

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## GERMANS UNABLE TO FEED THEIR TROOPS

THE RETREATING MOVEMENT IN  
THE WEST CARRIED ON  
UNDER DIFFICULTY

London, Mar. 22.—Telegraphing from the British army headquarters in France today Reuter's correspondent says:

"Wintry conditions continue on the western front with considerable falls of snow, rendering field operations difficult. The bad weather, however is as unfavorable to the Germans as to ourselves, as they cannot get observations on the strength or direction of our advances.

"This advance during yesterday and last night was of the same character as on the previous day; that is to say, it was most rapid in the Sauterre plateau, west of St. Quentin, and was the slowest along the front of about 20 miles extending southeastward from Arras. The latest report is that our cavalry patrols were in contact with German rear guards within five miles of the outskirts of St. Quentin. Enemy resistance was most active in the sector between Arras and Ypres, the latter place being defended by a series of strong points.

"There are many stories of disaffection in the ranks of the Germans. It is known that they are finding difficulty in maintaining the food supplies during the retreat, and some of the later prisoners had not eaten anything for some time."

"Between Ypres and Croisilles, a distance of some 10 miles, the retreating Germans are holding a series of machine gun posts, but we are getting up our field guns in excellent style, and not much difficulty is anticipated in reducing these. In fact there already is a pretty deep buge eastward in the enemy's line at this part, reaching to Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, which village was occupied by our troops yesterday. This carries our advance to a point some four miles north of Ypres.

"The Germans are continuing the practice of sending to the rear the inhabitants of the villages they destroy, although in many cases they are carrying away young women, to guard against their employment by the French on munitions."

Trench Fighting Ends in West  
Berlin, March 20 (Wireless to the

Associated Press, via Sayville, March 22.)—German cavalry is now in touch with the French and British mounted troops which have been in action for several days in the territory evacuated by the Germans, so that for the first time since the fall of 1914 cavalry on both sides is being employed on the western front. This is regarded here as an indication that great events are taking place and that a real battle is in prospect, trench warfare being over for the time on this part of the front.

The French and British attempted to use cavalry on the Somme last year as well as at the time of the Champagne offensive, but the employment of these forces in the face of entrenched troops with machine guns resulted in very heavy losses. The present situation is a different one, because neither side is now protected by trenches.

Retreat Called a Success

"A German success," is the characterization given the German retreat on the western front in the headline of an editorial today on this subject by Major Moraht, military writer for the Lokal Anzeiger. "A great resolution was taken," writes Major Moraht. "The boldness of the general who carried it out is overwhelming, and only the power of von Hindenburg's personality could cause such proof of the grand style of initiative to be accompanied by perfect calm and sincerity."

Germans Make Strong Resistance

Paris, March 22.—The Germans made energetic resistance to the French last night between the Somme and the Aisne, but after spirited fighting north of Fergnier, the French forced them out of several strong positions. The French occupied a number of villages.

Germans Attack Russians

Petrograd, March 22 (via London).—A vigorous German attack was made yesterday on the Russian front in the direction of Lida, near the Beresna river. The war office announces the Germans gained considerable ground, although subsequently part of this territory was recovered.

Much French Territory Liberated

Paris, March 22.—The total amount of French territory liberated from the German invaders by the Somme offensive up to March 21 is 853 square miles, situated in the four departments of Pas-de-Calais, Oise, Aisne and Somme. It includes 366 towns and villages, the homes of 181,935 Frenchmen. The Germans are still in possession of 7,126 square miles of France.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, March 22.—Favorable crop reports from the southwest tended today to handicap the bulls in wheat. There were also advices that the number of vessels at American ports would soon be materially increased and that reserves of wheat in Great Britain were increasing. On the other hand, there appeared to be no urgent selling pressure here. Opening prices, which ranged from ½ off to ¼ advance, with May at 183¼ to 184¼, and July at 155¼ to 156, were followed by a moderate upturn all around, but then a general sag to below yesterday's finish.

Assertions that a large fleet of merchant steamships from Holland and elsewhere was on the way to the American seaboard led afterwards to a decided upturn in values. The close was strong, 1 cent to 2¾ net higher, with May at 186¼ to 186½ and July at 157¼ to 157½.

Bullish crop estimates from Argentina gave strength to corn. Besides, rural offerings to Chicago houses were scarce. After opening ¼ off to ¾ up, the market scored substantial gains.

Purchases for the seaboard acted later as a stimulus to buyers of futures. The close was unsettled at ¼ cent to 1½ net advance.

Oats hardened with corn. Commission houses were the chief buyers. Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions. Arrivals of hogs at western centers were much more numerous than was the case a week or a year ago. The close was:

Wheat, May 186¼; July 157¼.

Corn, May 112¼; July 110¼.

Oats, May 58¾; July 56¾.

Pork, May \$34.30; July 33.45.

Lard, May \$19.72; July \$19.75.

Ribs, May \$18.02; July \$18.12.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, March 22.—Hogs, receipts 9,000. Market lower. Bulk \$14.45@14.95; heavy \$14.90@15; packers and butchers \$14.70@14.95; lights \$14.20@14.65.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$11.50@12.25; western steers \$9@12; cows \$6@10.25; western sters \$9@12; cows \$6@10.25; heifers \$8@11.25; bulls \$7.60@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Lambs \$12@14.85; yearlings \$10.50@12.25.

TO DISBAR SPICER

Santa Fe, March 22.—Report reaches here from Socorro that Attorney Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe has filed disbarment charges against Attorney Spicer of Socorro growing out of the trial of the Drayfus-New Mexican libel case recently at Los Lunas.

## MEDIATION WILL NOT RECEIVE APPROVAL

UNITED STATES WILL REFUSE TO  
TEMPORIZE WITH THE  
GERMANS

Washington, March 22.—Offers of mediation to prevent actual war between the United States and Germany are expected among the next developments. Administration officials heard today that a European neutral was contemplating such a plan, and they frankly regarded it as another effort, backed by Germany, to divide sentiment in congress and embarrass the president. It was declared authoritatively today that no proposals of mediation or for discussion would be considered unless Germany first abandons the campaign of ruthlessness.

All administration officials take the position that the United States never has, and does not now, desire war with Germany, but it is being forced into it to protect the lives and rights and its citizen from unlawful aggression.

Unless Germany is prepared completely to change her position it was declared today, offers of mediation and discussion are useless. Germany, it was recalled, never accepted former Secretary Bryan's proposal to sign one of his "peace investigation" treaties, which would have bound the United States to inaction for a year, while a commission investigated the situation.

Meanwhile every preparation for an eventuality is being carried forward by the army and navy, and the president is awaiting the assembling of congress. Unless there is some great change in the situation before April 2, it is expected he will detail, in his address, how Germany has in fact been making war against the United States by the ruthless operation of her u-boats, and leave it to congress to declare a state of war existing, and vote money and men to protect the interests of the United States.

SPAIN INSURES SHIPPING

Madrid, Mar. 22 (Via London).—King Alfonso on Friday will sign a decree for the insuring of the safety of Spanish maritime commerce. The measure adopted will be in accordance with the procedure followed by other foreign countries.

### SUGGESTS THAT CONGRESS BE ASKED TO MAKE GRANTS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

Albuquerque, N. M., Mar. 20.—Addressing the conventions of Cattle and Sheep Growers' associations here today, State Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien suggested to the stockmen an organized effort by the public land states to secure from congress grants to the several states of the remaining unappropriated public lands therein. Mr. Ervien said in part:

"There is nothing that so deeply interests the stockman at this time as the grazing proposition. With the influx of settlers, making their 640-acre homestead filings, lines upon the range are being closely drawn. The situation on the forest reserves where increased grazing fees are now being called for, but without additional privileges, and the recent sweeping orders by the general land office for the removal of all fences on government land, without regard to local conditions, combine to cause many stockmen to regret that they did not obtain larger holdings of state lands in earlier days when opportunity offered.

"The demand for selections of state lands came very gradually, and being gradual resulted in a more equitable distribution of the lands than could have been hoped for under any special or restrictive regulations which might have been laid down by the state.

"As the demand increased for leased land the regulation was established that the lessee must purchase one-fifth of the total acreage applied for under lease and this condition caused the ranchman to cut down the size of the tract applied for, still further promoting an equitable distribution of the land. This purchase requirement of one-fifth applied principally in the southeast portion of the state. In the southwest section, with very few exceptions, the stockmen purchased outright all the land covered by their applications, as in the latter section the lands could be sold on the basis of the minimum price of \$3 an acre.

"Stockmen in every section of New Mexico, wherever their means permit, should purchase their lands now leased from the state. The state's terms are reasonable and have been made even more reasonable by recent legislation, although still fully protecting the interests of the state. It is only a question of time until new laws will be enacted which will tend to cut down the size of the individual holding, not only that which may be leased, but that which may be purchased and the result will be that many stockmen will be put out of business who have built up a fairly profitable business through many hardships and reverses, but who have neglected to protect themselves in their land holdings. Whether reduction of the acreage of state land which can be leased or sold to an individual is the policy for the state remains a debatable question. Certain it is that the tendency is in that direction.

"Except perhaps during short periods of business depression, land in New Mexico will never be worth less than it is today, and as there will never be another crop it is bound to be worth more.

"The stockgrowers of the western, and particularly of the public land states, at their various meetings and conventions should take up vigorously the matter of the disposition of the remaining unoccupied government lands. As a rule, these lands are fit only for grazing. The stockman, as a rule, is willing to pay a

reasonable amount per annum for such lands, and can well afford to do so, provided he can control the lands.

"It would be well for you in your conventions to go carefully into this matter and if found practical to adopt resolutions asking congress to grant to the several states the balance of the public domain remaining therein.

"As it stands today these public lands cost the interior department more for handling and administration than the revenue they produce to the government. They are an expense to the national government instead of being a source of revenue. The theory that the lands should be held in trust by the government for future homesteaders does not seem to be well founded. Certainly it is not as it relates to conditions in New Mexico; because it is easy to show that in this state, all other conditions being equal, a man can improve to the earning point a piece of state land, sold to him under the state's terms, quicker and for less money than he can bring an equal acreage of government land to the same productive position.

"But these same lands, owned by and under the administration of the state governments would become revenue producers for the states either through rentals derived, or by taxation of lands sold. No one will question that development of these lands would be more rapid and more extensive and thorough under state ownership than under the present form of federal direction.

"About a year ago the matter of granting the remaining public domain to the states was taken up by the state land office with the congressmen and senators of the public land states. With one or two exceptions they seemed to be very favorably impressed by the suggestion, and had there been an adequately vigorous organization behind them, such as the great organization which brought about the reclamation service program in the west, there is reason to believe that action might have been had from congress.

"Both from a selfish standpoint of your individual interests and from the standpoint of the best interests of the state you are urged to give this matter careful consideration. Probably we are all agreed that the action by congress suggested, is desirable. But it is not to be expected without organized effort and vigorous backing from all of the public land states. With such backing, however, there is reason to expect success.

"Should you determine to follow up this suggestion of organized effort the state land office will cheerfully furnish such data as you may need from time to time in formulating your plans and will give you all possible co-operation in obtaining the assistance of the other states interested.

"It has been the unvarying aim of the state land office to keep in close touch and fully informed as to all matters pertaining to your interests since those interests constitute the state's most important producing industry. This continues to be the aim of the department and any matters that your convention or your separate organizations may call to our attention now or in the future, will have prompt consideration."

Zensal will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

**CONVOCATION AT CHICAGO "U"**  
Chicago, March 20.—Many degrees and diplomas were conferred today at the spring convocation of the University of Chicago.

### SECTION OF NORTHERN INDIA ONCE A DESERT NOW WHICH FARMING COUNTRY

Lyallpur, Punjab Province, India, Mar. 20.—Only a few years ago this district of northern India was an arid waste, and virtually uninhabited, but today it is one of the garden spots of the country. Fields of grain and sugar-cane and cotton wave over the places where only the hardy little desert shrub had been known before; on the sites of the nomads' camps stand hundreds of flourishing villages, and long lines of rock-ballasted highways stretch out through the recent tractless reaches beneath the shade of rows of quickly growing Oriental trees.

The story of how this transformation was wrought is the history of what is said to be the greatest system in the world. The waters of the Chenab river have been diverted through great channels that cross and re-cross the Lyallpur district, turning the dry soil into fertile tracts. More than a million people have been drawn to the lands watered by these canals in the past 20 years and today the Chenab Colony, as it is called, is the greatest wheat producing center in India, and one of the most important for its size in the world.

The Chenab Colony is the most striking example of the wonderful irrigation enterprises carried out by the government in India in the past few years. In the last two decades the area of land under irrigation through the country has nearly doubled, bringing prosperity to parts of India where the uncertainties of rainfall discouraged or even entirely prevented all cultivation. The total capital value of major irrigation works, part of which are protective and part productive, throughout the country is more than 710,000,000 rupees (a rupee is equal to 32 cents). The area of culturable land commanded by these irrigation works is approximately 50,000,000 acres. Of these irrigation works the largest are situated here in the Punjab province, where the river system is especially adapted for the development of enterprises of this sort. The productive irrigation works in the Punjab alone have a capital value of 212,000,000 rupees, and the Chenab Colony waterways form the biggest link in the Punjab chain.

#### Biggest Irrigation Canal

Something of how the Chenab Colony was brought into being and of what it means to India, was told to a correspondent of the Associated Press by A. J. W. Kitchin, deputy commissioner, that is, chief officer, of the Lyallpur district, within which five-sixths of the colony lies. Mr. Kitchin is known in India as a specialist in organization and two years ago was sent to this new colony for the purpose of setting up the same government machinery as exists in the older districts of British India.

"We Punjab officials," he said, "believe, and we challenge any contradictions, that the Chenab Canal is the biggest and most successful irrigation scheme that has ever been carried out in the world. There are, counting all the major and minor branches, 2,704 miles of waterway. Roughly speaking, the canal at the head carries 12,000 cusecs of water—six times as much as the Thames above London. It irrigates two and a quarter million acres of land every year and it supports in prosperity a population of one and a quarter millions. Last and not least, it brings in to the government of India a return of 40 per cent and upwards on the capital cost of 32,500,000 rupees. In the Lyallpur district alone I have

to collect 12,500,000 rupees every year, more than double as much as any other district in the Punjab.

"Twenty-five years ago nothing grew here and the population consisted of a few thousand nomad tribesmen who wandered about grazing cattle and stealing where they could. In less than 20 years 1,935 villages have been built. Where else can you find anything like it? There were great engineers connected with the project but the canal grew with success, and there is no one man who can say that he alone was responsible for it.

"At first no one would take the land, despite the fact that it could be had for nothing. It seemed inconceivable to the people that this waste could be turned into fertile tracts, and they shook their heads and sought farms elsewhere.

"Then came success and the rush. The first luxuriant crops produced a sensation and there was a stampede for lands. It was as though a great gold field had suddenly been discovered in this desert tract.

#### A Rush for Land

"The unit of area here is the square, which contains approximately 23 and a half acres, and the whole country is laid out on this plan. The smallest grant made was generally one square and the largest grants varied to one hundred. About 50 squares make up a village. Forty were allotted for cultivation; each headman got an extra square and a square was reserved for the village servants—the watchman, the carpenter, the blacksmith and so on. Another square or more was set aside for the site of the village which had to be built on a standard plan. The rest was kept clear for grazing and open space.

"In those days all the land belonged to the government. Government selected the colonists and preserved their roads, their houses and their shares. Now the tenants have all become owners and it is my special mission to end the old days of paternal administration, to make the people stand on their own feet and to introduce the ordinary Indian administration of a free and independent population of peasant farmers.

"The Lyallpur foreign wheat trade is the largest in India and this is one of the most important centers for its size in the world. We send abroad from this district alone some 300,000 tons of wheat a year. All the largest markets in India are in this district and we sell only locally grown wheat. We have no elevators working and personally I do not believe in them for India. Labor is cheap and abundant, communications good, railways numerous. The wheat goes off to Karachi, which is our port. The farmer can always sell and be paid, and the railway goods receipts circulate as security for value. The elevator system offers no apparent advantages over the present method and all the trade is opposed to it.

"We produce also some 25,000 tons of unginced cotton annually. The indigenous cotton is poor enough but it is rapidly being replaced with American cotton which is much better. Of raw sugar we export from this district about 4,000 tons a year, and of oil seeds some 30,000 tons.

"The cultivation of the Lyallpur district is so large for its population that the surplus produce for export is great. For instance, three quarters of the wheat goes abroad. The total year and it supports in prosperity a wheat crop in the Chenab Colony is valued at about 50,000,000 rupees and the cotton at upwards of five millions. The yield of unginced cotton on per acre is about one-quarter of a ton and the average yield of wheat is approximately one-half a ton. We raise

many other crops, rice bringing in nearly two million rupees, maize more than two and a quarter millions, millet over a million and a quarter, rape and mustard seed upwards of seven millions and fodder crops eighty millions.

#### A Mule for Each Square

"There is another important side of the canal administration which sometimes escapes notice. Every headman holds a square and for that square has to raise a mule each year. The government buys the young stock and last year purchased about 1,100 young mules for the army. The neighboring Jhelum colony is partly held on horse breeding conditions and the government bought nearly 500 young remounts from this section last year. A number of villages in our district are held on camel breeding terms. Every square has to provide a camel with a driver to be available for government service when needed. About 5,000 of these camels with their drivers were called up for duty in the army last year, half of them being sent to Egypt and the rest to the Afghan frontier. The army, I may add, was exceedingly glad to get these animals.

"The agricultural development of the Chenab Colony is controlled by the Punjab Agricultural College which is located here in Lyallpur. We are very backward in India but now we have made a start in agricultural improvements and the beginning is rich in promise for the future. Elaborate machinery does not pay here. Labor is comparatively cheap and so instead of attempting to introduce western labor saving devices we have been trying to improve the indigenous methods. Seed selection is very important and the agricultural department, working with the peasant agricultural associations, is doing great things.

#### American Cotton in Ascendancy

"The tale of the cotton crop promises to be as interesting in the future developments of the colony as any part of its unique history. The old country cotton with its one-half inch staple is being driven off the lands by American cotton with a staple of five-sixths of an inch. The American cotton is giving a better yield and the market price is 25 per cent higher. This change has come within the last five years and so fast is the that we hope the country cotton will American cotton replacing the Indian have disappeared in a year or two more. This has all been done by the agricultural department and the associations of farmers through which it works.

"For years the Lyallpur district bore an evil reputation as the most corrupt, the most seditious and the most criminal in the Punjab. The corruption was the result of the prosperity of the people. The sedition had its origin in the continued agitation for the grant of ownership rights which was sanctioned in 1912. The crime was due partly to the heterogeneous character of the population, and still more to the predatory habits of the old nomad population who had settled down to unwilling agriculture. Of late years there has been much improvement. Sedition no longer exists; corruption has decreased greatly and there is far less crime than there was."

#### IOWA D. A. R. CONVENTION

Des Moines, Ia., March 20.—One of the most distinguished gatherings of women ever assembled in Des Moines met here today for the annual conference of the Iowa society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

#### NEVERTHELESS, THEY CONTINUE TO EVACUATE POSITIONS ON WESTERN FRONT

London, Mar. 20.—Telegraphing from the British headquarters in France, Reuter's correspondent says:

"The pace of the German retreat seems to have slowed down considerably during the past 24 hours, a fact for which the wild weather may well be responsible. A violent gale had been roaring over northern France, and is still heavy.

"Many rain squalls have swept over the battle area, but they have not sufficed to render the ground bad, and there is a keen drying edge in the wind. Notwithstanding the tempestuous weather, our troops have made considerable progress. Followed roughly from the south of Arras, our front now runs through or on the fringe of the following places:

"Beurains, Mercatel, Boiry-Becquere, Boyelles, St. Leger, Vaulz Vraucourt, Beugny, Haplincourt, Barastro, Bus, Lechelle, Etricourt, Moillains, Peronne, Doingt, St. Christ, Voyennes and Canizy to the neighborhood of Ham on the eastward bend of the Somme.

"Our cavalry and infantry patrols are everywhere active east of this line. We hold the line of the Somme in strength from Peronne southward to Canizy. Our reconnaissance patrols are active as far east as Mons-En-Chaussee. In several sectors between Bapaume and Arras our cavalry maintained their touch with the enemy all day yesterday. There was a good deal of skirmishing, but no heavy fighting."

#### Germans Repulse French Attacks

Berlin, Mar. 20 (By Wireless to Sayville).—There were several engagements of infantry and cavalry detachments yesterday between British and German forces in the territory on both sides of the River Somme and the River Oise, abandoned by the Germans, according to the official statement issued today by the army headquarters staff. The French yesterday and last night directed violent attacks against the German positions on the left bank of the Meuse, the statement adds, but everywhere they were repulsed.

#### German Move Is Explained

Berlin, Mar. 19 (Via London, Mar. 20).—The morning newspapers today gave the German public its first news of the big events on the front in France. All publish articles by military experts explaining the movement as part of the strategical plan of the general staff for a decision on the eastern front and a master stroke to vitiate the preparation of the entente for an offensive, giving a decided advantage to the Germans. These writers are unanimous in expressing the fullest confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

#### VESSEL OF THE DANTON CLASS IS DESTROYED IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Berlin, Mar. 20 (Via Wireless to Sayville).—A French battleship of the Danton class was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean yesterday, the admiralty announced today. Warships of the Danton class displace 18,028 tons. The complement consists of 861 men and officers.

#### BRITAIN NEEDS SOLDIERS

London, March 20.—An appeal to employers to amalgamate by pooling their interests so as to release all available labor to fill gaps in the British army was made today by Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain.

#### SOCIALIST SAYS HER ACTIONS HAVE TURNED FREE PEOPLE AGAINST HER

Berlin, Monday, March 19 (Via London, March 20).—Philip Schneidemann, socialist leader in the reichstag, says in the socialist newspaper Vorwaerts:

"It does not require many words to explain why almost the whole world is arrayed against us. The answer is given: 'The whole world sees among our enemies more or less developed forms of democracy and in us it sees only Prussians.'

"We have always answered by referring to the absolutism of Russia, but now czarism has gone and the emperor's successor is to accept the throne only if the representatives of the people agree. These representatives are to be elected on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

"In the European central empire similar spirits seek to build similar Chinese walls and hinder every reform. Every clock shows five minutes to 12. They imagine they hold up the time when they move back the hands to 11.

"Why does the chancellor shrink back now from unconditional necessity? Always the hesitator, the procrastinator, Bethmann-Hollweg wants to begin to cure Prussia after the war. Why postpone till tomorrow what is absolutely necessary today? The chancellor should not delay one day. The Prussian people, as well as the other German states, will stand as one man by his side if he acts decisively."

#### GERMANS DO DEEDS OF ENGINEERING DEVILRY TO DAMAGE PROPERTY

British Headquarters in France, March 19 (via London, March 20. From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The deliberate character of the destruction wrought by the Germans before their withdrawal from Peronne is painfully evident in the once beautiful avenue of trees leading to the railway station. These trees were untouched by shell fire, but each was hacked in two with axes, and the gashes and chips show that the work was done within the last few days. The beautiful gardens of the outlying houses were also wrecked, and every fruit tree within several miles of the town was sawed two-thirds of the way through and then broken down.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was among the first visitors to Peronne in the wake of the English troops who have now swept well beyond that place.

There was a ghostly silence in most sections of the city. No sound of war was to be heard except once when a prying German airplane scudded over in the shelter of the high clouds, and anti-craft guns opened, driving him to quick retreat.

British officers pointed out building after building where apparently the total damage had resulted from interior explosions. The beautiful old sixteenth century church of Saint John was a pitiful mass of ruins. The statue of Catherine Devoix, which had adorned the great square, had been taken away by the Germans and a gaudily clad dummy left in its stead. The railway station was completely wrecked including the tracks and crossing bridges. In some of the finer residences the libraries had been wrecked, the books torn in pieces and scattered in the streets.

The Germans had left several foot bridges across the Somme which were apparently intact, but on closer exam-

ination showed that false sections had been inserted which gave away the first foot pressure. At a chateau just outside Peronne the Germans had killed two magpies and stuck them on the sharp points of the iron posts at either side of the entrance.

"I suppose that signifies some German curse or sign of bad luck," said a British subaltern as he went whistling gaily on his way to find, as he said, "where the war has taken itself off to."

#### TO FIX PAPER PRICES

Washington, Mar. 20.—The federal trade commission plans to supervise the sale and distribution of news print paper through a board which will represent all interests concerned. The board, to be named as soon as a price fixing pool proposed by the manufacturers finally is arranged, will comprise five members, one each from the manufacturers, jobbers, publishers, small publishers and the trade commission. The trade commission representative will operate the pool from offices in New York.

#### ONLY FOUNDATION TESTIMONY

Denver, Colo., Mar. 19.—More "routine" foundation testimony was offered at the trial of Mrs. Stella Newton Moore Smith, accused of killing her husband, in court here today. Mrs. Mary Greenhill, who first took the stand Saturday, was given further cross-examination, and a police surgeon who accompanied an ambulance to the scene of the fatality a few hours after it happened, occupied the remainder of the morning session. Neither offered any testimony not already indicated in their statements at the inquest or outlined elsewhere in connection with the trial.

#### DOCTOR FREEZES TO DEATH

Santa Fe, Mar. 19.—Two fatal accidents are reported from Lincoln county last week. C. J. Reilly fell from a windmill tower on the Spence ranch and was killed instantly. Dr. J. W. Walker was found frozen to death on the Rabenton road. He had left Rabenton in the middle of the night after indulging in intoxicants, and evidently fell from his horse.

#### MAILED OBSCENE MATTER

Santa Fe, Mar. 19.—Deputy United States Marshal Alfredo Delgado of Santa Fe has arrested R. E. Tusha at Elida, Roosevelt county, on the charge of mailing obscene matter, the complaint being sworn to by C. L. Collins before United States Commissioner James A. Hall.

#### MUSTERING OUT SUSPENDED

Chicago, March 20.—Orders were issued today by Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the central department, United States army, suspending all mustering out of troops in the central department "subject to further notice."

#### ENGLAND'S HEAVY EXPENSE

London, March 16.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, said the daily average expenditure of the British government from April 1, 1916 to March 31, 1917 would work out at 6,000,000 pounds.

#### MAIL REPORTED RIFLED

New York, March 19.—Twenty-six mail bags addressed to Washington and the British embassy at Washington were found to have been rifled on board the Cunard liner Saxon, upon her arrival here today.

A new ordinance in Kansas City requires dealers to sell eggs only by weight.

## United States Probably Will Not Send Troops to Europe, but Will Aid Allies' Navies.

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson, recognizing that Germany virtually is making war on the United States on the seas, today called congress to assemble in extraordinary session on April 2 to deal with the situation. The purpose of this session, now called two weeks earlier than the date first set, as announced in the president's proclamation, is to receive a communication from the chief executive on "grave questions of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration."

The president in his address to congress will detail how Germany virtually has been making war on the United States by the ruthless destruction of American lives and ships on the high seas in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity. Congress then is expected to pass a resolution declaring that a state of war has existed between the United States and Germany for some time.

Such a resolution in itself will not be a declaration of war in a technical sense, although practically it will amount to the same thing. As a consequence the United States will take further steps to protect its interests on the high seas against the warlike acts of Germany, and whether an actual state of war will come to exist in its full sense, will depend on the future acts of the imperial German government.

Since last Sunday, when three American ships were sunk off the British Isles in quick succession, with loss of American lives—bringing the total number of Americans lost through German submarine operations to more than 200—the president and all his advisers have recognized that a state of war existed. From all parts of the country have come calls for the immediate summoning of congress in extra session.

### Cabinet Thoroughly United

The cabinet, which urged the move upon the president at yesterday's session is described by its members as having been more thoroughly united than it has been on any other question that has come before it. The nation now actually comes to the point which all the history of centuries indicated must necessarily follow the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany February 3.

All the allied nations openly gave indications of their belief that the United States would soon be involved in the war and that fact possibly was recognized in Germany before the new submarine campaign was announced, when Foreign Minister Zimmermann, working through Count von Bernstorff and the German minister in Mexico, attempted to unite Japan and Mexico in an alliance to make war on the United States.

All the resources of the United States, industrial and well as military, are speedily being mobilized to place the nation in the fullest state of readiness for any eventuality.

### The Navy Getting Busy

For the present, the responsibility rests with the navy, which is arming American merchant ships, placing rush orders for submarine chasers, spending \$115,000,000 by special authority of congress to hurry the naval construction already under way, advancing the graduation of classes at Annapolis, protecting American harbors against invasion by German submarine and marshalling the industrial resources necessary to stand behind the fleet.

### May Call National Guard

Plans for the army are not so fully matured. It is believed, however, that President Wilson will recognize the possibility of the army's participation in the war when he addresses congress by discussing the need of universal military training. In a tentative way plans for marshalling the full strength of the regular army, the National Guard and the raising of a volunteer army of 500,000 men have been worked out in the army war college.

### Germany May Start it

With the knowledge that the United States is virtually certain to declare a state of war in existence, many officials believe that Germany may begin warlike operations against the United States in fuller sense. Although The Hague convention of 1907 to which both the United States and Germany are signatories, declare that hostilities shall not begin without formal notice to belligerents, as well as neutrals, it is recognized that The Hague treaties have been so openly disregarded during the war in Europe that no compliance with them may be expected with any confidence.

Before The Hague conventions there was ample precedent for beginning of hostilities without formal war declaration. The precedents of history show that the great majority of the world's conflicts have been begun before formal declaration of war was made. According to authorities on international law, a condition of war arises in three ways:

1. A declaration of war.
2. A proclamation or manifesto declaring that a state of war exists.
3. Through the commission of hostile acts of force.

One authority on international law, describing way in which hostilities may begin without formal declaration says:

"Acts of force by way of reprisals or during a pacific blockade or during an intervention might be forcibly resisted \* \* \* hostilities breaking out in this way."

### Congress to Endorse Action

President Wilson's action today was quickly followed by predictions at the capitol that congress speedily would declare a state of war existing Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee said he expected congress would quickly pass a resolution declaring that a state of war exists and endorsing the president's course.

"Congress will declare that a state of war exists, will endorse the president's stand and will make whatever appropriations are needed to enable the president to carry forward the war plans as quickly as possible," said Mr. Flood. There probably will be an appropriation of not very much more than the \$100,000,000 proposed in the armed neutrality bill which passed the house and failed in the senate. There will not be any serious opposition to legislation along these lines."

Senator Poindexter, republican, of Washington, said today that "congress will pass quickly a law authorizing a united war on German submarines. 'I expect congress,' he said, 'to take vigorous action.'"

Calls for all party leaders in congress to hurry back to Washington went out immediately. Speaker Clark is on his way home from New Orleans and is expected here Friday. Democratic Leader Kitchin is in North Carolina and Republican Leader Mann is in Chicago.

At the capitol those congressmen already here agreed that granting of emergency authority, in some form, will be the first business after organization of the house. Outside of all emergency legislation, the four failed supply bills—army, military academy, general deficiency and sundry civil—which include some legislation of vital importance to national defense, will be pressed for quick enactment.

Other considerations at the extra session include the shipping board amendment to enable the government to take over foreign ships building in American yards, and additional revenue-raising legislation.

The secretary of the treasury now has authority to issue obligations of the United States in the form of bonds or short term certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$574,000,000. Of this total about \$100,000,000 was authorized by congress to cover expenses of the Mexican situation, the Alaskan railway and the government armor plate plants. About \$70,000,000 is to be used to build a government nitrate plant and for the use of the shipping board. Of the rest \$150,000,000 is for use by the president in connection with any emergency requiring expedition of naval work. This leaves \$254,000,000 on which there are no restrictions, which would be available just as soon as the necessary obligations were issued. Secretary McAdoo was said today not to have prepared to issue any bonds immediately, but whenever he so determines, they can be put on the market in short order.

It would be a simpler matter for congress to wipe out the restrictions on the \$574,000,000 total if the president and Mr. McAdoo recommended it.

It became known today that the cabinet meeting discussing what active steps the United States should take after a declaration of war, considered favorably the opening of American ports to warships of the entente allies, the opening of vast credits to the allies for their supplies and cooperative action with the allied fleets in clearing the submarines out of the shipping lanes and guarding transport to Europe. One of the measures now under consideration by the federal shipping board is the building of a large standardized fleet of small wooden cargo steamers to carry supplies through the submarine zone.

The question of participation of an American army on the European battlefields was touched upon, it was said. This is one of the possibilities of the future but not to be considered as a prospective step now.

A resolution to open all American ports to the allied warships was introduced in the last session by Senator Saulsbury, president pro tempore of the senate and a member of the foreign relations committee. It was sent to that committee and not discussed at the time. Senator Saulsbury, however, is known to have discussed it with prominent members of the majority before he introduced it.

Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military affairs committee, who was a White House caller today, said he would re-introduce the universal military training bill as soon as congress convenes. In the meantime he will confer with Secretary Baker on the form of the measure.

Senator Chamberlain did not know whether a call for volunteers was likely, but thought that congress would be ready to take any steps deemed necessary by the president.

Washington, Mar. 21.—President Wilson today called congress in extra session on April 2. The purpose of the extra session is to take action on the state of war which admittedly exists between the United States and Germany. Congress probably will be asked to declare that a state of war has existed since some recent date when German submarines began conducting their most warlike operations against American commerce.

Barcelona, Spain, March 21 (Via Paris, March 22.)—The 59 Americans sailors who were interned in Germany, after having been brought there on the prize ship Yarrowdale, have arrived here on their way back to the United States.

### WARNED NOT TO ENTER MEXICO BECAUSE OF A NEW RE- VOLUTION

El Paos, Texas, March 21.—American mining men who were preparing to return to Central Mexico at once to resume the operation of their mining properties were warned today by government agents to stay out of Mexico. A ne wrevolt was expected to start within the next two weeks led by men said to be friendly to General Obregon, they were told.

Another report received here today was that May 5, a national holiday, was originally set as the date for the revolt, but the time was changed to an earlier date because of the premature discovery of the new political movement.

An officer of General Obregon's staff, who was in Chihuahua City recently for a secret conference with General Francisco Murguia and other Mexican officers, has reached the border here and gone to Sonora for a conference with General Francisco Serrano and other officers there, according to a report received by government agents today.

The staff officer's visit to Chihuahua City was said to have been in connection with the new political movement in Mexico which is to be headed by Obregon, according to rumors here. He went to Sonora on a similar mission, it was said. General Serrano was Obregon's chief of staff during the Celaya-Leon campaign.

#### Deserter Crosses River

Five Germans and one German-American deserter from the United States army crossed the international bridge to Mexico early today, according to a report in Juarez. The deserter was said to have been a member of a National Guard regiment encamped on the border. One of the Germans was accompanied by his family, it was said.

### THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS USED FIGHTING EIGHT-HOUR SCHEDULE

New York, Mar. 21.—Almost \$300,000 was spent by the railroads in newspaper advertising during the recent eight-hour controversy with their men, but not the \$3,000,000 that brotherhood leaders charged before congress was so employed, it was announced here today by Frank H. Fayant, in charge of publicity for the national conference committee of the railways. Complete accounts just made up, he said, showed that \$295,000 was used for advertising—or a little more than \$1 for every mile of railroad in the country.

"We did not use newspaper advertising until the brotherhoods announced they would refuse arbitration and would resort to a nationwide strike," Mr. Fayant said. "We placed two advertisements in every country weekly newspaper in the United States, a total of 13,865 publications, and three advertisements in every daily newspaper, or 2,170 publications, a total of 16,035 newspapers. Some use also was made of magazines."

"The purpose," he said, "was to place squarely before the country the issued involved."

### TWO GERMANS IN NEW YORK AD- MIT HAVING ENGINEERED A PLOT

New York, Mar. 21.—Albert O. Sander and Charles N. Wunnenberg, indicted as members of the central powers' war film exchange on the charge of engaging in a military enterprise and sending spies to England

to get information for the German military authorities, today pleaded guilty. They will be sentenced tomorrow.

It was charged by the federal authorities that Sander and Wunnenberg engaged George Vaux Bacon of St. Louis, an American newspaper man, to go to England in the role of a spy, and that Bacon received money from Wunnenberg to pay his expenses. It was alleged also that the conspirators furnished Bacon with quantities of invisible or a sympathetic ink for use in communication between them.

Bacon, who was arrested in England, was permitted to return here to testify against Sander and Wunnenberg before the grand jury. This led, it was said, to the two men pleading guilty.

Secret service agents worked on the case for months, and the plot was exposed after Bacon was arrested and his photograph sent here, as the federal authorities were able to connect him with the operations of Sander and Wunnenberg.

The activities of the indicted men extended back to May, 1916, it was charged, during which period Sander and Wunnenberg are alleged to have sent no less than 15 so-called newspaper men to England and Ireland. Much valuable information, it was alleged, was received by Sander and Wunnenberg through the mails or brought here by one of the bogus newspaper men traveling as an American citizen.

Sander is 35 years old and had been connected with the German-American literary defense committee. He was a former employe of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, and dramatic editor of the Deutsches Journal. Wunnenberg claims to have been naturalized 25 years ago. With Bacon they were indicted March 3.

The pleas of guilty came as a surprise to the government attorneys who said they were of the opinion that Sander and Wunnenberg took the step in order to avert exposure of the conspiracy in a way which might lead to arrests of more commanding figures in the plot. The maximum penalty to which the prisoners are subject is five years in a federal prison.

### WITHDRAWAL IS EXPECTED TO EXTEND INTO BELGIAN TERRITORY

### RUSSIANS SAID TO BE OVERRUN- NING THEIR TERRITORY IN CAUCASUS

London, Mar. 21.—The possibility of a German withdrawal in the region north of Arras, extending into Belgian territory, is forecast in a central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

The dispatch quotes a correspondent in northern France as reporting that the Germans are developing great activity from a point north of La Basse canal to a point past the Franco-Belgian frontier, which, he said, "seems to indicate a withdrawal of salient lines. In the direction of Lens and Douai heavy explosions are continually heard."

"The same patrol activity which preceded the retreat on the southern front," he adds, "is now observed north of Arras."

#### Germans Destroy as They Go

The stormy weather, with severely cold winds and frequent snow squalls, continued during the night in the region over which the British armies in France are following the retreating Germans. Although these conditions add to the discomfort of field campaigning, Reuter's representative at the British headquarters tele-

graphs, they have had no bad effect on the surface of the ground, which in the newly occupied area remains quite practical for movements of horse and foot troops and guns.

Notwithstanding the work of destruction which the Germans are carrying on as they withdraw, the British troops find shelter in the villages they occupy. A large proportion of the houses have been gutted, but in most cases the walls remain standing, so that cover for the troops is improvised easily.

Many places which the British have taken in the last two days contain civilian inhabitants, and it is reported that the Germans in evacuating the towns and villages on the line of retreat are sending civilians in considerable numbers back instead of forward, so they will not have so many mouths to feed.

The correspondent reports that the joy of the civilians at their liberation from German rule is pathetic, and that instead of leaving provisions for five days for the civilians, as was reported, the Germans took the last loaf from the inhabitants before burning the villages. Apart from the large proportion of the original population left at Nesle, the greatest number of civilians found in one place thus far is 400 in Bouvencourt. No important engagement or marked change in the line is reported today.

#### Fighting on Retreat

The Germans appear to be falling back more rapidly and offering less resistance to British pressure between Ham and Peronne, but further north their retirement is characterized by more stubborn opposition. In places between Arras and Bapaume the advancing British troops are being met with vigorous machine gun fire, apparently designed to cover the retreat of the German rearguards, inasmuch as the German machine guns are withdrawn when they come under the fire of the British guns.

Fighting was reported yesterday afternoon near Blangy, a suburb of Arras, which the German front line trenches skirt, and it appears that the pivot of the great backward swing has not reached that city. South of Peronne British patrols may be seen entering smoking villages as far as seven miles east of the Somme.

#### French Pursue Germans

Paris, Mar. 21.—Rapid progress is being made by the French in pursuit of the retreating Germans, the war office announces. Important gains were made on both sides of the Laon, 10 villages being captured.

After a severe fight, in which heavy losses were sustained, the French carried Savriennes castle and the village of Jussy, about nine miles south of St. Quentin. Skirmishes between French cavalry and German detachments occurred on the Ham-St. Quentin road. South of Chauny the French are occupying the Ailette line and consolidating their new positions. A German surprise attack in the Champagne was repulsed.

#### Turkish Territory Invaded

Petrograd, Mar. 20 (Via London).—Russian troops driving southwestward from Sakkiz, Persia, have crossed the Mesopotamian frontier into Turkish territory, the war office announced today.

#### TRACING MISSING POUCH

Santa Fe, March 21.—Postoffice Inspector Blake is up from Albuquerque to interview a prisoner at the penitentiary in reference to the mail robbery at the Santa Fe station, if possible to determine the whereabouts of a missing pouch and negotiable securities contained in letters that have disappeared.

### FORTY-SEVEN OF 150 PERSONS INDICTED ENTER PLEAS OF GUILTY

Indianapolis, Mar. 21.—Forty-seven of the 150 men arrested in Indianapolis, Evansville, Frankfort and Gary on federal indictments charging violation of election laws, pleaded guilty when arraigned before Judge A. B. Anderson in United States district court here today. Demurrers will be filed for most of the other men indicted.

### NO OPPORTUNITY FOR DAMAGE TO WATERWAY IS AVAILABLE TO GERMANS

Washington, Mar. 21.—Army officers feel no uneasiness as to the security of the Panama Canal in the present crisis despite many published reports that the big waterway is exposed to raiding parties intent upon crippling it. It was said authoritatively at the war department today that the canal is regarded as the most secure of the nation's outlying possessions.

German propaganda in Central and Southern America has led to reports that raiding parties might attempt to dynamite the locks or other working sections of the canal. It was asserted that every inch of the locks and power plants is under constant patrol and no opportunity for such damage exists.

All white employes in the zone are American citizens. The governor has power to deport any suspicious persons without formality of trial, and there has been no hesitation in exercising that power.

Bombs dropped from airplanes could have little effect upon the massive concrete and steel structures of the canal even if the aircraft escaped the guns of the garrison.

### NORWEGIAN VESSEL DESTROYED; UNITED STATES OWNED BARK OVERDUE

Washington, Mar. 21.—Torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer Davenger, with one American aboard, by a German submarine on March 14, was reported to the state department today by Vice Consul Krogh at Rotterdam.

"The Norwegian steamer Davenger, of Bergen, Norway, New York to Rotterdam, cargo barley, one American aboard, Robert LeRoy Bragg, Angels Camp, Calif., second steward," the dispatch said, "was stopped by gunfire, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine on the afternoon of March 14 in the North Sea, 30 miles from North Hinder lightship. All officers and crew saved after 17 hours in lifeboats."

#### American Bark Missing

The American bark Brown Brothers has been reported as overdue. The Brown Brothers sailed from Brunswick on November 13 last for Troon, Scotland. She was last reported as having been spoken on December 16 about midway between the New Foundland banks and the Azores. The bark, of 870 tons gross, is owned by the American Shipping company, of Brunswick, Maine.

#### ROCK ISLAND TO PAY

New York, Mar. 21.—Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, today was authorized by Federal Judge Hough to pay off more than \$3,000,000 of the obligations of the road, which has been in receivership for nearly two years. This step will open the way, it is said, for the reorganization of the road.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic,"

### IMPORTANT POSITION ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS LOST BY GERMANS

London, Mar. 17.—Bapaume on the Franco-Belgian front has been captured by the British, Reuter's agency announces. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs that the towns of Le Transloy and Achiet-le-Petit also are reported to be in the hands of the British. "Our troops entered Bapaume this morning after stiff fighting," Reuter's correspondent telegraphs. The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all plans for setting fire to it when forced to retreat. Our troops are reported to be beyond the town."

### London is Raided

London, March 17.—The air raid last night was the first visit of Zeppelins in many months, and it seemed to have been expected, as it failed to cause any alarm among the home-going theatergoers. The raiders were favored by a lark and moonless night.

No further official information from the raid in addition to the last night's brief report has yet been issued. The raid was the first that has taken place since November. Twenty-seven bombs are reported to have been dropped in rural districts.

### French Troops Make Advance

Paris, Mar. 17.—French troops advanced last night north of the Avre and between the Avre and the Oise, making progress over a front of 13 miles and to a depth at some points of two and one-half miles, the war office announced today.

### Germans Retire Further

Berlin, Mar. 17 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Further retirement of the German forces on the western front between Saily and St. Pierre Vaast wood, and also between Beauvraignes and Lassigny, was announced today by the war office.

### WHITE STAR VESSEL HAS TWO NARROW ESCAPES WHILE ON OUTWARD VOYAGE

New York, March 17.—Two attempts were made to sink the White Star line passenger steamer Lapland on her last outward voyage from this port, beginning February 14, according to officers of the ship, which arrived here today from Liverpool.

The first attempt occurred just off the Irish coast, when a submarine that appeared in the ship's path was sunk by a patrol boat. The second attempt, a few hours later, was near the mouth of Mersey river, when a torpedo was observed passing the Lapland's bows.

### FINNISH GOVERNOR ARRESTED

London, Mar. 17.—Major General eZin, governor general of Finland, has been arrested by the commander of the Baltic fleet on the order of the provisional government, according to a Reuter's Petrograd dispatch. Senator Borovitinoff, vice president of the economy department of the Finnish senate, also has been arrested. F. I. Roditcheff, leader of the constitutional democrats in the ruma, has been appointed minister for Finland and directed to proceed at once to Helsingfors.

Children who have worms are pale, cross, fretful and sickly most of the time. To rid the little body of these parasites **WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE** is an approved remedy. When the worms have been driven out the child grows strong, healthy and robust. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### IMPERIAL HOUSE THAT HAS RULED COUNTRY FOR 400 YEARS LOSES HOLD

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—The autocracy which has held Russia in its grip since the beginning of history has fallen. The house of Romanoff, which has ruled the empire for 400 years, came to an end with the abdication of Nicholas II, perhaps the weakest representative of his line. Last night the death of the titled son of the emperor, whose abdication was included in that of his father, was rumored.

Although apparent from the beginning of the revolution the removal of the monarch was the inevitable end, the actual fact came as an overwhelming surprise to the population.

Just what form the new government will assume is indefinite. For the moment entire authority rests with the 12 members of the duma's executive committee and the cabinet headed by Prince Lvoff, who, according to some forecasts, will be president of a new republic. It is believed that in the interim and until the convocation of a constitutional assembly, power will slowly pass into the hands of the new cabinet, which will then present the anomaly of a new government without a supreme head.

### The Czar's Statement

Petrograd, Mar. 17 (Via London).—The following is the text of the imperial manifesto in which the Russian emperor announced his abdication and that of his son:

"We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God, emperor of all the Russia, chancellor of Poland and grand duke of Finland, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects, in the day of the great struggle against a foreign foe, who has been striving for three years to enslave our country, God has wished to send to Russia a new and painful trial. Interior troubles threaten to have a fatal repercussion on the final outcome of the war. The destinies of Russia and the honor of our heroic army, the happiness of the people and all the future of our dear fatherland require that the war be prosecuted at all cost to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last effort, and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with those of our glorious allies, will definitely chastise the foe.

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia, we believe our people should have the closest union and organization of all their forces for the realization of speedy victory. For this reason, in accord with the duma of the empire, we have considered it desirable to abdicate the throne of Russia and lay aside our supreme power. Not wishing to be separated from our loved son, we leave our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, blessing his advent to the throne of Russia. We hand over the government to our brother in full union with the representatives of the nation who are seated in the legislative chambers, taking this step with an inviolable oath in the name of our well beloved country. We call on all faithful sons of the fatherland to fulfill their sacred patriotic duty in this painful moment of national trial and to aid our brother and the representatives of the nation in bringing Russia into the path of prosperity and glory. May God aid Russia."

### The Grand Duke's Statement

London, Mar. 17.—The declaration made by the grand duke on his acceptance of the throne, reads:

"This heavy responsibility has come to me at the voluntary request of

my brother, who has transferred the imperial throne to me during a period of warfare which is accompanied with unprecedented popular disturbances.

"Moved by the thought which is in the minds of the entire people that the good of the country is paramount, I have adopted the firm resolution to accept the supreme power only if this be the will of our great people, who, by a plebiscite organized by their representatives in a constituent assembly, shall establish a form of government and new fundamental laws for the Russian states.

"Consequently, invoking the benediction of our Lord, I urge all citizens of Russia to submit to the provisional government established at the initiative of the duma and invested with full plenary powers, until such time, which will follow with as little delay as possible, as the constituent assembly on a basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, shall by its decision as to the new form of government express the will of the people."

A dispatch received direct from Petrograd last night, filed at 5:30 p. m., Petrograd time, says that Emperor Nicholas had abdicated in favor of Grand Duke Michael, and that at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the grand duke himself had abdicated, thus bringing the Romanoff dynasty to an end. The foregoing dispatch, which is from the Petrograd telegraphic agency, a semi-official institution, was sent from Petrograd today.

Advices direct from Petrograd yesterday said there had been some difference of opinion between the duma leaders and the representatives of the workingmen. The latter wished to leave undecided the question of form of the Russian government until after the holding of a constitutional assembly, whereas, the duma group, fearing dangers to the country in the absence of a definite government, had put forward the program of a regency under the grand duke.

The qualifications which Michael is reported to have placed on his acceptance of the throne indicate that it has been decided to erect a temporary central authority so that there may be no diversion of the country's energies in prosecuting the war, but that at the same time the ultimate decision has been left with the people.

### Grand Duke Accepts Throne

London, Mar. 17.—Grand Duke Michael has accepted the throne of Russia, conditioned on the consent of the Russian people, according to a statement received here today from the semi-official Russian news agency.

### Garrison Loyal to Czar

London, March 17.—The Russian garrison at the fortress of Sveaborg, which defends Helsingfors, has refused to join the revolution, according to a dispatch received by the Swedish newspaper Nyheter, and forwarded here by the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The Russian soldiers, the dispatch adds, mutinied, and the fortress has been declared in a state of siege.

### Czar in a Monastery

New York, Mar. 17.—The empress and crown prince are now safe in Finland, and the emperor is at the Snetogorsky monastery in Phkoff, according to a cablegram made public here today by the Russian-American-Asiatic corporation. According to Ivan Norodny, head of the corporation, the cablegram was from their representatives in Petrograd, and was transmitted through the Belgian minister.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic."

### THREE MEXICANS ARE ARRESTED IN RATON; PART OF GOODS LOCATED

Raton, Mar. 17.—Chief of Police Thomas Hall and Policeman Thomas T. Turner arrested three men yesterday who are charged with the robbery of the Moses and Son store in Trinidad last Thursday night. The men arrested are Frank Padilla, Duran Guadalupe and Gavino Montes. The goods, in two trunks, consigned to Bernardo Garcia at El Paso, Texas, were held up at Lamy, and were returned to Raton Thursday night, and Mr. Moses, of Moses and Son, identified the contents of the trunks as his property. El Paso police have been notified and will arrest Garcia when he shows up for the goods. The robbers hid their loot in some shrubbery near Trinidad and Tuesday night they hired an automobile at Raton and brought the goods back with them. Montes was identified by the local express agent as the man who consigned the trunks to Garcia at El Paso. Padilla, who was courting a young Mexican girl on the East side, told her that the silk had been sent to Garcia at El Paso. She told, and it was this clue which led to the arrest of the three burglars. A reward of \$250 offered by Moses and Son and an additional reward of \$250, by the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, was paid to the policemen who made the arrests.

### An Honest Letter From an Honest Man

Enos Halbert, Poali, Ind., writes: I contracted a severe cold this fall and coughed continually. Could hardly sleep at nights. I tried several remedies without relief. Got Foley's Honey and Tar and the first bottle relieved me, curing my cough entirely. I can recommend it for all coughs." Get the genuine. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

### DIPHTHERIA IS REPORTED

Santa Fe, March 17.—Four cases of diphtheria in Spanish-American families were reported today from Agua Fria, in southern Santa Fe county, by County Physician E. L. Ward.

### Sign of Good Digestion.

When to Take Chamberlain's Tablets  
When you feel dull and stupid after eating.

When constipated or bilious.  
When you have a sick headache.  
When you have a sour stomach.  
When you belch after eating.  
When you have indigestion.  
When nervous or despondent.  
When you have no relish for your meals.  
When your liver is torpid.  
Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### BAYES HAS JOB

Santa Fe, Mar. 17.—W. A. Bayer, private secretary of former United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, has returned from Washington, D. C., and will take a position in the state land office.

### CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield avenue, 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 Pills.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

The United States furnishes about two-thirds of the annual world crop of cotton.

### KAISER'S TROOPS IN RETREAT IN AREA COMPRISING FIFTH OF WEST ARENA

Paris, Mar. 19.—The German line at last accounts was in full retreat over a section which represents almost one-fifth of the vast front from Switzerland to the sea, closely pressed by the French and British. French troops, advancing with the precision of a machine along a 40-mile front, have recaptured important towns and many square miles of territory, accomplishing this at small cost to themselves, so carefully has every detail of the advance been thought out.

In the Lassigny region, west of Roye, the Germans appear to have made only a weak defense, since the French were able to push forward 13 miles at one bound. General Neville, the French commander, who is credited with possessing almost uncanny ability to gauge the powers of his opponents, is following up the retreating Germans with great rapidity. It is regarded here as doubtful whether the Germans will find it feasible to offer serious resistance before reaching the basic line of defense between Lille and Soissons, two days' march from where they now are.

### Germans Evacuate More Territory

Berlin, March 19 (Wireless to Sayville).—Evacuation of territory over a wider sector of the French front extending from Arras to the Aisne river is announced by the German war office. Several lines of French trenches over an extent of 500 metres in one section and 800 metres in another on the Verdun front were stormed yesterday by the Germans. Nearly 500 French prisoners were taken.

### French Make Another Gain

Paris, March 19.—The French, closely following the retiring Germans, re-occupied Guiscard last night and at several points reached the railroad from Ham to Nesle, the war office announced. Troops were pushed along the national road to St. Quentin.

### British Warship Sunk

London, Mar. 19.—A British destroyer and a merchant vessel were sunk and another destroyer was damaged in the German naval raid at Ramsgate, the admiralty announced today.

### London Attacked by Zeppelins

Berlin, Mar. 19 (Via London).—An attack on London by Zeppelins lasting one and one-half hours has been made, the war office announced today. Bombs were dropped successfully and the airships returned safely.

Washington, Mar. 19.—New and aggressive action to protect American shipping against German submarines appears certain as a result of yesterday's sinking of three unarmed American merchantmen with possible loss of American lives.

Calling of congress in extra session before April 16 loomed as the strongest probability, although President Wilson was understood to have other courses under consideration.

With American ships already being armed, the most probable step would be an active campaign to clear submarines out of the shipping lanes. There appeared to be no plan to have the United States enter the war in the sense that the European nations have entered it.

The fact that some American ships are on the other side of the ocean unarmed is a factor in the situation, and as large warships are ineffective against submarines, the problem for the government is to get small submarine chasers. Most of the Amer-

ican fleet is needed at home to guard against operation of German submarines in American waters.

There seemed to be no doubts that steps to supplement arming of American ships would be taken, and the only question was whether the president would take such steps on his own responsibility or wait for congress to grant specific authority. No comment was made at the White House today beyond the statement that the president was getting reports and considering the question thoroughly.

Secretary Lansing was called to the White House by President Wilson early today, and they discussed the policy of the government.

### Captain Is Missing

London, Mar. 19.—Captain Borum and the eight men who formed the complement of his boat are among those missing from the sunken American steamer City of Memphis. Four of the eight sailors are Americans. The boat was picked up at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The City of Memphis was from Cardiff with 58 persons, of whom 29 were Americans.

### Eighty-five Men in Crews

New York, Mar. 19.—Eighty-five Americans, comprising a large majority of the crews, were aboard the three American steamers Vigilancia, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarines on Saturday and Sunday in the blockade zone.

The latest information here is that 14 men are missing from the Vigilancia, and eight from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

The City of Memphis left Cardiff, Wales, Friday in ballast for New York. She encountered the submarines Saturday evening, and the crew was given 15 minutes to take to the boats. The vessel was owned by the Ocean Steamship company and valued at \$600,000. She left New York January 23, with a cargo of cotton, which was delivered at Havre, France. There were 57 men in her crew.

### Sunk Without Warning

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning, according to the survivors' story, and the submarine did not appear. She carried a crew of 45 men, 21 of whom were Americans. Thirty-one of these have been landed at the Scilly Islands. The Vigilancia sailed from New York February 28 with a cargo consisting in part of provisions and valued at nearly \$760,000. The ship was said to be worth one million dollars.

Beyond the fact that the crew was saved, no details had been received here early today regarding the destruction of the Illinois. She was reported merely as having been "sunk." The Illinois was a tank ship owned by the Texas Oil company. She left Port Arthur, Texas, on February 17 for London with a full cargo. There were 16 Americans on board, including all the officers and eight members of the crew. Her home port was New York.

### The Official Report

Washington, Mar. 19.—The following dispatch, undated, from Consul Frost at Queenstown, reached the state department late last night and was given out today:

"Thirty three survivors of City of Memphis do not include Captain L. P. Borum and four other Americans and four non-Americans, but indications are that they are safe on board some merchant or admiralty vessel which has no wireless.

"Captain's boat did not separate from others till 1 a. m. today and was picked up empty at 10 a. m., weather

meanwhile remaining moderate. Vessel cleared Cardiff March 16 in ballast with 58 persons, including 29 Americans. At 3:55 p. m., seven-teenth, fired warning shot from three miles on starboard quarter. Vessel was stopped. Submarine approached to one mile, fired once more, fragments striking vessel, ship then only being able to read submarine's signal to abandon ship. Instantly captain replied by long blast whistle, signifying comprehension, then gave four short blasts, signal to crew to take to boats immediately, which was done in five minutes, about 4:15. No injuries. Submarine then came up, hailed captain's boat, fired eight shots, sinking vessel about 4:40 p. m. Weather heavy, southwest swell, moderate southwest breeze; sky squally. Weather improved during night. First officer's boat picked up by admiralty ship 3:45 a. m. today. Chief engineer's boat picked up by admiralty ship 3:45 a. m. today. Chief engineer's boat 6:30 a. m. today by same vessel. Landed at Queenstown 4:30 p. m. today without accident. City of Memphis carried wireless but did not use it.

"Carried no gun. No attempt to resist. When captain is located he may have further evidence. Survivors here include First Officer Charles G. Laird, Chief Engineer W. L. Percy, Assistant Engineer Beville, Third Officer M. J. Dierlam, Third Engineer W. M. Thompson, P. J. Donahie, J. E. Welsh, wireless operators, and eight other Americans, 10 Spaniards, two Danes and one each Swede, Russian and Chilean.

"City of Memphis was stopped by submarine February 4 off Scilly Islands. Failure to use wireless this time was due to experience of former occasion, inducing belief that ship would probably be passed if wireless not started. Survivors are assembled at Queenstown pending instructions from owners, the Ocean Steamship company, New York."

### Fifteen Men Unaccounted For

London, Mar. 19.—Fifteen men from the American steamer Vigilancia sunk by a German submarine are now listed as missing. The American embassy learns, that the submarine fired two torpedoes at the Vigilancia. The first missed by a considerable distance. It was followed at once by the second, which found the mark.

### "A GOOD, OLD-FASHIONED PHYSIC"

Foley Cathartic Tablets, a whole some physic, thoroughly cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach, tone up the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas, or constipation, no remedy is more highly recommended. Do not gripe nor nauseate. Give stout persons a light, free feeling. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

### GAS FOUND NEAR ROSWELL

Santa Fe, March 19.—The Toltec Oil company of Santa Fe which has leased thousands of acres of state lands for oil prospecting purposes, has struck a second flow of gas in a week, in its experimental well north of Roswell, at a depth of 1,400 feet. The roar of the gas can be heard some distance away even though it must force its way through 1,300 feet of salt water.

### How to Prevent Croup

When the child is subject to attacks of croup, see to it that he eats a light evening meal, as an overloaded stomach may bring on an attack; also watch for the first symptom—hoarseness, and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse. Obtainable every where.—Adv.

### \$115,000,000 AVAILABLE TO HURRY CONSTRUCTION; TO GRADUATE MIDDIES

Washington, Mar. 19.—President Wilson made a personal visit to the state, war and navy building this afternoon and there were outward indications that some new definite action was impending as the result of the latest destructions of American ships by German submarines.

President Wilson conferred with Secretary Daniels, it was understood about the issue of \$150,000,000 in bonds for hurrying naval construction because of national emergency.

After conferring with the president Secretary Daniels summoned Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Captain Oliver, chief of intelligence. There appeared to be ground for the belief that steps were being taken to have the navy take steps to protect American shipping. Several members of congress have been advised by White House officials that there will be no session of congress before April 16, the date originally fixed.

### To Buy Auxiliary Craft

President Wilson late today authorized the navy department to spend \$150,000,000 to speed up naval construction and to buy small auxiliary craft.

Congress at its last session authorized the president to sanction the expenditure and authorized an issue of bonds to raise the money. The president's decision is one of the steps considered to meet the submarine menace.

### Eight-Hour Law Suspended

The president's act was the first official recognition of a "national emergency." He also will authorize the suspension of eight-hour laws on naval constructions and authorize payment of time and a half for overtime as provided by act of congress. White House officials, however, when asked, declared they had told inquirers they had no knowledge of what the president's decision would be.

Asked what action if further steps the navy had in contemplation for the protection of American life and ships on the high seas, Secretary Daniels said:

"Whatever the navy can do it will do. More than that I would not like to say at this time."

### To Graduate Middies

Graduation of the first and second classes at the naval academy has been ordered. The first class will be graduated March 29; the second class in September, the date not having been definitely fixed. The order means that 374 additional naval officers will be made available to meet the existing shortage in naval personnel. The first class comprised 172 men and the second class 202.

HERBINE cures constipation and re-establishes regular bowel movements. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### CUMMINS IS BETTER

New York, Mar. 19.—The improved condition of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa today permitted him to leave the hospital where he was taken after he collapsed at the Republican club on Saturday during an address defending his stand on the armed ship bill. The senator took a train for Washington, declaring he was needed there because of the tension in the nation's affairs.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico

To meet the American consumption of sweetmeats last year required between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000 worth of factory-made confectionery—and this in addition to the vast amounts of cocoa and chocolate other than confectionery that were consumed and to the home production of candy, fudge and other bonbons.

The confectionery industry of the United States has expanded with great rapidity. Sixty-five years ago fewer than 400 establishments were needed to supply the American demand for factory-made sweets. Their aggregate capital was little more than \$1,000,000, the value of their products much over \$3,000,000.

On the basis of a population of 23,000,000 this meant an annual per capita expenditure of only 13 cents (there being practically no foreign trade in confectionery then). Today, assuming that the industry has maintained during the last two years the same rate of growth as in the five-year period 1909-1914, the industry embraces over 2,500 establishments, represents the investment of \$110,000,000 capital, and turns out confections of various sorts having a total value of \$185,000,000.

On the basis of a population of 102,000,000, this means a net expenditure of \$1.80 a year for every man, woman, and child in continental United States.

The Optic has been notified by the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico that his newspaper has been named as official publication of the board. The Optic in the future will publish notices of estray. The Optic was the official paper of this board several years ago.

## EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

The United States civil service commission announces an open competitive examination for structural steel draftsman, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a considerable number of vacancies in the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, Washington, D. C. An examination for architectural draftsman also is announced, to fill vacancies in the same bureau. Competitors will not be assembled for the examinations mentioned above, but will be graded education and preliminary training and experience. The commission announces the following examinations, to be held in East Las Vegas on the dates mentioned:

April 4—electrician's helper (male);  
junior petroleum engineer (male).

April 4-6—clerk, qualified in modern language (male). April 10—pathologist in charge of crop disease investigations; mechanical draftsman. April 11-12—scientific assistant, architectural draftsman. April 17—senior land appraiser; mechanic, qualified as instrument maker. April 18—inspector of rubber; inspector of textile fabrics; tent inspector; editorial clerk; assistant inspector of engineering material; inspector of shoes and leather; assistant chemist; skilled laborer, qualified as elevator machinist; assistant photographer, reclamation service. April 18-19—architectural and structural steel draftsmen and assistant chemist in forest products. Full information regarding the above examinations may be had upon application to Local Secretary Oscar Linberg, or any of the members of the local board, who may be found at the East Las Vegas postoffice.

## CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED

Santa Fe, March 22.—Margaret Newton, aged 3 years, and her sister Justine aged 15 months, were burned to death at the Cleveland mining camp, Grant county, in a fire that destroyed the tent house occupied by the family. A house adjoining was also burned down. The mother had stepped out for only a few minutes and upon her return found the tents in flames.

In the nearby mining town of Tyrone, the bunk house at the millsite was totally destroyed by fire about the same time. The house was being used as a school house and the children marched out in perfect order though the flames were making rapid headway.

## ANOTHER VIOLENT DEATH

Santa Fe, March 22.—The seventeenth violent killing in New Mexico thus far this year, was reported today from the Black Hawk mining camp in Grant county, Refugio Rodriguez being shot and killed by Thomas Woods, who, it seems, grappled with Rodriguez in the dark, Rodriguez having broken into his cabin while drunk.

One of the most successful commercial travelers in the southwest is a young widow, Mrs. Louise M. Rogers, who sells groceries in carload lots for a Dallas firm.

Girl students at Drake university spend on an average of \$139.50 a year for clothes, according to figures compiled by the coeds in the home economics class.

## STRUCTURE IN WASHINGTON EXCLUSIVELY FOR IMPORTANT DIVISION

Washington, D. C., Mar. 22.—Within the next few weeks the five thousand government officials and clerks connected with the department of the interior will begin moving from the many buildings scattered throughout Washington, which they now occupy, to the department's new home, facing the Mall and the new Lincoln Memorial. The new building is the largest, with the possible exception of the capitol, owned by the government, and larger than any government building in any other country.

The building occupies two entire city squares and has cost the United States two million dollars without mechanical or office equipment. It contains seven stories and has a total of floor space that is surpassed by only one other building in this country, the towering Woolworth building in New York City. Although the new structure is only seven stories in height, its floor space approximates 785,000 square feet.

The building is nearly square, each side being approximately 400 feet long. Supporting the building are 7,500 tons of structural steel, a small amount considering the size of the building, but small because the building is low and does not require the heavy steel girders which are absolutely necessary in towering skyscrapers. Nine million bricks are concealed behind the exterior walls of limestone. Incidentally, there are 220,000 cubic feet of limestone, if placed end to end the slabs used to trim the bases of the interior walls would extend 27 miles.

One of the most important points is the unprecedented fact that the huge structure will be delivered to the United States on or ahead of the time specified in the contract. Although it has been the traditional procedure for the government contractor to secure an extension enabling him to complete a building a year or so after the time of delivery first indicated, and although the contractor in this case has been hampered by changes in the plans and other difficulties, he believes now that the building will be ready for occupancy by the middle of next month.

The practical completion of the building marks another step in the government policy to assemble all branches of individual departments under one great roof. It shifts the center of governmental activities in Washington. The building is so large that the geological survey has been called upon to take its measurements in the same way that it would measure a mountain in the Rockies. The survey will weigh the building to a pound. The number of tons of terra cotta will be determined, as will the number of miles of water pipes and electric wires, the size of the panes of glass which all of its windows would make, and the length of time it would take a charwoman to wash all of the windows. This is the first time that any such computations of any large building have been made.

It is estimated that if a newsboy should attempt to start at the top of the building and leave a newspaper at each of the 1,000 rooms, the news would be stale by the time he reached the main floor. If he were a fast walker he would have to traverse aggregate nearly four miles in length.

Huge as the structure is, its architecture is in harmony with the general plan of the Mall, one of the beauty zones of the nation's capital. It forms with the Washington monument and the new Lincoln memorial

a great triangle that dominates the western end of the park.

It is believed that one effect of the new structure on the civic life of Washington will be the shifting of much of the retail business section of the city. The building is a mile northwest of the departmental center of the city as it was a year ago. The department of commerce was the first to move west of the White House. It was followed by the department of labor. Within a block of the new interior building another great structure is being erected to house the interstate commerce commission. The state, war and navy departments are nearby. The new executive center of Washington will contain all the great government departments except justice, treasury and agriculture.

## A NEW CEMETERY

Santa Fe, March 22.—The state corporation commission today granted a charter to the Amistad Cemetery association of Amistad, Union county. The incorporators and directors are: Mary B. Naylor, Minnie A. Reveley, Mary A. Brosier, Mary W. Barnes, L. R. Williamson, Molly M. Schutz, May N. Bedford, Annetta G. Summers, Carrie W. Lindgren and Margaret W. Smith, all of Amistad. The association is non-profit sharing and therefore has no capital stock.

## CUBS AT CAPITAL

Santa Fe, March 21.—Arrangements were completed today for an exhibit game by the Chicago Cubs on March 29 on the grounds of St. Michael's college, on their return from California. The Cubs will also play at Raton.

## STENOGRAPHER WANTS JOB

Santa Fe, March 22.—Mrs. Eva Castle, stenographer for the corporation commission, is candidate for stenographer to the state tax commission, the corporation commission being compelled at the end of the fiscal year to reduce its force because of reduction in its contingency appropriation made by the legislature. James A. Shipley, the new chief clerk of the tax commission, arrived this noon from Silver City and is being broken into the duties of the office by his predecessor Howell Earnest.

Santa Fe, March 22.—Ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero, recently confirmed in his appointment as United States marshal for the Canal zone, today received summons from the department of justice at Washington, D. C., to report in Panama without delay and will leave shortly for his headquarters, which will be at Ancon, up in the hills between Panama and Colon.

Chicago, Mar. 22.—A rumor to the effect that Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., had been appointed Catholic bishop of Los Angeles was called to the bishop's attention here this afternoon.

"All that I can say at this time is that I have not been officially informed of any such appointment," said he.

Bishop Muldoon was born in California and was educated in the schools of Stockton. From a high Catholic source the statement was obtained later that the rumor of the appointment was correct.

The United States furnishes about two-thirds of the annual world crop of cotton.

The ex-empress of Russia is said to be the finest royal singer in the world.



### GEORGE A. DAVIDSON BUYS 20,000 ACRES OF FINE TAOS CODNTY LAND

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 21.—The first sale of state land under the new "thirty-year" or "deferred payment plan," enacted by the recent legislature, took place last week at Taos when State Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien sold at public auction 20,716 acres in the Red river district of northern Taos county. George A. Davidson of Roswell, a well known land and colonization man and who was the democratic candidate for state land commissioner in the late election, was the successful bidder. Representing himself and eastern associates Mr. Davidson was in active competition at the auction with representatives of California land buyers, the price being forced up in the bidding by advances of five and 10 cents per acre from the original minimum sale price of \$3 to \$4.60 an acre at which it finally was sold to Mr. Davidson.

While this sale in itself is of great interest to New Mexico, since it means the development of a large tract of fine land in the little developed district at the headwaters of the Rio Grande, and probably means another important irrigation project for the state, its chief interest just now lies in the fact that it is the first sale made by the state under the new law.

#### Deferred Payment Plan

The conditions of the "thirty-year" or "deferred payment plan" are as follows:

The successful bidder in the public auctions by which all state lands must be sold, pays in cash immediately a sale has been completed, one-twentieth, or five per cent of the purchase price. Under the old law the initial payment was 10 per cent of the purchase price.

The balance of the purchase price, 15 per cent, is payable at any time within 30 years from date of sale, deferred payments bearing interest at four per cent per annum, payable in advance. Under the old law the buyer of state land, after the initial payment of 10 per cent paid for the balance in 30 annual installments, with four per cent interest on deferred payments. Under the new law the purchaser may pay at any time all or any part of the balance, the only restriction being that payments may not be for a less amount than one-thirtieth of the original deferred payment and can be credited only on an interest paying date.

Up to this point the new law is all in favor of the purchaser, giving him practically unrestricted possession of the land by an initial payment of five per cent and the annual interest for one year in advance, leaving the balance to be paid at the buyer's convenience or desire within the term of 30 years.

Section 3 of the act provides that all lands sold under the new law pass immediately onto the tax rolls to be taxed as other similar property is taxed, and failure to pay taxes works a forfeiture of the contract. In other words the land goes onto the tax instead of by the slow increase of equity from year to year, as was the case under the old law and under which the state land sold did not come into full taxation until the completion of the 30 annual payments.

While this change means very little, comparatively, to the buyer of state land, except in the cases of very large tracts, the aggregate of all these taxes to the several counties and the state, in increased assessment rolls, is of the first importance.

The law provides that contracts to

purchase state land under the old law may be cancelled and new contracts issued under the new law, on application of the holder and by payment of a fee of four dollars for each section or fraction and 10 cents additional for each additional section or fraction thereof, these fees covering cost of clerical work involved in the state land office. It is expected that the vast bulk of outstanding contracts will be so changed, since the new contract is materially to the advantage and convenience of the buyer. Lands selected for the account of the Santa Fe and Grant county railroad bond fund are expected from the provisions of the new law, all other state lands coming under its provisions, subject to the conditions of the public land code.

Those who have studied the new law and compared it with the old, anticipate that it will result in a largely increased demand for state land, especially in small tracts, and in more active bidding at future state land auctions, with consequent material advances in values realized by the state. This, in turn, is certain to mean increased development for the state.

In addition to the taxation feature, another strong point of the new law in interest of the state, is that the money realized from the future state land sales automatically is invested in 4 per cent interest bearing mortgages based on the land itself. This, together with the new law prohibiting the expenditure of any permanent funds realized from state land sales, which was urged vigorously by the state land commissioner both in his annual report and before the legislature, effectively checks any further dissipation of these permanent funds. Under the terms of House Bill No. 294, which has been approved by Governor Lindsey, all funds derived from sales of state lands, except those derived from the Santa Fe and Grant county railroad bond fund lands, must be invested by the state treasurer in interest bearing securities of the state, county, municipality or school district, at not less than four per cent, within 30 days after their receipt by the treasury, all such securities to be submitted to and approved by the state board of finance. This means that the use of these permanent funds for buildings, improvements or in any other way, is checked forever and that in future the institutions will be able to use only the interest from the invested funds, as is the intent of the enabling act granting the lands.

Another law urged by the land commissioner and enacted by the legislature is that permitting state lands to bear their proper proportion of the cost of drainage projects wherein state lands are involved and served. This law is of importance practically everywhere in New Mexico where drainage is required and its enactment practically completes all legislation recommended by Land Commissioner Ervien in his last report, as legislation advisable to promote development of state land values.

#### GIRL IS SENTENCED

Santa Fe, March 21.—District Judge David J. Leahy, sitting for Judge E. C. Abbott, today appointed John J. Kenney receiver to take rents in the case of J. W. Norment vs. Jay Turley, involving a \$10,000 property on Washington avenue. Judge Leahy also sentenced Clara Jackson, aged 12 years, colored, to the reform school at Springer. The girl came from Cerrillos.

The University of Wisconsin claims the largest number of women athletes of any college in the country.

### GOVERNMENT SHOWS WHAT MEN MAY FORM FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Below you will find reproduced a number of the questions most commonly asked in letters coming to the federal farm loan board, together with the answers furnished by direction of the board:

(1). What constitutes an "actual farmer?"

An actual farmer is one who conducts the farm and directs its entire operation, cultivating the same with his own hands, or by means of hired labor. An owner, to borrow under the farm loan act, must be responsible in every way, financially and otherwise, for the cultivation of his land.

(2). What is the meaning of "equipment?"

Equipment consists of the implements needed in the conduct of a farm to facilitate in its operation. It might consist of teams as well as machinery, tools and like articles.

(3). What is the meaning of "improvement?"

Anything in the form of beneficial structure, or any useful, permanent physical change tending to increase productive value, such as clearing, tilling, draining, fencing, buildings, etc.

(4). Has a farm loan association the right to appoint an attorney to draw up abstracts and pay him out of its official funds, or should the members of the association club together as individuals and have this done?

Each borrower is required to furnish his own abstract and the applicant must stand the expense of preparing this abstract. An association has no right to employ any of its corporate funds to pay for the preparation of abstracts for its members. This must be an individual charge, and if members of an association club together to have this work done they must do it as individuals and not as an association. Each borrower is free to make his own choice in the selection of an attorney or abstractor.

(5). What will be the rate of interest?

Not exceeding 6 per cent. The exact rate cannot yet be told; one per cent more than the interest rate farm loan bonds will bear.

(6). May members of a partnership borrow?

Yes, if one or both are farmers and engage in the cultivation of the land mortgaged. Partners must join severally in executing the mortgage and one should give the other authority to represent him in the farm loan association, as only one can have membership.

(7). Will the federal land banks make any charge for examination of abstracts or title?

The examination of abstracts, when furnished, will be made by the bank's general attorney at its office, and for this examination no charge will be made. In districts where abstracts are not obtainable except by examination of the records, the borrower will have to bear the cost of such examinations.

(8). When a husband and wife execute a joint mortgage should one give the other power of attorney to be the representative in the farm loan association?

Both husband and wife should sign the mortgage, but the one in whose name the title stands should be the member of the association.

(9). What is the basis for appraising lands?

The appraisement of a farm should

represent the best judgment of the members of the loan committee as to the value of the land in question, the principal factor being the productivity of the land when used for agricultural purposes, but taking also into consideration the salability of the land and prevailing land prices in that community.

(10). What will be the size of the bond of the secretary-treasurer?

This will depend upon the size of the association. The bond need not be large enough to cover the aggregate amount of money borrowed by the members of the association because this money will be transmitted in such a way as never to be in the executive control of the secretary-treasurer. It should be large enough merely to cover the interest and amortization payments, called the installments, as well as the deposits likely to be in the hands of the secretary-treasurer at any one time.

(11). What is the judgment of the farm loan board as to compensation for the loan committee?

This depends so much on the size of the association that no fixed rule can be made. Since this is a co-operative banking system, the farm loan board desires that the work, as far as possible, be done without expense. The board believes that in a small association it will not be necessary to pay the loan committee any fees. The board believes that in very few cases will it be necessary to pay the loan committee more than actual expenses. (12). What is the judgment of the farm loan board as to the compensation to be paid the secretary-treasurer?

This also depends so much upon his relative duties as fixed by the size of the association that it is difficult to name an amount. This compensation should be based upon the time actually required to perform the work of the association.

(13). May one man, by owning two pieces of land, become a member of two associations and borrow in excess of \$10,000?

He may become a member of two associations, but the total amount of his loans may not exceed \$10,000.

(14). May an association operate across state lines even if both states are in the same bank district?

No, no association may designate territory in two states, in which loans can be made.

(15). In a general way, what sort of abstracts will be required? Must they be prepared by bonded abstractors, or is this a matter for the judgment of the land bank officials?

It is a matter for the federal land banks to determine. Any abstract of title sanctioned by ordinary sound business usage in the community will be sufficient under this act. The federal land banks will recognize any system of title registration approved by the law of the state in which the land is located.

Yours truly,  
W. W. FLANNAGAN,  
Secretary of the Farm Loan Board.

#### TO WEIGH MAILS

Santa Fe, March 21.—Today a week the Santa Fe Railway company will begin the weighing of the mails so as to secure data on which to base the contracts for carrying mail during the next four years. The check of weights will continue but three days this year, for the government has changed the requirement that the mail must be weighed for a period of 30 days. The weighing is to be done at every postoffice station in the west,

### DUTCH TAKE NO CHANCES IN INVADING ARMY CROSSING ON THE ICE

The Hague, Netherlands, March 19.—Holland is at the moment one big skating rink. From sovereign to humblest peasant, from aged grandmother and grandfather to the tiniest toddlers, the nation is gliding serenely, merrily along the skates.

In striking contrast with the last three or four mild winters, a most intense and continuous cold spell has set in, and despite brilliant sunshine from a clear sky every lake and canal in the land of canals is now frozen as hard as the cobbled streets. Even the big North Sea canal leading from the sea to the port of Amsterdam is only kept open by icebreakers. Many of the islands are islands no longer, and travelers passing to and fro, instead of booking their steamboat passages, buckle on their skates. The hail is even being conveyed to the famous island of Marken, on the Zuyder Zee, by the same means. One can go from the Hague to Amsterdam, to Rotterdam, to practically any part of the country on skates. The countryside, ordinarily so deserted and quiet, on the Sabbath in particular is dotted everywhere with fleeting Hollanders of all ages; and in the towns themselves he who will need go no farther than the canal just outside his door to indulge in the pastime.

The lakes outside the royal house in the wood at The Hague resemble nothing so much as a fair, with their stalls and seats and barrows and endless kaleidoscopic crowd whirling up and down and in and out, in ones, twos, threes and fours, sometimes with joined hands, sometimes in chain fashion. On the big rink of the Ice club nearby may be occasionally seen the queen herself, on skates among the throng, for skating is decidedly a democratic sport. Private brushes shoulders with officer; indeed a Frisian soldier was horrified a day or two ago to recognize a general in the skater he had accidentally overturned.

Down in the children's corner at the Ice club rink is the little seven year old Princess Juliana. Mounted on Frisian skates, she glides and shuffles and slips among the other small "krabbelaars" ("scratches" or "scrapers") as the beginners are dubbed. Glowing with health and laughing heartily at her own and her companions' comical efforts, the little heiress goes up and down the run, Queen Wilhelmina occasionally coming to watch her progress. A day or two ago the royal family went up to see and join in the skating in the northern province of Friesland so famed for the sport, the little princess helping to present the prizes awarded at Leeuwarden and being the recipient of a bouquet when she went to join the Frisian children on the ice.

#### An Ancient Tourney

It is in the Friesland that the famous eleven towns' tour and race has just taken place—one of innumerable races and figure-skating and other competitions of all kinds that are taking place in every part of the country. The tour dates back to antiquity. That the Frisians used to take 125-mile skating trips in the dim past when ox ribs served them as skates, seems a little improbable, but the eleven towns' tour is certainly very, very old, and has become a Frisian institution that is the subject of innumerable family traditions. One countryman proudly related that he had done the tour four times—twice as a young fellow with a couple of friends, then as a young married man with his wife, who was likewise fleet

on skates, and next in the company of a grandson. This time he actually took part in the competition, which started from Leeuwarden before 5 o'clock in the morning, and 108 others participated in the tour, including six women. The winner proved to be a sturdy fellow named C. C. J. de Koning hailing from a small place called Leur, near Breda. The same man won the last such race in the winter of 1912, but in more favorable conditions he now beat his own record by nearly two hours, covering the whole 125 miles in eight hours 53 minutes two-fifth seconds, and arriving back at the starting point fresh and fit. His closest rival, Swierstra of Offinwaier, was nearly an hour behind him. Yet another well known tour is the 15 villages' trip of the Alkmaar region, wherein 151 persons, including 33 women, this year participated. The championship of Holland, which was decided at Veendam, fell to J. H. Bakker, who won the queen's medal on points in races of varying distances. He covered 5,000 meters in ten minutes 34 seconds, and 10,000 meters in 22 minutes one one-fifth seconds.

#### Soldiers on Skates

The mobilized troops of Holland have been carrying out various exercises and competitions on skates, for the army authorities consider it in the country's interest that the men shall be thoroughly at home on the ice. The problem of Holland's defence—normally based, as it is, on the method of flooding a certain protective zone known as the new water line—would be entirely transformed should invasion occur during such a frost spell as the present. The Netherlands have to this day not forgotten their forefathers' dismay when their water gates were in the year 1795 thrown open to the invading French army by just such another frost, which enabled the enemy to easily cross the rivers and other water barriers on which Holland had been counting. Hence the present exercises being carried out on the ice, here and there under the eye of the queen herself (also mounted on skates), and for which her majesty has offered medals and prizes. In one competition for instance, four parties of 50 men of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs brigade started off at fixed intervals from a point just outside the Hague. They had first to skate about 15 miles, then proceed on foot for four miles, and give evidence on arrival at their destination of complete marching and fighting fitness. In another case eight patrol parties of 10 men, each led by an officer, had to cover a distance of 27 miles, including about a mile and a half on foot. The winning patrol did the latter trip in three hours six minutes. The queen has further provided medals for public competition in every separate province.

#### NOT BOTHERED ANY MORE

So-called rheumatic pains, grippe aches, lame back, sore muscles or stiff joints are the result of overworked, weak or disordered kidneys. E. L. Turner, Homer, Ky., writes: "Since taking Foley Kodney Pills I have not been bothered any more." Strengthen weak kidneys and help rid the blood of acids and poisons.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

#### WAGNER MAKES SPEECH

Santa Fe March 19.—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner Saturday night addressed the teachers of Socorro county at Socorro. Dr. David R. Boyd will address the teachers of McKinley county tomorrow evening at Gallup.

### SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ADAMSON LEGISLATION

Washington, March 19.—The Adamson eight-hour railroad law was held constitutional and valid in all respects today by the supreme court. The decision makes eight hours the standard of a day's work and wages for men in operation of trains, and legalizes the wage increases which went into tentative effect on its passage.

The immediate temporary wage increase awarded the railroad employes, affect 400,000 trainmen as of January 1, and are estimated to total between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

The court's decision was five to four, with Justices Day, Pitney, McReynolds and Vandeventer dissenting. Federal Judge Hook's ruling in the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad test case, enjoining enforcement of the Adamson act and holding it "unconstitutional, null and void," was reversed.

Justice McKenna concurred in the majority opinion, but on slightly different grounds. Justice Day read his own dissenting opinion, and Justice Pitney delivered the other dissenting opinion, in which Justice Vandeventer joined.

Justices Pitney and Vandeventer, in their joint opinions, held that the law should be held unconstitutional and void because "congress, although confessedly not in possession of information necessary for intelligent and just treatment of the controversy, arbitrarily imposed upon the railroads the entire and enormous cost of an experimental increase in wages."

Justice Day, in his dissenting opinion, said the legislation amounted to "deprivation of the railroads of property without due process of law."

In concurring in the majority opinion, Justice McKenna differed in that he believed the law is "an hour's of service" statute and only secondarily a wage fixing law, and thus is within the power of congress.

In announcing the opinion the chief justice reviewed the negotiations leading to the enactment of the law. He did not read from a prepared opinion, giving it apparently from memory. He told of the president's efforts to avert the strike last September.

"He suggested arbitration, the employers accepted and the employes refused," said the chief justice. "He then suggested a basic eight-hour day standard. The employers rejected that and the employes accepted."

How the president went to congress was then recited.

"Congress passed the law that is before us, and the carriers refused to recognize it," he continued. He said the agreement to expedite the case was "very laudable."

In the early course of the opinion the chief justice said that the law was both an hour-a-day act and also a wage fixing statute.

He said it "strips the parties of power of contract as to wages. He said the eight-hour provision was the paramount feature. Regarding whether the law is an hours of labor or wage fixing law, the chief justice said it was both. He said the question of fixing hours or labor by congress was out of the case as unquestioned.

Justice McReynolds delivered a separate opinion saying that congress did not have power to pass the law, but that he now bows to the majority's

Following is the synopsis of the dissenting opinion of Justice Pitney, joined by Justice Vandeventer:

"Mr. Justice Pitney for himself and Mr. Justice Vandeventer delivered a dissenting opinion expressing concurrence in the view of Mr. Justice Day that the Adamson law is unconstitu-

tional because congress, although confessedly not in possession of the information necessary for intelligent and just treatment of the controversy between carriers and the trainmen, arbitrarily imposed upon carriers the entire and enormous cost of an experimental increase in wages without providing for any compensation to be paid in case the investigation should demonstrate the impropriety of the increase."

### GOVERNOR LINDSEY ALSO CONFERS HANDSOME MEDAL ON GENERAL PERSHING

El Paso, Texas, March 19.—Governor W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico, arrived here today to present a diamond-studded gold medal to Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the southern department, on behalf of the state of New Mexico in appreciation of General Pershing's services to the state. Governor Lindsey was met at the Union station by General Pershing, Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso district; Brigadier General Eden Swift of the United States cavalry brigade, and the officers of the New Mexico National Guard encamped here and at Columbus, N. M. Governor Lindsey was accompanied from New Mexico by members of the supreme court, New Mexico state officials and members of the legislature.

A troop of United States cavalry headed by a mounted band and a motorcycle machine gun corps escorted Governor Lindsey and General Pershing to the plaza.

Governor Lindsey and the New Mexico officers then went to the camp of the New Mexico battery near Fort Bliss, where a luncheon was given in their honor. At this time Lindsey was scheduled to read a legislative resolution thanking the officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the New Mexico National Guard for their services on the border. A polo game and review of troops will be held this afternoon at Fort Bliss in honor of the governor.

#### Rank Foolishness

You occasionally see it stated that colds do not result from cold weather. That is rank foolishness. Were it true colds would be as prevalent in midsummer as in midwinter. The microbe that causes colds flourish in damp, cold weather. To get rid of a cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is effectual and is highly recommended by people who have used it for many years as occasion required and know its real value Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

#### SUGAR LAND BOUGHT

Santa Fe, March 19.—The Holly Sugar company has purchased 57 acres of the Freudenthal tract just outside of the Las Cruces city limits upon which it will erect its proposed beet sugar plant this spring to be finished in time for the beet harvest.

#### LITTLE GIRL HAD CROUP

Every mother knows and fears croup. Mrs. R. M. Raney, R. F. D. 2, Stanford, Ky., writes: "My little girl had croup every few nights. I began to give her Foley's Honey and Tar and that night she slept well, never coughed, and the next day her cold was gone." Relieves coughs and colds. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

#### MUSTER OUT AT ROSWELL

Santa Fe, March 19.—Acting upon hundreds of telegrams and petitions, United States Senators A. B. Fall and A. A. Jones are urging the war department to have Battery A mustered out at Roswell instead of El Paso.

**PARRAL ALSO IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LOST BY CAR-RANCISTAS**

Juarez, Mar. 17.—It was semi-officially admitted here today that General Francisco Murguia's forces had suffered reverses in the field south of Parral. It was also said the reported taking of Parral and Jimenez was probable, although no confirmation had been received here from Chihuahua City because of the rush of sending forces from the state capital against the Villa rebels.

**Santa Rosalia Reported Taken**

El Paso, Texas, March 17.—An unconfirmed report was received here today that Villa's forces had captured Santa Rosalia, between Jimenez and Chihuahua City. This report is considered probable, in view of the reports brought to the border last night by American and Mexican refugees that Villa had occupied Parral and Jimenez.

The refugees from Chihuahua City said General Murguia was preparing to send a flying column of cavalry against the Villa forces south of Chihuahua City. One of these refugees said he reached the state capitol on one of Murguia's troop trains which left Parral just before Villa arrived there from the south with a superior force.

Villa partisans here claim to have received additional details of the ambush of Murguia's forces at Nieves, near Rosario, Durango. After defeating Nicholas Hernandez's rebel command the de facto troops went into camp, where they were attacked, flanked and cut to pieces, according to this report. The estimates of the government losses vary from 500 to 2,000.

**Reports of Revolution Denied**

Secret service agents continued to watch the movements of a number of well known Mexican military men and politicians here following the rumor yesterday of a prospective break between Carranza and Obregon. The unusual activities of these Mexicans continued today, and several informal meetings of the various factions were held in the lobbies of local hotels and in rooming houses.

An emphatic denial of a semi-official character of this rumor was issued today by Andres Garcia, inspector general of Mexican consulates, and the ranking Mexican civil official on the American border.

"For military reasons we are not in possession of definite information regarding the operations of General Murguia's forces south of Chihuahua City," Mr. Garcia said today. "But I am in position to deny absolutely and emphatically the unfounded rumor that General Obregon is planning or had planned a movement against General Carranza. General Obregon's loyalty has never been questioned."

Secret service agents have been watching the movements of Manuel Chao, a former Villa general, who has been here for more than a week. He was reported to have left here last night for Los Angeles, where he was expected to meet Jose Maria Maytorena, former Villa governor of Sonora, for a conference regarding the new political movements in Mexico.

**Express Shipments Refused**

Juarez, Mexico, March 17.—Express shipments were refused at the Mexican Central station here today for points further south than Terrazas station, 30 miles north of Chihuahua City. This was taken to indicate that Villa rebels had appeared north of the state capital. The fortification of Chihuahua City against rebel attacks was

also repaired, and predictions were made that a battle might occur at or near Bachimba canyon soon.

**A. B. SMITH WAS MEMBER OF ESCAPING PRISONER'S GANG THAT SHOT OFFICER**

Las Cruces, N. M., Mar. 17.—A. B. Smith, alias Dashley, was convicted today of murder in the first degree. Smith was one of several prisoners who escaped from the Luna county jail more than a year ago and afterward engaged in a gun fight with sheriff Dwight B. Stephens and a posse. Sheriff Stephens was killed.

**POCKET VETO USED**

Santa Fe, March 17.—Six more measures passed by the last legislative assembly succumbed to the pocket veto; in addition to five that died earlier in the week. These are House Bill 271, a New Mexico flag bill; Senate Bill 193, relieving water rights owners in the Frenal district, Otero county, of the payment of some 48,000 for a hydrographic survey made by the state; House Bill 98 validating past indebtedness of the town of Gallup; House Bill 121, relating to community ditches; House Bill 202 regulating butchers and the slaughtering of cattle; House Bill 230 providing a clean-up day for unincorporated places. The last bill signed was House Bill 294, providing for the investment of the permanent school land funds.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains or rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

**FEDERAL BUILDING PLANS**

Santa Fe, Mar. 17.—Plans for the new \$125,000 federal building at Las Cruces have been completed by the office of the supervising architect of the United States treasury department and bids are being asked for the construction of the building. The site for the Las Vegas federal building has been selected also, but Santa Fe is still waiting although its new federal building was authorized at the same time. It is understood that the tie-up has occurred over the site there being differences over the recommendations made by special agents and Santa Fe property owners.

**MUCH EXTRA WORK IN MARCH**

It's between seasons, when few persons perspire as health demands. The result is double work for the kidneys, to throw out waste eliminated through pores when persons perspire. Overworked kidneys need help. B. H. Stone, Reading, Pa., writes: "When I need a kidney remedy, I rely on Folley Kidney Pills." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

**NEW STATE BANK**

Santa Fe, Mar. 17.—The new State National bank at Carlsbad will open its doors for business next week, having been incorporated with \$100,000 capital and the following officers: G. M. Cooke, president; R. B. Armstrong, cashier; Thomas Runyan and W. J. Barber, vice presidents; William Craig, assistant cashier; George Roberts, bookkeeper.

Take HERBINE for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

**SALARY, HOWEVER, IS CUT FROM \$3,000 A YEAR TO \$2,000**

Saturday, March 19.—The state tax commission Saturday evening affirmed the appointment of James A. Shipley of Silver City as secretary, cutting the salary from \$3,000 to \$2,000 a year. The mining companies reported to the commission a gross production of \$35,000,000 last year as against \$22,489,000 the year before. The Chino Copper company produced last year \$19,212,767.17 against \$11,383,777.48 the year before and the net valuation was placed at \$12,600,293 as against \$6,846,204 the year before, so that it will pay over \$200,000 in taxes this year. The Burro Mining company which began production only at the close of the year already reported a production of \$2,034,775.18 making it the second largest copper producer in the state. The Eighty-Five company at Lordsburg came third with a production of \$1,456,587.29. The Stag Fuel company produced \$2,903,568.25 worth of coal and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific \$2,284,239.80 worth. The net valuations on which taxes will be paid are as follows for the various counties: Grant \$14,537,301; Colfax \$1,468,694; Dona Ana \$714; Lincoln \$17,000; Luna \$13,399; McKinley \$131,080; Otero \$9,032; Rio Arriba \$251; Sandoval \$11,500; Santa Fe \$269,767; Socorro \$789,892.

The commission divided supervision of counties among its members as follows: J. Felipe Aguilar, Colfax, Union, Mora and San Miguel; Francis C. Wilson, Taos, Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Bernalillo, McKinley, San Juan, Valencia; George L. Ulrich, Torrance, Guadalupe, Lincoln, Otero, Quay; R. C. Reid, Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, Lea and de Baca; A. W. Pollard, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, Sierra, Socorro.

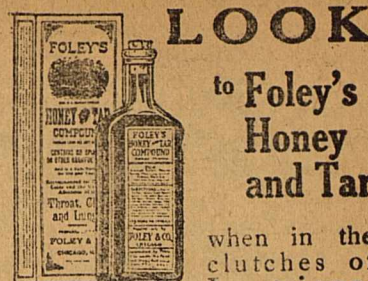
**An Aid for Indigestion**

When you see a cheerful and happy old lady you may know that she has good digestion. If your digestion is impaired or if you do not relish your meals take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion and cause a gentle movement of the bowels. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

**PINTADA PROPERTY LEASES**

Santa Fe, March 19.—El Paso mining men have taken a bond and lease on the Pintada Copper company's properties 12 miles southwest of Santa Rosa in Guadalupe county. The consideration is given at \$30,000. The property covers 700 acres of well prospected and mineralized ground. A 50 ton mill and leaching plant have been installed.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

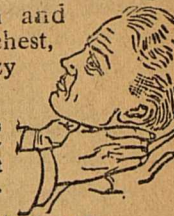


**LOOK to Foley's Honey and Tar**

when in the clutches of La grippe.

It quickly stops the hard cough, eases the pain and tightness in the chest, helps the wheezy breathing.

For many years the standard family cough medicine that contains no opiates. Try it.



O. G. SCHAEFER

**VISIT OF WAGNER AND CONWAY DISCLOSES A SPIRIT OF ENTHUSIASM**

Santa Fe, March 19.—A thousand people attended the final meeting of the Taos Teachers' convention from which Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner and his assistant John Conway, together with Dr. David R. Boyd, have just returned after a visit that was remarkable in many ways.

Conway, in speaking of the harmony that exists among the parochial, mission and public schools, becomes quite enthusiastic. In his addresses he emphasized the benefits of consolidation of adjoining school districts and the advantage of graded schools. He made arrangements to visit every precinct, as a friend and kindly critic who comes with appreciative frame of mind to praise what has been accomplished and wherever necessary to point out frankly what improvements are needed. Superintendent Wagner told of the work of the department of education, what it can and will do for the rural schools of just such counties as Taos.

President Boyd of the university presented the claims of that institution and received the assurance of quite a number of Spanish-American parents that they would send their boys to the university next year.

Addresses were also made by Pablo Quintana, the new superintendent, who is energetic in endeavoring to stamp out illiteracy in Taos county, just as Conway has done in Santa Fe county. The teachers who spoke had well prepared addresses, but instead of reading them, delivered them without notes, which is quite a feat, in which the women teachers as well as the men shared.

This morning Conway left to visit every school district in Rio Arriba county and will have a heart-to-heart talk with every school director and all parents in order to initiate the building of much needed modern school houses.

An Optic classified ad may sell some needless article for you

**Try This On Your Eczema**

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED WITH SALT RHEUM, TETTER, DRY ECZEMA, ACNE OR PIMPLES, BUY A JAR OF DRY ZENSAL. FOR THAT WATERY ERUPTION, OR WEEPING SKIN, USE MOIST ZENSAL. 75c THE JAR.

**E. G. MURPHEY**

**DO NOT BELIEVE WORLD WAR WAR HAS UPSET ALL THEIR PLANS**

London, March 21.—International socialism, though broken down by the war, will be revived and there will come a day when British and German socialists will sit at the table again together, says Henry Mayers Hyndman, the 75-year old leader of the social-democratic party in England.

At his unpretentious home in St. James Park, within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace, in a study flanked by piles of books and newspapers, mostly American, the aged philosopher received a correspondent of the Associated Press and discussed some of the war's effects upon socialism. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr. Hyndman is active and looks strong, with a big face and white beard giving him a marked resemblance to pictures of the poet Longfellow. He is now engaged in reorganizing the social-democratic party in England.

"The war's immediate effect upon socialism is not apparent," he said, "but one thing is certain as sunrise and that is that the war has taught the workers more than they could have learned in a score of years of peace. The war has made them think politically and when they leave the trenches it will be as new men. In other words when the soldiers come back home they will be wiser men and will not be willing to go back to the hopeless chaos—They will demand better working conditions, will not permit what has gone into the hands of the state to be returned to private owners, especially the greater part of the improved machinery provided for by the state, which means by the people at large. We see a great strengthening of social democracy as a result of the war."

Then as if some happy thought had struck him, the socialist leader waved his arms to a map of the United States and exclaimed: "Even in America—individualistic America—this insistence on democracy is being felt more and more. This was shown in the passage of the eight-hour law for railway employees. Monopoly had reached such a point in regard to the railroads that when the workers demanded better conditions and threatened if they were not granted they would hang up all transport, President Wilson as the representative of the federal government interfered on behalf of the community and aided the men in obtaining by peaceful means what otherwise would have led to violence. It is an important economic advance that has been aided by the state."

"What has come to pass in the United States by peaceful means has only come to us through war."

**ACCIDENT BY CARELESSNESS**

Raton, N. M., March 21.—John Cunico was killed instantly and his brother, Chris Cunico was seriously injured last Friday when the automobile in which they were riding ran into an arroyo near Brilliant. Valentine Cunico, who was driving the car, suffered minor injuries. It is said that the road leading out of Brilliant had been changed and the bridge across the arroyo had been removed. The driver followed the old road and ran into the gap which had been made by the removal of the bridge. All three men were pinned underneath the car. John Cunico was 45 years old and lived on a ranch about 25 miles from here. He leaves a wife and 10 children, and five brothers.

**A SANTA FE HOTEL**

Santa Fe, March 21.—Word from St. Louis received today confirms the report that Santa Fe is to have a tourist hotel of at least 100 rooms. It is to be built in New Mexico Mission style. The promoters being unable to secure the Lamy corner opposite the new museum, are now contemplating its location in the so-called "Cienega" on Palace avenue, opposite St. Vincent's sanitarium.

**WOMAN FOR SCHOOL BOARD**

Santa Fe, March 21.—The Santa Fe Woman's club at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, considered the matter of candidates for the school elections. A number of names will be suggested to all parties for nomination, so as to forestall a well defined movement by some of the political leaders, not to nominate any women for the board of education, although the term of one woman member, Mrs. R. J. Palen, expires.

**TO HONOR NATIONAL GUARD**

Washington, March 21.—Citizens of Washington are expected to turn out en masse tomorrow night in honor of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, or rather than part of it which recently returned from service on the Mexican border. A public reception in honor of the militiamen is to be held in Convention Hall and it is hoped to have President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker and other notables in attendance. The ceremonies will be preceded by a parade of the National Guard down Pennsylvania avenue.

**NEW MINING COMPANY**

Santa Fe, March 21.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Silver Key Mining company, with no stockholders' liability, of Silver City. The capitalization is \$250,000, of which \$2,000 is paid up, the shares being 50 cents at par. The incorporators and directors are: Weld C. Chandler, 3,990 shares; M. S. Gibbs 5 shares; W. M. Neblett 5 shares, of Silver City.

**SCOTTISH RITE ELECTION**

Santa Fe, March 21.—Santa Fe Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons, last evening elected the following officers: Venerable master, Charles A. Linney; senior warden, J. S. R. Hammitt; junior warden, Clarence J. Roberts; secretary, Dr. Charles A. Wheelon; treasurer, T. Z. Winter; almoner, Fred Muller.

**AMERICAN GIRL WEDS ABROAD**

London, Mar. 21.—A wedding of interest to Americans took place today in Emanuel chapel, at Cambridge University, the bride being Miss Florence Katherine Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Franklin Spencer of New York City, formerly of St. Louis, who was married to Philip Worsley Wood.

Washington, Mar. 21.—Secretary Redfield today wired the Emergency Peace federation in New York that its doctrines were directly promoting a tax on American citizens and property. "To accept your policy," he said, "would in my judgment mean more ruthless slaughter. You are those who are doing more than anyone else to bring about war." The secretary's message was in reply to one from the federation asking him to approve settlement of the relations between Germany and the United States through a commission.

**CZAR AND CZARINA ARE DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY BY NEW GOVERNMENT**

Petrograd, March 21 (Via London.) General political amnesty has been ordered by the provisional government. The provisional government also has published a manifesto fully confirming the constitution of Finland and ordering its application in full form. The manifesto grants comprehensive amnesty to all political prisoners. It also provides for the early convocation of the Finnish diet.

**Czar is Arrested**

London, Mar. 21.—The Russian government has ordered that the deposed emperor and his consort shall be regarded as having been deprived of their liberty, and that they shall be brought to Tzarkoe-Selso, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs.

**SMALL SECTION IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF DELARK SWEEP BY STORM**

Little Rock, Ark., Mar. 21.—Five persons were killed and four others seriously injured in the tornado which swept a small section near Delark, Arkansas, early today, according to reports received here. The dead: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weatherington, Arthur Herring, Milton Hutcherson and Miss Mattie Hearn.

**KIKER GETS CONVICTION**

District Attorney H. A. Kiker of Raton won a signal victory at Clayton last week when he secured a verdict of murder in the second degree against G. C. Johnson, who was charged with killing N. A. Hypes, a Christian preacher. The case was tried last fall, and resulted in a hung jury.

**RIOTS IN BERLIN**

London, Mar. 21.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports that it is rumored that serious riots have broken out in Berlin in connection with the scarcity of food.

"A dispatch from Oldensaal, Holland, says persistent rumors are recurrent of great rioting in Berlin," the dispatch adds. "Frontier regiments are reported to have left for Berlin to maintain order."

**FIGHTING IN TRENTINO**

Rome, March 21 (Via London.)—"In the Trentino yesterday," says the official statement today, "there again was considerable artillery activity. On Costabella Massif, after a violent bombardment with gas shells, the enemy repeatedly attacked our advanced positions. He was repulsed with heavy losses. An enemy airplane was brought down in the vicinity of Loquizza. The aviators were killed."

**ARABIAN CHIEF REVOLTS**

London, March 21.—Another important chieftain in Arabia has risen against the Turks. Foreign Secretary Balfour announced in the house of commons today. The Turkish force near Aden has been isolated from Turkish headquarters.

**JEWS ARE STARVING**

New York, March 21.—Henry Morgenthau of the American Jewish relief committee announced here today that \$10,000,000 must be raised in the United States by June 1 if the three million Jews in the eastern war zone are to be saved from starvation.

The women of Westchester County, N. Y., have equipped a military base hospital, which is ready to take the field immediately.

**LARGE PROPORTION OF THEM ARE TEACHING IN NEW MEXICO SCHOOLS**

According to the computations of President Frank H. H. Roberts of the Normal University, 609 teachers out of the 2,307 employed in the state are former students of that institution. The computation, made by counties, shows San Miguel in the lead, with 110 out of the 131 teachers, students of the Normal. Following is a list of counties with numbers of teachers employed and the number who have attended the Normal:

County—	Teachers.	Normal students.
Bernalillo	137	5
Chavez	149	27
Colfax	130	49
Curry	89	49
Dona Ana	105	33
Eddy	101	43
Grant	111	13
Guadalupe	107	33
Lincoln	66	7
Luna	50	4
McKinley	34	9
Mora	91	44
Otero	61	18
Quay	121	25
Rio Arriba	100	8
Roosevelt	96	26
Sandoval	31	6
Santa Fe	91	24
San Miguel	131	110
San Juan	53	12
Sierra	26	8
Socorro	88	15
Taos	70	14
Torrance	70	15
Union	144	15
Valencia	55	11
Employed privately	3	3
Total	2307	609

**WILL MUSTER OUT GUARD**

Santa Fe, N. M., March 22.—Postmaster James L. Seligman, disbursing officer of the National Guard, left this afternoon for the border to assist in the work of mustering out the New Mexico regiment. All of the federal property now used by the regiment must be checked up and returned to this state. To do this work requires a good deal of time. Before mustering out the guard the government surgeons will give every soldier a rigid medical examination to ascertain his exact physical condition. This precaution is taken so as to have accurate information concerning every soldier in case applications are filed for pensions on the ground of disability incurred since entering the federal service.

**ORTIZ HEADS DEAF BOARD**

Santa Fe, March 22.—At a meeting of the new board of trustees of the School for the Deaf and Dumb, held this week, Jose Ortiz y Pino, formerly one of the Santa Fe county commissioners, was elected president, and George M. Kinsell, also a former Santa Fe county commissioner, was elected secretary and treasurer. Judge E. R. Wright and Mr. Ortiz y Pino will form the executive committee. Another meeting of the board will be held March 31.

**ROUAULT ON THE JOB**

Santa Fe, March 22.—Theodore Rouault, Jr., of Las Cruces, appointed state game and fish warden by Governor Lindsey to succeed Dennis Chaves, arrived here from Las Cruces today to take charge of the office. James W. Chaves, of Santa Fe, who has been identified with the state game warden's office for some time, may be named deputy by Mr. Rouault.

Have you read the classified ads?

**STATEMENT IS MADE THAT GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT OF BOATS IS INEFFICIENT**

Liverpool, Mar. 21.—The annual report of the Liverpool Steamship Owners association, which includes practically all the important shipowners in England, emphasizes the seriousness of the shipping situation, and declares squarely that all the measures thus far taken by the government are insufficient. The report insists that state management of shipping has failed and must fail, and expresses the opinion that only the most radical curtailment of imports and a similar radical limitation of the amount of tonnage used for military purposes can save the nation from the most serious shortages of food and vital raw materials.

Commenting on the appointment of a shipping minister as a member of the Lloyd George cabinet, the report says: "The association welcomes the appointment of a minister charged with the duty of seeing that the mercantile marine is used to the best advantage of the nation, and it will render every assistance in its power to that minister. But the problem of providing the nation with its essential supplies of food and raw material is only a part of the shipping problem. The essential factors, the limitation of imports, the amount of tonnage to be devoted to purely military purposes, and the labor shortage, can be dealt with by no one department. They must be faced and dealt with by the whole war cabinet."

Direct state management of shipping is impossible, says the report. The state is so bad a manager that state control of the nation's tonnage would mean quick starvation. "The association views with grave concern the growing number of British ships placed under state management. The experience of two and a half years of war has shown that under state management there is constant and serious wastage. The conditions under which our overseas supplies are obtained, the voyages made, and cargoes loaded and discharged, are so varying that waste in carrying power can only be checked through the compelling power of commercial pressure—individual profit and loss directly on all those concerned whether as traders, shipowners or transport workers.

**Great Waste Is Caused**

"The inevitable results of state management have been waste of time, loss of ocean carrying power, and therefore the imports. If these be reduced under state management by only 10 per cent—and judging by all past experience it might well be reduced by 25 per cent and upwards, the nation would be faced with immediate shortage of essential supplies, privation and panic prices. Weighed against such perils, the saving of freights, even if cargoes were carried for nothing, is a negligible factor.

"To satisfy military demands since the outbreak of the war, about one-third of the British mercantile marine has been devoted to purely war purposes. One-third of the British mercantile marine has a carrying capacity in ocean trade, in the course of a year, of upwards of 55 million tons weight of imports and exports. It is manifest that if the remaining two-thirds had been utilized only in proportion to the one-third under military control, the nation must have starved long ago.

"It is no reflection on the officials of the state that they have been unable to build up an effective organization. Their task has been an impossible one. They have obtained and welcomed the advice and assistance of business men, but it is idle to im-

agine that departmental management, either with or without such help, can ever exercise over hundreds of ships the kind of control which the shipping companies, with their highly trained and specialized staffs, must exercise over tens of ships if the maximum of carrying power is to be obtained.

"Under average conditions a ship spends half her time in port loading and discharging, and thus there is on every voyage the risk of heavy delay. The avoidance of undue waste in these operations is at the root of the effective use of all ship carrying power. To secure this the energy and enterprise of the shipowners and their staffs at home and abroad are taxed to the utmost. There is only one British steamship company that has under its control more than 100 vessels, and among the big British lines the average number of vessels under a single management is about 20. Among the 'tramps' there are few companies or firms having more than 12 vessels. With this form of management the shipowner is kept in the closest possible touch with each vessel on every voyage, and also with the requirements of the shippers and receivers of the cargo."

**World Hasn't Enough Ships**

Touching on the subject of shipping under neutral flags, the report says:

"The cardinal fact of the situation is that after satisfying war demands, the total shipping available in the world is not sufficient to carry the cargoes demanding to be transported. It must be realized that we are in great measure dependent on the carrying power of vessels under foreign flags. Under peace conditions, the employment of foreign vessels was a business convenience, but with the war demands, it is now an absolute necessity. The following table shows the extent to which our imports of food and raw materials have been, and are now being carried in vessels under our own and other flags:

	Brit. For	Ships	Tot.
Peace conditions, 12 mos.	67	33	100
First 6 mos. of war.....	50	22	72
Second 6 mos. of war....	47	22	69
Third 6 mos. of war....	46	22	68
Fourth 6 mos. of war....	40	21	61
Fifth 6 mos. of war....	41	19	60

(The carrying power employed under peace conditions is taken as 100.)

"As the total shipping tonnage now available is insufficient to carry all that we are accustomed to import, the management we must have is that which will bring in the greatest volume of the supplies of which we are most in need. Under normal conditions the oversea food supplies of the nation amounted to more than 16,000,000 tons a year, while overseas supplies of raw material amounted to about 26,000,000 tons. To bring in these supplies, British and foreign vessels made upwards of 40,000 voyages in the year. Notwithstanding the disorganization due to the war, the extent of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate our supplies of all essentials and of many conveniences and even luxuries has been maintained. The whole reduction in our foreign trade as regards imports may be shown by the following tonnage figures for six months prior to the war as compared with the six current months: Total tonnage, six months, 1914, 25,800,000; total tonnage, six months ending January 31, 1917, 21,100,000."

Discussing the state's efforts to exercise some control over neutral shipping, the report says:

"The association views with grave concern the action of the state in regard to foreign shipping. Under normal conditions such shipping would be regarded as our competitor, but

now it is essential to our existence as a nation that we should obtain the maximum of ocean carrying power under both the British and foreign flags. It must be recognized that while on the one hand, the enemy by his submarine campaign is doing his utmost to stop foreign ships carrying for the United Kingdom; on the other hand, neutrals all over the world are in most urgent need of foreign tonnage, as they have been deprived in very great measure of the carrying power of the British ships upon which they relied in time of peace.

"It is inevitable that foreign tonnage will accept the most advantageous employment offered; therefore, to meet the additional war risks, the United Kingdom must be prepared to pay for their services above, and not below, the rates offered by neutrals. Any attempts to keep the freights that can be earned by foreign tonnage in the United Kingdom trade below the rates that are being offered in the international freight market plays directly into the enemy's hands by lessening our essential oversea supplies."

**SITUATION LOOMING UP IN NEW HOUSE HAS EXISTED OFTEN BEFORE**

Washington, D. C., Mar. 22.—When the house of representatives of the sixty-fifth congress assembles for the extra session next month it will find the two parties lined up with a smaller difference in numbers than ever before; and it is this small difference, which is expected to result in a sharp fight for the speakership, which is causing the students of history and parliamentary precedents to dive into the volumes telling of former close contests at the capitol. Although the present political status is extremely interesting, there are no such bitter issues at stake as those which tore the country in the days preceding the civil war.

In the twenty-sixth congress the organization of the house was delayed three weeks on account of a contest in the New Jersey delegation, the five candidates who had been returned as elected at large having their seats contested by the five democratic candidates on the ground of a misconduct in one county. For three days the clerk, who under the rules always presides during the election of a speaker, refused to put any motions save to adjourn, and the proceedings were very disorderly. John Quincy Adams, former president of the United States, having become disgusted with the behavior of the clerk, took the chair, called the house to order and declared that he would entertain any parliamentary motions. The first motion was to elect him speaker pro tem, and he presided for two weeks, until Robert M. P. Hunter of Virginia, a Whig, was elected speaker.

The thirty-first congress was badly mixed up politically, neither party having a majority. There were 110 democrats, 105 Whigs, and nine Free Soilers. The latter refused to vote for either the whig or democratic candidates for speaker, and after sixty-two fruitless ballots agreed that on the next ballot a plurality should elect. Howell Cobb of Georgia, a democrat, was then elected speaker. The thirty-fourth congress was another "conglomerate" body, the democrats having a small majority in the senate, and neither party a majority in the house. There were 108 "anti-Nebraska" and republican members, 83 democrats and 43 Americans and southern whigs. After 133 ballots had been taken without result it was agreed that a plurality should elect, and Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, an anti-Nebraska republic-

an, was elected speaker.

The thirty-sixth congress was equally "conglomerate," the democrats controlling the senate and no party controlling the house. The democrats had 101 members, the republicans 113 and the Americans 23. These latter were all from the south, except four. The republicans were loosely organized. There was no majority and a serious situation confronted the republicans if they wished to place their speaker in the chair. There were 16 candidates on the first ballot. John Sherman of Ohio received 66 of the republican votes and Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania received 43, while Representative Bock of Virginia, a democrat, led with 86. Representative Grow withdrew his name and John Sherman took the lead. But Sherman's indorsement of "Helper's Impending Crisis," an abolitionist's book, was made an excuse by Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky and Henry Winter Davis of Maryland for "bolting" his nomination, and after two months of fruitless balloting—Mr. Sherman several times lacking but two votes for election—William Pennington of New Jersey was elected speaker.

**When a Revolver Appeared**

Personal encounters were narrowly averted during this long struggle over the speakership. Branch of North Carolina challenged Grow of Pennsylvania. There were threats of killings and assaults. There were arrests of members who became too obstreperous and noisy. Representative Haskin, a democrat of New York, made so many wild gestures in an impassioned speech that he dislodged a revolver from his own pocket, and the weapon fell upon the floor with a thump. Many members believed he had drawn the gun to shoot, and Haskin was carried to the floor beneath the rush of wild and furious colleagues.

Pennington was a dark horse candidate. No one had heard of him in a national sense. In all of the mud spattering he had remained clean, and this won for him the speaker's chair. With him the republicans won the house. Pennington and Clay are the only two men who have been elected speaker in their first terms, except, of course, Muhlenberg, the speaker of the first house.

Chief Deputy County Treasurer Ignacio Lopez has received a letter from his son, Arturo Lopez, who is a gun pointer on the United States cruiser Pittsburg. Young Lopez at present is off the coast near San Diego, California. He writes of the almost continual practice which is going on by the ships in the Pacific. A few days ago while at practice, a torpedo was lost and a whole day was spent looking for it. The value of the torpedo is about \$7,000, and to allow it to float about the sea is dangerous to the ships stationed near. It had not been found when Lopez wrote. Arturo Lopez has been in the naval service for almost four years. He has been on the Pacific during all this time, having gone as far north as Alaska, on the San Diego.

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 22.—All National Guard troops in this district except the Thirty-third Michigan infantry will be entrained and enroute home by midnight tonight, it was announced at district headquarters today. The First, Second and Fifth Georgia infantry regiments, together with brigade headquarters and the First Squadron of Georgia cavalry, will also leave.

Miss Julia Landers, of Indianapolis, is the first woman to serve as an election sheriff in Indiana.

## COLORADO STOCK PEAS

(By the County Agent)

The planting of peas for stock has been known in the northern part of New Mexico, at least since 1853. It is not new. In Mora Valley, in Rociada and in Taos, peas were known to be planted for man and beast. Old farmers in these communities will tell us they do not remember of the time when they did not plant peas. Recently, the planting of peas for stock has become a great industry. Especially is it true in the San Luis Valley. In this valley and in the town of San Luis, native farmers planted what is now known as the Mexican White Pea and the Mexican Black Eye Pea since 1853. These two are the best varieties of peas for stock known to us and it seems that unconsciously, the farmers have kept these varieties more or less pure, but many other varieties have been introduced by the English speaking farmers, until now there are about 35 varieties of peas planted in the San Luis Valley. Strange as it may be, but it is true, nevertheless, it is difficult to find an absolutely pure variety of peas in the San Luis Valley. The best varieties of peas in this valley are the Improved Mexican White and the Mexican Black Eye Peas.

We find these two best known varieties of peas in small quantities all throughout our mountain valleys. We do not appreciate the real value of our Mexican peas when we produce them at home and not until after we have paid two prices to what are supposed to be reliable seed houses in Colorado, do we realize that we are buying the Mexican peas in disguise.

The Barteldes Seed company, of Denver, Colorado, sold last year and are selling now, what they call Colorado Stock Peas. They describe it as follows: "The Colorado Stock Pea is a hybrid, evidently the Golden vine, intermingled with the native, or Mexican pea, until now, the seed has the appearance of a mixed sort . . . ."

It is an injustice to Colorado to call such a mixture of peas by that name. We cannot have a hybrid and still consider it pure. "The seed has the appearance of a mixture." Indeed, it has. It is thoroughly mixed and we find in a small sample of Colorado Stock Peas, brought to the county agent for examination, that it contains 13 per cent distinct Mexican Black Eye, 4 per cent marrowfats, 13 per cent French grays, 15 per cent immature seed and 55 per cent mongrels. Is this what they call the Colorado Stock Pea? Is it a hybrid? Is it a variety at all? Shall we call the mongrel, which makes up the greater percent of the sample, a variety?

The description of the Colorado Stock Pea goes on, "Being very hearty, withstanding early frosts and growing until late fall . . . . The vine continues to blossom as it grows, ripening peas on the lower branches and setting more pods above." Is this due to the hybrid variety, or is it due to the fact that we have in the mixture, at least four different varieties, which sprout, grow, blossom and mature at different times. If one would study carefully these plants, he would find that the Mexican Black Eye and the Mexican White peas would be the ones blossoming and maturing first. He would find that most of the French Gray would grow underneath, etc.

If one wishes to plant a mixture of peas, well and good, but the real facts should be explained, for when conscientious farmers are endeavoring to secure pure varieties of seed, it is an

injustice to sell such peas as a variety. Peas which we can purchase in our own farming communities are fully as good and I am sure, much purer and truer to type than the peas sold by these seed houses as Colorado Stock Peas.

The best varieties of peas known for our climatical conditions in northern New Mexico are, the Black Eye Mexican Pea, which is round, cream color with a black eye; the White Mexican Pea, smaller than the garden pea, varying from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, while the Marrowfat peas are the largest white peas we have planted under field conditions. Any of these varieties should be good enough for any farmer in New Mexico.

M. R. GONZALEZ.

### FIRST NATIONAL PURCHASES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, -120,000

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 20.—The state certificates of indebtedness authorized by the last legislature to cover deficiencies in salaries and institutional funds, totalling \$120,000, were purchased this morning by the First National bank of Santa Fe, a check for the entire amount being turned into the state treasury by Levi A. Hughes, president of the local institution. The purchase was one of the largest single transactions ever made by a New Mexico bank.

On March 10 these certificates of indebtedness were declared sold to James N. Wright and Company of Denver, on a bid of par and accrued interest and a premium of \$1,925. Later, however, the Denver concern announced that it would decline to close the deal until the New Mexico supreme court passed on the validity of the issue, and following this announcement the negotiations that resulted in this morning's purchase were opened with President Hughes of the First National. The sale of the certificates to the local institution prevented the delays which would have resulted had a supreme court decision been secured, or a new call for bids issued.

Today's sale makes it possible immediately to cover all remaining deficiencies. A transfer of \$27,000 from the insurance and the interest on deposits funds to the salary fund, under authority of another bill passed by the last legislature, recently enabled the state to pay balances due on salaries to state and district officers.

### FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO BE ADOPTED DEPENDS UPON THE PEOPLE

Petrograd, Monday, Mar. 19 (Via London, Mar. 20).—Russia's government, it was learned at the foreign office today, will rest exclusively in the control of a council of ministers until the convocation of the constitutional assembly. The duma committee, having fulfilled its task as the temporary governing body during the days of the revolution, will thus pass out of existence as the chief executive body of the nation, and will surrender its extraordinary powers to a cabinet whose premier, Prince Lvoff, will have the authority approximating that of the president of a republic.

It is impossible as yet to forecast with any certainty the final form the government will assume, since it will depend entirely upon the collective will of the entire population to which has been extended the proclamation of the new government regarding universal suffrage.

The belief prevails in official circles that the opinion of the country will be found to favor a republican form of government, not under a pres-

ident, but under a commission similar to the governing body of Switzerland.

In any event, the old regime is dead, the foreign office today informed the Associated Press, and nothing can resurrect it. If the people decide upon a monarchy, it will be a monarchy of the most limited type, and the monarch will be stripped of all the traditional powers which belonged to the emperor, and he will be little more than a ruler in name only.

The foreign office reiterated the declaration already made by the new government concerning the liberty and full rights for all the races which are component parts of the nation, and it was stated that, since this was applicable to Jews as well as others, nothing now stood in the way of a new commercial treaty with the United States.

### Russian Soldiers Aid Russia

Washington, Mar. 20.—Complete cooperation of both the Russian army and navy with the new revolutionary government was reported today by Ambassador Francis to the state department. The ambassador stated he had received his information from official sources and confirmed it to his own satisfaction unofficially. The fact that he mentions no disorders leads officials to believe that good order prevails.

The question of the recognition of the new government by the United States is becoming increasingly important. Officials say the receipt by the state department from the Russian ambassador of Foreign Minister Mikuloff's statement to the world does not constitute such recognition, nor will such action by England, France and Russia's other allies hasten the decision of the United States. It is possible, however, that action may be taken shortly and that even if it is not, congress may pass resolutions felicitating the new government, after it convenes on April 16.

Abolition of the gendarmerie, which has been the center of Finland's dislike of the Russian government, was reported in dispatches reaching here today from Stockholm. Russian Senator Lipski has been appointed governor-general of Finland, succeeding Governor General Zyns, deposed and arrested.

### CROPS OF THE WORLD WILL BE SOMEWHAT LESS THAN IN PRECEDING YEAR

Washington, Mar. 20.—Production of wheat in Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, the principal producing countries of the southern hemisphere, shows a 30 per cent reduction for the 1916-1917 season, but is only 7.7 per cent less than the five-year average. A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, received at the department of agriculture, announces the production of those countries as 226,274,000 bushels. Spain's wheat acreage, sown last autumn for this year's harvest, is 10,134,000 acres, or three per cent more than last year, and Japan's acreage is 1,236,000 or four-tenths of one per cent less than last year's acreage.

Spain's 1916 corn production is given as 28,642,000 bushels, or 1.6 per cent less than the previous year. That, included with the productions of the United States, Canada, Italy, Europe, Russia, Switzerland, Japan and Egypt, makes a total of 2,841,514,000 bushels, or 13.4 per cent less than the previous year.

British India's rice production shows an increase of 3.7 per cent over 1915, and 19.1 per cent more than the five-year average with 117,599,904,000 pounds. Spain's rice crop was 539,896,000 pounds, an increase of 2.3 per cent. Production in those countries

and the United States, Japan and Canada totals 143,605,728,000 pounds, an increase of 3.5 per cent over 1915.

### THE BRAY HEAD IS DESTROYED BY A SUBMARINE; 17 MEN MISSING

St. John, N. B., Mar. 20.—Sinking of the British steamer Bray Head by a German submarine March 14 was announced in cable advices received by local agents today from the owners of the vessel at Belfast, Ireland. Captain Hoy and 17 members of the crew, the message said, were missing.

Agents were advised that Chief Officer McCartney and 16 of the crew were landed, and that two of these had died of exposure. Nothing was known regarding the fate of Captain Hoy and the others. The Bray Head, owned by the Ulster Steamship company, Ltd., of Belfast, sailed from here for that port March 1 with a heavy cargo.

### Norwegians Given Time

London, Mar. 20.—The captain of the Norwegian sailing vessel Collingwood, 1,042 tons gross, reports that his vessel was sunk on March 12 by a submarine whose commander gave him 10 minutes to abandon the ship. Two hours before that time, he said, the submarine sank the French sailing vessel Jules Gomme, 2,595 tons gross.

### SECRETARY DANIELS ORDERS THAT THEY BE ENLISTED IN YEOMAN CLASS

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Daniels today ordered naval commandants at shore stations and all recruiting officers to be prepared to enlist women in the actual naval service, in case of an emergency. The judge advocate general has ruled that women can be enlisted under the laws regulating recruiting.

While it is not intended to place women aboard ships, they may be utilized for shore duty in connection with coast defense work. Grades corresponding to the yeoman class will be given to those qualifying as stenographers, clerks, typists or similar positions. Training in camps, a number of which have been organized under the auspices of the Navy league also will be recognized by navy officials as a factor in choosing the women recruits.

Another grade of work for which they may be designated is that of radio telegraphy and other communication divisions. Difficult of obtaining men stenographers and clerks for the navy from among the regular enlisted personnel caused the question of women's employment to be taken up. By filling the positions on shore with women, the department expects in time of emergency to relieve the men for fleet service and sea duty.

### BIG RANCH DEALS

Santa Fe, March 19.—Two large cattle deals are reported from the lower Penasco country. The Board ranch, including cattle and sheep, was sold to W. L. and Earl Whitaker for \$50,000. It covers 30 sections 18 miles southwest of Hope. Waggoner Brothers of Groom have bought the L. E. ranch of 160,000 acres and including 4,500 head of Hereford range cattle.

### BIG BRITISH CONFERENCE

London, Mar. 20.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, informed the house of commons today that the government is considering the advisability of calling a conference including representatives of the dominions to formulate a settlement of the Irish situation.

### PRESIDENT CONSIDERS ADVISABILITY OF CONVENING BEFORE APRIL 16

Washington, Mar. 20.—When the cabinet adjourned after a two hour's meeting none of the members would make any statement. Secretary Daniels would only say there had been no new orders to the navy. Informally intimations were given that some announcement from the White House might be expected tonight or tomorrow. The impression grew that the president had determined to hasten the coming of congress already called to meet in extra session April 16.

As soon as he returned to his office from the cabinet meeting, Secretary Daniels went into conference with the navy general board. It was not revealed whether the session was the result of any new decision reached by the president and his cabinet.

#### Steps for Protection

Washington, March 20.—Further steps to protect American lives and property against the warlike operations of German submarines are expected to take some more definite form after today's cabinet meeting.

As has been the case since all official Washington acknowledged that a state of war virtually exists between the United States and Germany, there is a wide range of speculation on the precise action President Wilson contemplates, but there is no official ground for any forecast.

Calling of congress in extra session before April 16, the day first chosen for its assembly, still continued foremost among the probabilities, but there are no indications that President Wilson has finally decided upon it. On the other hand, there were some indications that the date of the session would not be advanced.

Preparations for carrying out the policy of armed neutrality to its fullest degree are being hurried in the navy department. The possibilities of their execution range even to active co-operation at sea with the British and French fleets to clean submarines out of the shipping lanes. Sixty submarine chasers were ordered from the New York navy yard to be completed in about two months, and bids for 200 more will be opened tomorrow. The naval academy was ordered to graduate the senior class March 29 and the junior class in September.

The president has authorized expenditure of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund to speed up construction of warships, and suspended the law limiting labor in plants doing government work to eight hours a day.

Navy officers prepared plans for calling out privately-owned motor boats offered by their owners for coast patrol work and for manning the 200 submarine chasers or patrol boats which it is estimated will be ready for action within four months.

It was learned definitely before the cabinet meeting that the president, while considering deliberately all phases of the situation, had not finally made up his mind on any forward step beyond the active preparation of the navy for any eventuality. For the present President Wilson is taking the position at all events the nation must be placed in a better state of preparedness because he believes that from a practical standpoint Germany is making war on this country.

The president is known to believe that the objects he had in mind—the establishment of a league to preserve future peace—has been set far forward by the revolution in Russia. The murmurings against autocracy in Germany also are being considered. No doubt now remains in the minds of

most officials that unless there is some unlooked for change before congress meets the president will open the extra session with an address making clear the new position into which he feels the United States has been forced by Germany's ruthless disregard of American rights. He may discuss universal military training.

The indications before the cabinet assembled were that there would be no change in the situation before tomorrow, although it was possible that discussion at the meeting might lead the president to act at once. Administration officials believe the nation is already in a state of war with Germany, and the only question undecided is whether there shall be any immediate announcement of that status through a new call for congress otherwise.

As the cabinet convened the sentiment was generally expressed that the United States is virtually in a state of war.

The most general opinion in administration quarters was that there is no likelihood of a declaration of war against Germany, although the probability appeared to be for a formal recognition that a state of war exists because of Germany's acts against the United States.

#### Will Build Submarine Chasers

Washington, Mar. 20.—The New Orleans navy yard was today ordered to build at once four submarine chasers. The New York yard yesterday was ordered to build sixty.

The department has called upon all navy yards fitted to undertake small boat construction to submit estimates as to the number of submarine chasers they can turn out quickly. Bremerton, Mare Island, Portsmouth, Boston, Charleston and other yards probably will be designated to construct chasers to the full extent of their capacity.

#### TWO ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED AT PHILADELPHIA

Washington, March 20.—Lieutenant Chorth and Machinist Mate Hermann Schroeder, of the German interned crews at Philadelphia navy yard, are believed to have been drowned last night in an attempt to escape. Eight other men who escaped at the same time have been captured by companies of marines and the Philadelphia police. These are in addition to the seven who were reported last night as having failed to escape.

Fourteen men were concerned in the attempt to escape. Officials feel certain that the dash was known to the German officers, and that the men, led by Lieutenant Chorth, made it with the sanction of the commanders. The crews of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich were at once mustered and it was found that the lieutenant and nine men were missing. Companies of marines were at once dispatched in pursuit, the police reserves and civil authorities aiding in the case. How the eight retaken were found, the preliminary report does not show, and it does not show what evidence there is to support the supposition that the lieutenant and one man were drowned.

Two of the four men captured while endeavoring to leave their ship were in civilian dress, having discarded their uniforms for the dash, and were well supplied with money. In connection with the coup, it may or may not be significant that Baron von Schoen, a former attache of the German embassy, transferred to Mexico before the break with Berlin, recently has been reported traveling in the United States.

In the light of the present situation

and all the circumstances, the presence of a German diplomatic agent abroad in the country is looked upon with some concern. The prospect of the German sailors at large also is regarded with apprehension. All the men interned at Philadelphia are to be transferred this week to Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Georgia, where they will be kept in stockades and guarded by troops of the Seventeenth infantry.

#### TROOPS OPERATING IN NORTH LAY DOWN ULTIMATUM TO FIRST CHIEF

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 20.—An American arriving from Chihuahua City today brought a report that General Francisco Murguía, commander in chief of the de facto troops in the north, had sent a message to General Carranza requesting money with which to pay his troops, and munitions with which to conduct his campaign against Villa, threatening to resign unless the request was met at once. The report was in general circulation in Chihuahua City, the American said, but could not be confirmed.

The American said the de facto troops had received but three pesos each and the officers only seven pesos each for seven weeks, and were demanding their pay at once. The rumor of a new movement led by General Obregon has reached Chihuahua City and caused much discussion there, he said.

#### Villa Near Satevo

El Paso, Mar. 20.—Francisco Villa, with his personal command, was reported in the vicinity of Satevo, on the wagon road between Parral and Chihuahua City, yesterday. Satevo is 45 miles south of the state capital. All Carranza troops have been mobilized in Chihuahua City to repel an attack, according to reports received from the capital, although an attack is not considered probable at this time, it was said today.

Telegrams were received today by business men having interests in that city, saying conditions had been restored to normal after the panic which resulted from the defeat of the Carranza forces near Rosario and the retirement of the survivors to Chihuahua City. Rumors that Chihuahua was about to be evacuated were officially denied here today.

#### THE GREAT WAR HELPS TO BRING PROSPERITY TO MIKADO'S EMPIRE

Tokio, March 20.—Favored by the European war, which has opened up new markets in foreign lands for Japanese goods, Japan's external trade has nearly doubled in value over the figure before the war.

The trade balance for 1916 recorded an excess of 350,000,000 yen in the amount of exports over imports. Such enormous excess has never been realized in the foreign trade of Japan since the country was opened to international trade. The war has offered an opportunity for Japanese to develop or exploit new markets in European Russia, South Africa, Australia, the South Sea Islands, South America, China, Europe and North America, where unusually large quantities of Japanese goods were exported.

As a by-product of the war, the opening of the new steamer route via the Cape of Good Hope has started direct trade between Japan and South Africa and has brought about a sudden increase in the volume of Japanese exports. Minoru Oka, director of the bureau of commerce, points out that the European war has offered a fine chance for Japanese to go

overseas and seek their fortunes in foreign lands as a basis for future economic development of the country abroad. He remarks that of 70 million population, only 600,000 Japanese are resident abroad. Of this number he says, only a very small percentage represents what he calls the average Japanese, the majority consisting of labor classes or women. Such a situation he thinks, by no means argues well for the future development of Japanese abroad. The latest estimate gives the population of the country including its dependencies at 77,000,000. The population is increasing by about 800,000 a year. This large population is scattered over a comparatively narrow space of 2,350,000,000 square miles, the density of population per one square mile being 357. With the exception of Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and a few other countries, Mr. Oka points out that no country meets Japan in the density of population. Such conditions makes Japan, which still does not evolve from her status as an agricultural nation, to seek an outlet abroad for her ever-increasing population. For the furtherance of that purpose he thinks it is necessary to increase the shippings interests, to develop markets for Japanese goods in foreign lands and to encourage the development of domestic manufacturing industry.

He declares that the rising generation of the country must open their eyes to the situation and the pressing need of the time, and volunteer themselves for the commercial campaign in the foreign market. He concludes: "Let the commerce of the Japanese empire follow the sun flags which are now sighted in almost every nook and corner of the Orient and the southern seas and are gradually moving elsewhere in the world."

One part of the world where Japanese commerce has made its most remarkable strides forward is the western Hemisphere. The enormous prosperity of the United States has created a demand in that country for luxuries from Japan, and the article which forms the bulwark of the foreign export trade to this country, raw silk and habutae, has exceeded the 100,000,000 yen mark this year. To the other countries of the western Hemisphere, too, Japanese exports have increased greatly, and the progress made by the Japanese merchants in the countries of South America's Pacific slope and also with Brazil and Argentine is regarded as remarkable.

The importance which Japan gives to the development of her foreign trade is seen in a decision just gazetted to appoint five new government officials to be designated as industrial and commercial attaches. They will be stationed at New York, London, Shanghai, South America and the South Sea Islands. Their mission will include traveling to neighboring ports and cities for the inspection of industrial and commercial conditions with a view to furnishing Japanese commercial and industrial circles with first hand knowledge from foreign lands.

The commissioners will be appointed from among the ablest men in business circles and they will have no connection with diplomatic or political affairs. They will, however, be attached to the foreign office which thus creates a bureau of commercial and industrial commissioners."

Santa Fe, Mar. 19.—The department of education has set dates for eighth grade examinations from March 21 to March 23, April 19 and 20 and May 17 and 18.

### MEETING OF LIVESTOCK MEN HEARS GOOD ADVICE FOR DISCOURAGING THEFTS

Albuquerque, N. M., Mar. 22.—The second day's program of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' and the New Mexico Wool Growers' convention opened yesterday with an address by Attorney A. B. McMillen on the "Legal Questions Involved in Running Cattle," in which the speaker advocated the necessity of more co-operation for punishing cattle thieves.

"Not one cattle thief in fifty is caught," said Mr. McMillen this morning. "Cattlemen are inclined to think that it is not their duty if the other fellow's stock is stolen or even if the thief is ready to compromise for his act."

"Each one should see," continued Mr. McMillen "that the thief that steals his neighbor's cattle is prosecuted to the limit of the law, just the same as if cattle were his own. With more co-operation and team work we should be able to get anything that deserves our interest."

The speaker then outlined briefly the duties of the sanitary board and emphasized the giving to it more specific power. He urged the necessity of doing away with the predatory animals, and the attention to other duties in the live stock industry. "The live stock interests" added the speaker, "are paying one-third of all the taxes that are being paid in the state of New Mexico."

H. A. Jastro then took the platform on the subject of "Work of the Market Committee." He explained that the work of the committee was to prevent the manipulation of the livestock industry, and to keep a steady hand on the packers.

John Hicks, who spoke in the place of W. J. Linwood on the "Cattle Sanitary Board," stated that the people in the early days of the board's organization looked on it as they did on a wire fence. At the present time, he continued, the people come to the board on every question that relates to cow punching and even ask us how to kill prairie dogs. The board is often obliged to take the place of the police, and has often brought about the punishment of cattle thieves.

Hugh Williams, president of the state corporation commission, was the last of the forenoon speakers.

#### Animals Killing Stock

One of the most interesting addresses of the afternoon session was that of Aldo Leopold of the United States forest service on the subject of "Game Protection and Predatory Wild Animals." He said:

"It seems to be an admitted fact that predatory animals are costing the western stockmen between 10 and 15 million dollars per year. These are big figures—too big to be fully appreciated except by those who are paying the bill. Reduced to units of everyday experience, they mean that wolves, lions, coyotes and cats are pulling down beef and mutton at the rate of \$60 per minute the year around.

"There is no longer any question about the possibility of practicability of wholesale predatory animal control. The stockmen have decided that it should be done, and the government trappers have demonstrated how to do it. All that is needed now is to push the work on such a big scale that it will forge ahead of the natural increase, instead of merely keeping up with it. The varmints must be killed not only as fast as they breed, but faster. The only thing lacking is the means—in men and money—to do this. How are these means to be provided?"

"The ultimate attainment of any desired end depends on how many people want it, how badly, and how long. In this case several million stockmen have wanted dead varmints, very badly indeed, for many years. But the fact that the varmints are still operating, at the rate of \$60 a minute seems to prove if proof is needed, that the movement to control them could well profit by reinforcements.

#### Members Needed

"If you gentlemen could add 5,000,000 new members to your association for the mere asking, you would consider the prompt success of the predatory animal campaign to be assured. What I want to affirm here today, with all the emphasis I can, is that you can have, for the asking, not perhaps 5,000,000 new members, but nearly that many new allies, who are as vitally interested in the predatory animal problem as you are. These allies are the sportsmen of the United States.

"It is unfortunately a fact that many stockmen, often with good reason, are in the habit of considering the hunter as only an additional and two-legged variety of 'varmint.' But you must remember, gentlemen, that the hunter who leaves your gates open, shoots up your stock, cuts your fences, butchers your game, and litters your range with whiskey-bottles, is really not a sportsman at all. He represents the diminishing unprogressive element commonly known as the 'game hog,' and no one deplores his acts more vehemently than the sportsmen themselves. He is the counterpart of the unprogressive stockman, whom you all know.

"Granted, then, that the unprogressive minority does not affect the soundness of this proposition, what have the sportsmen to offer that would make them your useful allies in the predatory animal campaign? \$100 a Minute

"In the first place, they are acquiring the useful realization of being hard hit—getting the shock that leads to action. With them, it is not a case of should, but of must. The big game is disappearing. Relatively speaking, it is suffering more severely from 'varmint' than livestock. Considering the great and growing value of game, not merely as so much meat, but rather as an indispensable source of recreation to the public, I believe it would be fair to say that the game destroyed by predatory animals is worth two-thirds as much as the livestock. If this is true, the sportsmen and stockmen of the west are joint losers at the rate of \$100 per minute.

"In the second place, the sportsmen of New Mexico at least, are well organized, and able to render effective help. The New Mexico Game Protective association comprises over 1,200 pledged members. While not as powerfully financed as your stock associations, nevertheless its attainments during the past year justify the assertion that it has come to stay.

#### G. P. A. a Clearing House

"Thirdly, the sportsmen of New Mexico, at least, are willing to help; in fact they have offered and given their co-operation on every possible occasion. The Game Protective association has in some cases acted as a clearing house for getting information on animal depredations to the government trappers. It has backed the legislative measures favored by the stockman. In fact the idea of a predatory animal commission, now embodied in the bill introduced into the legislature by you, was first suggested and urged by the New Mexico Game Protective association.

"Granted then, that the sportsmen are hard hit; that they must do some-

thing; and that they are both willing and able to join forces with you, what is the answer? There can be but one answer, and that is, to use the vernacular: 'Go to it.'

"Of course it takes two to make a bargain. The sportsmen are expecting your help in enforcing the game laws, and in either educating or prosecuting the game-hog and the long-range-artillery-tenderfoot out of existence. They expect this, not in trade for their co-operation, but as an obligation whose fulfillment is incumbent on all good citizens. The splendid services already rendered the cause of game conservation by hundreds of individual stockmen prove in advance that your help will be forthcoming.

"To be very specific, and to bring my argument close to home, how can the New Mexico Game Protective association help to solve the predatory animal problem in this state? As I understand it, you have embodied your plan in the bill which was introduced in the last legislature, and which will be reintroduced and pushed to an issue in the next. As I understand it, the sportsmen concur in your plan. This being the case, they are ready to put their 1,200 pledged members, their official bulletin with a circulation of 5,000 copies, and the public sentiment which they control, solidly behind your plan. As a third party interested in both game and stock, I venture to predict that they can help you pass it.

"In any event, let it not be forgotten that the bill for feeding predatory animals is piling up, '\$100 a minute.'

#### PLANS ARE MADE FOR SUPPORTING CAMPAIGN AGAINST POSSIBLE ENEMY

Washington, March 22.—Plans for rendering financial assistance to the entente allies in case of war between the United States and Germany are under consideration informally, by federal reserve board and other government officials. Two courses are said to have been presented. One is the placing of general credits to entente governments in this country by individual banks to a greater extent than heretofore. The other is official action by the United States government in placing a large sum at the disposal of the entente.

Should the latter course be adopted, it is thought probable the government would raise the sum desired by a bond issue to be designated for that purpose, the proceeds to be loaned as needed to France, Great Britain and probably other entente governments. Plans are said to be still in a formative stage and may not be definitely shaped until after congress convenes on April 2.

#### EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO SECURE 13,514 ADDITIONAL MEN

Washington, Mar. 22.—The navy is short 13,514 men of its present authorized enlisted strength of 74,500, and efforts to speed up recruiting are being redoubled. The present month has seen the largest recruitment on record, with a net increase of 1,947. Since congress authorized the 74,500 total in September, 5,454 men have been added to the navy's personnel.

It was stated at the department today that the authorized strength is sufficient to put all ships immediately available in commission and no ef-

fort will be spared in bringing the force to that figure. To induce recruiting, congress provided that 100 enlisted men a year should be selected by examination for appointment to the naval academy.

Navy officials say that a very high type of officers' material is being secured in this fashion. The way to commissions in the marine corps and to responsible positions as warrant or petty officer is also being opened as fully as possible to those who enlist. A recruit need serve only one year in the navy to be eligible for examination for appointment to Annapolis, and every possible opportunity for study and instruction to enable him to pass the examination is furnished aboard the ships or at the training stations.

#### UNION PACIFIC OFFICIAL SAYS ABUSE BY CONSIGNEES IS TO BLAME

Washington, March 22.—Unusual shipping conditions, caused chiefly by the European war, are mainly responsible for the unrounded belief that a freight car shortage exists in this country, R. S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific's executive board, testified today before the Newlands investigating committee.

"If shipping were normal and there was no abuse of the use of cars by consignees, I don't think there would be a serious shortage of cars," he said.

Senator Cummins, a member of the committee, declared in the course of Mr. Lovett's examination that he believed the strong railroads should take over the weak in order that all might make a profit. Mr. Lovett said this plan scarcely could be carried out without government ownership or the repeal of the anti-trust law.

#### SESSION ON APRIL 2 HAS NO INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 22.—April 2 was fixed as the date for holding the preliminary sessions of the Mexican house of deputies at the time the call for national elections was made, and the gathering of the house of deputies has no international political significance, Eduardo Soriano Bravo, Mexican consul here, announced today.

"This will not be an extraordinary session of the house of deputies," Con first call for the national elections was issued, April 2 was fixed as the date for the assembling of the new house of deputies preliminary to the organization of the new government and the inauguration of General Carranza on May 1."

Carlos Plank, deputy from the state of Sonora, arrived here today enroute to Mexico City to attend these preliminary sessions. Manuel Prieto, deputy from the Juarez district, will also leave soon for the capital.

#### MEHRING SUCCEEDS LIEBKNECHT

London, Mar. 22.—Dr. Franz Mehring has been elected to the seat of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the lower house of the Prussian diet, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. Dr. Mehring is a member of the socialist minority which opposed the war, led by Dr. Liebknecht up to the time of his imprisonment.