Heiman, the minister of foreign affairs and head of the Belgian delegation at the peace conference, speaking for himself and for his colleagues expressed the opinion that the treaty as it now stands gave honorable and satisfactory terms to Belgium and recommended it should be signed.

The council endorsed M. Heiman's views but it was unanimous that the attention of the powers should be drawn to the financial and economic situation in Belgium.

The council was further of the opinion that the allies should be asked to support the initiation of nego-

tiations with Holland regarded the settlement of the question of the freedom of the Scheldt and the waterways of east Belgium.

Paris, May 5.—"I have done my best. I think it is a good peace."

This declaration was made to the editor of the Figaro last night by Premier Clemenceau. The editor adds that from the details he has been able to learn, he is convinced that all France is weighing well the immense advantages she will gain.

"If it is a good peace," the editor continued, "it is also a better one because it is an alliance with the two most powerful nations of the world."

Paris, May 5.—It is now certain, according to the French press that the treaty of peace will be solemnly handed to Count von Brockdorff Rip, the German foreign minister by Premier Clemenceau at Versailles on Thursday afternoon.

The contents of the first five chapters of the treaty have already been outlined, dealing with the preamble, German frontiers, territory changes, German colonies and the military, naval and aerial features of the treaty.

The eighth and ninth chapters will be devoted to phases of the reparations problem and financial clauses. The tenth will deal with economic clauses. The thirteenth will contain clauses dealing with ratification.

#### BARON MAKINO AT PARIS SAYS JAPAN WILL RETAIN ECONOMIC PRIVILEGES

Paris, May 5.—The policy of Japan is to return the Shan Tung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economical privileges granted Germany, it was declared in a statement issued today by Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation at the peace conference in explanation of Japan's position on the Shan Tung question.

Regarding the railway which is to become a Chino-Japanese joint undertaking, Baron Makino said the owners would use special police only to insure the security of traffic. The force would be composed of Chinese. Such Japanese instructors as the railway directors should select would be appointed by the Chinese government.

Washington, May 5.—The situation in northern Mexico is again reflected as serious. The state department has been advised that 3,000 employes of an American mining company at Santa Eulalia have been removed to Chihuahua City because of threats by Villa.

Americans in the state capitol are reported to be endeavoring to obtain passage to El Paso.

Torreón is said to be Villa's next objective. Reports from the border say the Conchos bridge at Ortiz, south of Chihuahua had been destroyed by the rebels.

General Manuel M. Dieguz has been ordered to the Tampico Oil fields with 2,000 men to assist General Castro, who was reported as moving toward Chihuahua, harassed by the bandits.

Villa has demanded an indemnity of 1,000,000 pesos from the Torreón region industries.

Chicago, May 6.—Julius H. Barnes, national wheat administrator said in an address to members of the Chicago board of trade that the act establishing the food administration gave authority to control trading in food-stuffs on exchanges to the extent of prohibiting future trading altogether. He said the act was still in effect.

Mr. Barnes questioned frankly whether a decline in corn prices or a rapid break of 10 or 15 cents would be followed by large unloading of that cereal.

"As for the coming year," he continued. "I have a great desire that the duties of the wheat director may be discharged, not by compulsion or the use of the authority vested in the law, solely, but by co-operative agents with the various trades affected. I hope to work out voluntary contractual relations between the grain corporation, the milling trade, the grand trade, the flour jobbers and the bakers such as will protect fully the proper interests of both producer and consumer and afford a fair field for legitimate initiative and energy, and an outlet for legitimate ambition.

The speaker said he wished to make it clear that the wheat director has no authority to control prices of wheat, but he must make effective absolutely the guaranteed producer prices.

A conference will be called May 13 at New York among representatives of millers, bakers, grain trade and others at which certain trade agreements will be entered with Mr. Barnes. He added that if the prices of flour did not sharply reflect the real situation in regard to supplies, the United States must shortly return to the 1917 food regulations which allowed only 30 days supply to be held on hand. He did not want to this, however, he said.

Kansas City, May 6.—The bodies of Sheriff Joseph S. Tolbert and Deputy John McDonald of La Fayette county, both dead, probably since Sunday night, physicians said, were found today in the underbrush seven miles southeast of Lexington, Mo.

There were bullet holes through the heads of the two men, and their bodies indicated they had been beaten badly.

James C. Stableton, another deputy, fatally wounded, was found near the two men. He was taken to the hospital at Lexington. The officers had left Marshall, Mo., Sunday to bring three suspected automobile thieves to Kansas City. No trace has been found of the prisoners.

#### WOMAN SLAYS WEALTHY CHICAGO PUBLISHER

Chicago, May 5.—Paul Frederic Volland, wealthy head of the Art Publishing company which bears his name was shot and killed in his office this afternoon by a woman.

The woman gave her name as Mrs. Vera Trepagnier and her age as 60 years. She said she was the widow of a wealthy New Orleans sugar planter.

According to clerks in Volland's office the woman had claimed that the publishing company owed her \$5,000 in royalties.

#### NAVAL GUNNER DROWNS

Augusta, Ga., May 6.—Gunner Richie of Charleston navy yard was drowned today in the Savannah river,

### VILLA CONTINUES REIGN OF TERRIBLE LAWLESSNESS—PARRAL MAYOR AND SONS SHOT

El Paso, May 6.—Continued rumors of fighting between government troops and Villa rebels at Jimenez continued to be received here today. American mining men consider it probable that a small engagement occurred there yesterday as part of Villa's band left Parral in that direction recently. Parral has been abandoned by Villa and has not yet been re-occupied by the federal forces who fear Villa has laid a trap for them in the mining town.

The execution of six Chinese at Parral by Villa has been confirmed. One was found with a pistol in his possession and was promptly executed. Edgar Kock, German consul in Parral, saved the lives of two other Chinese by hiding them in his home. As far as can be learned from Mexican arrivals from Parral, the six Chinese and the three Herreras were the only ones executed. Mayor Jose de la Luz Herrera, when ordered executed, denounced Villa to his face, declaring him the worst enemy Mexico ever had. He and his two sons were then shot.

"Cinco de Mayo" (May fifth) passed in Chihuahua City without trouble, according to the reports. Villa's whereabouts is unknown but his bands are scattered. He issued a statement at Parral saying he was not fighting the home guards of the state and would not kill any of those forces if they refrained from assisting the federals which they are doing.

### STATE COUNCIL URGES ESTABLISHMENT OF TUBERCULAR SANITARIUM

The establishment of a sanitarium in the southwest for the care of members of the order stricken with tuberculosis or other disease is to be urged upon the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus at its 1919 meeting by the delegates from New Mexico. Delegates to the meeting of the state council, held at Raton Sunday, voted unanimously for such action. The state council pledged its support to the movement to establish employment agencies for aiding discharged soldiers to secure positions. It also condemned bolshevism, with its doctrines of anarchy and free love, which strike at the very foundations of society.

Las Cruces was selected as the next meeting place, and E. P. Davies, mayor of Santa Fe, who has been state deputy supreme knight for New Mexico for the past two years, was re-elected unanimously. All other officers were re-elected, and are as follows: Jose D. Sena, Santa Fe, state secretary; Dr. W. R. Tipton, Las Vegas, state treasurer; Dr. A. R. Streicher, Raton, state advocate; W. L. Lanigan, Gallup, state warden; G. J. Herman, Las Vegas and W. L. Lanigan, Gallup, alternates to supreme council meeting. Rev. Fr. A. M. Mandalari, S. J., Albuquerque, was appointed state chaplain.

The congratulations of the Knights of Columbus of New Mexico were formally extended to the Rev. Fr. Daeger, O. F. M., archbishop-elect of the archdiocese of Santa Fe. Reports showed the order to be enjoying a healthy growth in New Mexico.

Meetings were held in the

lodge room, and the visiting officers and delegates were entertained at dinner at the Seaberg hotel by the Raton Knights.

Washington, May 6.—Orders were issued today by the war department for the recruiting of 8,000 men to serve as replacement troops, for American soldiers now in Siberia. A replacement detachment will be organized at San Francisco and the troops will be sent forward in units of 500 each as they become available.

Only men with previous military experience will be accepted.

The enlistments for service both in Siberia and Europe has been extended to the Hawaiian islands and the Panama canal zone. Those desiring to serve as replacements for the army on the Rhine will be sent first to Camp Meade, Md.

Washington, May 6.—The government's loss in operating the railroads for the first three months of this year was \$130,000,000 according to earning figures of the so-called class one, or the larger roads, reported to the interstate commerce commission and compiled by the bureau of railway economics. During this period the railroads earned for the government \$40,000,000 while the government was obligated under the railroad control act to pay the companies \$170,000,000.

For January, February and March operating revenues were reported as \$1,125,078,000, operating expenses as \$1,311,756,000 net revenues as \$93,312,000 and net operating incomes \$39,814,000.

Eastern railroads were the only ones to show an actual deficit in net operating income in March, the deficit being \$1,283,000.

Western roads reported as \$17,190,000 and southern roads a net operating income of \$4,489,000.

Washington, May 6.—New subscription reports today raised the victory Liberty loan total above \$1,900,000,000, and officials believed that the two billion mark will be passed before night.

From many states today came reports indicating that Secretary Glass' appeal for a rousing finish of the loan campaign was having effect.

Some committees reported a tendency on the part of many citizens not to subscribe unless last indications were that small popular subscriptions were urgently needed. In answer to these Mr. Glass said the time had come when "small subscriptions are urgently needed."

Las Vegas and San Miguel county can well be proud of its citizens. The local Victory loan committee seem to feel assured that San Miguel county, with a quota of \$109,000 will subscribe more than \$200,000 to the fifth loan.

Several local citizens, including William Springer, chairman of the local Victory loan committee, and W. C. Sanders, publicity manager for the same committee, accompanied the Victory loan special out of this city Monday morning and were present when the tank gave its demonstrations at Lamy and Santa Fe.

The school children and railroad men were in charge of the program at Lamy, while at Santa Fe the schools closed for the demonstration, as did several business houses. Local people who were in Santa Fe

at the time of the demonstration there, state that the crowd which attended the Victory loan demonstration in Las Vegas was indeed much larger.

The local committee wish to thank the members and directors of the Las Vegas band and the Las Vegas Military band for their kindness in furnishing the music for the demonstration here Sunday. These two bands are among the top-notchers of the state, and out-of-town visitors here Sunday highly complimented their rendition of various selections.

New York, May 6.—The proposed start today of the navy department's trans-Atlantic flight by way of Halifax was postponed shortly after 9 this morning because of adverse weather conditions.

### CAMPS ARE SOLD

Washington, May 6.—Sale of eight national guard and four miscellaneous general's office until May 8, when

### METHODIST "ADOPT"

#### RUINED FRENCH TOWNS

New York, May 6.—Twelve villages on the battlefield of Chateau-Thierry where United States soldiers and marines won undying fame by stopping the German drive on Paris at its spearhead early last summer, have been "adopted" for reconstruction work by the American Methodist Episcopal Committee, 111 Fifth ave.

The following report by the New York where they can talk to some one Mexico committee of women in New York on its work in looking after the comfort of debarking New Mexico soldiers has been received by the governor:

New York War Camp Community Service, Hall of States, 27 West 25th Street, New York City.

Mrs. Gerald Cassidy, Chairman; Mrs. Irving Couse, Miss Chester Wrenn, Mrs. Adolph Bandelier, Miss Anne Dorman.

May 1st, 1919.

"To His Excellency, Governor Larrazolo, the Capitol, Santa Fe, N. M.

"Honored Sir: It gives your committee pleasure to report to you that they have written letters of welcome in the name of the state of New Mexico, to all of the following New Mexico men confined in the debarkation hospitals in the vicinity of New York and have called to see every patient who has requested them to call. It is a rule of the Red Cross in charge of the hospitals that no caller is allowed unless requested by the patient, unless it be a relative or a very dear friend.

"Through the generosity of Miss Chester Wrenn, a member of your committee, flowers, and fruit have been supplied to the seriously ill.

"Your committee also has looked after the young wife of one of our New Mexico men, who came here a stranger to be near her husband who was seriously ill.

"In the name of New Mexico your committee has also welcomed at the hall of state, the attached list of returning men and where possible and desired have secured theater tickets and bus rides on sight seeing trips about New York.

"If your honor could see the pleasure shown by our men upon finding a homelike place in this great city from their own city, and especially

those Spanish speaking soldiers to find some one to greet them in the Spanish tongue, the importance of the work of the Hall of States could be realized. There is so much to be done and so few to do it.

"Thanking you, I have the honor to be for your committee,

"Very respectfully yours,

"INA SIZER CASSIDY,

(Mrs. Gerald Cassidy)

"Chairman."

### NEW MEXICO MEN SENT TO DEBARKATION HOSPITALS

In and near New York City, as reported to N. Y. W. C. C. S., Hall of States, New Mexico desk:

April 16—Sgt. Francis T. McElroy, Las Cruces, N. M., Hq. 101 Eng.; Sgt. Hollis S. Smith, Co. C, 3099 M. R. Hatch, N. M.; Pvt. Leandro Bailon, 10 S. A. R. D., Questa, N. M.; Pvt. Luther G. Evans, Co. C, 168th inf., Hope.

April 18—Sgt. Egbert W. Hayes, Casual 3411, Moriarity; Pvt. Clarence Creswell, Co. B, 358th Inf., Corrumpa, N. M. April 26 was transferred to Kansas hospital.

April 19—Pvt. Felix Sanchez, 9th Inf., Barney, N. M. Transferred to base hospital, Camp Bowie.

April 20—John Mas Etter, Hdq. 314 Eng., Albuquerque.

April 23—Pvt. Manuel Bustos, Co. A, 52 Inf., Mexico City; Pvt. James Bailey, Co. C, 205 P. I., Raton, N. M.; Pvt. James C. Hopkins, Co. H, 17 M. D.; Texico, N. M. Pvt. Pedro Gallegos, Co. L, 30th Inf., Quemado, N. M.

April 27—Pvt. Ira L. Kighten, Co. C, 58th Inf., Taft, N. M.; Pvt. Norman Parkinson, Co. H, 147th Inf., Walpole, N. M.; Pvt. Thos. J. Haney Hq. 64th Inf., Estancia, N. M.

April 29—Pvt. William Deighton, Co. D, 21 Eng., Gardner, N. M.; Pvt. Samuel Eafoya, M. S. army, San Jose, N. M.; Pvt. James Hague, Egaç, Hosp. No. 27, Magdalena, N. M.

### MOUNTAIN DIVISION

#### RED CROSS SETS RECORD

Denver, May 6.—The mountain division of the American Red Cross composed of chapters in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, established a record for war service unequalled by any of the other twelve divisions of the country according to a report made by the national headquarters which has just been received. The workers produced a greater number of articles, according to population than any of the other chapters, New York, not excepted.

From July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918, the workers of the mountain division, produced 254,868,855 chapter made articles with a value of \$81,449,997. The monthly production percentage was 44 per cent as against the general average for all divisions of 25.56 per cent. The Atlantic division monthly percentage was 38.4 per cent. The average value of the articles produced was 21.7 cents each or \$5.54 per hundred population. This value was exceeded by but one division, the Atlantic.

Copenhagen, May 3.—Italian soldiers and war material are being landed at Zara and Sebenico on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, according to advices from Spaitc.

Roman Ortiz, a prominent merchant of Ribera, is in the city today on business.

H. L. Potter and L. P. Reynolds, prominent stockmen of Variadero, are in the city purchasing supplies.

# Review of 80,000 Word Sentence Given the Huns

Following is given a fuller article concerning the peace treaty which was presented to the German envoys yesterday:

## About Citizenship.

**Alsace-Lorraine.**—After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal applications therefore, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France with payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war and textile material may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years.

## Control of Ports.

For seven years with possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehl and Strassbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator appointed and supervised by the central Rhine commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects the following traffic assured the nationals, vessels and goods of every country. Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest. Judgment of courts hold in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial exequatur is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions.

**The Saare.**—In compensation of the destruction of coal mines for Northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saare basin with their subsidiaries, accessories. The value will be estimated by the reparation

commission and credited against that account.

The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes.

## French Coal Fields.

The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the valley of Saare as far as Saareholzebach, and on the east to the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and to guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saare and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The league will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government labor program of the league. French formerly belonging to the German empire. Prussia and Bavaria will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the commission may make modifications after consulting a local representative assembly which it will organize. It will have the taxing power, but for local purposes only. New taxes must be approved by this assembly. Labor legislation will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor program of the league. French and other labor may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions. All rights acquired will be maintained by Germany and the Saare commission. There will be no military service to preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools and languages, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of the French customs system with export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany or on German products entering the basin and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction. After 15 years a plebiscite will be entered into. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over 20. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed, the league will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany

the German government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the league will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

Czecho-Slovakia-Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovakia states, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier, shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follows:

## Free Poland

**Poland:** Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of upper Silesia, Posen and the province of west Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven—five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany—shall set the limit of this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

**East Prussia.**—The southern and the eastern frontier of east Prussia as ceding (word obscure) Poland is to be fixed by agreements, the first in the regency of Allestein between the southern frontier of east Prussia and the northern frontier of Begierungsbesirk allestein from where it meets the boundary between east and west Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Olesko and Augersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletsko to its junction with the present frontier and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder, east of the Vistula.

## Germans Must Leave

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring east Prussia full and equitable access to the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from east Prussia to Germany.

The northeastern corner of east Prussia about Memel is to be given by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as re-

gards the nationality of the inhabitants.

## Free City of Danzig

Danzig and the district about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig," under the guarantee of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league and resident at Danzig shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city and shall deal in the first instance with all difference arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the peace and to include three representatives chosen by the associated powers and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers, through a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways' docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway systems within the city and postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig, provide against discrimination against Poles within the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens.

## Denmark Frontier

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace, German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlie, south of Kappel, Schleswig and Friedrichstadt along the Eider to the North sea south of Odling; the workmen's and soldiers' councils shall be dissolved; and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in three zones. That between the German Danish frontier and a line running south of the island of Alsen, north of Flensburg and south of Tondern to the North sea north of the island of Sylt will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North sea south of the island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum will vote by communities.

The international commission will then make a new frontier line on the basis of these plans and with regard for economical conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favor of the associated governments who will hand them over to Denmark.

Rapid City, S. D., May 8.—Rev. Paul S. Johnson, a local Presbyterian minister recently rejected a telegraphic order of \$6,000 a year and expenses from a Canadian Chautauqua company located at Calgary. Rev. Johnson's present salary is \$1,500 a year. He gave as his reason that he felt that there were more possibilities for doing good work here.

The French Legion of Honor has a much larger membership than has any other prominent order.

### CHARLES O. DAHLQUIST AND NELLIE STONER DAHLQUIST VICTIMS OF TRAGEDY.

Charles O. Dahlquist, well known in Las Vegas, shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Nellie Dahlquist, and then turned the gun on himself, taking his own life in El Paso, Texas, Saturday night. Mrs. Nellie Dahlquist formerly resided in this city, being a daughter of Mrs. S. L. Stoner, who formerly lived here and who now owns the El Dorado hotel property in this city. Whatever mystery originally surrounded the killing has been wiped out by the finding of two letters which Dahlquist wrote before the double tragedy.

#### Wrote Note Saturday

The first note found referred to some financial matters and stated as to how he wished the funeral to be held and burial made. It evidently had been written Saturday. In this note it was said another addressed to "Mother," which would explain everything, would be found in a coat hanging in the kitchen. The other note follows:

"To Mother: Forgive me, but I am in a state of mind now that I feel life has nothing in store for me. I have fought with myself for sometime. God only knows I am a nervous wreck. I have been sick, down and out, and it seems there is but one thing for me to do. I dread to do this but I think it best for both of us. I have no excuse to make for myself. I am going to do something that seems dreadful to anyone. But one thing, I am taking Nellie with me. I don't want her to suffer any more for my sake, but dear little Errol—tell him we have gone to a better land. See that when he grows up he can start in life right. Help him learn some trade that will suit him and suit him for his time later. Mother, I love Nellie more than anything in the world, and please forgive me, as I love you as a mother. Charles."

#### Ill for Some Times

According to H. C. Smith, 3119 Bliss street, whose wife is a sister of the dead woman, Mr. Dahlquist has been in ill health for several months, following a severe attack of influenza. This was when the family was living at Miami, Ariz. About two months ago they moved to El Paso and bought the Gordon apartments.

Mr. Dahlquist obtained employment with the street railway company, but was disappointed at not being able to get outside work. Finding himself exhausted by the work he finally gave it up, at the request of his wife, who had nursed him through his illness. When he quit work his wife assured him they would manage to get along some way.

The note addressed to "Mother" was intended for Mrs. Dahlquist's mother, Mrs. S. L. Stoner of Los Angeles, Cal., who was visiting here when the tragedy occurred. Errol, referred to in the note, is the 10-year old son.

#### Waited for Family

Mrs. V. A. Young, another sister of Mrs. Dahlquist, had just arrived in El Paso with her husband from their ranch in New Mexico. Another sister, Mrs. H. M. Rohrer, of Los Angeles, was here with her mother and Mrs. P. A. Linn, 1419 North Copia street, a sister, is a resident of El Paso. It is believed Mr. Dahlquist waited until as many of the family as possible were in El Paso before kill-

ing his wife and taking his own life. A fifth sister, Mrs. B. F. Clark, lives at Coffeyville, Kan.

It is not probable that a formal inquest will be held in the case, Judge A. J. Hall, coroner, said. No further investigation was made by officials but Judge Hall's verdict was that it clearly was a case of the man shooting his wife and killing himself.

### WARSHIPS READY FOR SERVICE DURING FLIGHT

Trepassy, N. F., May 7.—Conditions at the Newfoundland base of the navy's proposed trans-Atlantic flight late today had returned to normal when three warships which were grounded during a heavy gale early today were again anchored in deep water. After divers had inspected the vessels officers declared any injuries were minor and would not prevent them being on their stations on May 10.

To ten vessels now anchored here will be added tonight six more destroyers detailed for guard duty. These are the Ward, Palmer, Walker, Thatcher, Crossby and Laub.

No craft left today, but several are scheduled to depart tomorrow.

### BOLSHEVIKI CONTINUE BOMBARDING ALLIES

Archangel, Sunday, May 4.—The bolsheviki continue the bombardment of the allied positions on the upper Dvina. Allied gunboats are fighting upstream through a river filled with ice.

Airplanes report that the bolsheviki fleet on the Dvina in the vicinity of Tulgas has enlarged considerably. The enemy boats again vainly attempted to approach the American, British and Russian positions Saturday morning. Yesterday they shelled the allied positions for six hours. No damage resulted.

### FRISCO CHINESE OBJECT TO SHAN TUNG DECISION

San Francisco, May 7.—The Chinese press association of America, after a meeting here announced the following telegram was sent today to the Chinese peace delegates at Paris:

"Shan Tung Kiao Chau decision detrimental to China's interests, its travesty of justice. Refuse signatures."

The association sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Council three decision Shan Tung Kiao Chau settlement indirect violations principles you propounded. We ask your consideration."

### TROOPS PASS THROUGH

A troop train passed through this city this morning about 8 o'clock, on its way from eastern ports to California. In the train were three cars bearing men who served in Italy with the American forces, while three other cars carried previous service men who have re-enlisted for service in Hawaii. They all go to the Presidio in California, after which the men who served in Italy will be discharged and the men for Hawaii will be sent on to the islands.

### START DELAYED AGAIN

New York, May 7.—No attempt will be made tomorrow by the United States navy's trans-Atlantic aviators to start on the first leg of their journey, because of adverse weather condi-

### LOCAL PRIEST WRITES INTERESTING ARTICLE WITH REGARD TO CEREMONIES

Rev. M. A. D. Rivera, chaplain at St. Anthony's sanitarium, in speaking of the consecration of the fifth archbishop for the archdiocese of Santa Fe, today said:

"As it was in the primitive days of the early missions, on this soil, by Franciscan Fathers, so it is today, under very similar circumstances. For in the early days of the Christian civilization, among the Indians, in this land, they were the Pereas, the Benavides, and a host of others, illustrious sons of St. Francis, who were selected by the Holy Father, to fill important diocesan sees, in Asia, Spain, Central America, and other countries.

"Today also, one of the Sons of St. Francis has been selected by our Holy Father, Benedict XV, as archbishop of the not less important archdiocese of Santa Fe, made vacant by the much regretted, by us all, resignation of our most reverend, dear archbishop, John Baptist Pitaval, who during his administration of 17 years, has won for himself, the respect, love, confidence and esteem of priests and laity of this archdiocese.

"This is indeed a day of special rejoicing, not only for the new archbishop of Santa Fe, who has been crowned one of the princes of the greatest, the grandest and the oldest institution the world has ever known, but also, for the illustrious, most worthy son of St. Francis everywhere; for the secular priests and the religious orders of men and women, and the people of the state of New Mexico, which comprises the archdiocese of Santa Fe.

"We all know that when a diocesan see becomes vacant, the pope, the visible head of the church, consults, very carefully, all sources of information, at his disposal, to find a candidate, to select a man, suitable to fill this onerous and highly responsible position; a man, in a word, fortified with the sublime virtues of piety, prudence, justice, fortitude, apostolic zeal and wisdom.

"Usually these high qualities are found in men of maturer years; men who have fought and conquered the devil, the world and the flesh; men who have followed closely, the Divine Master and imitated His apostles, in deed and truth. But sometimes, and that very rarely, young men are chosen to rule the Church of God, because, though young in years, they are old in virtue. This has been the case of our new archbishop. Well then may he rejoice in the Lord today, 'Gaudete, iterum dico gaudete.'

"This is also a day of rejoicing for the sons of St. Francis; those noble men and holy priests, who give up everything to follow Christ, the Divine Master. They not only planted the seed, but they watered the plant, saw it grow, and reaped an abundant and rich harvest for God and for church. They came here in the primitive days of Christianity on this soil; they traveled on foot over this immense country; they suffered the greatest privations and untold sacrifices, even death at the hands of the heathens, who they came to Christianize; they went everywhere, blessing and bringing the new gospel, the gospel of love, the gospel of regeneration, the gospel of peace, the gospel of Jesus Christ,

the Saviour of mankind.

"Today the Church of God has shown her big appreciation of this great work of the order of St. Francis, on this very land, field of the early missions, by appointing one of the Franciscan friars, to the high dignity and sublime office of archbishop, in the See of Santa Fe. Therefore, I say this is a day of rejoicing for the Franciscan Fathers everywhere, 'Gaudete, iterum dico gaudete.'

"Well may the secular and religious clergy, the religious orders of men and women, and the Catholic laity of the archdiocese of Santa Fe, rejoice today, because they have in their new archbishop, a man that has been himself disciplined in the practice of the great virtue of holy obedience. Spiritual writers tell us that no man can wisely rule, except a man that has himself learned to obey. Our new archbishop, as his order requires, has lived his priestly life in accordance with a solemn vow of obedience, and, his superiors, seeing in him, this great virtue, well developed, to make a wise ruler, have made him superior in his order, for the past 12 or more years, if I am correct. Therefore, I say: 'Gaudete iterum dico gaudete.'

"With the coming of the most reverend Archbishop Daeger among us, then, everything looks propitious for a successful and happy era in the history of this ancient land of New Mexico, this important archdiocese of Santa Fe.

"We hope and pray that our new archbishop be spared to us for many a day! for many long years of happy and successful administration; and may the great virtues of love, respect and esteem, which are the golden links, uniting priests and people to bishop, increase and grow strong as the years roll by.

"As for myself, personally, I will say: 'Ego autem in Domino gaudebo;' and to our new archbishop I will repeat the well known salutation: 'Ad multos annos.'

### POSTAL RECIPES GAIN.

Washington, May 7.—From January 1 to April 30 receipts of the 50 largest postoffices, yielding about one half of the total postal revenue, showed an increase of more than 3 per cent as compared with the correspondent period last year. Receipts for April showed an increase of nearly 14 per cent.

Postmaster General Burleson said today that his record verified the opinion expressed by him two months ago that the country was on the "threshold of a period of pronounced industrial prosperity."

### SOLDIERS RETURNED

#### HOME RAPIDLY NOW

Washington, May 7.—The homeward movement of the American troops from France approached ten thousand men a day in April, according to figures made public today by the war department, a total of 356,000 embarked during the month. The figures show that the total estimated strength of the army on April 29, not including marines, was 1,775,907, of whom 1,082,329 were in Europe.

Enlistments since February 28 when voluntary recruiting was resumed totaled 23,387, of whom 6,017 asked for duty in France.

**FIRST PRESIDENT OF NORMAL UNIVERSITY TO DELIVER BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS**

Twenty years ago the first class graduated from the Normal University of New Mexico in Las Vegas. It was at the beginning of the Otero administration that the main building was dedicated. Chairman of the board of trustees at that time was Hon. Frank Springer, to whose endeavors mainly the founding of the first normal school in New Mexico was made possible. It was Mr. Springer who was instrumental in bringing to Las Vegas as president of the university, Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, and for several years they wrought together for the success of the great school in the Meadow City. It is quite remarkable and significant that the twain stayed together in another great enterprise, the founding and maintenance of the Museum of New Mexico, Museum and School of American Research, thus contributing immeasurably to the cause of higher education and to the fame of New Mexico. Both men are eminent in science, their names being as well known among the scientists of Europe as among those of the United States. It is quite fitting, therefore, that Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Normal University, has arranged that at the twentieth commencement beginning on Sunday guest of honor, and Dr. Hewett is to deliver the baccalaureate address. A May 25, Mr. Springer is to be the booklet containing the various baccalaureate addresses delivered by Dr. Hewett, for he was as much in demand then as now as a public speaker, will be printed as a souvenir of the occasion. Governor O. A. Larrazolo will deliver the class oration and Superintendent of Public Instruction Jonathan H. Wagner the commencement address to the graduating class of three score or so of young men and young women. The affair is to be a memorable and gala occasion.

Washington, May 8.—The public debt of the United States government reported today by the treasury is \$24,824,345,000.

Most of this represents liberty bonds of the first, second, third and fourth issues, the victory loan not being included to any great extent. No deduction is made for the \$8,852,000,000 loaned to foreign governments. Consequently the net debts would be approximately \$16,000,000,000. The treasury plans to issue other bonds this year and next year to meet the tag ends of war expenses, but in the aggregate they are not expected to amount to more than \$5,000,000,000, so that the gross public debt for the United States is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000,000 when the period of war financing ends.

The treasury now has a working balance of \$1,052,000,000 and it holds \$2,568,599,000 in gold. Silver dollars in the treasury have been reduced to \$229,711,000 by melting down of approximately \$260,000,000 of silver dollars for export to India.

**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.

**U. S. ARMY MEN LOCATED AT POSTOFFICE HERE—ALL BRANCHES OPEN**

The United States army has opened a recruiting branch in this city and for one week there will be a recruiting sergeant on duty at the Las Vegas postoffice from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. to talk to those men who are interested in joining the army.

The U. S. army wants real men. The two soldiers who are here for the purpose of enlisting men for the army will be glad to talk the matter over with any one who may care to enlist, giving them the full information with regard to the particular service in which they are interested. All branches are open, in which are included infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, engineer corps, quartermaster corps, medical department, motor transport corps, signal corps and air service.

There is at present good opportunity for automobile mechanics and a splendid opportunity for those who desire to learn that trade. This latter you can do while in the army, the same time being given free food, clothing, quarters, medical and dental treatment, with wages ranging from \$30 to \$81 per month. In civil life these skilled men demand wages of about \$1.25 per hour.

Only men applying at once are sure of securing this valuable training. The army needs 50,000 men for overseas service and nearly 25,000 of these have been recruited already, reports from Washington show. The enlistment officers here say if you want to see France and the Rhine, you will have to hurry. "Join the university in khaki and fit yourself for higher rank in civil life or a commission in the army," say the recruiting officers. Men are also being accepted for foreign service in Hawaii, Philippines, Panama, China and Alaska. A wonderful opportunity to see the world and acquire an education.

Enlistments are accepted for one and three years. Men with former is no reserve. Men between the ages of 18 and 40 are eligible. You men who did not get to France now have the opportunity to do so. For further information, apply to the recruiting sergeant, at local postoffice, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. He will be glad to talk it over with you.

A very satisfactory practice and business meeting of the Las Vegas band was held at the store of Martin Delgado, Friday night. Nearly every member of the organization being present.

The life of the organization was discussed and it was found satisfactory to all the members. The band is now edging towards the end of its first year's existence and a glimpse of the facts as put together below should convince you that they mean business.

First of all it is through the generous support of the public that this was made possible and secondly through the untiring efforts of Director Flores and all of the members.

They closed the season without a cent in the treasury after paying the leader's salary and dividing the few dollars left among the members. During the winter, through public dances, which got the support of the public of both towns, they raised sufficient

money to make the start in getting equipment. Uniforms costing approximately \$450 were bought and new instruments costing over \$100 purchased, and new music and other minor items had to be added, all of which cost money.

After all the receipts of the last dance have been turned in and the expenses paid, the band will stand with an indebtedness of less than \$150.

The above is the record of the affairs of the Las Vegas band, and they are not ashamed of it as they all feel they have gotten as much for the people's money as was possible.

The band is not an organization among themselves, but of and for the people of Greater Las Vegas. In coming before the public, they ask the united support of all the citizens. They at all times will in return do their very best to give them value received and exercise the same care in spending the money entrusted to them by the public in the future as they have in the past.

The next band meeting will be on Tuesday, May 6th.

**U. OF W. WINS RACE**

Oakland, May 3.—The University of Washington won the varsity three mile crew race here today. The university of California finished second and Stanford university racing crew was the third.

Washington, May 3.—Intimation that a special session of congress will be called by President Wilson to meet about June 1 is contained in confidential dispatches received in Washington today from Paris. It was said in authoritative quarters that it was quite possible that if the situation in Paris should develop rapidly the special session might meet even before June 1. In that case, the call would be made by cable.

Today's dispatches made it clear that the president was confident he could return to the United States before the end of the month.

**SHE FINDS HERSELF MUCH BETTER**

Lame back, rheumatic pains, stiffness and soreness in muscles and joints can be quickly relieved. Mrs. L. Wayne, 2726 3rd St., Ocean Park, Cal., writes: "I used to have pains in my right hip. I could hardly turn in bed. Now I find I am much better by using Foley Kidney Pills. Likewise pains in my back left." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**SPANISH POLITICS**

Madrid, May 5.—Leaders of the conservative party decided today that the party should support the government of Premier Maurine in passing the budget and in maintaining public order. In the forthcoming elections, however, the conservatives will fight on their own account. M. Alejandro Alvarez, at a meeting of the reformist party declared his sympathies with the labor party, but said he was opposed by bolshevism, which was "disguised madness."

**CAUSE OF HEADACHE.**

By knowing the cause, a disease may often be avoided. This is perhaps most common cause of headache is a disordered stomach or constipation, which may be corrected by taking a few doses of Chamberlain's Tincture of Peppermint. The Tincture. Try it. Many others have obtained permanent relief by taking take and mild and gentle in effect.—Adv.

Washington, May 3.—If further legislation is necessary to punish

It is indeed hard to stand at one side while the stream of life flows by. A man or woman condemned to sickness that does not permit him or her to perform the active duties of life, to do his or her share of the world's work, is a pathetic figure deserving sympathy.

Much sickness, pain and misery result from disordered kidneys and bladder. Failure of the kidneys to do their work properly and filter impurities out of the blood leads to rheumatic pains, backache, sore muscles, stiff or swollen joints, puffiness under eyes, floating specks, biliousness, bladder weakness, nervousness, or other symptoms of kidney trouble.

**Foley Kidney Pills**

are effective in removing the cause of the trouble for they strengthen and invigorate weak or deranged kidneys and help them to normal functioning so that the blood stream is purified and the cause of disease removed.

F. M. Platte (Brakeman), Sec'y. Switchman's Union, 518 Blaine St., Peoria, Ill., writes: "Two bottles of Foley Kidney Pills relieved all symptoms of my kidney and bladder trouble, stopping the backache and pains, correcting the kidney action, clearing secretions. I am also free from dizziness and floating specks before my eyes. Foley Kidney Pills cured me."

**SOLD EVERYWHERE**

bomb makers and bomb senders and the advocates of anarchy and bolshevism and violence," said Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, who will be floor leader of the republican majority in the next house, today, "the new congress can be depended upon to provide it."

Mr. Mondell expressed the opinion that there already was sufficient law on the statute books to deal with such malefactors.

"The greatest of all crimes in a free country under a government of, for, by the people such as ours," he added, "is the preaching and practice of the doctrines of anarchy and violence."

**DO YOU ENJOY LIFE.**

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it—Adv.

**BREAK UP REVOLT**

Lisbon, May 3.—An attempted military revolt in Lisbon, which had been organized for last Tuesday was broken up by the government. A number of persons were arrested and some have been expelled.

**"SPRING FEVER" AND COMMON SENSE.**

Instead of giving up and saying you have "spring fever," it is more sensible to take a good, wholesome physic. Biliousness, sick headache, sour stomach, bloating coated tongue—all are banished by Foley Cathartic Tablets. B. B. Haward, Trinidad, Ga., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets give quick relief." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**REDUCE IMPORT RATES**

Washington, May 3.—Reductions in import rates from the Pacific coast to the east of a number of commodities from the orient were announced today by Director General Hines. Most reductions were estimated to range between ten and twenty-five per cent.

**ABOUT RHEUMATISM**

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease for the reason that it is the most common of all ills and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that there is a remedy that will afford relief, and make it all clear possible. It is called Chamberlain's Liniment.—Adv.

## SALONIKI A MELTING POT

Ancient City of Thessalonica is a Mixture of Many Races

Saloniki.—The American visitor finds here an extraordinary mixture of races, tongues, beliefs and customs. Saloniki is literally a melting pot for humanity. No other city in the world, unless it be one of the great American centers, is so thoroughly cosmopolitan. Greeks, Mongols, Turks, Slavs, Teutons, Italians, and Europeans mingle and each understands the language of the other. The market place is a babel of tongues. The lowliest street peddler speaks at least four languages.

But these diverse races associate together only for business purposes. In their religious beliefs, aspirations and sentiments a great gulf separates them. Each has a different ideal and a distinct viewpoint of life. In Macedonia all religions are tolerated. Saloniki, or Thessalonica, as it was called in early times, is said to have been the door by which Christianity entered Europe. Indeed, devout residents relate with pride that it was here the Apostle Paul, after having evangelized Syria and Asia Minor, came to preach the gospel to the unbelievers of Macedonia.

The money-changer has been a fixture in Saloniki from time immemorial. During the war he reaped a rich harvest on the fluctuating value of the currency of the war-affected countries. The American dollar was the only currency that he could not buy at a profit. It resisted all the vicissitudes and varying fortunes of the war and held steadily at 100 cents when all the other money of the world was fluctuating.

Saloniki is essentially a Jewish city for there are more than 100,000 Jews who make their homes here. They control the bulk of the business. About 80 per cent of them are Spanish Hebrews whose ancestors were driven from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella in the fifteenth century.

## PALACE OF CORTEZ

Mexico City, May 6.—The palace of Cortez, in the suburbs of Coyoacan, is to be reconstructed by the government and used as a museum for relics of the Spanish conquest. The structure, 400 years old, has been allowed to fall into ruins. In the courtyard are ancient trees, under which Hernan Cortez and his familiars were wont to rest. These are hundreds of years older than the ancient building itself. The chapel attached to the palace is still in good condition.

## MRS. ELMER E. VEEDER HONORED AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEE

United States Senator A. A. Jones, who has been spending some time in Las Vegas, looking after business affairs here, is planning a trip to Albuquerque and Santa Fe to discuss political matters with colleagues there. He will leave this city this evening. Senator Jones is expecting National Chairman Cummings of the democratic party and other notables from the same political faith to visit New Mexico within a short time, to look over the political field and attempt a closer party organization, and to arrange for publicity and other political affairs.

## Mrs. Veeder Honored

Senator Jones will go to Albuquerque with Democratic State Chairman Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe tomorrow. Mr. Seligman has only recently

appointed Mrs. Elmer E. Veeder of Las Vegas as vice chairman of the democratic central committee of which Mr. Seligman is chairman. Mrs. Veeder accepted her appointment and has been ratified by Mrs. Bass, chairman of the national organization of democratic women. Mrs. Bass congratulates Mrs. Veeder and the state of New Mexico on the fact that this appointment is the first one of its kind where a "non-voting" state for women gives official recognition to women by appointing them on the state central committee.

## Attend National Meet

Mrs. Veeder is to attend the meeting of the national democratic committee in Chicago on the 28th and 29th of the present month, which Chairman Seligman will also attend. The appointment is quite an honor for the local lady.

## MURDER TRIAL STARTS.

Seattle, May 6.—Miss Ruth Garrison went to trial here yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Grace Storrs.

Crowds thronged to the courthouse to attend the trial. Attorneys expected to spend the day selecting a jury.

# PRINCE ALBERT

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## ACCOMMODATING SHERIFF.

Phoenix, May 6.—"If you put Bill in, you will have to put us all in," said Bill Williams' wife and Bill's brother, Enoch Williams, early today at the county jail when Bill was arrested on the charge of bootlegging.

Jailer Isaacs was accommodating and locked up the whole family.

## ATTEMPT LONG FLIGHT.

Sacramento, May 6.—Three airplanes will leave Mather field today on a flight to Ogden, Utah, to boost for the Victory Loan drive and campaign for recruits for the air service and to study air conditions. The distance from the field to Ogden by airline is 700 miles, but the aviators will follow the railroad line in their flight over desert country.

## SECRETARY BAKER HOME.

New York, May 6.—The transport George Washington, with Secretary of War Baker and 6,582 troops on board, arrived here yesterday. The soldiers are members of the 32nd division.

## TIME IS SET.

Paris, May 6.—The time for handing over the peace treaty to the

Germans is set for 2:15 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

## A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD.

Juarez, Mex.—Gen. Jesus Augustin Castro is keeping a photographic record of his administration as commander of the northeastern military zone. His official photographer accompanies him wherever he goes, makes photographs of everyone who calls on the general, takes snapshots of the zone commander on the march and of any engagements in which General Castro's troops participate. When General Castro entertained General James Hornbrook at luncheon in a private car here the official staff photographer made many pictures of the group, developing and printing them in time to give each of the party a set as souvenirs.

Paris, May 6.—The credentials of the German delegates to the peace conference are written on parchment and bear the signature of Franze Ebert, president of the German state and that of Philipp Scheidemann, the chancellor, together with the seal of the president. says an article in the Temps giving details regarding the credentials. The credentials are bound in red and are inclosed in watered silk, with a golden band.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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To those who hold in the highest estimation the letter rather than the spirit of law, is issued the reminder against the time they will begin to criticize the irregularity of the proposed trial of William Hohenzollern before a world court, that new offenses require new processes and penalties. This remark is brought forth because of the fact that certain legalistic souls are perturbed because of the conviction of Haywood and his brood of anarchists for treason against the government in time of war.

The caged kaiser has been no more of a criminal than any other military despot or ambitious autocrat, and the Paris conference wisely recognizes that important fact. But there is no gainsaying the also important fact that he has committed "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," using the dignified words of the indictment drawn against him by the conferees. By this act there is established a new law to be hung up before potentates and peoples for their observance under pain of capital punishment. The sanctity that hedged monarchs and generals about has passed with the exploded theory of the divine right of kings, and guilt is personal everywhere.

Under the older order the victors of this era's war would have wasted no time in putting to death von Tiritz, Ludendorff, von der Lancken and other German leaders responsible for sinkings, burnings and assassinations. Civilization has so far advanced that the losers will now be permitted to offer a defense in mitigation of their punishment. It would be unconscionable to deny to Belgium the right to seek justice from the monsters who laid waste her territory, slaughtered her women and children and destroyed or stole her treasures.

The cloistered former king now in Holland, when he took the risk of a world war, was well aware of the stern Roman judgment toward the defeated warrior. "Voe victis!" Let the loser now pay.

It's fortunate for President Wilson that he made his tour of Italy before the crowds started to shout the other way.

Never again, after their experience with federal control of wires and railroads will the people listen to advocates of government ownership.

The allies will be more considerate of Mr. W. Hohenzollern's legal right than was Germany of Miss Edith Cavell's.

For the welfare of the United States it is a good thing that the Non-Partisan League shall try the state Socialism experiment in North Dakota.

There will be full trial of state banking as custodian of public funds of \$135,000,000, state flour mills, coal mines and warehouses, rural credits to build homes and buy farms and state controlled newspapers.

The managers of these various North Dakota enterprises will be political appointees, selected by a governor who has nothing more vital at stake than the possible loss of a temporary political office.

If these enterprises were privately owned the managers would be selected by the various bodies of stockholders, for whom the penalty of making a wrong selection would be bankruptcy.

In the past political machines have not picked good business managers. When the manager is picked by private stockholders he knows that if he manages capably there will be no question of his keeping the job and that his rewards will be in proportion to the results he gets. When he is picked by the governor he knows the next governor may throw him out, that the legislature is apt to interfere at any time and to any extent, and that he will be working for a rather niggardly paymaster.

It is a question of management. Which scheme is more apt to get good management? The political scheme, or the private ownership scheme?

Last but not least this socialistic scheme involves the substitution of paternalism for Americanism—official control of the individual, for American initiative and enterprise.

Mr. Bryan says the next candidate for president must be one who has always been on the right side of liquor. Which is the right side of liquor? We have heard of men being in liquor and on the outside of it, but in both cases they were swinging on the lamp post and counting seven street cars when there was but one.

Attorney General Palmer says: "If President Wilson wished, he would be nominated and would be re-elected. I do not think there is any doubt of that." It must be great to be able to banish doubt in such an easy fashion and live in an atmosphere of rosy certainty. How does Mr. Palmer do it?

Colonel Watterson would like to see the prohibition law that can stop him from tapping a fresh keg of victory whenever he pleases.

## SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

New York May 7.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by the representatives of the associated powers was made public here today by the committee on public information. It follows:

"Paris, May 7.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

"It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words divided into 15 main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since Jan. 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

"Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth.

"Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace the president of the United States had pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of England in engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

### Restore Alsace-Lorraine

Germany, by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saare basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia, Cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. All the former German colonies, and the

lied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made but will be reduced at the end of each of three five year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

### A Tiny Navy

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic. She must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations, and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October first to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damages on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored nation tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

### Must Approve Kaiser's Trial

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former emperor, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allies and associated powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty, among the former is the committee to govern the Saare basin till a plebiscite is fixed 15 years hence, the high commander of Danzig of which is created into a free city under the league and various commissions for plebiscite in Malmedy, Schleswig, and East Prussia; among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions; the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

### Disposition of Fleet

Certain problems are left for solution of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the



values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air, and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

#### The Preamble

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and in other part, Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the then imperial German government an armistice was granted in November 11th, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28th, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August first, 1914, and against France on August third, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries having communicated their full powers found in good and true form have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

Section 1—League of Nations. The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section one of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saare commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig. Guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. A commission on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another under the control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion, or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

A permanent secretarial will be es-

tablished at the seat of the league which will be at Geneva.

Assembly—The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Council—The council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time; it may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant as in the treaty where decisions will be by a majority.

#### Reduce Armaments

Armaments—The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are with any party to the dispute which complies with it, if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case, a recommendation by the assembly adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

#### War Prevention

Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war, until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war unless concurred in by all members represented in the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, and will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case if the necessary agreement can not be secured the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

#### Monroe Doctrine Safe

Validity of Treaties—All treaties or

international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretarial and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become in applicable or involve danger of peace. The covenant adopted abrogates all obligations between members in consist with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagement such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

#### New Geography

Boundaries of Germany—Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland, totalling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and west Prussia, 27,686 square miles, east Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of east Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saare, 738 square miles between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. The Danzig area consist of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made a W by the addition of a similar V on the west including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of east Prussia and the area between east Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 3 minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schlesswig, 2,787 square miles.

#### That 'Scrap of Paper'

Belgium-Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Morenet and over part of Prussian Morenet and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights of the circles of Eupen and Malmody, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the league of nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

The Mandatory System: The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates. Communities like those belonging to the Turkish empire which can be provisionally recognized as independent subject to advise from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed a voice. Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the mandatory under consent by the members of the league where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members; certain abuses, such as trade in

slaves, arms and liquor, will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed. Other communities, such as southwest Africa and the South Pacific islands, but administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. In every case the mandatory will render a report and the decrees its authority will be defined.

#### Concerning Labor.

##### Great International Provisions.—

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league will in general endeavor through the international organization established through the commission maintain conditions of labor for men and women and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; they will entrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of the agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc.; and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equal treatment for commerce of all members of the league, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war; and they will endeavor to take steps for international prevention and control of disease.

Amendments to the Covenants.—Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and by a majority of the assembly.

Luxemburg.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conveys with the grand duchy of Luxemburg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German sole reign from January 1st last, renounces all rights of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreement as they are made by the associated powers.

In case of violation she shall be regarded as committed an act of violation.

By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the League of Nations may think it necessary to address to her.

Carranza is adding to his reputation as a maker of bad breaks. His latest declaration is that the Mexican government has not recognized, and will not recognize the Monroe Doctrine. The doctrine will have to worry along without it.

With 276 Y. M. C. A. centers still catering to the welfare of our men in the American army of occupation it is obvious that the Red Triangle is still doing much to give our soldiers a square deal.

The discussion as to whether the German envoys have power to sign the peace treaty seems rather futile considering that if they haven't the allies have power to make them.

### GOVERNMENT BRIEF IN RELATION TO NORTH DAKOTA APPEAL FILED

Washington, May 3.—Action of the railroad administration in increasing freight and passenger rates was defended in a brief filed today in the supreme court on behalf of Director General Hines in connection with appeals brought by the government from a North Dakota action denying his authority to interfere with interstate freight rates. The case will be argued Monday.

The government brief contended that under the law authority over intra state as well as interstate freight rates and passenger fares was conferred upon the president, and by his proclamation delegated to the director general.

"It is not limited to interstate rates or fares," the brief said, "nor can any reason be suggested why it should be so limited. Every consideration which could prompt the president to increase interstate rates must of course, prompt him to increase this applying wholly within a state; indeed, discrimination must result if there were an increase of the one class without a correspondent increase in the other.

"But if we accept the theory that it was the duty of the president to deal with each state as to the rates within the state, it must follow that the president ought to have made a separate study of all the intrastate operations so as to decide how the increased burden should be divided. If the president had undertaken to do this, it would probably have been reached a conclusion."

The brief pointed out that the railroads were turned over to the president as a war emergency and added:

"He could not allow their operation to cease through the disaffection or strikes of employees. This court knows judicially that on the day when the director general issued the order increasing rates, he also issued an order increasing the wages of railroad employees. The money to meet this increase must come from some source; it was proper that it should come from the shippers and passengers, for whom, the most part, it was incurred; and it was proper, indeed, it was necessary, that in distributing the burden interstate shippers and passengers should not be discriminated against."

In the 1912 elections the Wilson party promised certain Italian importers that they would be given free trade in lemons if propaganda which they proposed to set on foot among the Italians, as a consideration, proved successful. The Italians threw their vote Woodrow Wilson, and the Italian importers received a marked reduction in the duties on lemons. In 1916 a great deal of political capital was made among the Italian agriculturists in California by convincing them that but for Wilson's surrender to the railway brotherhoods they would not have been able to market their products, and it is estimated that enough of them voted for Wilson to overturn what otherwise would have been a small majority for Hughes. In 1918 the democratic national committee, at the eleventh hour of the campaign, sent out a flight of bulletins to all the Italian papers in

the country telling them how much of Uncle Sam's money Mr. Wilson had loaned to Italy, how many American soldiers he had sent there, etc., and that corralled many votes no doubt. But what will wily Wilson have to tell them in 1920, after his stubborn opposition to the claims of their motherland?

### WERE TO HAVE STARTED ON TRANS-ATLANTIC TRIP TO-MORROW—ONE WILL START

New York, May 5.—Fire at the naval air station at Rockaway Beach today damaged the naval seaplanes N. C. 1 and N. C. 4 which were to start tomorrow on the first leg of the trans-Atlantic flight.

The right wings of the N. C. 1, were completely destroyed and this plane may be unable to attempt the ocean cruise. It was believed that the N. C. 4 could be repaired in time for the "jump off."

The blaze, which Commander John H. Towers, in charge of the expedition, declared was accidental, started from an electric spark which ignited gasoline on the N. C. 1. The flames enveloped the wings and spread to those of the N. C. 4, which occupied the same hangar. Air station employees extinguished the fire.

Commander Towers announced that the start for Newfoundland, where the trans-Atlantic flight is scheduled to begin, would be made tomorrow, weather permitting with the N. C. 3, very likely with the N. C. 4, and possibly with the N. C. 1.

### REDS USED AMERICAN DYNAMITE IN BOMBS

Washington, May 5.—Experts of the bureau of mines analyzing the bombs used in the attempted May day outrages have proceeded far enough to convince them that the gelatine dynamite used was of American make. It is expected that the firm producing the explosive can be identified from the chemical formula and the perpetrators perhaps traced in that way.

At a called meeting at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, last evening at 8 o'clock about one thousand members were present. The call for the meeting was sent out about two weeks ago. The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee who were to have charge of certain improvements that are to be made in the church and in the Mount Calvary cemetery. On this committee, Rev. Father C. Balland was appointed president, and Governor O. A. Larrazolo, William Frank, George J. Herman and H. C. de Baca were elected members.

The congregation is planning to make their cemetery one of the most beautiful in the city. A stone wall is to be erected around it and the lawns and flower beds will all be gone over.

### THOMAS WRIGHT, JR., DEAD

Thomas Wright, Jr., the two year old son of Thomas Wright died at his home, 409 Eleventh street, Saturday night at about 12 o'clock, of spinal meningitis. The child has been ill only two weeks. The mother died last November of influenza. Besides the father, two brothers and one sister survive. The funeral was held this morning at 10:30 from the home. Arrangements were in charge of Charles J. Day.

### NEWSPAPER MEN POPULAR

#### Parisians Give Them Many Invitations to Dinners and Parties

Paris.—Newspaper correspondents accredited to the peace conference are more popular than beautiful millionaire debutantes in their first season.

Queens, counts, princes, lords, ladies, ambassadors, ministers, premiers, presidents, would-be presidents, peace delegates and plain citizens who are unique in being mere messieurs shower the correspondents with invitations to teas, tiffins, dinners, and occasionally audiences which have no social disguise.

American correspondents are in special demand. Everybody wants America's ear. Three social secretaries and a squad of motor dispatchers would be required to avoid social errors and land a correspondent promptly at all the functions to which he is invited. And he would have no time for anything so prosaic as the plenary sessions of the peace conference.

Everything from Belshazzar to the bolsheviki is discussed at these social functions. Correspondents are whisked from New Guinea to Nova Zembla without warning. Ptolemy and Pompeii are resurrected and discussed at such length that one might suspect they narrowly missed being selected as delegates to the Paris conference.

Ancient Greece and Rome no longer seem ancient. Philip of Macedon suddenly becomes modern. Persian poets sing of their country's proper boundaries with all the charm of Omar Khayyam. The Old Testament is introduced as a modern bit of literature designed to establish certain territorial claims.

Countries and peoples are discovered at these conferences which American school geographers apparently hadn't heard of; and even the geographical specialists employed by the various missions to the Paris conference are mystified.

It's a rare occasion when a delegation descends to a period as modern as that of Charlemagne or Pepin the great in making claims for the right of self-determination.

Sanskrit and Arabic are revived glibly in an effort to establish the consanguinity of certain peoples. Ancient philosophers are quoted in their original tongues. Anglo-Saxons are reminded of the perfect civilization which existed in the Orient 5,000 years before the Christian era. Names which the "raw civilization" of western Europe never heard of are rolled off glibly—names which the Americans are trying to make the world safe for democracy and that speedily, don't want to hear.

Such claims as that of Belgium for a readjustment of her relations with Holland come as a real relief to dazed newspaper men and weary delegates. That controversy only dates back to 1831, to the scrap of paper which Germany probably wouldn't tear up so ruthlessly if she could live the last five years over again.

Discussions of the near eastern questions are much the same, whether they be in the drawing room of the Prince of Hedjaz or the meetings of the Big Five at the Quai d'Orsay. They are reminiscent of weary classroom days with Homer, Herodotus and Virgil. Efforts to interest busy men in antiquity seem futile. Delegates doze through the exposition of ancient history and correspondents long for brief statements throwing light upon the recent history and aspirations of the various peoples who have lived in such discord for centuries along the shores of the Mediterranean.

### BRITISH GRANARIES FULL.

#### Farmers Have Difficulties in Marketing Wheat Crop.

London.—The British farmer is suffering from the fact that the government had stacked the granaries of Great Britain with wheat in preparation for a great spring offensive against the Germans this year. Now that the offensive is not to be undertaken, the farmer is having difficulty in selling his crop of last year's wheat.

Explaining the situation at the annual dinner of the Land Union recently, Lord Ernlo, formerly Robert E. Prothero, president of the board of agriculture, said, "I do not know that I am revealing a secret when I say that the government intended, if the war had not finished in November, to make its great 'push' about this time. In this month or next month we should have tried to place on the western front the whole force of the allies we could command and should have tried to bring the war to a conclusion this summer.

"For that purpose we wanted the absolute control of all the tonnage we could get. We wanted every ship to be free to bring over munitions, food and everything else which the army required. For that reason we brought into this country a large quantity of food supplies. If our shipping was to be engaged in bringing over food to this country in the middle of that military push we should have been hampered.

"The consequence was that we filled the granaries of this country with wheat in order that we should be free for this great military enterprise. You cannot alter your plans in a few hours. The wheat is now being passed into consumption as quickly as possible."

### WILD BUFFALO IN UTAH.

#### Island in Salt Lake Has a Herd of 400 as Wild as They Roamed the Plains.

Salt Lake City.—A herd of between 300 and 400 buffalo, all of them said to be as wild as when they roved the western plains, are rulers of Antelope Island, in Great Salt Lake. Antelope Island contains approximately 26,000 acres and is the estate of John Dooly, western pioneer.

According to officers of the Dooly estate, between 30 and 40 buffalo were placed on the island about 40 years ago. Occasionally at the invitation of one of the Dooly legatees friends have been permitted to "hunt" the buffalo. The sport is said to be exciting. Reports that the animals on Antelope Island are tame are met with invitation to journey to the island and attempt to get close to the herd.

Only the old bulls are allowed to be killed and less and less than 10 of these annually, say the estate officials. The estate officials say they are willing that the government take over the buffalo and place them in some national park. They said that the buffalo eat much feed that could be more profitably devoted to the use of cattle. Although located in the middle of the Great Salt Lake, fresh water springs supply water the year round.

### FINNS TAKE PETROGRAD

Paris, Friday, May 2.—Petrograd has probably been taken by the Finns, according to information believed to be trustworthy.

## KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ACTIVE IN COBLENZ

Work Among Soldiers Has Steadily Grown During the War.

Coblentz, Germany.—Since the beginning of American occupation of Germany the Knights of Columbus force has steadily grown until today at Coblentz there is an independent headquarters of the organization with its own complete equipment. The operations beyond the Rhine are under the immediate direction of Fred V. Milan of Minneapolis. He has under his control a force of over 100 secretaries. This quota would be much larger were it possible to obtain men for the work. So great has been the need of labor that German civilians in large number are employed in the warehouse and about the clubs in lesser capacity.

The entire operation of the army of occupation is directed from the headquarters in Coblentz. The city is therefore a leave area and daily over 3,000 soldiers have enjoyed the liberty of the city. These men come from the far distant districts of the army, from Treves and the camps far up the Rhine or the Moselle. It is a mighty army that the American service organizations must make as comfortable as their means will permit while they await the word to start for home.

The men come from the outlying camps in the big fleet of river boats plying the Rhine and the Moselle rivers. They are met by the men of the Knights of Columbus and from their arrival in Coblentz or Treves the second leave center of the area, they are urged to make the headquarters and club of the organization their homes.

At Coblentz the visiting soldiers are billeted in a huge structure formerly known as the Florient Magazine and there is room for 1,200 men every night. In this big warehouse nearly 20,000 doughnuts are fried on some days. The entire output of each day is sent to a given soldier unit in the occupied district. At their destination these delicacies are distributed by the head of the Knights of Columbus secretaries in each clubhouse.

In Coblentz before the war there was maintained one of the finest municipal baths in all Germany. The big structure now is in the hands of the Knights of Columbus who are providing every modern bath, needle, shower, tub, medicated or just old fashioned sponge and rub, for over 300 soldiers every hour.

At the enlisted men's club there are eight large rooms where very want of the soldier is supplied. There is also an officers' club nearby.

Across the Moselle from Coblentz is a large American garrison, the soldiers of which are not permitted to cross the river. Four club houses have been established at that post for the enlisted men and a large club has recently been opened for officers.

## CUT THIS OUT—IT'S 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.

## PEASANTS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES FIGHT BOLSHEVIK

With the Americans on North Russian Front.—In this international ar-

my which is fighting numerically superior bolshevik forces in north Russia there are, mingled with the half dozen or so varietise of uniforms, men who wear no uniforms at all. They fight, as did the franc-tireurs in the Franco-Prussian war and the first minute men of the American revolution, for the protection of their firesides.

They are peasants, bearded and beardless, with nothing to distinguish them from the thousands of other peasants living around them but their guns and cartridge belts. They are the irregular or "partisan" troops and the sentiments they are showing and fighting for in this wilderness of snow and pine trees join up so patriotically that the government of northern Russia is beginning to look upon them as the keystone on which to build a Russian state that will be free from bolshevism.

These peasants have known the ravages of bolshevik troops in their villages. They have seen friends executed for anti-bolshevik activities. They hail the allies as rescuers. In nearly every attack the regular troops make against the enemy one finds these armed partisans, crack shots, going ahead of or along the flanks of the Americans, British, French and trained, uniformed Russians to set a path or take a pot shot at the enemy.

The point of view of these peasants is this: "The army has not yet been organized; we are robbed and ill-treated by the bolsheviks, therefore we have to defend ourselves." The peasants in the Kholmogory district, along the Dwina river, have been fighting for four months. Military authorities say they do their work as cheerfully and efficiently as regular soldiers. The red guards are helpless against the revolted population.

The partisans know that if they are fighting against Trotzky's forces has a demoralizing effect upon the bolsheviks as it disabuses the minds of some of them of the theory that they are being opposed only by "imperialists."

The partisans know that if they are captured they will be shot. But, knowing the forest country as city dwellers know their own streets, they are seldom captured. In scouting they are as tireless as wild animals.

The government of the north for a long time did nothing to help the partisans, but now that their usefulness is recognized, they and their families are provisioned as if they were regular soldiers. In December a big delegation of partisans went to Archangel, and, according to the local newspapers, "this new apparition stirred up all the classes of population of the town."

It became clear that sound avo-lution from anarchy toward patriotism had taken place among the people, that the efforts of the partisans, though of a local character, must be supported, and that it was absolutely necessary to create a suitable atmosphere for further organization of partisan detachments. A big committee including all political parties has been formed in Archangel to aid in this plan and a new partisan newspaper is to be published for the benefit of the fighting peasants.

## WHAT ONE MOTHER DOES.

Mrs. P. Bennett, 7 Wawayanda Place, Middletown, N. Y., writes: "I have given Foley's Honey and Tar to my little boy, and cannot recommend it too highly as I think it is the only medicine for coughs and colds." Fine for croup and whooping cough, as well as coughs and colds. Contain no opiates.

## FLU MOVES IN WAVES.

London.—London scientists who are observing the operations of Spanish

influenza say that, so far as the British Isles are concerned, it moves in waves. The country is just recovering from the third wave within a year.

The disease first made its appearance here last July and began to subside toward the end of August. Eight weeks later, in October, it reappeared, and by the middle of November had apparently run its course. The third wave came in January, and by the early days of March had apparently done its worst.

Physicians point out that if the disease is to remain for an indefinite period another wave may be expected toward the end of April, and are warning the people to take all necessary precautions.

## HORSEMAN WITHOUT LEGS.

Paris.—A horseman without legs was the extraordinary sight witnessed the other day in the Bois de Boulogne.

The rider, an old cavalryman, used a side saddle, to which he was buckled for safety by a strap attached to the back of his belt. He was accompanied by a mounted attendant. The spectators showed their admiration or the plucky war victim, whose love for the saddle had overcome what to most people would seem an insurmountable obstacle.

## TOLEDO MAY GET FIGHT

Toledo, O., May 3.—Arrival here this afternoon of Tex Rickard and A. Q. Thatcher of Toledo, is expected to lead to the announcement that Toledo has been selected for the Jesse Willard-Jack Dempsey championship bout. Thatcher, who is president of the Toledo Athletic club and will ask the club for permission to stage the bout here July 4.

## OHIO LAW MAY STOP WILLARD-DEMPSEY GO

Columbus, O., May 3.—State officials today declared unofficially that they did not believe Governor Cox would permit the Willard-Dempsey match to be held in Ohio, even though Toledo should be selected as the site for the championship bout. Governor Cox was out of the city.

It was pointed out that the Ohio boxing law prohibits "prize fights," but permits municipalities under the direction of city boxing commissions, to hold "boxing matches."

## FOR A SPRAINED ANKLE.

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain printed directions which accompany the bottle.—Adv.

## OIL FEVER SPREADS.

El Paso.—The Texas oil fever has spread west to El Paso and every hotel, vacant storeroom and office is filled with oil posters, oil stock literature and bulletin boards quoting prices on the different oil stocks in the producing fields. A curb market for buying and selling Texas oil stocks has been opened on south El Paso street and does a brisk business daily.

Several local companies have been organized to explore prospective oil fields near El Paso and oil rigs have been built in the valley and on the desert near here. Many of the "oil millionaires" from the Ranger, Burk-Burnett and Comanche fields have come here to live and have bought homes in this city while more than one hundred El Pasoans have moved to the Texas oil fields.

## SPRING FEVER

### Following Colds, Grippe, Thin, Watery or Poisoned Blood

(By DR. VALENTINE MOTT.)

At this time of year most people suffer from what we term "spring fever" because of a stagnant condition of the blood, because of the toxic poisons stored up within the body during the long winter. We eat too much meat, with little or no green vegetable.

Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the spring-time of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alterative and blood purifier. Such a tonic as druggists have sold for fifty years, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form. Made without alcohol from wild roots and barks.

Occasionally one should "clean house" with castor oil or tiny pills made up of the May-apple, leaves of aloe and jalap, and sold by almost all druggists in this country as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

San Marcial, N. Mex.—"I suffered for two years with frequent headache and pain in my left side and the small of my back. I was despondent and so nervous the least little racket would upset me. I wrote to the Specialists at the Invalids' Hotel, and was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and the Anuric Tablets. I did so and immediately began to get better. My symptoms disappeared and in two months' time my health was regained. I took six bottles of each medicine and a few of the Pleasant Pellets for regulating my bowels. I am now in perfect health and enjoying life.

"I cannot say too much in praise of these medicines and the kind and courteous attention given me."—Miss Mamie Coysland.

## WHY JOSEPHUS!

London, May 3.—The greatest moral lesson of the war would be to sink the entire German fleet with proper ceremonies, Josephus Daniels, American secretary of the navy, who recently visited the captured German vessels at Scapa Flow, declared in a statement today to the Associated Press.

## TAKES HOLD AND HELPS.

Marie Heisler, Freeport, Ill., writes: "I had more or less of a cough for 10 years and I have taken quite a number of medicines. None of them takes hold and helps like Foley's Honey and Tar." This old, reliable cough syrup promptly helps coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## NEED ONE HERE.

Riverside, Cal.—Riverside has an official fly catcher. His title appears on the pay rolls as "sanitary inspector" but he is in reality the town fly catcher and he is busy every year from early spring to late autumn.

However, the official fly catcher does not operate with a swatter as his sole tool of the trade. He has a large number of big flytraps, owned by the city, which he places about the streets, bates with sweet liquids, cleans and keeps in repair. Last year he says he caught a billion flies, but he admits that this figure is estimated and not a count.

The city fly catcher also aids other sanitary inspectors in preventing the accumulation of garbage or other fly attractors, and in fact devotes himself exclusively to the pursuit and extermination of the little pests.

H. H. Smith of Mineral Hill is in the city for a few days on business.

#### ORGANIZER OF BOY SCOUTS VISITING IN AMERICA

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has come to America to further his plans for solidifying the Boy Scout movement into an international organization. will always be identified with this movement which he founded in England in 1908 and which has spread practically all over the world. Sir Robert, who was knighted in 1909, is one of Great Britain's greatest military men. Joining the Hussars in 1876, he saw service in India, Afghanistan and in South Africa and in 1890 he became assistant military secretary at Malta. He was in command of the special native levies during the Ashanti campaign of 1895 and he held the position of chief of staff officers in the Matabele campaign the next year. The most famous incident in his military career, however, was, of course, his heroic defense of Mafeking during the Boer war.

#### MAY RESURFACE STREET.

The West Side merchants of Bridge street are agitating a movement for a new surface on the street while the Bithulitic company is in the city. The idea is to have continuous good paving in both cities. A committee will be organized to further this move in the next few days.

#### TO REDECORATE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING IN LAS VEGAS

The Y. M. C. A. building in this city is to be re-decorated and renovated throughout it has been decided by the committee in charge of the building. The halls and rooms will be re-tinted and re-decorated. The woodwork will be re-finished and all furniture will be put in repair and re-stained. The pool and billiard tables in the main lobby will be re-covered and the entire first floor put in the best of condition.

#### FINANCIAL LANES ARE TEMPORARILY OPEN

Paris, May 6.—The supreme council has decided pending the signing of the peace treaty, to suspend the financial blacklist and neutral countries are free to extend credits of any kind to Germany or German citizens.

German owned cash balances and bills in neutral countries are made available by the council in payment for imports. Proceeds of exports from Germany may be used freely in payment for permitted imports.

#### FOCH NOT SATISFIED

Paris, May 7.—Marshal Foch in a speech at the plenary session declared that the security given France was inadequate from a military point of view and said it was his personal conviction that the treaty should not be signed. The marshal emphasized the necessity of France holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine and said that occupation limited to 15 years was not sufficient.

#### RUSSIA DISPLEASED WITH OUR ATTITUDE

Vladivostok, May 7.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all Russian government, in an interview with the correspondent at Osmk expressed deep gratitude to the British for their assistance in Siberia but he hinted that Russia had recently be-

gun to be disappointed over the attitude of Japan and America. He stated that American representatives in Siberia had at times supported the soviet government.

"I am working my hardest for the good of Russia," he added, "and I hope to succeed, but if I fail, I will go under willingly for the sake of my work. This in itself would be proof that Russia had not yet reached the stage of lawful self government."

#### VETERANS TO ORGANIZE.

St. Louis, May 7.—Today's arrivals indicate a large and representative attendance when the meeting is called to order here tomorrow to perfect an organization of the American veterans of the world war. The gathering is regarded as one of much importance, since the organization to be given birth is expected to equal in influence and exceed in scope the famous organization of the Grand Army of the Republic when that body was at the maximum of its membership. The membership of the new organization will be open to all officers and enlisted men in the United States military or naval service between the date of America's declaration of war and the final cessation of hostilities. At the St. Louis meeting only the preliminary plans are to be adopted, the final details of organization to be left to a convention to be held later in the year.

Denver, Colo., May 7.—A high school romance begun in the town of Ashland, Ore., resulted Easter Sunday in a wedding by long distance telephone when Robert J. Throne of Denver and Miss Rose H. Thomas, a school teacher of Ashland, were married by the Rev. James Thomas. The wedding was kept secret until recently.

Standing at the Denver end of the telephone the Rev. Mr. Thomas read the marriage service to Miss Thomas, standing at the Ashland end, after which she pronounced the promise to love, honor and obey. This was repeated for two witnesses in Denver, then Rev. Mr. Thomas secured the required promise from Mr. Throne who was in DeDnver and the ceremony was over.

As a result of the difference in time, Mrs. Throne will have one hour more of married life next year on Easter Sunday than the bridegroom. It was 11 o'clock in Ashland when the ceremony was performed. Again, while the bridegroom will remember his wedding day as a beautiful Easter Sunday, the bride will have recollections of a pouring rain.

#### BAKER URGES SOLDIERS TO WRITE MOTHERS

Washington, May 7.—The personal request of Secretary Baker that each officer and soldier in the army write a letter home on Mothers' Day, May 11, "in recognition of the wonderful part the mothers of America played in making the world safe for democracy," was conveyed today to the commanding generals of all the departments by the adjutant general.

#### BANDITS ROB THE POOR.

Peons Retaliate by Furnishing the Government Information Concerning the Bands.

Durango City, Mex.—The poor peons of Durango state have turned against the bandits who operate in the isolated mountain districts of this state. As long as the poor ranchers and cattlemen were friendly to the roving bands it was almost impossible to trail them with government troops. But these brigands have been robbing the poor and the latter have been furnishing accurate information to the government of the whereabouts of the armed bands. In the past these people have acted as spies for the bandits, advising them when the troops were near. As a result of the information furnished the government officers, twelve bandits were captured recently and shot.

These bandits have been operating along the railroad between Durango City and Tepehuanes. They hold up trains, kill the small escolta, or train guard, rob everyone on the train of their valuables, clothing, shoes and even underwear and haul away the loot to the hills after setting fire to the train. If the train should be a freight and passenger cars the bandits have carts to haul away the merchandise which is cached in the mountains or sold to buy smuggled ammunition.

converting the Arctic and sub-Arctic

Ottawa, Ont., May 6.—A plan for regions of Canada into a great wool, milk and meat producing area was presented to the Canadian senate and house yesterday by Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Norwegian explorer of the Canadian Arctic.

His project involves introducing large herds of reindeer and domesticating and developing great herds of musk ox. Both animals would furnish milk and meat supplies and the musk ox would afford also a wool supply.

The Canadian north, Mr. Stefansson said, could be utilized to solve present and future food shortages and development of his project would expedite opening of mineral and other resources of the north.

"About twenty years ago," Mr. Stefansson continued, "the American government introduced 1,280 domestic reindeer into Arctic Alaska. The sole aim was to give a possibility of economic solution of these problems. Few of those who expected the enterprise to succeed dreamed of its present magnitude. Under care these herds have increased at the rate of doubling in three years. But the few animals that are in the hands of white men are found to double in numbers every two years."

#### CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

Washington, May 7.—Arguments in the telephone and telegraph rate cases involving the authority of the postmaster general to increase intra-state toll rates were concluded in the supreme court and the cases taken under advisement.

#### OFFICERS KILL NEGRO.

Plano, ex., May 7.—Tom Embrey, a negro, after standing off armed citizens and officers for four hours

yesterday from a barricade in his home here, was shot and killed shortly before noon. Nine persons were wounded by the negro, one probably fatally. The trouble started when Embrey attempted to kill his wife.

#### DESTROYER AGROUND.

Trepassy, N. F., May 7.—The destroyer Foote, one of the flotilla assembled here in connection with the American navy department's trans-Atlantic flight, went half aground here early yesterday morning. Naval officers said the ship was in no immediate danger and that they hoped to float her at high water as soon as the weather moderated.

#### BURIED THEIR GRAIN.

Omsk, Siberia—When the city of Ufa was captured by the bolsheviks recently the peasants in the outlying districts immediately buried or hid their entire stocks of wheat, fearing that the bolshevik "commissionaries" would seize all the grain and send it off to Moscow.

Columbus, O., May 7.—Eight persons are known to have been killed and a dozen or more injured, several perhaps fatally in a fire which early yesterday destroyed a 6-story apartment house in the downtown section.

Firemen continued during the day to search the debris for other victims who are believed to have perished when four floors at the rear of the building sank to the basement.

#### A FREE FOR ALL

Paris, May 7.—It was decided late last night that the following delegations which were to be excluded, will be admitted to the congress at Versailles when the peace terms are handed to the Germans: China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Liberia and Honduras.

#### REPORT IS UNTRUE

Versailles, May 7.—The report that the German ministers, Landsberg and Giesbers have left the German peace delegation and returned to Berlin is untrue.

#### ALLIED FLEET ARRIVES.

Archangel, May 7.—The first of the allied river flotilla reached the fighting front near the junction of the Vaga and Dvina rivers last night. The bolsheviks shelled the allied positions on the Vaga yesterday. Other sections of the front are reported quiet.

#### NOT YET RECOGNIZED.

Washington, May 7.—Formal announcement was made today by the state department that it had not recognized L. A. Martens, now at New York, as a representative of the Russian Socialist Federal Society.

#### CAMPS DISPOSED OF.

Washington, May 7.—The city of Montgomery, Ala., secured Camp Sheridan, Ala., and the state of North Carolina will take over Camp Polk, N. C. The other camps went to individuals and firms, except Camp Kendrick, N. J., which was withdrawn from the auction and is to be retained for the navy and Camp Zevier, S. C., for which no reasonable bid was received.

## HISTORY OF PEACE CONFERENCE DAY BY DAY

The treaty handed to the Germans today at Versailles is the result of the work of the representatives of the allied and associated powers arrayed against Germany who convened officially on January 18. The time between the armistice, November 11 and January 18, was occupied in preparing claims and reports in the selection of delegates and in their travel to Paris.

The first act of the peace conference at its meeting on January 13 was to elect Georges Clemenceau premier of France, as chairman. On January 21 the conference adopted the proposal that all Russian factions meet on the Princes Islands to discuss the Russian situation. Nothing ever came of the proposal. Three days later the conference ordered fighting over disputed territory to cease.

The plan for a league of nations was concurred in by the conference on January 24 and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. Discussion in the supreme council or council of ten which included two representatives from England, France, Italy, Japan and the United States then turned to the form of the future government of territory freed from enemy rule and on January 30 the conference accepted the plan of mandates for colonies and backward nations.

On February 14 the league of nations commission reported the covenant it had prepared. The work of the council of ten thenceforth was continuous except for the interruption incident to the attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on February 29.

On March 26 in order to speed up the work the council of ten was broken in two bodies a council of four and a council of foreign ministers. The council of four was composed of Premiers Orlando, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson.

A furore in conference circles was created on April 7th when President Wilson summoned the transport George Washington to come to Brest at once and it was reported the president intended to return home. The stalemate on reparations and frontier questions, it was reported at the time, was believed to have prompted his action.

On April 11, at a plenary session, the conference adopted the report of the international labor legislation committee and on April 14th the reparation demands to be made on Germany were announced. On April 16th the Germans were invited to send delegates to receive the treaty.

With the German treaty near completion the question of Italy's claims in the Adriatic came to the front. April April 23, President Wilson issued a statement that Fiume could not belong to Italy. The Italian delegation announced its intention of leaving Paris and on April 24th, Premier Orlando started for Rome. Scarcely had he departed than the vanguard of the German delegation reached Versailles on April 25 to be followed on April 30 by the principal delegates. Previously the Germans had expressed the intention of sending "messen-

gers" to receive the treaty but finally were compelled to send delegates with full powers.

In the absence of the Italian delegates April 26 the conference adopted the covenant of the league of nations. Geneva was selected as the seat of the league and Sir Eric Drummond of England was made first secretary general.

On April 30th the council of three reached an agreement on the question of Shan Tung which gave the territory to the Japanese who are to turn it over later to the Chinese.

The first meeting with the Germans took place on May 1st when credentials were exchanged at Versailles.

On Monday it was announced that Premier Orlando and the other Italian delegates were returning to Paris in time for the handing of the peace treaty to the Germans.

### ITALY ACCEPTS PROPOSAL TO ADMINISTER PORT AS MANDATORY OF LEAGUE.

Paris, May 7.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning. The Italian premier arrived at the Par's "White House" just as the council of four re-assembled and resumed his part in the council.

As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the league of nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

During the Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agram and other cities.

Italy, it is understood, also is prepared to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast.

Paris, May 7.—The discussion at the meeting of the inter-allied and German economic experts at Versailles yesterday was very spirited the Journal says. Most of the discussion concerned the exchange of iron ore from Lorraine for German coal. The newspaper adds: "Finally, the energy and good sense of the allies had the better of German stubbornness."

### PINCHON LEAGUE CHAIRMAN.

Paris, May 7.—Stephen Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs of France, was elected chairman of the organization of the League of Nations yesterday, according to an official statement.

### 400 DEAD IN RIOT

London, May 7.—Four hundred persons were killed in Moscow last week when the red guards were called upon to disperse rioters, says an Exchange telegraph dispatch.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Baker announced today that by August the last man of the American force will have been withdrawn from France. He said this estimate was based on the movement of 300,000 men a month to the United States.

### STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCES NAMES OF PUPILS WHO PASSED EXAM

Eighth grade diplomas have been awarded by the state department of education to the 475 pupils who successfully passed the state examination March 20 and 21 they have been signed by the superintendent of Public Instruction Jonathan H. Wagner and sent to the county school superintendents to be signed by them and the teachers before delivery to the graduates.

The second examination was held April 24 and 25 and the last one of the season will occur on May 15 and 16. The papers from the April examination are arriving and are being graded by the examiners.

Mr. Wagner is pleased with the results of the March examinations. He announces that the following pupils in Mora and San Miguel counties passed successfully and were awarded eighth grade diplomas:

Roy—Ruth Depew, Lottie Butts, Marshal Hunter, Hazel Halferty, Frank Baker, Perry Smith, Murl Johnson, Wenzel Swain.

Wagon Mound—Bernice Herrera.

San Patricio—Jose Seran.

"This department," says J. H. Wagner, superintendent of public instruction, "has a personal interest in every child in New Mexico and its welfare. The elementary schools lay the foundation for the education of the future citizens of the state. It is therefore highly important that such schools are conducted efficiently and conscientiously to lay a sound foundation for a thorough and practical education of every child.

"The eighth grade diploma," continued Mr. Wagner, "is not evidence that the education of the graduate is completed. The diploma marks a milestone. It is just a reminder that the first step has been taken and that the graduate is ready to take the second step; the high school course. This course is an essential part of the course of study in the public schools and intended for all children alike.

"New Mexico has difficult educational problems of its own," said Mr. Wagner. "Yet the progress being made is gratifying. Greater interest in education is apparent. Better teachers are being employed. The school terms are becoming longer. school houses and equipment are being provided. High schools are being brought up to standard and are being placed on the accredited list. This is important as it gives the graduates admission without entrance examinations to educational institutions all over the United States."

### SOLDIERS GET SERVICE MEDAL.

Washington, May 8.—A war service medal, to be known as the Victory Medal, will be awarded all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the American army at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable, the war department announces.

In addition, battle clasps will be awarded for each of the major battles in which American troops were engaged notably the Somme, Argonne, and St. Mihiel. To be eligible to a battleclasp an officer or man must have actually participated in one of

the engagements. A bronze star will be placed on the service ribbon for each battle clasp awarded.

### DOUGHBOYS PREFER CIGARS.

Washington, May 8.—Now that the war has ended, the cigarette, which was the mainstay of the fighters seems to be losing favor with the men of the American Expeditionary Force, and the use of cigars is on the increase, the war department announces. A million cigars were recently shipped to the troops overseas and contracts for the purchase of another lot at a cost of \$750,000 have just been awarded.

### BRING DEAD HEROES HOME.

London, May 8.—The body of Edith Cavell, the heroic English nurse who was executed by the Germans in 1915, at Brussels, is to be brought to England from Belgium next week and after ceremonies at Westminster Abbey will be taken to Norwich for final interment.

It is expected that in the course of time a considerable number of those who fell in service in France, in Flanders and in other of the theaters of war will be returned to the British Isles to sleep their last sleep in their home land. A similar course has been adopted in the case of many of Britain's fallen heroes in the past.

It is recalled that as far back as 1821 through the courtesy of the United States government, the body of Major Andre, an officer of high rank in the British army, who was hanged near New York as a spy during the American revolution, was brought home. Andre's remains were conveyed to England in a magnificent sarcophagus and interred in Westminster Abbey, and few Americans ever come to London without paying a visit to his tomb.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 8.—"In the final clash between law and order and socialism," said Bishop Lillis of Kansas City in his sermon yesterday at the consecration of Archbishop Albert Daeger, "the Catholic church will be found to be the main bulwark against it." The bishop denounced the "hydra-headed enormity of bolshevism," and declared that "property rights and natural rights, and when the states attempts to interfere with the natural rights of man it becomes tyrannical."

The speaker also paid his respects to the divorce evil chiefly blaming the legislatures for the "mad rush to make divorce easy."

Over 3,000 people attended the consecration ceremonies at St. Francis cathedral. The retiring archbishop, J. B. Pitaval, was the first on record to consecrate his own successor. Other prelates present included Bishop Granjean of Tucson, Bishops Shuler of El Paso and Tenin of Denver, Monsignor Fourchegu, administrator of the archdiocese and the Venerable Father Jules Deraches, 80 years ago a church pioneer in this district. This is the first time the consecration of an archbishop has taken place in Santa Fe.

The fastest trip around the world was made by John Mears in 1913—35 days, 1 hours and 36 minutes.

It is possible to go into the air at a temperature of 300 degrees without the body's temperature being raised

A marriage license has been granted to Flora Ortega and Tito Martinez both of Las Manueitas.

Fifty dollars reward has been offered for the return of a new Ford touring car, taken from in front of the Central Savings bank of Denver on April 30th. The car has licence number 18699, and engine number 30117393. In case the car is found notify Leonard De Lue, detective agency, Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.

Fifty dollars reward has been offered by the sheriff of Colfax county or the arrest of John Back, who is wanted for jumping his bond at Raton. Back is about 47 years of age and is afflicted with a twitching of the right eye. He speaks good Spanish, and is generally employed as a section foreman or a mine hand. Abe Hixenbaugh, sheriff of Colfax county at Raton is offering the reward.

Sergeant Julius Krause is in the city visiting his sisters, Mrs. Morris Bendix of 1026 Seventh street. Mr. Krause was formerly employed in this city as a clerk in the Bacharach Bros. store and by the Mora Mercantile company at Mora. He is home on a 10 day furlough, from Camp Marfa, Texas, where he is connected with the motor transport corps.

Krause has a brother, Max Krause, who is German born, also a sergeant with the American army of occupation at Treves, Germany. While there his parents visited him, it being the first time they had seen each other in 19 years. His parents informed him that another brother had fought a losing battle with the German army and had paid the death penalty.

Word has been received in this city of the arrival of Ellis Jones Co. "E" 16th Railway engineers, on the 22nd of April. Jones was a former Las Vegas man, working for H. E. Vogt, the plumber, and left in the first draft. He received military training in Camp Funston, Kan., and left shortly after for France. In France he was transferred to the 242nd Machine Gun battalion and saw much active service over there. At present he is stationed at Camp Upton, N. Y.

O. A. Larrazolo, Jr., was elected as temporary chairman of the state branch of the American Veteran's Legion which was formed at Albuquerque yesterday. F. B. Humphries was named as temporary secretary. The organization will not be perfected until after the national organization meeting which is to be held in St. Louis within a short time. Although New Mexico is only entitled to six votes at the national meet, eighteen delegates were named for the convention, each to have one third of the vote.

Funeral services for Mrs. Hazel A. Crosswy, wife of Jesse Crosswy the South American correspondent of the Associated Press at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, were held in Albuquerque this morning at 10 o'clock. After brief funeral services, the body was laid at rest by the side of her father and mother. Mrs. Crosswy died in a local hospital after being removed from a train in this city last week. She was 20 years of age and had been married for 10 years. Besides her husband, a four year old daughter, Hazel Marie, who was with her mother when she was removed from a train here, survive. The floral offerings poured in from all over the United States and from foreign countries. The Associated Press Telegraphers

on the local circuit sent a beautiful floral design. Mr. Crosswy is one of the big men connected with the Associated Press.

Manuel Armijo has just returned from France and is home on a 30 day furlough. While overseas Armijo was wounded in the left elbow, and has undergone four operations for the wound, but so far to no success.

A \$50 reward has been offered by the Southwest Detective association of Tucson, Ariz., for the recovery of a Buick model D-35 1916, 1917, or for the arrest of Manuel C. Robles who is wanted on the charge of embezzlement of the auto.

Frank S. Guerin, who motored to Santa Fe with O. A. Larrazolo, Jr., Saturday morning, has returned to the city. He reports the roads between here and Chapelle almost impassable, but beyond that point they are of the best. Larrazolo was to leave this morning for St. Louis as a delegate to the American Veteran Legion convention.

Marriage licences have been granted to Miss Ruth Lydia Clowes of East Las Vegas and Earl W. Notgrass of Albuquerque; Alice Duncan of Las Vegas and Edward Smith of Madrid. Valienca Sanchez and Simon Garcia both of San Jose; Bitalia Gonzales, and Juan B. Aragon both of San Isidro.

A quiet wedding occurred this morning when Miss Ruth Lydia Clowes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clowes was united in marriage to Earl Wayne Notgrass at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thureson, with only the immediate family of the young couple present and attended by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McCoy.

The bride is a graduate of Las Vegas High school class of '16 and for the past two years has been employed by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company in Las Vegas. Mr. Notgrass is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Notgrass of Albuquerque and has recently returned from France, where he saw service as a lieutenant of field artillery. He is at present employed in the Santa Fe train service.

The young couple left today on train No. 1 for Albuquerque and points in Texas on their honeymoon, after which they will make their home in Las Vegas.

Sheriff Secundo Romero has received an order from Governor O. A. Larrazolo to suspend the execution of the committance of Solomon Jacoby to the state penitentiary until further notice. Mr. Jacoby was convicted in the district court of receiving brass which he knew to be stolen from the Santa Fe Railway company, in December, 1917. Jacoby appealed the case, but the supreme court upheld the decision of Judge David J. Leahy. Last week the sheriff, receiving word that the decision was upheld, and that Jacoby was to serve not less than 12 months and not more than 15 months in the state penitentiary, made preparations to take the prisoner to Santa Fe. However, yesterday he received the foregoing orders and will not act until further notified.

In the trial of the case of the State vs. Gonzales, Moya, Archuleta, Barela and Martinez at Mora, the jury this morning returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the first four mentioned men and they will be discharged from custody. The jury took the case on Saturday afternoon and were ready with their decision at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, but because of the Sunday holidays, and the absence of court officials, the verdict was not delivered until this morning. The four men who were given their freedom by the jury's finding, claimed that they had been forced into making a confession of implication in the crime of the murder by Leandro Martinez, the perpetrator of the crime. Martinez pleaded guilty to second degree murder in the same court last week.

Bounty has been applied for by Hilario Delgado of La Liendre on two coyotes.

Frank Roy has purchased the property on 511 National, formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Maxwell.

Eduardo Baca arrived from Mills last evening with his family, after a short visit with his mother there. He reports the roads between Las Vegas and Watrous almost impassable but beyond that they are fine.

Ben Lucero, Jr., was in court this morning for obstructing the public highway, before Justice C. H. Stewart and was fined \$10. Lucero parked his car on the sidewalk crossing at the corner of Sixth and Main last night, near the Coronado picture show, and landed in court this morning.

Word has been received in this city from Lauro R. Lujan son of Sabino Lujan, the west side jeweler, that he is now with the American army of occupation at Luftkurort, Germany. Lujan left Las Vegas with the first draft and has seen about two years of army life. His address is Co. F, 356 Infantry, A. P. O. 761. He is in the best of health and expects to leave for home soon.

Colonel J. J. Fitzgerald, a former old timer of Las Vegas, a real estate man and booster, a soldier of the civil war, and at one time about the most widely known citizen of the Meadow City, writes to acquaintances here that he is now at the Soldiers Home in California. He asks to be remembered to old friends and speaks in the highest terms of this great United States institution provided for the care and comfort of the old veterans, wards of the nation.

He says, speaking of the home: "We have plenty of splendid well cooked food, well served; good clothing, beds and bedding, with good care free to us. The home officials from governor to watchman are courteous, painstaking and do all they can to make life pleasant. To me it is a Heaven on Earth!"

In his efforts to "boost" Las Vegas the colonel and T. B. Mills and other old timers once had a public auction and sale of town lots on the West side, of the lands on the Boulevard south of where the property of the Cowboys Reunion now stands.

The old timers are passing. Those left should give the present generation their personal observations of the early settlement days.

The man who is clothed in his own righteousness may be ashamed to appear in his shirt sleeves.

**PROMINENT CATHOLICS ATTEND CONSECRATION**

Reverend Fathers A. Rabeyrolle, C. Balland, J. Quintero and J. B. Massaro of this city, accompanied by Fathers A. Perez of Mora and M. Dumarest of Watrous, left today on train No. 1 for Santa Fe to attend the presentation of the Most Reverend Albert Daeger who is to be consecrated metropolitan of the Santa Fe diocese, comprising the greater part of the Southwest. George J. Herman, grand knight of the local council of the Knights of Columbus, left as a representative of the order to attend the ceremonies.

**ARIZONA CHIEF OF STAFF REFUSES TO REMAIN "FIRED" HOWEVER—FEUD GROWS**

Phoenix, May 6.—Following Governor Campbell's attempt today to gain possession of the records of the adjutant general's office, Judge Lyman at the instance of Adjutant General Harris issued a temporary order restraining the governor and his agents from interfering with the adjutant general's office until May 8, when the governor is cited to appear and show cause why a permanent order should not be issued.

As a climax to a dispute which has been running since January last, Governor Campbell, in his capacity of commander of the military forces of Arizona, notified Colonel C. W. Harris, adjutant general that his services with the state had terminated and ordered to turn over his records to Sergeant E. A. Fern, who delivered the the executive's communication. Colonel Harris refused to comply.

Gross, Kelly and Company will have the opening gun in the big building campaign promised for Las Vegas this year. It was decided at a special meeting of the board of directors of the company today, to begin operations at once to erect a new warehouse on the site of the old one that was damaged by the heavy snows.

The new building will be of solid reinforced concrete, roof, floors and in fact everything except the doors and windows which will be of steel construction. There will be absolutely no wood used in any part of the structure.

This building, which is the first of several big enterprises in the building line contemplated by Las Vegans, will be the finest of its kind in the southwest.

It had been apparent for some time that the growing demands of the ever increasing business would necessitate the building of more warehouse facilities, even after the company had purchased the Browne and Manzanares property, which is also used for storage purposes. The destruction caused by the snow hastened action.

Atlantic City, May 5.—The aerial league of America, at a conference today in which nine nations were represented, decided to offer a trophy to be competed for annually for efficiency in shooting from airplanes. The gunner is to have ten shots at small balloons.

The man who is clothed in his own righteousness may be ashamed to appear in his shirt sleeves.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**THEY KEPT ON COMING**  
 Captain Robert G. St. James of the 7th Infantry, Third Division, and who served also with the army of occupation in Germany, made a very interesting talk, telling actual war experiences and urging that we "Finish the Job" through the purchase of Victory Bonds. Captain St. James is from San Miguel county, Colorado. He gained great applause when he stated that every German in uniform salutes every American officer. He told one story which created quite a bit of amusement. In one sector an American negro division was fighting against the boche. The enemy shelled and gassed the negroes for hours. The negroes went on. The Germans later said: "You can't stop those Americans. We gassed them until they turned black and their hair curled up and still they kept on coming."  
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The French type caterpillar tank which was the chief interest at the Victory loan demonstration in Las Vegas Sunday, gave a wonderful demonstration in the gulleys close by the Cowboys Reunion party yesterday afternoon. The seven ton machine, with a 40 horse power when in high and 200 horse power in low, camouflaged in yellow, red and green, climbed up and down gulleys, jumped off a stone wall, shook a giant tree, went over the top and performed various feats which caused gasps of admiration from the watchers who thronged about the gulleys.

The men in charge of the tank stated that a short ride in the tank does not cause seasickness, but that an all day trip in the machine brings on a severe nervousness. The machine was in charge of J. M. Weaver, with Len Hamilton and Colin Mackenzie as assistants.

The machine has four speeds forward, a four-cylinder motor, has a one-pounder gun mounted in the turret, and carries two men. The machine is a veteran of the Argonne forest and bears the marks of many shell and shrapnel. The special train accompanying the tank left with the machine for Santa Fe at 4 a. m. today.

#### QUIET CELEBRATION.

Mexico City, May 6.—The determination of the government to press the present campaign against the rebels and outlaws made May 5 the national holiday, one of the quietest in years, as no troops were brought to the capital to take part in the customary military parade. The celebration was confined to simple ceremonies at the tombs of General Zaragoza, the hero of the battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862. President Carranza and the members of the cabinet attended the exercises.

#### LUCAS MAES DEAD

A telephone message from San Jose this morning stated that Mr. Lucas Maes had died last night at Sands, N. M. The cause of the death was not stated.

#### CALKINS SUCCEEDS LYNCH

San Francisco, May 6.—John U. Calkins was today inaugurated governor of the federal reserve bank.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 6.—Confidence that the nation will remain wet for at least one year after January 16 next exists among the delegates who today began the 26th annual conference of the National Retail Liquor Dealers association. The organization is formed of from one to three delegates from wet states. They claim to speak for the entire trade, but not for the distillers and the wholesalers.

#### BROTHER OF EX-CZAR URGES NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OF CIVILIZATION IN RUSSIA

Paris—A nationwide campaign of civilization against bolshevism is earnestly advocated by the former Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch—brother-in-law of the former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who is in Paris, he says, to tell the truth about Russia. The former Grand Duke, who was for a time kept prisoner in Crimea by the bolsheviks, urges that representatives of neutral nations should be invited to attend the peace conference to decide on means of fighting the danger threatening the stability of the universe.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press the former Grand Duke said:

"Bolshevism is an evil force which attacks the world, ruins civilization, culture and all the moral laws. The present chaos and suffering in Russia is today a striking and living example of what may be in store for any country which permits bolshevism and the lawless principles for which it stands to obtain a foothold within its borders. To everybody it is clear that the world must use all means to stop the spread of this poisonous disease. It is the sacred right of the people of each and every country to be warned and defended by their governments. They must not be led astray by false promises which lawlessness and disorder can never fulfill.

"The organized forces of established order must be set up as a bulwark, utilized as an instrument against the tyranny of the formidable forces of disruption and anarchy. The answer to bolshevism is a firm and decided stand against it. In order, however, to achieve success combined and co-ordinated action on the part of civilized nations is essential.

"The present offers an exceptionally favorable opportunity for initiating and organizing this campaign. Now assembled in Paris are the representative statesmen of the world. Their mission is to establish a lasting peace. But such a peace, no matter how ardently and universally desired, is impossible of attainment so long as the moral and social, the industrial and political fabrics of all civilized countries are threatened with upheaval, overthrow and destruction by the volcanic forces of bolshevism. To blind ourselves to this fact would be criminal folly.

"Advantage should be taken of the presence of the peace conference for the express purpose of reviewing the danger threatening the stability of the universe, of probing the difficulties it presents, and of deciding upon the best means to adopt to avert the threatened catastrophe. Certain tentative decisions have, I believe, already been arrived at by the great powers in regard to their policy for counteracting the work and influence of bolshevik propagandists in their respective states. But

the bolshevik peril is not local or national or even continental; it is world wide in its scope and menace. Frontiers offer no bulwark to its advance, oceans do not hinder its expansion.

"Neutrals as well as belligerents should, therefore, be invited to attend the peace conference for the discussion of this vital question, which has far more bearing on the question of world peace than any subjects of indemnity and colonization now being discussed. In particular, I would emphasize the importance of labor and Socialist organizations being represented. It is of vital moment that the voices of labor and Socialism should be heard at this critical hour. It is of vital moment also that Socialists especially should realize that bolshevism means the undermining and overthrow of democratic principles and destruction of the fundamentals of ideals just as it assuredly means the moral, social and industrial organization.

"I strenuously urge all civilized nations to combine in resist and repudiation of bolshevism. No half way measure will suffice. Any idea that this new peril and the ideas which it represents may be tolerated is absolutely fallacious and is today leading civilization to disaster. The present halfway attitude is already lending moral support to these forces. Bolshevists, wherever found, should be declared outlaws and treated as such. All the anti-bolshevik organizations, which are formed in different countries, must have full moral and material support of the respective governments.

"But if, concurrently with the adoption of sternly repressive measures in all civilized countries, an anti-bolshevik campaign were inaugurated in Russia, the moral and material effect would, I believe, be tremendous. It would inspire the terrorized population of Russia, already incensed against bolshevism, with fresh hope and courage and incentive to renewed effort to destroy bolshevism.

"Of course, Russia is the acknowledged center of the bolshevik propaganda. But rest assured that the bolshevists have taken good care to keep a careful eye on the press and all means of attempting any counter propaganda in the territory which they now hold. But, if branded as outlaws and their government repudiated, they will be cut off from any outside aid or consolation and their aspirations to the overthrow of civilization would be laid in ruins. At the same time the districts of order and their people who are fighting for liberty would receive tremendous moral courage and their faith in the eventual overthrow of their tyrants would be renewed.

"Immediate action is necessary. All classes in every civilized community are in grave peril from the spread of this infection of virulent disorder. It has extended beyond Russia into Germany and is even manifesting itself in Great Britain, the United States and other more distant countries.

"I would, therefore, repeat with emphasis the warning uttered by one of the world's statesmen, who declared that 'no time is to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism or anarchy as we see it from the despotism of autocracy.'

"America" Day is to be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the United States on Saturday, May

17. That of course, includes New Mexico, and Secretary Walter Damburg of the state council of defense expects to send out instructions and explanations today to all the county councils of defense urging that the day be observed in every community in the state. Wherever there is a school house or a meeting place, there patriotic exercises are to take place. It was hoped that by May 17, the treaty of peace be signed and that it also be "Peace Day," but whether that happens or not the day is to be generally observed as an official day of thanksgiving and patriotism.

#### REDUCED R. R. RATES

##### FOR G. A. R. VETERANS

E. C. King, local Santa Fe agent has received advices from J. M. Connell, general passenger agent at Topeka, to the effect that the round trip railway fare to Albuquerque would be the price of one way, or \$5.30 and 42 cents war tax, a total of \$5.72, between the dates of May 5th and 3th inclusive, for those attending the G. A. R. convention which is being held there for two days beginning May 8th. These tickets will be good for stopovers in both directions with a limit to May 14th, and will be sold only on presentation of identification certificates, countersigned by the command or office in charge of the local organization.

Toledo, O., May 6.—Plans were being drawn today for an immense arena in Bay View Park, on Maumee bay, in which the Willard-Dempsey 12-round bout for the heavyweight championship of the world will be staged July 4.

Toledo charity anticipates receiving \$21,000 as a result of the bout, figuring seven per cent of gate receipts estimated by Frank Flournoy, associated with Tex Rickard, who promoted the bout, to run about \$300,000. The Toledo boxing commission issued a permit for the bout today.

The arena will seat 5,000.

have the distinction of being the first Las Vegas store, and probably the first in San Miguel county to display the union card in their windows. To be able to do this, every clerk in their employ under the age of fifty, must belong to the Retail Clerks International Protective association. The retail clerks union has only been perfected here a short time back, but is growing every day. One store in Albuquerque is the only other known

#### ROSENWALD STORE NOW

##### HAS ALL UNION CLERKS

The store of E. Rosenwald and Son store to have on display this card, but as to whom was first in the state is a question.

#### AVIATORS FALL TO DEATH.

New York, May 6.—Two naval aviators, flying a naval scout plane at the Rockaway Beach naval air station today were killed when the machine collided with the top of a 100 foot high tank.

#### HE DOES HEAVY WORK.

"I do heavy work, and that is a strain on a man's kidneys," writes Bert Dawson, Canton, Ill. "My trouble started with severe, sharp pains over my back. I bought a bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills, and before it was gone, my pains had entirely left me." They banish rheumatic pains, backaches, soreness, stiffness. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Virgil Organ, son of William Gr-Bliss, Texas, yesterday morning, returned to Douglas, Ariz. He 10. Mr. Guy entered Y. M. C. A. service in Las Vegas on a furlough.

Bernardo Baca, a prominent rancher of Ventenans, is in the city today purchasing supplies.

Tex Austin of this city, well known ranch owner, cowboy and sportsman, now a resident of Aurora, will be in charge of Aurora's first roundup which will be held in Aurora June 24-29. Johnny Judd of this city will compete at the roundup.

Juanito Otero de Griego died this morning at 6:30 after a five months' illness. The deceased was 65 years of age, and is survived by her husband, a daughter and a son, two sisters and three brothers of this city. The funeral will be held tomorrow from the church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Burial will be made in the Mount Calvary cemetery under the direction of Charles J. Day.

The local Victory loan committee has decided upon the awards of the German helmets sent here by the government, to be distributed in aid of the Victory bond sales. One helmet was awarded to Mrs. C. W. G. Ward for the best suggestion as to how dispose of the helmets. William Springer, as chairman of the local committee, was awarded another, and the Santa Fe shops and the Santa Fe offices were each awarded one. Mrs. Ward's suggestion was that the helmets be awarded local schools to serve as historical relics for educational purposes. Awards are therefore made as follows: Las Vegas public schools, Normal University, Castle school, Douglas Avenue Building, Christian Brothers school, Sisters of Loretto and Parochial school, East Las Vegas.

"Something different." is the prevailing idea in the minds of the East Las Vegas firemen in their plans for the June flower fete which they will give at the Duncan opera house on the evening of the ninth day of next month. The firemen held a meeting Monday night in their quarters in the city hall and made definite plans for the party. If their hopes materialize the affair will be as pretty as a June wedding and the guests will not be required to bring costly gifts; neither are they likely to feel called upon to throw old shoes and other impediments at the principal performers as might be the case at a wedding.

Not much in the way of details is being disclosed by the firemen except that they hope to make the party the prettiest and nappiest event held in the city in a long time. Mrs. Colbert C. Root will have charge of the entertainment features and there will be dancing. The public will have the opportunity, too, to see the firemen performing unusual roles, which, in itself, will add to the novelty of the affair, and will demonstrate that they are efficient at other things besides fighting fires. Remember the "Flour feet."

Corporal Leon Guy, having been mustered out of army service at Fort

the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. High mass was celebrated by Father Clemente of this city, the couple being attended by Miss Bessie Wildenstein a sister of the bride, and by Frank S. Guerin, an uncle of the groom. After mass relatives and close friends of the family gathered at the home of the bride where the wedding breakfast was served. The couple left on the noon train for Albuquerque, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will make their home on the West side, where the groom is employed as a clerk in the E. Rosenwald and Son store.

District Judge Reed Holloman yesterday evening rendered a decision in the case of the State of New Mexico against the telephone companies within the state, refusing to grant a motion for a restraining order against the postmaster general and the telephone companies in the state, from enforcing the increased telephone rates on and after May 2. This in effect means that the telephone companies will collect the increased rate from May 2 on, and if the supreme court of the United States in their decision, expected to be handed down on May 19, decides that the rate is illegal or cannot be legally collected, then the telephone companies will refund the over-collection to its patrons. Judge Holloman held that the government has the absolute supervision and control of rates during war time. Stephen B. Davis of this city and Judge Edward R. Wright of Santa Fe appeared before the court for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, and Assistant U. S. Attorney J. O. Seth was present in court but did not appear formally. Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Bowman appeared for the state.

The question of whether the new rates are to be in force in New Mexico was brought into the district court by the State of New Mexico ex rel. O. O. Askren, attorney general, and the state corporation commission, plaintiffs, vs. Albert S. Burleson, as postmaster general of the United States of America, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company a corporation, and J. B. Reynolds, district manager of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, defendants.

Judge Holloman's opinion follows: In this case the plaintiff, the State of New Mexico ex rel. the attorney general and the state corporation commission, has asked for an injunction against Albert S. Burleson as postmaster general of the United States, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, and J. B. Reynolds, district manager of the telephone and telegraph company, asking that they be enjoined and prohibited from enforcing certain increases in rates in exchange of telephone service, or from accepting, collecting or receiving, or from attempting to collect any money or other thing of value, above or in excess of the exchange rates for telephone service in effect in the state prior to the first day of May, 1919, until the same has been approved by the state corporation commission; and the

Sheriff Secundino Romero and wife returned to the city last evening after spending a few days on their ranch at Isadore.

Meeting of the Scottish Rite club in Masonic Temple Tuesday, May 13 at 8 o'clock. All Scottish Rite Masons are urged to be present.

Marriage licenses were issued to Louise Esquibel of Rowe and Delfino Valdez of Channing, Texas, and to Susie Wildenstein and Juan B. Guerin, both of Las Vegas.

Jesus Maria Gonzales, aged 36, a brother of Valentin Gonzales was buried yesterday at La Concepcion. The deceased died Tuesday of stomach trouble. He leaves a wife and five children.

Fructoso Sena, a former resident of Las Vegas, and who has been a resident of Sharon Springs, Kan., for the past seven years, is in the city and has a position as machinist at the Santa Fe roundhouse. Mr. Sena will move his family here the last of the month.

Lorenzo Montoya of this city, who has been working on the new freight platform at Lamy, was injured by some of the timber falling and striking him on the back. Montoya arrived on train No. 10 today and was removed to the Santa Fe hospital.

Luis E. Armijo returned last evening from Mora where he has been attending court. He left today for Roswell on business.

LOCAL COUPLE WED

Miss Susie Wildenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wildenstein of South Gonzales street was united in matrimony to Juan B. Guerin of South Pacific street this morning in

the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. High mass was celebrated by Father Clemente of this city, the couple being attended by Miss Bessie Wildenstein a sister of the bride, and by Frank S. Guerin, an uncle of the groom.

After mass relatives and close friends of the family gathered at the home of the bride where the wedding breakfast was served.

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DISTRICT JUDGE HOLLOMAN REFUSES RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST COMPANIES

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Stephen B. Davis of this city and Judge Edward R. Wright of Santa Fe appeared before the court for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, and Assistant U. S. Attorney J. O. Seth was present in court but did not appear formally. Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Bowman appeared for the state.

The question of whether the new rates are to be in force in New Mexico was brought into the district court by the State of New Mexico ex rel. O. O. Askren, attorney general, and the state corporation commission, plaintiffs, vs. Albert S. Burleson, as postmaster general of the United States of America, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company a corporation, and J. B. Reynolds, district manager of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, defendants.

Judge Holloman's opinion follows: In this case the plaintiff, the State of New Mexico ex rel. the attorney general and the state corporation commission, has asked for an injunction against Albert S. Burleson as postmaster general of the United States, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, and J. B. Reynolds, district manager of the telephone and telegraph company, asking that they be enjoined and prohibited from enforcing certain increases in rates in exchange of telephone service, or from accepting, collecting or receiving, or from attempting to collect any money or other thing of value, above or in excess of the exchange rates for telephone service in effect in the state prior to the first day of May, 1919, until the same has been approved by the state corporation commission; and the

state also asks for a temporary restraining order pendente lite.

"Without further investigation I will state that my present opinion is that under the act of congress authorizing the president to take over the telephone lines and to control the same, the national government has assumed, not only the actual physical control of the lines, but has assumed absolute control of everything pertaining thereto, except those things which were especially reserved to the states in the act; and in my opinion the government, by that act, has the absolute supervision and control of the fixing of rates during war time, this being purely a war measure. The power of the government to have such control and fix rates will continue, either until the war is completely over, or until congress enacts further legislation on the subject.

"In my opinion, in order to enforce the powers granted by the constitution for the protection of the county during war, the national government has practically arbitrary power to take possession of any properties and control the same for all purposes. Whether or not the administrative rights granted by congress are proper is purely a political, and not a judicial question. The power has been given to certain departments, and in my opinion is a matter that the court cannot control. If the administration of these affairs is not satisfactory to the people, that is purely a political question, and can be taken care of as provided by our form of government. If it has been proper, the approval will be given in the same way; but it is not for the court to pass upon the question as to whether a proper administration of these affairs has been had.

For those reasons the court will not issue a temporary restraining order, but will issue an order requiring the defendants to show cause why the injunction prayed for should not be granted."

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, May 8.—Corn prices turned downgrade today, influenced by weakness in the hog market. Advances brought out heavy selling and there was a sharp decline. The close was: Corn, July \$1.65 3/4; Sept. \$1.58 5/8. Oats, July 69 1/4; Sept. 66 3/8. Pork, May \$53.75; July \$51 1/2. Lard, July \$31.90; Sept. \$31.60. Ribs, May \$28.90; July \$28.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, May 8.—Hogs, receipts 9,000. Market lower. Heavy \$20.50 @ 20.80; lights \$19.7 @ 20.40; pigs \$14.75 @ 19.85. Cattle, receipts 3100. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$10 @ 18.50; cows \$6.65 @ 15.25; stockers and feeders \$8.50 @ 16.15; calves \$9 @ 13. Sheep, receipts 10,000. Market steady. Lambs \$16.75 @ 19.50; ewes \$9.50 @ 17.

El Paso, Tex.—The El Paso Syrian colony residing here have been doing their share to put over the Victory loan. The Syrians relief society volunteered in a body and undertook to have every member buy at least one bond. The society has participated in each drive.

Formerly it was the war that was 3,000 miles away. Now it is the corporation commission; and the president.