

# Weekly Optic <sup>and</sup> Live Stock Grower

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THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

NUMBER 41.

## \$3,400,000,000 FOR ARMY AND NAVY

CONGRESS WILL MAKE PROVISION  
FOR EXPENDITURE OF A  
HUGE SUM

Washington, April 5.—Requests for immediate appropriations of \$3,400,000,000 for the army and navy were made to congress today by the executive department. Provision is made for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 150,000 men and to increase the marine corps to 30,000. Of the great sum, a little more than \$2,930,000,000 is asked for the army.

The detail of the estimates approved by President Wilson follows:

To be immediately available to the war department \$2,932,535,933. Secretary Baker stated that this amount was required for the period of one year from the date the appropriation made is available, and added that it is considered imperative that the amount be appropriated immediately for military expenditures necessary for the national defense.

To raise the authorized enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps to 150,000 men and 30,000 respectively \$175,855,762 was asked to remain available until June 30, 1918.

For actual and necessary expenses for the naval establishment in addition to any and all other appropriations to be expended at the direction of and in the discretion of the president, \$292,538,790 was asked with the provision that limitations imposed by existing law should not apply to the expenditure of the fund.

For the coast guard \$600,000 is asked to enable it to bring its present telephone system of coastal communication to a high state of efficiency.

The estimates were referred to the appropriations committee.

Washington, April 5.—Senate adopted the war resolution last night by a vote of 82 to six. Senators who voted against the resolution were Gronna, Vardaman, Stone, Lane, Norris and LaFollette. LaFollette spoke against it. Senator Williams made a strong speech favoring it.

Washington, April 5.—Seventy members of the house still desired opportunity to speak at 4 o'clock, Representative Fitzgerald, presiding, announced.

Debate on the resolution dragged along in the house through the day

in such a perfunctory manner that scarcely at any time were the floor or galleries filled.

Its passage, a foregone conclusion, the debate was prolonged only by the plan of the administration floor leaders to give every opportunity for opponents to speak.

Passage of war resolution before adjournment tonight was assured and then, with the president's signature to the resolution, already passed by the senate, a state of war between the United States and Germany will be a formally accomplished fact.

While the house was hearing the speeches, the first concrete act to make provisions for the conduct of the war came from the war and navy departments, which submitted estimates for appropriations of \$3,400,000,000 to be spent within a year.

It was the first official manifestation of the president's determination that the nation must enter the war wholeheartedly and with all its forces; that it must not be a "half war."

The sum asked of congress for a year's operations is three times as much as ever has been spent in any one year for all the operations of the government. Officials and leaders in congress at once began consideration of ways to raise the vast sum.

At the same time chairmen of the military committees in house and senate went over the war department's army bill which provides for raising an army of 2,000,000 men, the first million by expansion of the regular army and National Guard and the remainder by universal service.

### Kitchin Opposes Measure

Democratic Leader Kitchin announced late today that he would speak and vote against the war resolution.

Debate on the war resolution began in the house promptly at 10 o'clock this morning with Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee making the opening statement.

Passage of the resolution which will complete the action of congress in declaring that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States, is expected before night.

Far in the rear of the hall sat Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, who was expected to lead the opposition. Less than a dozen members, it was predicted, would vote against the war resolution.

Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was being considered, Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour, and if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said this morning. "Our ships are being sunk. Our non-combatant citizens, including men, women and

children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war."

Representative Siegel, of New York, republican, said he could not disregard the fact that "though we cry peace, Germany answers by warring against us."

Representative Harrison, democrat, of Mississippi, assailed pro-German sympathizers and pacifists. "I would suggest to them," he said, "that they now employ their talents and eloquence in addressing Kaiser Wilhelm, Bethmann-Hollweg, the reichstag and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic 'culture,' the Zimmermann note."

First expressions of the opposition "Intimations having come to me," he said, "that political expediency required me to cast my ballot against this resolution and that contrary action would mean a general effort to end my congressional career. I would be unworthy of American citizenship were I to be deterred from acting by such warnings."

to the resolution came for Representatives Cooper and Stafford of Wisconsin and Representative Britton of Illinois, while Mr. Flood was recounting German violations of American rights.

"Wouldn't the English mines in the North sea destroy American lives?" Representative Cooper asked.

"To date England never has sunk one of our ships or destroyed an American life," Mr. Flood said.

Loud applause greeted the reply. He said 16 members had asked for time in which to speak against the resolutions.

Representative Cooper launched into a defense of pacifists generally and himself in particular.

"I have been called a pacifist," he said. "I voted for all of these preparedness bills. This campaign of slander has no regard for the truth."

Cooper also defended his vote for the McLeMore resolution.

"I was right then," he said, "and so were the 144 other members who voted for it. It should have passed. Canada does not permit its women to travel on armed ships, and neither should we. Every pacifist in the country knows I am not a pacifist in the sense in which that word is used. Does it mean because I do not want to go to war with a nation 4,000 miles away, because England and Germany have violated our rights, that I am not an American?"

Mr. Cooper declared that the German government never had promised unqualifiedly to abandon its submarine warfare. Representative Flood made loud demands to be heard, but Cooper would not yield.

indicates. Two additional towns have been occupied by the column.

## ZIMMERMAN PLOT INVOLVED SUB BASE PLAN

REPRESENTATIVE MILLER SAYS  
PART OF NOTE NEVER  
WAS PUBLISHED

Washington, April 5.—Representative Miller of Minnesota, republican member of the foreign affairs committee, sprung a sensation during discussion of the war resolution in the house today by declaring that an unpublished paragraph of the Zimmermann note offered to establish a submarine base in a Mexican port, supply Mexico with unlimited quantities of arms and ammunition and send German reservists in the United States to Mexico.

Representative Miller further said he understood three German schooners had landed on the western coast of Mexico and that Villa was surrounded by German officers who had taken charge of the drilling of his men. Reliable information, he said, also was that the Carranza army was "not much better."

It has been understood but not officially announced that the full text of the Zimmermann instructions to German Minister von Eckhardt was not published with the main portion, which revealed the attempt to ally Mexico and Japan in war against the United States. Members of the foreign affairs committee in congress, however, had been supplied with the full text and with other evidences of German intrigues against this government.

The unpublished portion of the Zimmermann note Miller quoted as follows:

"Agreeably to the Mexican government submarine bases will be established at Mexican ports from which will be supplied arms, ammunition and supplies. All reservists are ordered into Mexico. Arrange to attack all along the border."

When Representative Miller's quotation was submitted to Secretary Lansing, however, the secretary of state declared that the Zimmermann instructions "contained nothing of the sort."

### MICHIGAN ROAD BUILDERS

Houghton, Mich., April 5.—The seventh annual convention of the Northern Michigan Road Builders' association brought to Houghton today a large number of county commissioners, highway engineers, contractors and road material men. The proceedings were opened this afternoon with an address by John J. Cox, head of the highway department of the University of Michigan. The convention will conclude its sessions tomorrow.



**PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN VESSEL OPERATING IN SOUTH AGAINST SUDDEN SURPRISE ATTACK ATLANTIC REPORTED TO BE STRONGLY ARMED**

Juarez, Mex., Mar. 31.—Unusual military precautions were being taken here today to prevent Francisco Villa and his forces from repeating the coup of November 15, 1914, when he surprised the garrison here and captured the city after having been defeated at Chihuahua City. Villa reached the city at that time on a troop train which was announced as a federal train, and, to prevent this trick being duplicated, all train movements have been suspended between here and Chihuahua City, outposts have been stationed along the Mexican Central railroad and guards doubled around the city.

No trains were permitted to leave here yesterday or today and no train has arrived from Chihuahua City since Thursday, one having started from the state capital yesterday, but was ordered back by General Murguia.

The victory of yesterday over Villa has caused a general celebration and General Francisco Murguia is being called the hero of northern Mexico following his defeat of Villa. General Jose Carlos Murguia, his brother, who is in command here, was busy receiving the congratulations of city officials and military officers today.

**Arredondo Foreign Minister**

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 31.—Copies of El Universal, published in Mexico City, which were received at the Carranza consulate here today, announced that Eliseo Arredondo, former ambassador-designate to Washington, would succeed General Candido Aguilar as minister of foreign relations on April 1. The article added that General Aguilar had resigned to become a candidate for governor of the state of Vera Cruz.

A valuable dressing for flesh wounds, burns, scalds, old sores, rash, chafed skin, is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, it is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

**CAR COMPANIES TAXABLE**

Santa Fe, Mar. 31.—In an opinion handed down by Attorney General Harry L. Patton today, it is held that private car companies are subject to taxation.

**Constipation and Indigestion**

These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.—Adv.

\* Salt Lake City, Mar. 31.—"I am \* going to Mexico to help the \* greasers and the Dutch whip the \* United States." This remark, \* said to have been shouted by W. \* Brandt, a German and a member \* of the Industrial Workers of the \* World, at the Denver and Rio \* Grande station here today, drew \* a crowd which immediately \* mobbed him. Brandt was \* knocked unconscious. He was \* rescued by police and placed in \* jail.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rio Janeiro, March 31.—A new German raider, slipping past the British warships on guard in the North Sea, has reached the South Atlantic and sent nine or more merchantmen to the bottom. According to survivors from the sunken vessels the raider is the Zee Adler (Sea Eagle) a formidably armed craft operating with the same success and daring as its predecessor, the Moewe, which recently returned to a German port after paying havoc with shipping in the same waters.

News of the activities of the raider was brought to Rio Janeiro by the French bark Cambonne, which arrived here yesterday. She had on board 235 men from the crews of vessels sunk by the Zee Adler. The Cambonne encountered the raider on March 7 at latitude 21 south, longitude 7 west, a point in the Atlantic, almost on a line with Rio Janeiro, and about two-thirds of the way to the African coast. After the survivors had been put on the Cambonne she was ordered to proceed to the coast of Brazil, a voyage of 22 days.

According to the journal de Brazil, the raider was loaded with mines, which explains the destruction of vessels off the coast of Brazil. The commerce destroyer is reported to be armed with two guns of 105 millimeters and 16 machine guns. The vessel has three masts, and is equipped with wireless. Its crew consists of 64 men, under command of Count Ukner.

According to the refugees, the raider left Germany on February 20. They said that the commander declared that the German emperor and the crown prince alone knew of the expedition. No complaints have been made as to the treatment of the sailors while they were prisoners on board the raider. They gave the name of the boat as the Zee Adler, and say that she was provisioned for 18 months and had a great supply of munitions and explosives. On sighting a merchantman, the raider hoisted a Norwegian flag, which was replaced by the German ensign when her prey was within reach of her guns. Among the refugees are two women, the wives of two of the captains of the sunken vessels.

Among the ships sunk by the raider are: Glayde Royle, 2,678 tons; Charles Gounod, sailing, 3,100 tons; Rochefoucauld, 3,050 tons; Antoinine, 4,000 tons; Duplex, 3,000 tons; Lady Island, 4,500 tons; Rohmgoth, 5,500 tons; Hongarth and the Canadian schooner Perse, 500 tons.

The Hongarth, with 500 tons of grain, was on her way from Montevideo to Plymouth. She disobeyed the raider's order to halt, and attempted to escape. The captain finally surrendered after four members of his crew, including the chief engineer and his assistant, had been wounded by machine gun fire. The Lady Island was loaded with 4,500 tons of sugar, the Antoinine with 4,000 tons of nitrates and the Charles Gounod with 3,100 tons of grain.

The thoroughness with which the Germans carried out their work of destruction is shown by their treatment of the Cambonne. On deciding to send this vessel to Brazil with British prisoners, they cut away a part of her masts and destroyed some of her sails, with the idea of delaying her progress to Brazil and keeping secret as long as possible the presence of the raider in the South Atlantic. All papers on the Cambonne were seized and a large part of her cargo

was destroyed.

The survivors who have reached here can give no definite account of the movements of the Zee Adler, although they say that most of the vessels were sunk off the Brazilian coast. The Hongarth put up the stiffest fight. It required 21 cannon shot, fired from a distance of two and a half miles, to sink her.

**GOVERNMENT PLACES HALF A MILLION MEN ON TRAIL OF ALLEGED "EYES"**

Washington, March 31.—A half million postmasters, letter carriers and field agents for various federal departments have been set on the trail of spies or conspirators against the United States, under government orders it was made known today. These are in addition to the multitude of municipal police and detectives who are being organized into a single big machine to gather information on agents of foreign governments.

At least 300,000 city letter carriers and rural free delivery employes alone are under orders to scan letters and packages passing through their hands for evidence of plots against the nation. Virtually all government employes are expected to report suspicious incidents or even scraps of conversation reaching them which might bear investigation by trained government agents.

**NUMBER OF POINTS OF SUPPORT ARE TAKEN AFTER HARD BATTLING**

Paris, Mar. 31.—French troops last night successfully attacked the German positions south of the Ailette river, and made important progress eastward, the war office announced today.

The French advance was scored to the east of the line running from Neuville-Sur-Margival to Vregny, northeast of Soissons. A number of points of support were brilliantly captured by the French forces. In the Champagne region five violent counter attacks delivered by the Germans on positions recaptured yesterday by the French west of Maisons de Champagne were checked, the Germans sustaining heavy losses.

**British Advance in Mesopotamia**

London, Mar. 31.—British forces in Mesopotamia, advancing to the north of Bagdad, have occupied the town of Kalat Felujah, and the areas of Weltawah and Sindiyah and Sheraban, according to an official statement issued today by the British press bureau.

The British troops, the statement adds, were confronted by the remnants of the Turkish army, which retreated from Kut-el-Amara, which were reinforced by fresh units near Deltawah and Zindyah.

**Cut This Out—It is Worth Money**

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

**SANTA FE WOMEN WORKING**

Santa Fe, Mar. 31.—A mass meeting of women has been called for this afternoon to include club women and members of suffrage and other woman's vote at the school election on next Tuesday.

**BUT ALLIED AVIATORS SAY THEY EXPECT TO SURPASS THE TEUTONIC FLYERS**

London, Mar. 30.—The superiority of the English and French aircraft, which was frequently asserted in official statements from the entente side last year, is less pronounced this year, according to the British correspondents at the front. This is due to the appearance of several new types of German machines, chiefly modeled, it is said, on French and British designs, and known as the Albatros, Halberstadt, Ago, Roland, and the new Fokker.

The majority of them have fixed cylinder engines, giving about 160 to 200 horse power. A few retain the rotary engines with which the Germans achieved some success in the Fokker two years ago, but these rotary engines are seldom of more than 130 horse power.

The new German machines have a speed of about 120 miles an hour, but their chief feature is their ability for climbing. Ordinarily they frequent the 14,000-foot levels, and they have been observed on picket duty as high as 20,000 feet. The latest German order for airplane engines is said to have specifications designed to give their machines a radius of action up to at least 30,000 feet.

Meanwhile the British air service is putting forth strenuous exertions to keep ahead of its rival. Only in part is this a question of planes and engines. It also involves the problems of more skillful pilots, and in this direction of training the British service has expanded extraordinarily.

After a class of military aviators have passed through their course of training on the slower types of school machines, those who show special aptitude are passed on to the "scout schools," where they are given a special course in what is commonly called "aerobatics," which involves the use of the highest speed machines and handling them acrobatically in the air, as is necessary in air fighting. The instructors carry on sham fights in the air with their pupils, armed with cameras instead of guns.

Then there are the post-graduate aerial gunnery schools. The most expert pilot in the world is useless as a fighting man if he does not thoroughly understand his machine gun, for a perfect flyer with a jammed gun is of little use against a merely moderate pilot who is a crack shot and a real gun master. A combination of the two is the desideratum, as, for example, in the case of a young pilot recently mentioned in dispatches, whose engine stopped dead at a height of 15,000 feet when he was being attacked by two German aeroplanes. Despite this loss of motive power, forcing him to descend constantly, he shot down one enemy machine, drove the other away, and glided into his own lines undamaged.

The work of the aviator has become highly specialized in the course of the last 12 months. At the British aviation camps along the front in France, there are separate squadrons of machines for reconnaissance, infantry contact, photography, artillery-spotting, and bomb dropping and, in almost every instance, squads of these machines may only accomplish their duties successfully when they are protected from enemy attack by machines of type comparable to the torpedo-boat destroyers of a naval fleet.

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

**LARGE GOLD HOLDINGS**

Washington, April 2.—Gold holdings of the United States treasury today tory, \$3,044,309,292.



**CONWAY FINDS WRETCHED CON-DITIONS EXISTING IN RIO ARRIBA COUNTY**

Santa Fe, April 2.—Store dry goods boxes for desks and seats, home made tables rudely nailed together, two teachers, listless themselves, trying to teach a lot of listless children in a room no larger than an ordinary business office, was the picture that presented itself to Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway, again and again, on his trip through Rio Arriba county. With him was the new county superintendent, Jose Garcia.

The two visitors, whenever they found such school room, sent the children home to bring their parents and then they hit straight from the result. "You are sick," Conway would say. "You need medicine. We have brought you a doctor," he would continue and then say mercilessly: "You are 40 years behind the times. You are sleeping and lazy, you do not know what is going on out in the world. You are cheating your own children and are robbing yourselves and them." The talk would have its effect and there would be offers of suitable sites for new school buildings and promise of additional aid, so that on the trip arrangement was made to put up seven new structures at once and Superintendent Garcia vows he will have 35 new, modern buildings within a year.

**School Census Padded**

When the new superintendent took charge recently, the financial books were in a lamentable condition and Rupert F. Asplund of the Tax Payers' association is now in Rio Arriba county to help straighten out the muddle. The school census returns are obviously padded, as they doubtless are in other counties, for each figure, no matter in what column or opposite what district ends in a "five," or in a "naught," a close parallel to the traditional alphabetical election returns from Valencia county in the "good old days." As state school apportionments are made on the basis of this census, it is obviously unfair to other counties.

**Better Times in Sight**

Two county school institutes will be held this summer by Superintendent Garcia, one at Velarde, the other at Tierra Amarilla. Garcia vows he will not issue another permit and that every teacher must have a certificate and that of as high a grade as it is possible to obtain considering the remoteness of many of the districts. While the school enrollment is good, the attendance is poor. Garcia is introducing the weekly postal card report system which Conway found so successful in Santa Fe county, and Rio Arriba is on the threshold of an awakening that will sweep across the entire county.

Benjamin M. Read, the historian, has been asked by Attorney A. B. Renahan of the board of regents of the Spanish-American normal school at El Rito, whether he would accept the superintendency of that school, in order to make it a beacon light for the northern Spanish speaking counties and a center of educational influence. Mr. Read is considering the matter and if he secures such assistants as Professor A. M. Espinoza and Professor Roscoe Hill of the University of New Mexico may undertake the task.

Petrograd, April 2 (Via London).—Russian troops moving westward from Kerind in Persia approaching the Mesopotamian border near Khanikin, continued to drive the Turks before them, today's war office statement,

**IT IS EXPRESSED BY SO-CALLED MILITARY PARTY, WHICH IS STRONG**

Laredo, Texas, April 2.—Internal politics, used as a lever in an effort to regulate Mexico's course in international affairs, have brought about a situation of the utmost gravity in that republic, according to travelers just arrived from the Mexican capital. These travelers say the constitutionalist party, now holding the reigns of government is divided into a so-called "civil" group and a military party embracing many of the chiefs of the army.

Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on General Carranza by each party, but the president-elect, so far, has not definitely aligned himself with the policy of either, although it is known he desires to curb the undue activities of the military, according to the recent arrivals.

The civil party, the men say, was strongly opposed to any alliance with Germany against the United States, and is standing firm for a policy of neutrality in the event of the entry of the United States into the European conflict. The military party, according to these stories, is strongly pro-German and advocates the entry of Mexico into hostilities with its northern neighbor, with all that such entry implies.

The reports brought from Mexico City assert that German influence and money have been active and that certain members have in contemplation and preparation plans for an active invasion of the border states after the United States has been goaded into making the first active hostile move. It is also asserted that these plans contemplate the fomentation of a revolutionary movement in Guatemala, and the burning of the oil wells in the Tampico district, from which the large part of the British naval fuel supply is drawn.

The story has been brought to the border that General Maximilian Klaus, a German-Mexican commander, has begun the recruiting of a brigade of 3,000 Germans whose duty it will be to force hostilities with the United States in Chihuahua and Sonora. General Klaus now is believed to be in Guadalajara.

It is alleged by the travelers that they were informed before leaving Mexico City that 16 generals closely allied with General Obregon, minister of war, called on Carranza and demanded that he withdraw his support from the civil faction, stating that if he did not do so they would cease to support his administration. They also are alleged to have asked that any foreigner speaking ill of the army be deported from the country under Article 33 of the constitution.

As evidence of the seriousness of the situation in Mexico City, those arriving here instance the suppression of two prominent newspapers, El Nacional, an afternoon publication and El Universal, a morning paper. Gonzalez de la Parra, editor of El Nacional, recently published a signed editorial protesting again the misuse of authority by military men and the abuse of civilians by officers. This editorial was printed the next morning by Felix Palavicini, editor of El Universal, who commented favorably upon its tone.

General Benjamin Hill, military commander of the city, called at the Honduras Also Offered

According to the sources mentioned previously, Germany is alleged to have promised the Mexican military chiefs Texas, Arizona and New Mexico in the event the proposed alliance

should be successful and also British Honduras, bordering on Yucatan. national palace to see General Carranza regarding these editorials, and when told it was impossible to see General Carranza then, is said to have loudly denounced the civil party and the position of Luis Cabrera, financial minister, whom he designated as the tool of the United States.

Hill, it is said, then left and immediately ordered the suppression of both papers and the arrest of Palavicini and de la Parra. All troops in the city are under command of Obregon and Hill, but outside the city within distance are other troops under Pablo Gonzales, who, with certain other military, it is believed by those coming from the capital, are loyal to Carranza and would support him in event of any break with the military party. According to the stories brought here Carranza has ordered a million cart-ridges issued to these outside troops.

According to one story told, Cabrera, on his return to Mexico from Washington brought with him evidence of the influence offered by Germany on certain Mexican leaders and proof of the disbursement of funds by Germany to gain her ends.

It is asserted that men in close touch with official circles are authority for the statement that the pressure brought to bear upon Pastor Rouaix, former minister of fomento, by the military party was the cause of his resignation last week. The military men, it is said, attempted to induce Rouaix to declare void numerous concessions owned by citizens of countries hostile to Germany.

**Mexicans Leaving Mexico**

El Paso, Texas, April 2.—A total of 12,742 more Mexicans crossed the international bridge here during the past 14 days then returned to Mexico, according to official reports received by government agents. The unusual number of Mexicans, a majority of which were men, has caused an investigation of reports that Mexicans were being sent to El Paso and the border from the interior of Mexico by German agents and were to be used in rioting along the American side of the border in the event of a break with Germany.

**Another German Plot**

Juarez, Mexico, April 2.—A truce has been arranged between Villa and General Murguia, the de facto commander, according to a refugee who arrived here yesterday from Chihuahua City. According to this refugee who was in the capital when the fighting occurred, Carlos Ketelsen, a leading German resident of Chihuahua City, went to Villa outside of the city with a proposal to cease his attack upon the city, urging Villa to wait until the United States declared war upon Germany, when both factions would unite against the United States, the refugee said.

Mexico City, April 2.—The Mexican house of deputies chosen at the recent congressional elections meets today for its preliminary session.

**WARS OF UNITED STATES**

- War of the Revolution.....1775-1783
- Northwestern Indian wars...1790-1795
- War with France.....1798-1800
- War with Tripoli.....1801-1805
- Creek Indian war.....1813-1814
- War of 1812.....1812-1815
- Seminole Indian war.....1817-1818
- Black Hawk-Indian war....1831-1832
- Cherokee disturbance .....1836-1837
- Creek Indian war .....1836-1837
- Florida Indian war .....1835-1843
- Aroostook disturbance .....1836-1839
- War with Mexico.....1846-1848
- Apache, Navajo and Utah Indian war .....1849-1855
- Seminole Indian war.....1856-1858
- War between the states....1861-1865
- War with Spain, April-Dec... 1898
- Philippine insurrection ....1899-1900

**April an Eventful Month in American History**

- April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, the first conflict of the revolution.
- April 11, 1783—Congress proclaimed an end of the war with Great Britain.
- April 30, 1789—Washington became first president of the new republic.
- April 30, 1803—Treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana territory.
- April 4, 1818—Act of congress establishing the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States.
- April 21, 1836—Battle of San Jacinto, ending the Mexican attempt at the conquest of Texas.
- April 14, 1846—Beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico.
- April 12, 1861—Civil war began with the firing on Fort Sumter.
- April 9, 1865—Civil war ended with the surrender of General Lee.
- April 14, 1865—President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth.
- April 22, 1898—United States proclaimed war with Spain.
- April 2, 1917—Congress meets in extra session "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy.

**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 Foley Kidney Pills." O. G. Schaefer. —Adv.

Santa Fe, April 3.—Thomas Hughes son of Mrs. G. M. Hughes of Carrizozo, succumbed to an attack of small-pox at Douglas, Arizona.

**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**



### JEWISH PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES CELEBRATING FREEDOM'S TRIUMPH

The Jewish people of Las Vegas, in company with their brethren all over the world, tomorrow will begin the observance of the age-old feast of the Passover. The celebration continues for seven days, and the first and the seventh are feasts of major importance. The Passover celebrates and memorializes the escape of the Hebrews from the thralldom of Pharaoh, which was the first step of the human race toward freedom. Passover may be said to be the world's first great Fourth of July. It has a special significance this year, as important steps have been made toward the realization of the ultimate triumph of the principle of the inherent right of man to freedom. During the interval since the last Passover the Jews have been liberated from the yoke of the modern Pharaoh, whose persecution of the Jew has been more severe than that of the ancient king of Egypt.

At Temple Montefiore Passover services will be held Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock, and again on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. In connection with the festival special Seder or Passover services will be held in the homes of Jewish people, just as they have been held for the past 3,300 years.

### CATTLE MEN RECOGNIZED

Albuquerque, April 5.—The recently organized Greenlee County Cattle Growers' association, with headquarters at Clifton, Arizona, has been accorded formal recognition by the forest service, according to District Forester Paul G. Redington. The association will hereafter act in an advisory capacity on all questions affecting the allotment and use of the range on the south half of the Apache national forest. Its officers are J. C. Montgomery, president; H. K. Catlin, vice president, and Waide Hampton, secretary.

The objects of the new association as stated in its constitution, are to encourage better stock and better methods of handling it, to enforce the livestock laws, and to co-operate with the forest service.

### VALUE OF SCHOOLING

Santa Fe, April 5.—That each school day is worth \$9.02 in actual cash to the boy or girl going to school, is the information given out officially by the United States department of education. The figures are worked out by comparing the wages of boys and girls who had no schooling with those who had schooling. These figures are submitted to state departments for communication to constituents so as to encourage parents to keep their children in school and to lengthen school terms. With only 100 days of school a year, the boy or girl, earns but \$902, while with 200 days it is \$1,804, and when the modern ideal of 300 days in school each year is obtained, the boy or girl is adding \$2,706 or a fair sized salary to his or her assets which in ten years, the average public school activities would mean the tidy sum of \$27,060.

Santa Fe, April 5.—Many inquiries are being received from young men who wish to go into the federal training camp this summer, the impression being that those who enlist in the camp will be the officers for the army that is to be raised while those who do not go into training now will be drafted eventually under the proposed universal service act and must fill the ranks. The report is general that Fort Wingate is to be regarrisoned.

### PIECES OF EXPLODED ENGINE ARE SCATTERED ALL OVER A WIDE RADIUS

According to persons who yesterday visited the scene of the tragic railroad wreck near Gise station, there are pieces of the boiler and engine scattered for a quarter of a mile in every direction from the place where the locomotive blew up. The boiler was lifted from the engine frame, and struck the ground 200 feet ahead of the engine, turning completely over after it struck. Pieces of asbestos, steel and other articles are lying "all over the country," said one of the visitors.

The Las Vegas wrecker and crew was busy all Tuesday night and yesterday all day, loading parts of the engine and boiler, preparatory to bringing them here. The wrecking crew also worked all night last night. Engineer Welsh's watch was found last evening, near the place where he fell. It had stopped at 4:43.43. A curious thing was that the crystal of the watch was not broken and but one dent shows in the case. Welsh is believed to have been hurled through the cab window.

It was said that the wreckage of the boiler showed the crown sheet to have been burned, but whether this was done before or after the engine went out on the fatal trip cannot be learned.

Joe Maloof, a son of Obaido Maloof, was brought to Las Vegas from Maxwell this afternoon, in a serious condition. His mind is affected, it was said. Maloof had been in a private sanitarium in Colorado for some time, and recently he was released, and undertook to conduct a mercantile business at Maxwell. He is about 21 years old. He will be kept at the Maloof home temporarily.

### AT DOUGLAS AVENUE BUILDING THEY SALUTE THE FLAG EVERY DAY

The Douglas avenue school was the scene of a patriotic service Tuesday at noon, when all the pupils congregated in the halls and sang "America," and other patriotic songs, and listened to the story of the origin of the American flag, told them by City Superintendent Walter B. McFarland. The students on the first floor gathered in the hall and the second story pupils stood on the stairway while the meeting was held. Since Tuesday the children salute the flag over the building, at morning, noon and night. Their patriotism is unquestioned, and they take delight in making their stand known to everyone. Each morning when school opens, the children ask to sing patriotic songs, and the teachers readily grant their requests.

### A UNITED BUNCH

Christiana, April 5.—"If the disaster of war should strike one of these countries it would also strike the other two," declared M. Morvinckel, president of the Norwegian Storting, at the opening session in the course of a speech advocating co-operation with Sweden and Denmark. "Our interests," he added, "are binding us close together, and we will keep together, not for love, but for the reason of practical politics. This ought to be made clear to the belligerents."

Santa Fe, April 5.—The annual reunion of the teachers and members of rural school boards of Dona Ana county, will be held at Las Cruces on Saturday.

### PASTOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HAS BEEN HERE FOURTH OF CENTURY

The annual dinner and business of the Presbyterian church was held last night at the church on Douglas avenue. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Norman Skinner, and the clergy of the city delegated Rev. Dr. J. H. Landau, spiritual director of the Jewish congregation, to draw up resolutions of respect and veneration for the Presbyterian pastor. The resolutions were read at the annual dinner last night.

Rev. Mr. Skinner has been pastor of the church here for 25 years, and his consecrated life has won him the admiration of his parishioners and of the public in general. The dinner last night was attended by a large number of the members of the church and their friends.

### CLIFTON-SPRINGVILLE ROAD

Albuquerque, April 5.—O. N. Powell, highway engineer in the forest service, left recently for Clifton, Arizona, to superintend the beginning of survey work for the new Clifton-Springville road, to be built in the near future by Greenlee county and the department of agriculture. A double party with Forest Ranger Robert Stephenson in charge, will go to work at once in order to hasten the completion of the survey.

Santa Fe, April 5.—The action of the associated Boston wool buyers to take a national inventory of all wool stocks, to refrain from buying and selling and to give the government opportunity to buy all the wool it needs at prices current on April 2, affects New Mexico interests quite extensively, for Boston wool prices rule the country. It means that speculation in wool will not be countenanced during the crisis.

### BOY SCOUTS BANQUET

Santa Fe, April 3.—On Easter Monday, the Chamber of Commerce will tender a banquet to the Boy Scouts in recognition of their services as guides and assistants during the entertainment of the New Mexico Educational convention at Santa Fe last Thanksgiving week.

### FOUNDER'S DAY AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Ala., April 5.—Founder's day was observed at the Tuskegee Institute today in honor of the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, who began the school and served as its active head until his death in 1915. The institute chapel was filled with a large number of guests from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other places, in addition to the students of the school. The exercises were presided over by William G. Willcox, president of the board of education of New York City, and who recently was chosen to succeed the late Seth Low as president of the Tuskegee board of trustees.

G. H. Buxton is at the El Dorado hotel, from Buxton, this state.

The front of the Rawlins house on Railroad avenue is being repainted and otherwise improved. The Rawlins house is conducted by Mrs. J. S. Rhodes. P. P. Mackel is doing the painting.

So far the Giants have done the heaviest hitting of any big league outfit. New York fans hope the McGrawites have emptied their bats of bingles during the training season.

H. D. Cassidy is a guest at La Pension hotel from Denver.

## CATTLE AND SHEEP MEN IN A FEUD

### SEVEN HUNDRED SHEEP SAID TO HAVE BEEN POISONED IN ARIZONA STRIP

Hurricane, Ariz., April 5.—A clue to the poisoning of 700 sheep on the Arizona-Utah strip has been found, according to C. B. Stewart, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers' association, who is here conducting an investigation, including the reported feud between cattlemen and sheepmen.

Mr. Stewart said last night that he believes that cattlemen poisoned sheep belonging to the Walnut Development company, of which J. W. Inlay of Hurricane is manager, to get revenge on account of the action of Mr. Inlay in a trial held at Prescott about a year and a half ago as the result of a controversy between cattlemen and sheepmen. The feud started, according to Mr. Stewart when the cattlemen, attempted to get control of the water supply and thus shut off the sheep on the Arizona strip.

### LOYALTY DAY IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kans., April 5.—Pursuant to a proclamation by Governor Capper the people throughout the length and breadth of Kansas are to join tomorrow in a celebration of "Loyalty Day," to give testimony to their patriotism and the support of the government in the present international crisis. In his proclamation setting aside the day the governor has asked that the national colors be displayed on every home and business house in the state, that patriotic exercises be held in all the schools, that public meetings be held in all the cities and towns and messages of support and encouragement be sent to the president and congress.

### Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. W. Caster, Estancia, N. M.

One dark bay mare, 5 to 7 years old, about 700 lbs., about 5 ft. high.

Branded

Left Hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 5, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.

Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Apr. 4, last pub. Apr. 19, '17.

### Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Paul McCormick Chaperito, N. M.

One red white face steer, 4 years old, about 750 lbs.

Branded

Left Ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 5, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.

Albuquerque, N. M.

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**WEATHER INTERFERES WITH TALKED OF GERMAN PETROGRAD ATTACK**

Copenhagen, April 4 (Via London).—A personage particularly well informed politically and militarily, "who is easily recognizable as Colonel Haeften of the general staff in charge of the military department of the foreign office, has informed the Politken that there is no prospect of a German offensive on the Riga front. The colonel says:

"The spring thaw that is now setting in is enough in itself to deprive an offensive of any chance of success. Even if the Germans succeeded in taking the Russian positions, it would be impossible for them to move artillery and supplies forward for an advance on Petrograd. They would be hopelessly bogged."

The Politken continues: "The statements of the German general staff, which have certain inherent probabilities, are another example of the German determination to quiet Russian apprehension in every possible way. The belief is cherished that the Russians, if left to themselves, will inevitably continue to quarrel over internal affairs, whereas the menace of a strong German offensive would weld all Russian parties together in defense of their national existence."

**The French Report**

Paris, April 4.—French patrols last night reached the southwestern outskirts of St. Quentin, the war office announces. Fighting continued south of the Ailette. The French made further gains east and west of the Somme.

**Germans Cross Stokhod River**

Petrograd, April 4 (Via London).—German troops have forced a crossing of the Stokhod river in Volhynia after pressing back the Russians, the war office announces.

**Germans Defeat Russians**

Berlin, April 4 (Via London).—German forces yesterday captured on the middle Stokhod river the Toboly bridgehead held by the Russians on the western bank, according to the official announcement today of the German headquarters staff. Considerable booty was taken by the Germans.

**BRITISH STEAMER REPORTS HAVING DISPOSED OF UNDER-WATER CRAFT**

St. John, N. B., April 4.—The sinking of a German submarine which attacked their ship 90 miles off Queens-town, Ireland, was reported by officers of a British steamer on arrival here today. In a running fight the merchantman scored a direct hit, officers said, and the undersea boat went to the bottom with all hands. The steamer was slightly damaged by shell fire.

**American Ships Arrive Safely**

New York, April 4.—Word was received here today of the arrival of the American steamships Finland and St. Paul at English ports. Both ships left an American port on March 24. They were armed.

**GIVEN NEW LOCATIONS**

Mexico City, April 4.—Practically all of the peaceful inhabitants of the country districts of Morelos have been transferred to other states and given new locations in the state of Mexico, the federal district and Puebla. By this plan General Pablo Gonzales, commanding in Morelos has prevented the Morelos bandits from receiving or taking aid from the country people. Work is being provided for the refugees.

Washington, April 4.—A bill to grant American citizenship to all Germans who have lived in the United States five years was introduced today by Senator Townsend of Michigan. Thousands of Germans who have lived here a long time, he said, are anxious now to become citizens, but had neglected to take out their papers.

**SPANISH POSTERS ANNOUNCE THAT ASSAULT WILL OCCUR TONIGHT**

Juarez, Mexico, April 4.—Posters in Spanish were pasted on telephone poles and dead walls here last night warning the people of an attack which the posters said would occur tonight. The placards were unsigned. The 263 women and 88 children, families of the Yaqui Indian soldiers of the de facto army who were sent from Agua Prieta, Mexico, in bond through the United States, arrived here today. They will join their husbands at Chihuahua City.

**HUGH L. SCOTT**

Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, was the first officer honored with a promotion by President Wilson when he became president. Following a brilliant tour of duty on the Mexican frontier, he was ordered to Washington to become head of the general staff. No officer of the army has had a career more interesting or thrilling than that of General Scott. In the west in the old Indian days, in Cuba as General Wood's adjutant general, in the Moro country of the Philippines, as superintendent at West Point, as commander of the famous border patrol regiment, the Third cavalry, as commander of all the forces on the western main frontier, and finally as chief of staff, General Scott has been constantly in the public eye for more than two decades. He is a native of Kentucky and Benjamin Franklin is one of his ancestors. He is a graduate of West Point in the class of 1879.

**PLANS FOR FEDERAL BUILDING**

Santa Fe, April 4.—Within 96 days, the plans for the new \$265,000 federal building at Santa Fe, are to be ready for submission to the heads of the treasury and postoffice department and the department of justice, all three of which are interested in the structure. The building is to be in New Mexico Mission style and different from any as yet erected in this country, the supervising architect having assured Jesse Nusbaum of the School of American Research who consulted with him at Washington, D. C., that he will take special pride in planning this style of structure. Bids for the construction of the building are to be asked for some time in July or August and work on it may be started early in fall and completed next year.

**LAS VEGAS MAN SUCCEEDS DR. WILLIAM P. MILLS AT INSANE HOSPITAL**

Dr. M. F. DesMarais was elected superintendent of the New Mexico Hospital for the insane yesterday afternoon, succeeding Dr. William P. Mills, who has been superintendent since the year 1912.

The board named Mrs. Anna M. Wright, the present matron, to succeed herself and Edward Comstock, present warden, was named stock and farm superintendent, which is the same office he held previously, called by a different name. Damacio Maes

was appointed ward supervisor, that being a new office created by the new board today. Guillermo Garcia, for five years deputy county clerk, was elected clerk of the institution, and will assume his duties at once.

Miss Mary B. Davis was re-elected clerk to the board of directors, an act which came rather unexpectedly. The board was still in session at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and likely another session will be held tomorrow. The election of Dr. DesMarais as superintendent of the institution reflects credit upon the board of directors. Dr. DesMarais, who has been a practicing physician in Las Vegas, and in fact throughout the county, for a great many years, is considered an expert upon insanity in all its forms. He has been called, time and again, to examine persons who were alleged to be insane, and his testimony before the district judge has been considered competent authority as to the insanity of persons examined.

**EXPECTS TO HAVE COLLISION WITH ANOTHER MACHINE— BUT DOESN'T**

London, April 4.—An account of a mirage in the clouds is given in a letter from a British flying corps officer on the western front. He says: "I had often wondered what it would feel like to see a machine coming straight for me and to know that a collision was inevitable. I had the experience this afternoon, only the collision did not take place.

"I was on patrol with five other machines over the lines, and had just gone into a cloud bank. Just before going in I saw the plane on my right turning to cross in front of me. Suddenly I saw a machine of the same type as mine appear out of the cloud about 50 feet away, making straight for me.

"Instinctively I jammed my nose hard down and went as near a nose dive as possible. The other aeroplane did the same. I turned. The other turned into me.

"I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought 'Here goes; if I am going to crash, it might as well be complete.' So straggled it I went. We got closer and closer and biff! my machine and—its mirage in the clouds met.

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare, and I can still see that machine doing its utmost to crash into me. I think I can say I have had the full horrors of a collision in the air without its actually taking place. I finally got out of the clouds, and had not the faintest idea where I was, until a shell reminded me that I was a little too low over the German lines."

**BLANCETT'S MOTHER HERE**

Santa Fe, April 5.—Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell returned today from a legal trip to Silver City, where he presented a number of matters to District Judge Merritt C. Mechem. Mrs. Blancett arrived last night from Friday Harbor, Washington, to be with her son, Elbert Blancett, accused of slaying Clyde Armour of Sioux City, Ia., while on an automobile trip with him near Glorieta in this county. If Blancett is indicted, his case will probably be set for the middle of next week unless a change of venue is granted. Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone and State Treasurer J. L. Hall left today on a motor trip to Carlsbad and other points in the lower Pecos valley.

An Optic classified ad may sell some needless article for you.

**AFFAIR IN TAOS NEXT MONDAY WILL HELP GAME AND FISH CONSERVATIONISTS**

The Taos Game and Fish Protective association will give a ball at Taos on the Monday following Easter. The receipts will be turned into the coffers of the association and used for the spring and summer expenditures in the interest of game protection. The Taos association is one of the most active in the state. Its membership reaches 80 and its influence in the matter of game protection especially in and about Taos, has been great. W. Herbert Dunton, a well known western artist, is president. J. W. Reilly is secretary, and its executive board and other officers are all active workers for the protection of wild life. A dance similar to this one was held last September, and is said to have been one of the best and biggest affairs of that sort ever held in that part of the state. There were some 200 couples present. Music will be furnished by the Taos dance orchestra, consisting of seven musicians of the first order.

**CRUZ SEGURA DEAD**

Cruz Segura, one of the well known residents of the West side, died at 2 o'clock this morning after an illness of about two weeks. Mr. Segura is survived by a widow and seven children, who are Mrs. Luciano R. Baca; Reyes Segura, Mrs. Eloisa S. de Valerio, Manuel Segura, Seferino Segura, Eusebio Segura, and Cruz Segura, Jr., who is five years of age. Mr. Segura, had he lived, would have been 55 years of age on May 3.

Having resided in Las Vegas for many years, Cruz Segura was a well known citizen, and was janitor at the county court house for many years.

The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Interment will be in Mount Calvary cemetery, under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

**AUSTRIAN GENERAL KILLED**

Amsterdam, April 3 (Via London, April 4).—A Salsburg dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt announces the death of the Austrian Major General von Hennerg, who was killed by an avalanche during an inspection on the Italian front.

**HURLEY'S BROTHER DEAD**

Topeka, Kan., April 5.—While sitting at his desk Saturday afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock, David Hurley, freight car foreman of the Santa Fe shops, succumbed to an attack of heart disease. He had been ill for nearly two years, but was still able to carry on his work. He was a brother of J. E. Hurley, formerly general manager of the Santa Fe system.

David Hurley entered the railroad business some thirty years ago as a car repairer for the Santa Fe in Raton, New Mexico. Later he went to the Colorado and Southern and then to the Denver and Rio Grande. In 1911, he came to Topeka and was general freight car foreman of the Santa Fe.

Mr. Hurley was 63 years old and is survived by his wife, a son, Harry Hurley of Topeka and two daughters, Mrs. A. C. Walsh, of Arkansas City, and Miss Hattie Hurley, of Topeka. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Methodist church. Burial was in Topeka cemetery. He was a member of the Elks lodge and of the Masonic order.

Read the classified ads today,



## CONGRESS IS AFLAME WITH WAR SENTIMENT

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson will deliver his "war" address before a joint session of congress to-night at 8 o'clock. Organization proceedings in the house this afternoon proceeded so slowly that it became apparent the president would have no opportunity to speak before 6 o'clock. It was decided to postpone the hour until 8 o'clock.

At that time, in one of the longest addresses he has delivered to congress, President Wilson will inform the national law-making body which alone has the war-making power, how the acts of Germany and the predatory violence of German submarines have brought the United States into a state of war with the imperial German government—not the German people.

It is expected on every hand that the president will ask that congress declare that a state of war exists and to that end Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee has drawn a resolution.

While the president and his advisers are confident that a great majority in congress, as well as the country, stand behind him, a state of war resolution is not expected to be passed tonight. Its passage may be a matter of one or two more days, but the temper of congress gives evidence that it would be passed by a large majority.

Meanwhile preparations are being carried forward in the military branches of the government to carry out the instructions of congress after the president has spoken.

As congress assembled at noon, President Wilson decided to make his address today immediately after the organization of the house, even if it should be deferred until the late afternoon or early evening.

President Wilson's address immediately will be sent to all the foreign embassies and legations here, and will be telegraphed to American diplomats abroad. It was acknowledged today that foreign governments on receipt of it may interpret it as they think best, even to assume that it so closely approximates recognition of a state of war as to necessitate the issuing of neutrality proclamations. Whether such a step will be taken by any neutral prior to formal action by congress is unknown here.

### Prayer for Patriotism

The house session opened with Clerk South Trimble presiding until organization was perfected. The chaplain included in his prayer a plea for patriotism.

"Diplomacy has failed," he prayed, "moral suasion has failed. Appeals to reason and justice have been swept aside. We abhor war and love peace, but if war has or shall be forced upon us, we pray that the heart of every American citizen may throb with patriotic feeling and that a united people may rally around our president to hold up his hands in every measure deemed necessary to protect the lives of American citizens and safeguard our inheritance."

### Senate Largely Attended

Nearly the entire senate membership was present when Vice President Marshall called for order, and after the invocation, the president's proclamation calling for the extraordinary session was read.

In the senate the chaplain referred to the problems confronting congress.

"Amid the confusion and violence of the world today we cannot know the things that may shortly come to pass," he prayed. "Lead us, Oh God,

through the darkness until the day dawns and shadows flee away. Grant us courage to defend the truth. At this critical time in the history of our country, lead these, thy servants, in a plain path and inspire them with lofty principles."

Senator Johnson of California was sworn in. The senate after being in session about 10 minutes, recessed to await organization of the house. Senators Martin and Gallinger, the two party leaders, were appointed to act with a house committee in notifying President Wilson that congress is ready to receive a communication from him.

Senator Martin, the majority leader, announced in the senate that the house organization was expected to be perfected by 3 p. m., and that President Wilson would address a joint session as soon as the organization was completed.

### Majority Favors War

Congress assembled with a majority openly in favor of declaration of a state of war, if not actually a declaration of war.

Beset on one side with large delegations of pacifists praying for peace and besieged on the other by large numbers of "patriotic pilgrims," who demand the country's entrance into the war, congress waited to hear the president outline the long history of German aggressions against American lives and rights and the predatory violence of her submarines.

Administration officers consider Germany has been making war on the United States for some time. A large majority in congress takes the same view. The minority is divided between those who think a state of armed neutrality is sufficient for the present, and the very few who openly favor peace at any price. The capitol was arrayed in a war spirit as congress assembled. The pacifist delegations wearing white bands on their sleeves or white streamers across their breasts paraded the sidewalks in numbers, filled the house and senate galleries and made calls on their congressmen. They moved about without demonstration. There were few evidences of hostility against them.

The "patriotic pilgrims" were hard to distinguish among thousands of citizens who went about the day's work wearing American flags. The national colors fluttered and rippled from buildings, automobiles and almost every point of vantage. The street car companies placed them on their cars; every traffic policeman's "go-go" sign had a flag fluttering from its peak. The capital was a wave of colors. Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee, conferred with Secretary McAdoo on the amount of money needed immediately by the government. It was agreed not to go into details until after congress takes action defining the attitude of the United States, and then Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Baker and Daniels will again discuss the question with Senator Simmons and also with house leaders.

Senator Simmons said he thought the credit to be granted to the President by congress should be a large one. The amount fixed, he added, would not mean that all of it was to be used or that much more might not be asked for later.

Senator Simmons said there was no longer doubt that war with Germany would be declared to exist, although the form of the resolution, had not been determined upon.

Delegations of pacifists held "war protest" meetings in their respective senators' offices. One such delegation was rebuked by Senator Wadsworth when one of several speakers

said America had been "a false friend" to Germany.

"That's calling my country a pretty harsh name; I don't care to hear any more of it," said Senator Wadsworth in terminating the interview.

About 1,000 of the pacifists assembled on the steps of the main entrance at the capitol and became so active that squads of police drove them to the broad plaza while small delegations of the "pilgrims" jeered and hooted. The pacifists shouted replies, and there was no mistaking foreign accents in the words of some of the shouters. There were a few clashes between the two parties, but nothing in the nature of serious fighting or disorder.

Some of the pacifists in the crowd which thronged the capitol persisted in breaking through the police lines and mounting the steps. Police reserves were called and the pacifists were forced back while the police kept all persons wearing pacifist insignia on the move. Senator Pomerene of Ohio, indignant over arguments of an Ohio pacifist delegation visiting him, told them:

"You are the best allies the kaiser has."

Senator Martin, democratic leader, received petitions demanding the ouster of Senator Stone as chairman of the foreign relations committee because of his attitude on the armed ship bill.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR, THOUGH AGED, RESENTS BE- ING CALLED A LIAR

Washington, April 2.—A personal encounter between Lodge of Massachusetts and Alexander Bannwart of Dorchester, Mass., in which the senator knocked his opponent down, occurred today in the corridors of the capitol.

Senator Lodge appeared on the floor when the senate met and apparently was no worse for his encounter. Scores of senators went over to the senator's desk and shook hands with him.

Pacifist headquarters gave out a statement about the affair which in part was as follows:

"A group of Massachusetts delegates to the peace gathering were received by Senator Lodge. A plea for peace was presented and replied to by Senator Lodge. On some further talk by Alexander Bannwart of Boston, an American, and said to be of Swiss descent, the senator suddenly called out: 'You are a damned liar.' The Massachusetts member replied: 'I must call you one,' or words to that effect. On this Senator Lodge struck Bannwart in the face. The Boston man struck back, knocking the senator down. Thereupon a group of young men came out of the senator's office and began to beat Bannwart, striking also, whether or not accidentally, a young lady among the delegates."

The version of the affair at the capitol was that it was Bannwart who was knocked down and that Bannwart was the aggressor. Senator Lodge's formal statement follows:

"I was trying to get away from them. They were very violent. I said, 'Well, we must agree to differ.'"

"Then this man, whom I afterward learned was Bannwart, said: 'You are a damn coward.' I said: 'You are a liar.' He struck me, and I struck him. Then the whole party rushed at me and pushed me against the wall."

"A young man from Arizona, who was in the corridor, my secretaries and Senator Stone's messenger intervened for my protection and drove them off."

Senator Lodge declared that the

statement of the affair issued by the pacifists was an "absolute falsehood." Senator Weeks issued a statement testifying that Senator Lodge was not the aggressor, but was attacked by Bannwart, of the pacifist party. Senator Weeks said:

"The unprovoked attack has a far wider significance than simply an assault upon an individual. It is well for the country to take notice that those who claim to be trying to keep the country out of war are among the most intolerant of our citizens and do not hesitate to attack those who hold different opinions. Such people should be watched. I doubt the good faith of men and women who are so far lost to the proprieties as those who committed this offense."

### Nature Cures, the Doctor Takes the Fee

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as everyone knows you can help Nature very much and thereby enable it to effect a cure in much less time than is usually required. This is particularly true of colds. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, liquifies the tough mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.—Adv.

Washington, April 2.—Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana, first woman member of congress, took her seat in the house today after an elaborate prelude of ceremonies in which woman suffragists predominated. The principal occasion was a breakfast for "the Honorable Jeanette Rankin of Montana," under the auspices of suffragists of all factions. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, sat at Miss Rankin's right and at her left was Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Women's party.

### "A Good, Old-Fashioned Physic"

Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome 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.

### MEMBERS OF CREW OF BOOTH LINER CRISPIN REPORTED TO BE MISSING

Washington, Mar. 31.—Two British steamers, the Snowdon Range and the Booth liner Crispin, both with Americans aboard, of whom a number are unaccounted for, were reported to the state department today to have been sunk without warning by a submarine. On the Crispin the torpedo which struck the engine room killed five men, two of whom are believed to have been Americans.

A later dispatch from Consul Frost definitely established the killing of one American and said others probably had been killed. The Crispin was bound for Avonmouth.

"One American negro, probably named Hollier," the message said, "was killed by the explosion. Total killed and missing now eight, of whom some besides Hollier were Americans. Some survivors landed as follows: Nineteen at Queenstown, 70 at Milford Haven, two at Dunmore, Ireland, and 13 are on board an admiralty vessel to land at Queenstown tomorrow evening."

"It now transpires that the ship's wireless did get off signals, using reverse batteries."



### GOVERNMENT URGES NECESSITY FOR RAISING LARGE AND EXCELLENT CROPS

Washington, D. C., April 3.—The secretary of agriculture, D. F. Houston, today issued the following statement:

"Both for economic and patriotic reasons the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food. But production accomplished by wasteful methods does not make for efficiency, and careful thought, therefore, should be given to the steps that need to be taken.

"At this, the approach of the growing season, it is pertinent to consider steps which should be taken during the starting or the growing of crops to prevent or eliminate wastes. In the case of the great staple cereals, which constitute a large proportion of our food supply, conspicuous production wastes result from failure to give proper attention to the selection and safeguarding of seed for planting, the preparation of the land, and the care of the crop. For instance, only varieties known to be well adapted to the region where planted should be selected, so that in case of such a crop as corn the grain will not fail to mature properly in a normal season. The planting of seed that will not germinate often results in great loss of time, labor, and money which could have been avoided by testing the seed for germinability before planting.

"In some sections the damage to crops by destructive diseases and insects is the most conspicuous crop waste. Economically sound and efficient production necessitates protection of crops against these pests. Disinfecting dips for seed and sprays and spraying for growing crops now have been developed to a point where they afford for certain crops a form of insurance that farmers can not afford to neglect.

"Under existing conditions, every precaution should be taken (1) to reduce production wastes by testing seed sufficiently in advance to insure against the planting of dead seed; (2) to treat with disinfecting dips all seed subject to diseases that can be prevented, such as the smuts of wheat, barley, oats, and rye, the losses from which are estimated conservatively at \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in the United States in the average year; (3) to prepare especially thoroughly for planting these vitally important cereal crops and to care for them as may be necessary during the season.

"If seed is of high quality but short in quantity, some reduction in the quantity used per acre sometimes can be made with profit if the soil is especially well prepared and the seeding done carefully. Under favorable conditions as good a stand of oats can be obtained, the specialists of the department have found, by drilling two and one-half bushels per acre as by sowing three bushels broadcast, with resultant increase of yield per acre as well as increase of acreage planted.

"Where spring wheat is planted, and to some extent barley and the grain sorghums, varieties should be sown that do not shatter, especially in the drier districts. No grain should be allowed to become dead ripe before cutting, because of the tendency to shatter when in that condition. Most farmers probably will find it possible to locate and prevent important wastes if at the beginning of the season they will give the matter serious thought and undertake to correct such wasteful practices.

"In the case of the northern staple

vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, and onions, of which the supply is short as the result of unfavorable climatic conditions in 1916 in the commercially important producing districts, it is considered especially important to reduce the risk of waste due to the action of insects and diseases during the growing period. With the potato, the seed stocks of which are low, every precaution necessary to reduce the risk of disease damage, including the treatment of the seed potatoes for scab before planting and equipment for thorough spraying while the crop is growing, should be taken.

"A widespread outbreak of late blight throughout the important potato producing districts (which fortunately, rarely occurs except in restricted areas) might diminish potato production at the rate of 3,000,000 bushels a day during August and September if prolonged warm and rainy weather should occur. This disease can be prevented by spraying and early preparation should be made to combat it vigorously. Potato diseases of a preventable character frequently reduce the crop by from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. While not entirely preventable, they should be guarded against to the fullest extent possible.

"Sweet potato losses from black rot, foot rot, and other diseases in the field result mainly from failure to select and disinfect seed and to practice sanitation in the beds. Bean losses from anthracnose and other diseases can be prevented to a large extent by the use of disease-free seed. The obtaining of such seed should receive special attention this season.

#### Disposal of Surplus

"Some of the most conspicuous crop wastes occur with fruits and vegetables, of which, in normal years, larger quantities usually are grown than the producers can market profitably. Frequently these losses are due indirectly to disease and insect injury which lowers their market value without reducing their food value materially if they can be utilized promptly by drying, canning, or other preservative methods. Under existing conditions, every practicable step should be taken to protect these crops throughout the season and to utilize and preserve them as fully as possible when they have matured.

"To the extent that competent labor is available, either hired or in the family, fruits and vegetables which ordinarily it is inadvisable to attempt to conserve should be systematically saved for use by canning, drying, or preserving. These operations should not be delayed until late summer and autumn; and family gardens should be planned to supply ample quantities of early maturing small fruits and vegetables for canning, drying, or preserving, as well as fresh products for the table. Because of the scarcity of tinplate and the high price of tin cans, it may be necessary in household preservation of food more extensively to pack fruit and vegetables in other containers. This situation may call for new methods of preserving or the improvement and extended use of old processes, such as drying.

#### Storage Room Necessary

"In the Southern states, approximately 50,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes are produced annually and it is estimated that at least 10,000,000 bushels of these are lost annually by decay. Frequently wholesale waste occurs at harvest time, not only of sweet potatoes, but of white potatoes and other underground food crops, through lack of proper storage facilities to safeguard the crop from destructive freezes at digging time. Early this season plans should be

made and executed in the building of suitable farm storage houses or cellars. This usually can be done at relatively low cost if undertaken in time. In view of the experience of the past year, it would appear that surpluses of such vegetable crops as are capable of preservation by drying for soup stock, such as carrots, potatoes, celery, etc., could be preserved profitably for food use in regions where fruit evaporators which could be utilized for this purpose already exist. Surplus sweet corn, if cut at the proper stage, can be sun-dried or oven-dried, as in earlier years before systematic canning of corn was developed, and, in this way, be preserved for food use.

"Certain crops grown annually to a considerable extent for soil improvement or forage possess large food value if utilized properly. Among such crops are soy beans, cowpeas, peanuts, kafir and other grain sorghums, the food and oil producing value of which has not been recognized adequately until recently. Increased utilization of these for human food and oil production doubtless will be advisable.

"Under the condition in which the country now finds itself, it is important, as has been pointed out, that everything practicable be done to increase the efficiency of agricultural activities during the coming season. I have called attention to a few of the steps that may be taken to this end. It is desirable that throughout the country farmers confer among themselves on these and other matters affecting the production of needed crops and that they consult freely with county agents, state agricultural agencies, and the department of agriculture."

### FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN TO COMPRISE THE FIRST DRAFT TO SERVICE

Washington, April 3.—Last night President Wilson asked congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

While the news of the submarining of the steamer Aztec—the first American armed ship to sail into the war zone—was being told from mouth to mouth in the capitol, the president, appearing before house and senate in joint session, asked congress to recognize and deal with Germany's warfare on America.

The president said war with Germany would involve practical co-operation with the government now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits. He urged the raising of 500,000 men, and universal military service. The president made it clear that no action was being taken against the Austrian government and the other nations allied with Germany.

The president said that congress had been called because of the serious choices of policy to be made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that he, as president, make. He spoke of his address to congress on February 3, when he told of Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare, and said that it had earlier in the war, been Germany's plan of warfare until April last, when the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its under sea craft in conformity with its promise given the United States that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning should be given all other vessels. "The new policy," declared the president, "has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind

have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board."

That such things would be done by any government was unbelievable, was doubted, by the president, until the acts were committed. The president spoke of international law, saying it had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be observed on the seas, where no nation had right of dominion, and where lay the free highways of the world. He said the German government has swept aside this "minimum of right under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity."

"I am not thinking of the property loss involved," said the president, "but only of wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits, which have always, \* \* \* \* \* been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be."

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. Germany's challenge is to all mankind," he said. "Each nation must decide for itself how to meet it."

The president spoke of submarine "outlaws," and classed them as such.

"A declaration of war will involve the organization and mobilization of all material resources of the country to supply the materials of war \* \* \* It will involve \* \* \* the granting of adequate credits to entente government. \* \* \* \* \*"

The president said that "neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will \* \* \* \* \* We have no quarrel with the German people. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war."

The president said that a partnership between democracies should be formed, in reality making a "league of honor."

In concluding his address, the president declared that "right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things we have carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

### LINWOOD A COMMISSIONER

Santa Fe, Mar. 31.—W. J. Linwood of Raton, former secretary of the cattle sanitary board, was today appointed a member of the board by Governor Lindsey in place of F. F. Gallegos of Union county, resigned.

### HELL GATE ROUTE

New York, March 31.—The Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads expect to open the route between New England and the South by way of the new Hell Gate Bridge tomorrow.



# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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These are times when opinions advance with the moving of events and changing of conditions. In the early period of the European war the dominating spirit of the German government and its aggressive conduct in attacking neighboring nations without justifiable cause, and for the selfish purpose of extending its power over the rights of others, was often attributed to its policy of universal military training and the readiness of all the trained force to be called into service at need. This, says the New York Journal of Commerce, was a case of confusing cause and effect.

The dominating policy derived from the old Prussian autocratic rule was the cause of making the universal training so thorough and complete and the call to service so imperative and irresistible. It had its effect upon the character of the people, but did not create it. Nations like France and Switzerland, with a strong desire for establishing and perpetuating peace, but a necessity of being prepared for defense, also had a universal service policy which had a stimulating and strengthening effect upon the character of their citizenship.

In this country, in all the early stages of the war, there was a sense of remoteness and security, with an aversion to being drawn into it for the protection of any rights or interests of our own. As a result there was little thought of special preparation for defense and still less of being drawn into the actual conflict on either side. But never in the world's history has there been such a happening of the unexpected. Our people have been awakened by a series of extraordinary events to the fact that even the peaceful United States, with its wide interests over a vast continent, and widening relations with the rest of the world, needs to be in a state of preparation to use its full strength to defend and maintain its rights so long as there is a chance that they may be invaded. Its honor and pride as a nation require the possession of the power which would afford the best assurance, the only real assurance, that it would not have to be actually used. Its existence would be a deterrent of any unjust attack or any disregard of rights.

Today sentiment is tending strongly in favor of what is called universal military service, which means in effect universal training and discipline of our manhood in its youthful days to give it readiness and usefulness for such service in case of need. It does not imply any change in the desire for universal peace and justice,

but a recognition of what may be necessary for some time to come to secure the basis of it and insure its continued existence. It does not mean war in the future where it can be honorably avoided, but the prevention of the causes of war.

Then there is a certain benefit in the training and discipline and the stimulus to a sense of honor and a spirit of manhood which is not generally appreciated, but is being strikingly displayed abroad. It is calculated to give energy and elevation to character, which may be applied in the pursuits of peace to the great increase of its fruits and rewards. It will correct the tendency to laxity, to wasted effort and wasteful indulgence. It will add to the power of a nation in the rivalry for peaceful progress and advancing civilization.

The distillers, driven to the last ditch, are resorting to a new attempt to fool the people and stay the onward march of prohibition. This time it is through the medium of a cleverly worded article in "The Modern City," which is said to be the official magazine of the League of American Municipalities, to the effect that the United States will need all the alcohol it can produce during the next several years for domestic purposes, largely replacing gasoline, and that, if prohibition spreads further, there will not be sufficient distilleries left to manufacture the amounts needed. Prohibition, in the face of this fact, the article states, is unpatriotic, for it might cause the United States serious embarrassment in time of war.

Here is the little joker in the article: If alcohol is needed for domestic and wartime purposes, the more of it that is diverted into those channels instead of being consumed in beverages, the greater the welfare of the country. Also, if the country needs the full output of the distilleries, it necessarily will have to enforce prohibition all over the land in order to supply its wants.

## ALABAMA TEACHERS' MEETING

Montgomery, Ala., April 5.—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Alabama Educational association began its sessions at the Grand theater, this city, this afternoon, with an attendance of several thousand visiting teachers, the largest in the history of the association.

The opening session was given over to addresses of welcome by Governor Charles Henderson and W. T. Robertson, president of the city educational commission, with a response by Superintendent P. W. Hodges of

Dothan. Following the exchange of greetings the convention listened to the address of the retiring president, Dr. James J. Doster of the University of Alabama, in which he reviewed the work of the association and made several suggestions in regards to its future activities.

The general sessions and departmental meetings of the convention will be continued over tomorrow and Saturday. Among the noted educators on the program are Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education; Dr. Thornwell Hayes, president of Birmingham college; Dr. Charles H. Judd, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. H. L. Whitfield, president of the Mississippi Industrial institute.

## DEFEAT OF MEASURE TO BUILD NEW SCHOOL HOUSE DISAPPOINTS RESIDENTS

Santa Fe, April 5.—There is talk already of holding a special election at which a proposal to issue \$25,000 in bonds to complete the new high school building is to be submitted again.

It is pointed out that the ballots used were so indefinite that some voters were uncertain whether placing a cross in the square opposite the "yes" meant a vote for or against the bonds. In states where the Australian ballot is used, a cross opposite a name or proposition, generally means a favorable vote, but elsewhere, a cross over or against a name or proposition is often considered an adverse vote. The contention is also set up that even though the vote on the bonds had been favorable, the bond buyers could and would have refused them because certain technical requirements of the law had not been complied with. A third argument advanced is that the tying up of the bond issue with personal feeling over candidates lost it many votes and that less than one qualified voter in five cast a ballot.

In the meanwhile, Contractor Campbell is proceeding with the construction of the building; certain initial costs have been sustained, such as the drawing of plans, gathering of material, digging the foundations, placing of contracts. There are about \$20,000 in the school treasury for building purposes and failure of the bond issue means the borrowing of \$25,000 to \$30,000 at eight per cent interest, while the bonds would draw only five per cent. The interest and sinking fund requirements would mean only about seven cents on each hundred dollars of assessment annually. The news that Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, has defeated a bond issue for a high school building, hurts the prestige of the city immeasurably. It is also set up that if Santa Fe desires to retain as residents well-to-do families it must provide first class public school facilities.

## DOMESTIC TROUBLES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR ACT

Mrs. W. W. Doss, who resides at 225 Railroad avenue, according to the police reports, attempted to commit suicide last night, by saturating a cloth with chloroform and putting it over her face. Dr. H. M. Smith was called and revived her after she had lost consciousness, by putting ammonia to her nose. Her alleged-suicide is said to have been caused by domestic troubles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Clary of El Paso are the parents of a baby boy born yesterday at their home. Mrs. Clary formerly was Miss Marguerite Cunningham of this city.

## AMERICA URGED TO CONSERVE PRODUCTS FOR HER OWN USE

Rome, April 5.—The world's food crop is deficient and the situation is becoming alarming, according to David Lubin, American representative to the International Institute. Mr. Lubin is here to report the facts to President Wilson through Ambassador Page and is urging the imperative necessity of a mobilization of American agricultural resources. For the first time in many years there exists a deficiency in the supply of corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats, estimated at a total of 130,000,000 bushels less than the normal requirements for countries open to trade.

He said: "We must profit by Europe's experience before meal tickets become necessary."

In view of the lowness of the world's food supply, David Winternitz said this afternoon that he will allow anyone who so desires to farm his lots, 125 by 160 feet, free of rent. Mr. Winternitz's lots are located on the corner of Tenth street and Douglas avenue.

George H. Hunker, O. A. Larrazolo and Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Shaw, who visited the Storrie dam last week, are enthusiastic about the big showing being made by the workmen. They suggest that every Las Vegas visit the dam and see just what is going on, because the building of the big dam means more to Las Vegas than anything which is being boosted. They report the road to be in excellent condition to the dam.

Tucumcari has been chosen as the next meeting place of the state convocation of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, which finished its session in Albuquerque yesterday. Following the passing of several resolutions, the state officers were elected. They are: State foreman, A. E. P. Robinson, of Santa Fe; state master of accounts, Mentz Olsen, of Albuquerque; correspondent, Archer Wright, of Clovis; master of ceremonies, Mr. Carter, of Tucumcari; chaplain, Mrs. S. L. Burton, of Albuquerque.

The creation of the office of ward superintendent at the State Hospital for the Insane is in reality a division of the wardenship of the institution. Damacio Maes, who was appointed to the new position by the board of trustees yesterday, said this morning that his title is "inside warden," and that of Edward S. Comstock, formerly warden, is "outside warden." The division was made because of the increase in the population of the institution and therefore the heavy work necessary. The new board completed its first meeting yesterday afternoon, and adjourned until next month.

David B. O'Brien, United States army recruiting officer here, announces that he has received 10 applications for enlistment in the regular army and aviation corps. The names of the applicants are not published because some of them have not taken their physical examinations. Howard Kroner, who was accepted by the aviation officer at El Paso, left this afternoon for that place. He was accepted several days ago. The recruiting station is conducted at the East Las Vegas postoffice. Officer O'Brien also may be found at the Troy hotel.

Paul H. Mirise arrived last night from Trinidad. He represents the Colorado Packing and Provision company.



### MISREPRESENTATION WILL RESULT IN PUNISHMENT THAT IS SEVERE

Santa Fe, April 4.—Because so many unscrupulous public land locators are getting in their work in New Mexico and elsewhere and have been enriching themselves by charging prospective homesteaders a fee of \$1 an acre for information that has been largely misinformation, such operations are brought up with a halt by a law enacted by the last congress, a copy of which has been received by the New Mexico land offices. Heretofore there has been no law on the subject. Hardy a day passes now that some entryman does not complain that he has been swindled by a locator; that the land he thought he was entering is not covered by the description in the land office.

The enactment that whoever for reward, either paid or promised, shall undertake to locate for an intending purchaser, settler or entryman, any public lands of the United States, subject to disposition under the public land laws, and who shall wilfully and falsely represent to such that any tract of land shown to him in the public land of the United States is subject to sale, settlement or entry, or that it is of a particular surveyed description, with intent to deceive the person to whom such representations are made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the truth, shall falsely represent to such persons that any tract of land is of a particularly surveyed description, thereby deceiving the person to whom such representations are made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

One of the first arrests to be made is that of Rufus Coy of Denver and Santa Barbara and formerly of Fort Worth, charged with fraudulent use of the mails. He is connected with several land projects in the southwest and says that he has no knowledge of which particular case he is charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

### ILLITERACY BOARD FORMED

Santa Fe, April 4.—The department of education has been informed that Colfax county has organized an illiteracy board with Attorney John Morrow of Raton as chairman; Miss Pearl Hall of Dawson as treasurer and Mrs. Josie Lockard of Raton, secretary.

A census of illiterates will be taken immediately. At Dawson, where there are a dozen nationalities represented, a moonlight school has been opened with an enrollment of 40 adults. Miss Pearl M. Hall is in charge and the coal company is bearing the expense.

Two new school districts have been organized in the county. District No. 10 has been established in the eastern part of District 17 and besides two school houses already built will build two more, while the remaining portion of 17 has four school houses established with two more to be erected shortly. District No. 25, the Moreno Valley-Utah Park district has been divided, Ute Park district being formed out of it by adding to it 12 square miles of the Baldy district.

Atlanta, Ga., April 4.—Evidence of the remarkable development of the livestock industry in the south during the past few years was afforded here today by the large and representative attendance at the opening of the annual convention of the Southern Cattlemen's association.

### CABINET POLICIED TO BE DETERMINED BY THE VOTE OF THE COUNTRY

Tokio, April 4.—The general election to be held April 20 undoubtedly will be one of the most important in the history of Japan for the essence of constitutional government is involved. Field Marshal Count Terauchi, the prime minister, and his chief lieutenant, Baron Shimpei Goto, Japan's energetic home minister, have made clear their conception of the issue. It is their determination not to bow to the will of a "tyrannical majority" in the house of representatives. Count Terauchi dissolved the house in January when the majority constitutional party backed a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry.

The groups hostile to Terauchi accuse him of violating the spirit of the constitution, promulgated by the late Emperor Mutsuhito. They insist that the political parties shall have some voice in the affairs of the Empire and that Terauchi's non-party cabinet represents unacceptable retrogression.

It is now believed that the cabinet, seeing the practicability of party affiliation in the house, will seek a working arrangement with the Seiyukai which controlled 110 seats in the old house. Count Terauchi and his friends probably will strive for the election of an independent group to be controlled by him and, by uniting this group with the Seiyukai, seek to obtain a majority.

The Marquis Okuma, head of the last cabinet, is quoted as saying: "Not only two-thirds of the house but the whole nation is opposed to the Terauchi administration. Even among Peers there is an undercurrent of hostility. The situation has aroused the indignation of the empire."

### IMPORTANT LINK IN WISHED-FOR CHAIN OF TERRITORY IS HELD BY RUSSIA

London, April 4.—"Germany's aim to extend her dominion from Antwerp to the Indian Ocean is by no means defeated and will not be defeated until the end of the war," said Earl Curzon, member of the British war council and former viceroy of India, in the house of lords the other day in reply to a question by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States. Lord Curzon said that while the Turks still are in possession of 30,000 square miles of territory in Persia, the Russian troops are barring their further advance in that country.

Persia was the scene of trouble soon after the outbreak of war. The popular theory in this country is that it was engineered by German agents with a view to furthering Germany's dream of a dominion from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Ocean.

In explaining the state of things in the near east, Lord Curzon said that the prospect of German success in Persia was best in August last, but that since then it had greatly lessened so that now the situation there was almost satisfactory to the British government. To aid the Russians in clearing out the Turks, Lord Curzon said reinforcements are now being sent from India and that it was hoped to restore order there before many months.

"We seem to be in a fair way," continued Lord Curzon, "to be consolidating the position against the Ottoman power. I cannot say that the situation is altogether free from anxiety. Turkish troops have still to be turned out from the western portions of Persia. The southern part and shores of the hinterland of the

Persian gulf are still in a state of disorder, and the trade routes are not yet all opened. But I think we may say that the worst is over, and the particular link Persia has supplied in this great German chain of ambitions has been forcibly twisted aside, if it has not been broken."

The British successes in Mesopotamia would, he believed, have a decided influence on the whole situation in the near East.

### THEY ANNOUNCE THEY WISH TO BECOME PROFICIENT IN MILITARY TACTICS

Tokio, April 4.—Great interest has been caused by the announcement that Princes Hsien-kuei, Hsien-pang and Hsien-yuan, three sons of Prince Hsiu of the former Manchu court in China, Han Shao-yo and Han Shao-hsin, two sons of General Buptchaff, commander of an independent troop in Mongolia, and Han Ching-hung, nephew of General Buptchaff, have arrived at Tokio to receive education in Japan.

The visitors have been students at the high school at Port Arthur and speak Japanese fluently. Prince Hsien-kuei, who is 22 years old, commanded a detachment under General Buptchaff in Mongolia last year. Relating his experience in Mongolia, he said that knowing that his father would not permit him to go to Mongolia, he secretly escaped to join the army of General Buptchaff who welcomed him cordially and made him a commander of 6,000 men. The prince fought against the Chinese army, but on account of the inferior arms the Mongolian soldiers did not succeed, although they fought most valiantly. He stated that General Buptchaff is still alive and planning for another opportunity against the Chinese.

Prince Hsien-kuei said that he and his friends came to Japan to be educated as Japanese "Samurai" and receive necessary training under the guidance of the famous General Fukushima.

### MORA COUNTY CITY IS TOO BIG NOW FOR VILLAGE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

A committee of citizens of Wagon Mound yesterday visited Mora and presented to the county commissioners of Mora county a petition asking permission to incorporate their city. Wagon Mound is growing in population and importance, and it is deemed almost imperative that it be allowed to incorporate in order that it may provide police and fire protection, may enlarge its water system and make other needed improvements. The sentiment in favor of incorporation is almost unanimous, according to J. Frank Curns of Wagon Mound, one of the committee who visited the county seat yesterday. Those in the party besides Mr. Curns were Epimeño Martinez, Manuel Patenghe, C. C. Lewis, J. D. Medina, Anastacio Medina and Fabian Chavez.

### TOBACCO FOR GERMANY

Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 4.—This year's export of tobacco to Germany is to be financed by the Netherlands Association of Tobacco Dealers, a company specially formed here for that object with a capital of \$20,000,000. With a view to maintaining its exchange rate, Berlin stipulates that German treasury bills of two years' term shall be taken in payment for such goods, the bills being guaranteed by the Reichsbank and six other leading German banking institutions. Should the present shipping stagnation continue, or the shortage

of cargo space become such that The Netherlands East Indian tobacco crop cannot be transported to the Dutch market, endeavors will doubtless be made to ship the tobacco, or a large part thereof, to America. This would obviate the customary pilgrimage of American buyers to the Amsterdam sales.

### FENCE REMOVAL POSTPONED

Albuquerque, April 4.—As a result of resolutions passed by the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association at their convention in Albuquerque, March 20, 21 and 22 the order of the general land office for the removal of all drift fences on the public domain on or before April 15, has been rescinded. The resolutions set forth that the removal of the fences in New Mexico at the time specified would work an immense hardship to the cattlemen, through preventing them from gathering their steers for early delivery and would scatter cows and calves at a season that would work a great detriment, and they asked that the fences be allowed to stand until an opportunity was had for the stockmen to better arrange their business. While it is inevitable that the old drift fences must go the cattlemen's organization felt that the time set for the removal was most inopportune.

### NEW COPPER COMPANY

Santa Fe, April 4.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Sacramento Copper company of Coyote Canyon, six miles north of Tularosa, Otero county. The capitalization is \$750,000 of which \$7,000 is paid, the shares being 50 cents each and each of the seven incorporators and directors subscribing for 2,000 each. These are Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Parker of Santa Fe; Attorney Edwin C. Mechem of Alamogordo; F. W. Campbell of Las Cruces; N. A. Centers, statutory agent of Tularosa; Eli Knight of Tularosa; R. R. Rollins and B. C. Sutton of El Paso.

### FOOD SHORTAGE MAKES WORKMEN IN SHIP FACTORIES TO BE DISCONTENT

Copenhagen, April 4 (Via London).—The Berlin Tageblatt says that labor differences have broken out in the big Vulcan ship building works at Hamburg. The workmen demand a one-third increase in their wages. The Vulcan works are where most of Germany's great ocean liners have been built.

Labor differences and strikes have been reported from various sections of Germany in the last few months. Trouble of a serious nature in Hamburg was reported from various sources following the Russian revolution. These reports were unsubstantiated by statements of socialist deputies in the reichstag referring to the "deplorable events in Hamburg and Bremen."

A strike occurred in February in the Krupp works at Essen, the heart of Germany's munition and artillery industry. More recently strikes have been reported among the munitions works at Dusseldorf and among the coal miners at Ponsburg. These strikes were said to have been caused by the food shortage which was also credited with being responsible for serious riots in Berlin and other big German cities.

### AUSTRIA WILL BREAK

London, April 4.—A dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph company, received here today, says Austria-Hungary will break diplomatic relations with the United States as the result of strong German pressure.



Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. E. Shroeder, Buachanan, N. M.

One deep red white face Hereford long yearling bull, about 650 lbs., about forty inches high, unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Ernest Best, King, N. M.

One red motley faced bull calf, about 9 or 10 months old, about 250 lbs., small calf, unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Drew E. Carfersley, Magdalena, N. M.

One white mare colt about 7 months old, about 350 lbs., about eleven hands high, unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Frank Espinoza, Wagon Mound, N. M.

Two small mulse, one bay and one black, 5 to 7 years, about 5 ft. high. About 750 lbs.

Branded Left Shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.


CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by D. M. Gillespie, Taylor Springs, N. M.

One red mottled face two year old heifer, 700 lbs.

Branded Left Hip


Ear marks thus:  Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner

on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by E. D. Monsimer, Variadero, N. M.


One red and white cow with white face, 4 years old, 750 lbs. Unbranded. Ear marks 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by T. S. Harvey, Longs, N. M.

One pale red steer, one year old, about 500 lbs., 3 1/2 ft. high, unbranded. Ear marks 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

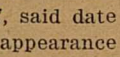
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Paul McCormick, Chaperito, N. M.

One four year old red white face steer, about 800 lbs.

Branded Left Ribs

Ear marks 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Sipriano Ramirez, Whitewater, N. M. One red and white cow, about 10 years old, about 800 lbs., about 5 ft. high.

Branded Right Hip

Branded Right Shoulder

Branded Left Hip


Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will

be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Webber and Bennett, Black Lakes, N. M.

One red yearling heifer, 500 lbs. Branded Left Hip 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by S. W. Simmons, Stanley, N. M.

One buckskin horse, 6 years old, about 750 lbs., about 14 hands high.

Branded Left Shoulder 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Juan D. Vigil, Ranches of Taos, N. M.

One red horse, about 8 years old, about 800 lbs., about 4 1/2 ft. high.

Branded Left Hip 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by D. L. Williams, Santa Fe, N. M.

One grey gelding, lame in left front leg, 3 years old, 550 lbs., 13 hands high.

Branded Left Hip 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.


CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it

may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by A. E. Doeling, Moriarty, N. M.

One bay stallion, 2 years old, about 650 lbs., about 13 1/2 hands high.

Branded Right Shoulder 


Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.


CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Jose Guadalupe Garcia, Pueblo of San Juan, Chamita, N. M.

One light red cow with white face, about 6 years old, about 500 lbs., four feet high.

Branded Right Shoulder 

Ear marks 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

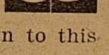
Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Ernest Best, King, N. M.

One red motley faced cow, 9 or 10 years old, 800 lbs., medium size, dehorned.

Branded Left Shoulder 

Branded Left Hip 

Ear marks 


Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by John Pattenghe, Wagon Mound, N. M.

One coming four year old sorrel horse, about 700 lbs., about 11 hands high. Two white feet.

Branded Left Hip 

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M. 1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17



**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by S. W. Hale, Magdalena, N. M.

One dark bay horse about 9 years old, about 800 lbs., about 14½ hands high.

Branded  
Left Hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by E. S. Gholson, Tucumcari, N. M.

One pale red mottled faced heifer, about 20 months old, 500 lbs., 4 ft. high.

Branded  
Right Hip  
Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by E. S. Gholson, Tucumcari, N. M.

One pale red heifer with line back, 18 months old, 450 lbs., 4 ft. high.

Branded  
Right Ribs

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. L. McKinley, Ojo Caliente, N. M.

One black and white cow, 8 years old, 750 lbs.

Branded  
Left Jaw  
Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Ed Goodwin, Datil, N. M.

One light bay gelding, 10 years old,

about 700 lbs., 4½ ft. high.

Branded  
Right Hip  
Branded  
Left Hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by John N. Cammack, Obar, N. M.

One small black Spanish muley cow, about 14 years old, about 650 lbs., blotched brand on left hip.

Branded  
Left Ribs

Ear marks  
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. F. Newton, Texico, N. M.

One red white face cow, 10 years old, about 1000 lbs.

Branded  
Left Shoulder

Ear marks  
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 28, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Mar. 27, last pub. Apr. 12, '17

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by C. T. Grimes, Benson, N. M.

One red white face bull, 12 years old, 700 lbs.

Branded  
Left Shoulder

Ear marks  
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 4, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Apr. 3, last pub. Apr. 18, '17.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Jose Baca, Los Duranes, N. M.

One black horse, 7 or 8 years old, 750 lbs., 14 hands high.

Branded  
Right Shoulder

Branded  
Left Hip  
Said animal being unknown to this

Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 4, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Apr. 3, last pub. Apr. 18, '17.

**ENLISTMENT, HOWEVER, STOPS TILL NEW EQUIPMENT CAN BE PROCURED**

Washington, April 2.—The war department today called into the federal service the following National Guard organizations for police purposes: Second West Virginia infantry, Fourth Virginia infantry, and Battery D. Field artillery, Virginia.

The war department also called in to the federal service the First and Second companies coast artillery of the Virginia National Guard. They will be added to the forces already employed for police protection.

**Guard Recruiting Stopped**

Chicago, April 2.—On orders from Washington, General Barry, commanding the central department, U. S. A., today instructed that a temporary halt be called in recruiting for National Guard regiments.

Among National Guard officers it was said that inability to equip the recruits as far as they enlist had been noted. Captain Fitch, aide to General Barry, said that the interruption would be brief.

**BOYS FORGED CHECKS**

Clovis, N. M., April 3.—The past week has seen the binding over to the grand jury of three boys on the charge of forgery. The first case resulted from the cashing of a \$6 check purporting to have been drawn by S. Grisamore on the Clovis National bank. John Burgett, aged 15, and Everett Brandon, aged 12, were apprehended by the sheriff's office in connection with this. According to the story of the boys Burgett forged the check and Brandon cashed it at the Lone Star Lumber company. The boys also stated that they had gone over to Texico and spent the money there. They were arraigned before Judge Noble and placed under \$250 bond to await the action of the grand jury.

Following this a young man of about 20, who gave his name as J. A. Brown, cashed a check for \$25 supposedly signed by D. J. Owen, a hog buyer of this city, at the Barry Hardware company. Upon investigation the check was found to be a forgery. Sheriff Moye made a hurried run to Grady, where he intercepted the mail car, which Brown had boarded, and brought his man back to town, recovering \$18.16 from him. When arraigned before Judge Noble Brown told a story to the effect that being out of money and in want of a meal, someone had suggested to him that he write a check with any signature and that nothing would be done about it. He was bound over under \$500 bond.

**Not Bothered any More**

So-called rheumatic pains, gripe 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 Kidney Pills I have not been bothered any more." Strengthen weak kidneys and help rid the blood of acids and poisons. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

New York, April 2.—Mrs. Alton B. Parker, wife of former Judge Parker, democratic candidate for president in 1904, died at her home here today.

**GOOD FEELING IS SHOWN IN HOUSE DURING THE CHOOSING OF A SPEAKER**

Washington, April 2.—Speaker Champ Clark was re-elected today by a vote of 217 to 205 over his republican opponent, Representative Mann, as the first step in organization of the house of representatives, the necessary preliminary to the delivery of President Wilson's war address.

All of the democrats present and four of the so-called independents, Martin, progressive-protectionist, of Louisiana; Schall, progressive of Minnesota; London, socialist of New York, and Randall, prohibitionist, of California, voted for Clark.

Two republicans, Gardner and Fuller of Massachusetts, voted for Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin. Representatives Dallinger of Massachusetts and Gray of New Jersey voted for Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, and Representatives James of Michigan and Haskell of New York, republican, voted present.

Former Senator Mason of Illinois was the only republican who voted for Clark. The speaker was escorted to the chair by a committee of which Representative Mann was the chairman. He was greeted with loud applause as he spoke in part as follows:

"I fully appreciate the fact that it will be exceedingly difficult to discharge the duties of the speakership in this house. It will be almost impossible to do so without the hearty co-operation of the members with regard to party affiliations. I will use my utmost endeavor to be absolutely fair, and I invoke the aid of all the members in doing so.

"It is absolutely unnecessary and superfluous to lecture the members on patriotism. We are all patriotic, as are the people who elected us. We are all Americans, whether natives or foreign-born. As our constituents, on many questions we are distinct as the billows, yet we are one as the sea when the honor and safety of the republic are involved. Politics finds no place in this house when the general welfare and the common defense of the nation are at stake. Let all the ends we aim at be our country's and in the accomplishment of these ends may the God of our fathers be with us and guide us in the way which will redound to the honor and perpetuity of the greatest republic that ever existed in all the flood of time."

The speaker took the oath at 1:50 o'clock and members then were sworn in to office in groups by states.

Speaker Clark's election was effected in exactly one hour and 10 minutes after the house convened, the exact time he predicted a fortnight ago.

**Roll Calls Demanded**

Immediately after the speaker's election, new members were sworn in and balloting was begun on the minor offices of the house. At first it was thought that everything might be ready to hear the president soon after 3 o'clock, but the republicans, however, suddenly interposed obstacles to speedy disposition of the business by demanding separate roll calls on each office, and it appeared that perfection of the house organization might run late into the afternoon.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.



**BRAKEMAN HEFFLEY AND FIRE-MAN BRADSHAW LOSE THEIR LIVES**

Fireman J. M. Bradshaw and Brakeman C. E. Heffley were instantly killed, and Engineer L. A. Welsh was injured, probably fatally, when the engine in which they were riding blew up at 5:44 o'clock last evening, one mile east of Gise station, 40 miles south of Las Vegas on the Santa Fe. The engine, No. 1604, was pulling an extra westbound freight train, and the explosion came without warning, blowing, it is reported, the entire boiler a hundred feet from the engine frame.

Bradshaw and Heffley died instantly and the efforts of Conductor H. L. Creswick and brakeman Harry Davis were to aid Engineer Welsh, who had not lost consciousness when they found him by the side of the engine. With the aid of the two trainmen, Welsh walked from the engine to the caboose of the train, and was carried aboard. The caboose was then uncoupled and ran down the hill to Fulton station, a distance of about four miles, where he was given what aid Creswick and Operator Wheeler, who is stationed there, could administer.

The explosion of the engine broke the telegraph wires, and aid could not be summoned from Gise station. However, from Fulton, a message was sent to Las Vegas, and the wrecker went to the scene immediately, and Welsh was brought to the Santa Fe hospital here, in the caboose. He arrived about 10 o'clock last night. Doctors were summoned and spent the night endeavoring to save his life.

**Welsh May Recover**

Engineer Welsh was reported late this afternoon to be doing as well as could be expected. He was badly burned and shocked. While his condition is extremely serious, doctors are hoping that they will be able to save his life. His injuries are none of them internal, it was thought this afternoon. He has been conscious all day. Welsh has a wife and young baby.

Welsh was found lying at least 25 feet from the engine. His clothing had been burned off him, and his body was badly scalded. A rumor which gained circulation today was that no water was taken into the engine at Ribera station. However, the extra freight stopped there, according to officials, and took water, there being a sufficient amount of water in the boiler up to the time of the accident.

The bodies of the two dead men were brought to Las Vegas on train No. 2, which was delayed at Gise until the track was cleared. The body of Fireman Bradshaw was taken to the undertaking establishment of Charles J. Day, and that of Heffley is at the Johnsen undertaking rooms. Both men were badly burned, and the explosion mutilated Bradshaw's face and body almost beyond recognition. Heffley's body was not so badly disfigured.

A half dozen holes were blown in Bradshaw's skull, the body was broken almost in two, across the chest, and several burns on his limbs and trunk also were made. His face was badly lacerated.

Bradshaw had been ill since February 13, and had been out of the hospital for four days only. When he was called last night, he went to the Castaneda hotel and told Cashier Lindsey, who was an old friend, that he was "well again now," and that he was going out on his first trip last evening. Bradshaw had been employed as switchman in the Deming and San Marcial yards, become com-

ing here about January 1. He and Mr. Lindsey came together from Deming. Little is known of his people, except that his father, who is quite aged, lives in Columbus, Ohio. Santa Fe officials and friends are endeavoring to communicate with relatives.

**Heffley Was Married Man**

Charles Edward Heffley was born in Ohio 33 years ago. He was reared in Junction City, that state, where his father, two brothers and five sisters reside. Mr. Heffley was married at Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1905 to Miss Mary Watkins. A daughter, 11 years old, and the widow survive him. He had spent several years in Canada, and came here from Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. Heffley had railroaded for several years and was considered a most efficient trainman by his fellows employes and by his superiors. Upon coming to Las Vegas a year ago, he purchased his home, 910 Jackson avenue, and had intended to reside here permanently. Mrs. Heffley's mother, Mrs. Sarah Piner, and Mrs. Carl Williams had left about a week ago for Texas. They will return immediately and Mr. Heffley's relatives are expected to come to Las Vegas at once. Up until 4 o'clock this afternoon nothing had been said about holding an inquest over the bodies of the two dead men.

**Brother-in-Law Missed Trip**

Carl Williams, a brother-in-law of Mr. Heffley, had been firing and had it not been for the fact that Bradshaw had recovered from his recent illness, Williams would have been called to fire engine No. 1604 last evening. It was Engineer Joe Clevenger's turn to run, but he laid off last night.

The cause of the accident has not been learned. That the engine was in good condition when it was taken out of the shops four days ago, was stated this morning by the conductor who made the last run before the fatal one last night. It was said that Engineer Welsh said last night that a leak of water could not have been the cause of the accident, for he had just noticed the gauge.

The explosion was terrific, blowing pieces of the engine several hundred feet from the track. The boiler, said Conductor Creswick this morning, was at least 200 feet from the engine frame when he arrived from the rear end of the train. The train was making about eight miles an hour at the time of the accident.

The accident last night was the first fatal one on this division of the Santa Fe since the fall of 1911, when two men were killed near Onava.

**MINISTERS WHO HELPED BANKER WORK CROOKED DEAL FORCED TO RESIGN**

London, April 4.—The Austrian ministers of justice, war and finance have resigned after the revelation of a grave scandal connected with army supplies, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from The Hague.

Three ministers assisted Dr. Franz, formerly director of the Vienna deposit bank, to escape the consequences of having illegally sold food-stuffs to the army at exorbitant prices.

At the trial of Dr. Franz documents were produced which convinced the judge that the ministers had forged a paper which was used in the banker's behalf. They were summoned as witnesses, and admitted their guilt, later resigning.

Paris, April 5.—General Ferdinand Foch, hero of the battle of the Marne, has been detached from active service. A list of promotions issued today contains a brief announcement to this effect.

**IF IT EXISTED WAR SHOULD BE AVERTED FOR A FULL TWELVE MONTHS**

London, April 4.—Andrew Bonar Law, member of the war council and government spokesman in the house of commons, today stated in the lower house of parliament that until President Wilson's speech had been discussed by the United States congress, the British government was satisfied it would not be right to take official notice of it.

**British Government Waits**

Berlin, Tuesday, April 3 (Via London, April 4).—"President Wilson's message is not surprising," says the Tageblatt, "but do the people of the United States have the same view? That is hard to say.

"German policy now pays the penalty for failure to conclude a Bryan treaty with the United States such as Great Britain and other great powers made. If such an agreement existed, the United States would be compelled to submit even the most important question to a commission for investigation before breaking off relations. Such an investigation would take at least a year."

The Cologne Gazette says: "We await to see whether President Wilson will plunge the American people into war in order to make free seas for Anglo-American business. If this is his end, he will never attain it. Our u-boats will continue their excellent work until the sea tyrants lose their breath and the seas become really free. The work of the u-boats will be more glorious the more enemies they have to conquer."

**Germany Doesn't Deny**

Washington, April 4.—Germany's reply to the American note which refused to accept the interpretation of the old Prussian treaties of 1799 and 1828 because of Germany's "flagrant violations" of the treaties, contains almost no arguments in refutation of the American contentions, but states that Germany will live up to that part of the treaty dealing with Americans in Germany.

**MAN SHOTS JUSTICE AND TWO OTHERS AND IS HIMSELF SHOT DOWN**

Hanford, Calif., April 4.—Four men were killed here today in a shooting affray started by L. H. Denny, a wealthy farmer, and ending in his death.

The dead are: GEORGE L. MEADOWS, justice of the peace.

E. T. COSPER, an attorney. G. W. WILEY, manager of a traction engine business.

L. H. DENNY, a farmer. Denny shot Cosper and Wiley in Cosper's office. Then he walked to the court house, and just as court opened Justice Meadows was shot. Marshal W. J. Hime shot Denny dead when he tried to escape. It was said Denny had been brooding over a legal action brought against him to collect notes due.

**NEW COMPANY**

Santa Fe, April 4.—The Rose Manufacturing company of Las Cruces filed incorporation papers today with the state corporation commission.

London, April 4.—President Wilson's address to congress, translated into German, is being distributed liberally over the German lines by British aviators. It is understood the same thing is being done by French aviators.

**PUEBLO INDIANS, SPANISH-AMERICANS AND GUARDSMEN TO OFFER SERVICES**

Santa Fe, April 4.—A regiment of Pueblo Indian cavalry, the toughest and most tireless riders in the country, is to be raised in New Mexico, according to plans set in motion by Attorney Francis C. Wilson of this city, formerly for five years United States attorney for the Pueblos.

Wilson has conferred with Superintendent H. T. Lonergan of the Indian day schools in the state. A conference of governors of the nine Pueblo reservations, will be held. There are 8,000 Pueblos in the state and 1,000 men are available for the regiment, supplying their own wiry ponies many Indian graduates of government schools offering to enlist. Governor Frank Paisano of Laguna declares his village will furnish three troops. Wilson will ask a commission to command the regiment. Wilson served during the Spanish-American war with the First Massachusetts heavy artillery.

Governor Lindsey, who returned to the capital last night, is trying no action on state defense pending developments in Washington, but is ready to call an extra legislative session at once if needed. He is discussing with Colonel Abbott of the National Guard tentative plans for a regiment of rough riders, as the first state unit, with a regiment of infantry for home defense next, and hopes to use Battery A of the Guards as the nucleus of a strong artillery unit. It is planned to have at least one battalion of Spanish-Americans in every regiment, the native New Mexicans being anxious to enlist.

**Yuma Indians to Fight**

Yuma, Ariz., April 4.—A full company of Yuma Indians, as part of a California regiment in the event of war, was offered today to Governor W. D. Stephens of California in a telegram sent by L. L. Odte, superintendent of the Yuma Indian reservation.

**SOWING SEEDS OF DISLOYALTY AMONG THE BLACK MEN OF THE SOUTH**

Birmingham, Ala., April 4.—Reports that German agents are working in the United States in the tobacco and cotton belt, to incite negroes against the United States government were confirmed here today by local federal agents. These officials announced that steps already have been taken to curtail these activities.

**Germans Give Welcome**

El Paso, Texas, April 4.—German and Austrian residents of Chihuahua City gave a banquet Monday night in honor of the two German sailors who arrived there last week from the United States and who were believed to be Lieutenant Chorth and Herman Schroder of the Prinz Eitel Friederich interned at Philadelphia, according to an American refugee from Chihuahua City. The two German sailors arrive in Chihuahua City from the border on March 23, according to another American. Investigation here indicated the two German sailors had passed through this port.

**FEW PEOPLE VOTE**

Santa Fe, April 4.—It seemed strange to observers yesterday that so few citizens exercised the most precious right of American citizenship, the franchise, at the polls yesterday. It was not only an election for three directors for the public schools, the bulwark of American liberty, but also on a bond issued for the new high school building.



### IF THEY ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY NUMEROUS CONSCRIPTION WILL FOLLOW

Washington, April 5.—Plans for raising an army were discussed at the capital today by Secretary Baker and Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee. It was agreed to expedite the regular army appropriation bill, and the new administration army bill, after the house passed the war resolution. The new army bill will be introduced in both houses, probably tomorrow. The principal provisions for raising the new army follow:

"Immediate recruiting of the regular army and National Guard to their full war strength, about 750,000 men, and calling of all National Guard units into federal service. Compulsory enlistment to recruit both the regular army and National Guard to their full war strength if voluntary enlistments are not sufficient.

Increase of the present authorized war strength of the regular army and National Guard by about 25 per cent to provide an armed force at once of about 1,000,000 men, by compulsory service if voluntary recruiting fails.

Increase by compulsory recruiting in increments to about 2,000,000 men within two years. All new enlistments, it is planned, shall be for the term of the war with Germany.

Use of the officers' reserve corps in the additional units and for training purposes also is planned.

Until the house passes the war resolution, Secretary Baker said today, the administration does not desire to make public the detailed plans of the army increase measure. While it includes the principles of the compulsory service, no provision for universal training is made, but may be added later.

### England Expects American Troops

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press from British Headquarters in France (via London, April 5).—There is much speculation in the British army as to what assistance, in a military sense, America might render the allies. Regardless of what theorists may say, practical fighting men here believe the United States would want to have representation with the allies' armies on this front, and would send over a considerable fighting force within six months.

It is figured now that a good soldier can be made within six months. It is also argued that America might well specialize in such branches as aviation and machine gun detachments. The airplanes would, however, have to come up to higher standard and must make at least 150 miles an hour to take rank with the best English and French machines. One definite thing expected is that America will increase the hospital and medical assistance which she is already voluntarily rendering the allies.

### Brest Port Offered Americans

Paris, April 5.—The first war measure to be taken in connection with the expected entrance of the United States into the war was introduced in the chamber of deputies today. It provides for an agreement with the United States, if necessary, for use of the port of Brest by American naval forces.

### SANTA FE ENGINEER'S WIFE IS OVERCOME WITH GRIEF AT HIS DEATH

Engineer L. A. Welsh died at noon today, being the third victim of the engine blow-up at Gise station Tuesday night. While Welsh was burned

all over his body, it was said that he did not suffer extremely. At 11:30 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Welsh was summoned to the Santa Fe hospital, physicians realizing that Mr. Welsh had but a short while to live. A brother, Ephraim Welsh, who is employed by the Santa Fe at El Paso, is here, and the mother has been called. Mrs. Welsh, the widow, who is not in good health, is prostrated by grief. The body is being held at the undertaking parlors of Charles J. Day. Ephraim Welsh formerly fired for the Santa Fe out of Las Vegas.

### DENY RUMORS THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE

Amsterdam, April 5 (Via London).—A Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung says that the rumors of a new peace offer by the central powers, which have arisen following the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Charles, and Count Czernin's statement, are incorrect.

Berlin, April 5 (Via London).—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse declares that America has decided upon war because it is unable any longer to deliver its supplies to the allies.

### Americans Endorse Action

London, April 5.—Americans resident or sojourning in London held a meeting in Queens hall to endorse the action of President Wilson and the American senate in declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

### ALLEGED INFORMATION HUNTERS ARE FOUND IN SOUTH- ERN NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M., April 5.—Governor Lindsey will not leave New Mexico, in view of the critical border situation, to attend the launching of the battleship New Mexico unless the proposed conference of governors should be held in Washington at a time enabling him to attend both events.

### Watching Elephant Butte

El Paso, Texas, April 5.—Company K, of the Fourth Texas infantry left here today for the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico to guard that government-owned structure. The company will go into camp near the concrete dam and will have patrols guarding the dam and its approaches night and day.

The local company was sent to the dam in compliance with the request of the United States reclamation service. German activities near the dam in New Mexico are believed to have been primarily responsible for the request for troops.

A German subject, who was with Villa in Mexico and who has been unusually active in southern New Mexico, has been located at Rincon, N. M., according to United States government agents here. He is being watched closely by secret service agents.

The presence of five Germans here recently, who are inquiring for road maps and directions for reaching the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico and the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, caused the secret service agents to shadow them while here. The party included two men, two women and a boy. They spent a day in Juarez and announced they were gathering material for an automobile road log and descriptive booklet. They left by automobile for Phoenix, Ariz., having come from San Antonio along the borderland route.

### General Salazar Wounded

Chihuahua City, Mexico, April 5.—

It was officially announced at military headquarters today that Jose Ynez Salazar, chief of staff of Francisco Villa, was wounded twice during the attack on this city, and was in a critical condition at San Andres, where he was taken on a little slung between two horses following the attack on the capital. He was shot twice through the stomach, the official report states. Local papers have published notices of his death, but this has not yet been verified.

### Villa Near San Andres

Villa is reported to be between San Andres and Bustillos, west of the state capital. His forces were reported to have been badly demoralized following the attack upon Chihuahua City. General Murguia is preparing to resume an active offensive against the Villa forces in the field to the northwest of the capital. General Murguia and his staff will take the field at the head of his troops tomorrow.

### JUNCTION IS MADE IN MESOPOTAMIA AND IS IMPORTANT MOVE

Petrograd, April 5 (Via London).—Russian cavalry have occupied the Mesopotamian frontier towns of Khanikin and Kasrichirum, says an official statement issued today by the Russian war department.

### The British Statement

London, April 5.—The official announcement follows: "We captured the villages of Ronssery and Basse-Boulogne after sharp fighting in which we took 22 prisoners and three machine guns. The retreating enemy was caught in his own wire entanglements and suffered heavily under our machine gun fire.

"East and northeast of Metz-en-Coutre our troops continued to make progress in the face of considerable resistance, and reached the western and southwestern edges of Gouzeacourt wood and Havincourt wood. We captured here 60 prisoners, two trench mortars and five machine guns."

London, April 5.—British and Russian patrols have got into touch with each other in Mesopotamia, the Associated Press was informed today by Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office.

### German Lines Strongly Held

Paris, April 5.—French reconnoitering parties advanced last night north of Gauchy and in the region south of St. Quentin until they reached new German lines, which they found to be occupied strongly, the war office reports. Artillery fighting is in progress over the front between Laffaux and Margival. A German attack northwest of Rheims was repulsed.

### VILLA FOLLOWERS MAY BE TRIED IN FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

Santa Fe, N. M., April 5.—Juan Munoz and 20 other Mexicans, said to have been in Villa's command at the time of the Columbus raid last year, were indicted by the federal grand jury yesterday, charged with levying war against the United States. Some are to be tried in the district court at Deming, Luna county, on a state charge of murder, if released from federal jurisdiction.

### Will Be Tried at Capital

Deming, N. M., April 5.—District Attorney J. S. Vaught announced today that the 21 Villa followers who were arrested in Mexico by General Pershing and accused of complicity

in the Columbus raid, would not be tried in the April term of the district court here. He said they would be tried at the state capital instead.

### THE MISSOURIAN IS TORPEDOED, BUT THE CREW IS RESCUED

Washington, April 5.—Destruction of two more vessels, one British and one Norwegian, with Americans on board, was reported to the state department today by Consul Lathrop at Cardiff. The Norwegian steamer Sandvikgole was sunk by a submarine, believed to have been German, while the British steamer Lincolnshire was sunk without any submarine being seen. Crews of both vessels were in small boats for two hours, in dangerous positions, before being rescued. There were no casualties in either case.

Sinking without warning of the unarmed American steamer Missourian, which left Genoa April 4 with 32 Americans among her crew of 53, was reported to the state department today by Consul General Wilbur at Genoa. The crew was saved.

### Was an American Crew

New York, April 5.—The American steamship Missourian, owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship line, left here March 6 for Italian ports. The ship was unarmed and carried on her outward voyage a general cargo. She was commanded by Captain William Lyons, and carried a crew of 51 men of whom 37 were American citizens, according to shipping records.

### Belgian Steamer Destroyed

London, April 5.—The Belgian steamer Trevier, from New York with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning on Wednesday. While the boats of the Trevier were being lowered, the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, the mate, the engineer and donkey man and a cook.

The Trevier sailed from New York on March 5 for Rotterdam, and was reported arriving at Halifax enroute on March 8. She was a vessel of 3,001 tons gross.

News of the torpedoing of the Trevier came in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden. The torpedoing occurred off Schevningen. Twenty-four members of the crew, of whom eight are wounded, have been brought to Ymuiden.

### Germans Sink Hospital Ships

Six hospital ships have been torpedoed or mined by the central powers since the beginning of the war, Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty, stated in the house of commons today. In consequence, he added, 247 lives have been lost and 73 persons injured.

The Belgian relief ship Feistein has been sunk in the North sea while approaching Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received here today by the Belgian relief commission. It is believed she struck a mine. There were 24 in the crew, none Americans.

### Steamer's Loss Reported

Boston, April 5.—The sinking of the British steamer Canadian, which sailed from Boston March 24, was reported in a message received today from Queenstown by the Leyland line from Dr. P. S. Burns, the ship surgeon. The message stated that all of the crew had landed except Captain Bullock.

Santa Fe, April 3.—The department of education has received the program for the annual meeting of the Lincoln County Teachers' association at Capitlan this week, on Good Friday and Holy Sabbath.



## NORMAL SCHOOLS ARE INTRODUCING SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Remember that there are 150,000 rural teachers in this country with less than high school education and no professional training. Measured by the responsibility that rests upon the teacher, it is little short of criminal for a state to permit a girl with only on elementary education, which was obtained in a rural school of only seven or eight grades in charge of a teacher who possessed only a seventh or eighth grade education, secured in a like school under a like teacher, to take upon herself the high and responsible task of teaching in the rural schools. For if there is any place in the entire field of education where a teacher of superior qualifications is most needed it is in the one-teacher rural school, and there are over 200,000 such schools in the United States today. The teacher in such a school must play the part of primary teacher, intermediate teacher, and grammar grade teacher day after day and oftentimes she must teach some high school subjects.

With this task in mind, visualize the rural teacher and the rural school as pictured in one of the epigrams of T. J. Coates, former state supervisor of rural schools in Kentucky, and now president of the State Normal school Richmond, Ky.:

"The average farmer and rural teacher think of the rural school as a little house, on a little ground, with a little equipment, where a little teacher at a little salary, for a little while, teaches little children little things."

It is only within the past five years that any considerable number of state normal schools have established special departments of rural education. There are still too many state normal schools that are not doing what they should do in the preparation of teachers for the rural schools. And all of the state normal schools should do more than they are doing at present to prepare teachers for the rural schools.

There are some state normal school men who think that no special preparation is necessary for teaching in the rural schools different from that required for teaching in the city schools. It is true that there are some fundamental principles of pedagogy common to all fields of teaching. Harold W. Foght, specialist in rural school practice, United States bureau of education, says:

"A specialized preparation is necessary to give rural communities the right kind of teachers and these should, preferably, come from the state normal schools rather than from training classes in secondary schools and similar institutions. The American normal school is beginning to adjust its work to answer these new needs. One thing is evident—this specialized preparation can not be acquired in so-called general courses for rural teachers but must come through the new specialized rural school departments already organized in at least 50 leading state normal schools. The class work of the general rural school course is often in charge of the regular instructors of the professional department in the institution who have had little particular preparation for rural life phases of educational work, consequently these courses are seldom satisfactory in results and not much sought after by the students of the school. Quite different results are apparent where the normal schools have organized distinct departments

in rural education. The plan usually followed is to place a carefully prepared rural school expert at the head of the department; other assistants are added from time to time as the development of the department may require. The plan of organization is to group the school subjects around a study of the problems of rural life including rural sociology and rural economics. Much emphasis is placed on rural school methods of teaching and rural school management; preferably, also, there is a model rural school connected with the department and under its direction, either on the normal school campus or in the nearby rural schools. The plan is, further, for the department to extend its services to the country communities which receive the teacher product of the school. In departments of this kind it is possible to prepare broad-minded far-seeing men and women to do the work of agricultural reorganization in America.

### SET HENS EARLY

#### Chicks Have Advantage of More Favorable Growing Season Than Late-Hatched

Contrary to general belief and practice, chicks do not grow or thrive as well during the warm months or hot summer days as they do earlier in the spring. Experienced poultrymen realize this fact. The average farmer, however, does not make an effort to hatch early so that the chicks will have the advantage of a longer and more favorable growing season. Early hatching not only insures more rapid gains in the growth of chicks but has a favorable influence on the size of the individuals of the flock. Late-hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched early. Early hatching likewise influences early maturity and consequently early egg production.

Given the same food, care and attention, chicks hatched the first of March will weigh more when they are four months old than those hatched a month later, say the poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. This likewise holds true with chicks hatched the first of April as compared with those hatched May 1. This is due to the fact that the rate of growth of a chick is greater during the first four weeks of its life than at any other time. Consequently, the early-hatched chick, having the advantage of a more favorable growing season, makes greater gains during the first four weeks of its life than the late-hatched chick. During the early spring months when the temperature is not so varied the growth of chicks is more uniform and constant than it is during the summer.

Millions of chicks die every year as a result of being infested with lice which, under average farm conditions, are oftentimes difficult to control. Hen-hatched chicks are not as subject to lice in the early spring as they are during the warmer months when lice are more prevalent. If for no other reason, chicks should be hatched early or their growth will not be interrupted by the presence of lice.

Many farmers realize considerable money each spring from the sale of broilers, the price of which is usually governed by their size when sold and the time marketed. Thus it would seem that in order to increase the amount of money from the sale of

broilers and fryers early hatching would be employed so as to have a marketable-sized fowl early in the spring when prices are highest.

### How to Set a Hen

As the time approaches for the hen to become broody or sit, if care is taken to look into the nest, it will be seen that there are a few soft, downy feathers being left there by the hen; also the hen stays longer on the nest when laying at this time, and on being approached with quite likely remain on the nest, making a clucking noise, ruffling her feathers, and packing at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest from two to three nights in succession, and that most of the feathers are gone from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which has been prepared for her beforehand, according to the poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the-way place, where the sitting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to sit, and place a board over the opening so that she can get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is sitting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest, and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated. At hatching time they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first. In cool weather it is best not to put more than 10 eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put 12 or 15, according to the size of the hen.

### Some Good Advice

"Don't think too much of your own methods. Watch other people's ways and learn from them." This is good advice, especially when bilious or constipated. You will find many people who use Chamberlain's Tablets for these ailments with the best results, and will do well to follow their example.—Adv.

### TO BUY FEDERAL SITE

Santa Fe, Mar. 31.—By Monday, the treasury department will finally close the deal for the site for the proposed federal building in Santa Fe.

### An Honest Letter from an Honest Man

Enos Halbert, Paoli, 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.

## ARE YOU GOING TO PLANT FRUIT TREES?

There is no question but that many farmers and ranchmen who have planted a small home orchard, have been deceived by tree agents, as to the varieties of apples and pears which they were to have. It is impossible to tell the variety of apple trees before they begin to bear fruit and on an average of from four to five years after planting. Investigating the varieties of apple trees in the county, we find that most of them are of very inferior varieties. The Ben Davis seems to predominate.

Now that people are thinking of planting a few apple or pear trees around the home, it will be well to keep in mind that unless one gets trees from a responsible agent or direct from a reliable nursery, he may buy Delicious apple trees and receive, instead, other varieties. There are no commercial orchards in San Miguel county that the county agent knows of. However, there are a few men who are thinking of planting such orchards. For the small home orchard, it may be desirable to have a variety of apples and pears of the early as well as the late varieties, but the man who is planting an orchard for commercial purposes does not care to have many varieties. On the contrary, one or two varieties will be sufficient. At the time of harvesting the fruit, by having one or two varieties, it will be an easy matter to export them by the carload. The same may be said of pears.

Mr. Cecilio Rosenwald is about to plant such an orchard and has received the following information from Director Garcia, of the experiment station.

"Ordinarily for the higher altitudes, such varieties of apples as the Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Stayman Winesap, Delicious and White Pearmain are doing well. This being a good list for an altitude ranging from six to seven thousand feet. Regarding pears, I will say that the Bartlett in the lower valleys is the leading variety. The Winter Nelis is an excellent winter pear. The D'Anjou is also a winter pear, but it is late coming into bearing. If you wish an early variety of pears which can be used for home purposes and to some extent for home markets, we have the Doyenne and Clapp's Favorite. Trees of these varieties may be purchased from the Fancher Creek Nursery, Fresno, California and from the Stark Bros. Nursery, Louisiana, Mo. You can, no doubt, get the apple trees from the eastern nurseries.

"Anyone wishing further information on the varieties of apple and pear trees adapted for our climate and altitude may write to the experiment station at State College, New Mexico, for bulletins No. 76 and 89 and a small press bulletin on late and early blooming varieties of fruit trees."

The foregoing advice is from Director Garcia, who has made a life study of horticulture and more especially of the various varieties of apples and pears adapted to the climates of New Mexico.

M. R. GONZALEZ,  
County Agent.

### Rheumatic Pains Relieved

"I have used Chamberlain's Linctament for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. N. S. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.—Adv.



### NEW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA SAYS TIME HAS COME TO FIGHT

Philadelphia, March 31.—Senator-elect Hiram W. Johnson of California, speaking at a patriotic demonstration today, declared that the United States "will suffer much, even to the very tention of honor," before going to war, but that for the nation to refuse to maintain its democratic ideals and protect its citizens would be to "sow within itself the seeds of dissolution."

"Democracy to survive must ever be ready to protect its own," he said. "Every normal constituted man abhors war. A nation such as ours, consecrated to freedom, dedicated to equality among men, determined that all of God's people must share in God's blessings, that common roiks may have their fair share of common happiness and a comfortable place in the sun, will suffer much, even to the very tension of honor, before engaging in bloody strife. But a nation, such as ours, dependent for its perpetuity upon the character of its citizenship, that dare not maintain its ideals and will not protect the lives of its citizens, sows within itself the seeds of dissolution.

"We would have no selfish war of aggrandizement or aggression. We have no lust of conquest. We would only when imperatively compelled by the transgression of our rights, by the destruction of our lives, enter the combat, and then in the spirit of America, the spirit that took no indemnity from China and returned Cuba unto its own people."

### Stone will Oppose War

Washington, March 31.—Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, today said war appears probable, that he will vote against a war declaration, but will give President Wilson his unlimited support if war is decided upon.

### 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 any, and the next day her cold was gone." Relieves coughs and colds. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

### FLAGS WILL FLY

Santa Fe, March 31.—Mayor W. G. Sargent today issued a proclamation urging businessmen to display flags from their places of business during the pending international crisis so as to attest to the loyalty of Santa Fe and its people to the United States.

To have a fine healthy complexion the liver must be active, the bowels regular and the blood pure. All this is brought about by using HERBINE. It thoroughly scours the liver, stomach and bowels, puts the body in fine condition and restores that clear, pink and white complexion so much desired by ladies. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### HOSKINS AS PRESIDENT

Santa Fe, March 31.—Governor Lindsey today appointed Levi A. Hughes a member of the state penitentiary commission, in place of Vincent May, who declined to accept the appointment. Mr. Hughes is president of the First National bank. The board organized by electing D. T. Hoskins of Las Vegas, president and William J. Barker of Santa Fe, secretary.

### SENDS OVER FRESH MEAT WHILE THE SPANIARDS RETURN FINE FRUIT

Madrid, Mar. 30.—There are some curious features of the increase in trade between Spain and America which has resulted from the submarine war and the cutting of Germany's trade with Spain. While American automobiles are having a great boom in Spain, they have one curious drawback in not being able to bring along the American tires, as these are rubber and contraband of war, subject to all kinds of restrictions and regulations.

The American auto-trucks are causing a revolution in Madrid along three distinct lines: first, doing away with the huge antique carts which labor along the streets; second, supplanting the long tandem teams of oxen and donkeys, covered with jingling bells; and, finally, changing Madrid from one of the worst paved capitals of Europe to one of the best. The Spaniards look with awe at the disappearance of their ancient methods before the march of improvement.

A complication has arisen over the shipment of American meat to Spain. The Spanish ships were glad to get this class of freight, but the ships were not provided with the necessary refrigerating plant. As this is essential for shipping meat long distances, many Spanish ships are being overhauled to put in the modern cold-storage equipment so as to handle this new class of American product. Once equipped this way, fresh Spanish fruit will be going to America, and fresh American meat coming to Spain.

American flat-irons and other electrical novelties are now being used for the first time, and the Spaniards say these articles are so much better finished than the German goods that used to come here that they will hold the market permanently even if German trade gets a footing again after the war. Even American drugstores with American medicines have made their appearance along the streets of Madrid.

Besides stepping into the place of France and Italy in supplying America with antiques, curios, etc., the war is also having the effect of giving Spain a good deal of the American trade in perfumes, toilet articles and soaps, which used to go from France in large quantities. Some of these articles, such as castile soap, have their origin here in Castile.

It is in the American demand for their art treasures that the Spanish are taking their chief interest. Buyers for the big American department stores are now coming here for the first time instead of to Florence, Milan, Paris and other art centers from which it would be risky to ship art treasures now.

America would have received a number of the paintings of the great Spanish master Goya if it had not been for a recent complication at the New York custom house. The pictures actually went to New York, were held on the pier for some time, because of irregularities in making out papers, and were finally sent back here unopened. The owner had meantime made two trips to New York, but at last gave up the shipment as hopeless. One of the pictures was Goya's study of Madame Haro, another his Virgin painted on a panel of wood, and a third a peasant dance, on wood.

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

### INTERNATIONAL IS ENJOINED FROM USING ITS MATTER BEFORE PUBLICATION

New York, Mar. 31.—The application of the Associated Press for a writ of injunction restraining the International News Service from appropriating complainant's news at any time prior to publication by complainant's members, was granted by Judge Augustus M. Hand in the federal district court today.

As to the right of the complainant to an injunction restraining the defendant from the application of complainant's news after publication, the court states as follows:

"While I am personally satisfied after giving the matter most deliberate and careful consideration that the right exists to prevent the sale by a competing news agency of news which is taken from early publications of complainant's members before a sufficient time has elapsed to afford opportunity for general publication and that the existing practice amounts to unfair trade, yet the matter is one of first impression, and my decision cannot be regarded sufficiently free from doubt to justify the granting of preliminary injunction upon this branch of the case."

The effect of this opinion is to leave open for decision upon the final hearing the question whether the Associated Press is entitled to an injunction against the publication by the International News Service of news after its publication by the members of the Associated Press.

On January 4 the Associated Press, through its general counsel, filed a bill of complaint in the United States district court for the southern district of New York against the International News Service was engaged in pirating the news of the Associated Press by bribing employes of the Associated Press news to give them the news of the Associated Press before publication, and also by taking from Associated Press newspapers, as fast as their various editions appeared, Associated Press dispatches and sending them out as their own.

Affidavits in support of the bill for complaint were filed, showing that in the office of the Evening News, of Cleveland, O., the telegraph editor of the news was secretly in the pay of the International News Service and was furnishing that organization with the substance of Associated Press news dispatches as soon as received and that in the office of the New York American representatives of the International News Service were permitted to examine Associated Press news as fast as received. It was also disclosed that a number of papers receiving the service of the International News Service followed almost instantly the appearance of Associated Press dispatches with like telegrams credited to the International News Service, sometimes technically repeating them and sometimes rephrasing them.

The action was not brought under any copyright law, but upon the principles of unfair competition and the common law property right in news was invoked. The case came up for argument upon a motion to show cause why an injunction should not issue. Thereafter numerous affidavits seeking to deny the practices were filed by the defendants and still later affidavits in rebuttal were presented by the Associated Press. The case was submitted to the court on January 30. The case has aroused widespread interest both in newspaper circles and in the legal profession.

In its brief the Associated Press holds that:

"It is entirely immaterial whether



### Make Your Kiddies Laugh

Children smile when they take **Foley's Honey and Tar**

1st, It tastes good.

2nd, It makes them feel good.

It will turn a feverish, fretful, coughing child into a happily smiling one.

Because — It puts a healing, soothing coating on a feverish, inflamed, tickling throat. It helps snuffles and stuffy, wheezy breathing. It stops coughs quickly, and it wards off croup.

It contains no opiates, does not upset a delicate stomach, and the last drop in the bottle is just as good as the first. Try it.

O. G. SCHAEFER

the defendant gets our news by stealing it, by bribing employes in confidential relations, by inducing breaches of contract by our members (all of which are acts in and of themselves subject to injunction on independent grounds) or by voluntary revelation from our employes, or by taking it from our bulletins and early editions—so long as the use it makes of the news, however acquired, is to compete unfairly with us to obtain the fruits of our labor and expenditure, free of cost, and deprive us thereof and so threaten the very existence of the whole business organization of news collecting throughout the world."

Rub the joints with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT to relieve rheumatism. It penetrates the flesh to the bone conveying its soothing and restorative influence to the spot where the pain exists. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### ADMIRAL MAYO

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the sandy haired Vermonter now in command of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy, upon whom much will depend for the skillful execution of orders from Washington, has served in the navy since 1876, the year of his graduation from Annapolis. By 1899 he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and in the war with Spain he made a creditable record. In 1907 he came into command of his first vessel, the Albany. Since that time he has forged ahead, with alternating land and sea appointments, among the former being service at the Naval War college, command of the Mare Island navy yard, and aide for personnel at the navy department. In 1916 he became commander of a division of the Atlantic fleet. It was while on this assignment, when he demanded that Huerta salute the Stars and Stripes, that he upheld the honor and dignity of the American flag and uniform in a way to give him worldwide fame. Among his associates Admiral Mayo is known as just a plain, ordinary, unassuming, two-fisted sailorman who has been tending strictly to business for the period of more than 40 years that he has been in Uncle Sam's naval service.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleness, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts naturally. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.



### TELLS BUSINESS MEN HOW SHE WILL INVITE TEXANS TO COME HERE

The first noonday luncheon of the Commercial club, which has arranged to serve meats every Thursday noon at the club rooms, was held today, with more than a half-hundred men attending. Mrs. Hallett Reynolds, president of the Woman's club; Mrs. Ed. J. McWenig, chairman of the committee which selected Mrs. Phil H. LeNoir as the messenger to carry the invitation to Dallas and other Texas towns; Mrs. LeNoir and Miss Margaret Bernard, who will accompany her, were the guests of honor at the luncheon today.

Mrs. LeNoir read her speech, which she will deliver at every stop enroute to Dallas and Fort Worth, and told of her plan for persuading the Texas people to come to Las Vegas this summer. Her speech will be published tomorrow night.

Tomorrow morning, Mrs. LeNoir and Miss Bernard, accompanied by a special committee from Las Vegas, will leave for Tucumcari. Their plan is to reach Tucumcari tomorrow night, to go as far as Amarillo Saturday, to Childress, Texas, on Sunday, to Wichita Falls on Monday, and to reach Dallas Tuesday. The distance, 525 miles, will be covered in five days, thus making the record for women motorists. Mrs. LeNoir will carry letters to the mayors of every town through which she will pass; to the chambers of commerce, the woman's clubs, and other organizations. According to Secretary Williams' report today, the towns along the line will receive Mrs. LeNoir and Miss Bernard cordially, and arrangements have been made for their entertainment.

Mrs. Hallett Reynolds, in a short speech, said that she knows that New Mexico roads are good, and that she has no hesitancy in telling the people of Texas that she knows. Speaking of her recent trip to Denver, she said a man in Colorado said to her: "You don't know what good roads are." Mrs. Reynolds replied by saying, "I live in New Mexico, therefore I do." She said there is no doubt but that Mrs. LeNoir and Miss Bernard will reach Dallas as the schedule calls for.

A petition was circulated today noon, asking that Charles Springer allow his park on North Eighth street to be used for the municipal camp this summer. The petition was signed by every member of the club present today.

W. J. Lucas made a short report concerning the Chautauqua, stating it was impossible to secure the Redpath people at any later date than May 17, the date announced last evening. He informed the Commercial club that the Redpath bureau had been informed that Las Vegas guarantors would not be responsible for any deficit, but that all possible "moral" support would be given to the Chautauqua. Mr. Lucas asked for the support of the business men of the city in making the Chautauqua a success.

George A. Fleming, chairman of the committee appointed last week to investigate the advisability of furnishing rooms for summer school students, reported that rooms could be furnished, on a basis of three rooms to each group—a kitchen, living room and bedroom—at a cost of about \$75.

Upon motion of Herman Ilfeld, it was decided to start a subscription list asking for donations for the purchasing of furniture for summer school students. The petition was circulated, and as several persons wished to consider the matter before signing it, a special committee will

be appointed to circulate the subscription list.

H. L. Moore, of the Bible Film company stated that he was not ready to discuss the matter of opening the Montezuma hotel and other propositions as yet, so the special matter of business at the luncheon Thursday will be the discussion with Mr. Moore and other representatives of the company. It was on the suggestion of Donald Stewart that the matter was so arranged.

It was decided that the matter of city gardens be taken up next Thursday, and that Dr. Roberts speak on this subject.

Miss Margaret Bernard, who was called on by President Hermann to speak, said that she would do all in her power, during the trip to Dallas, and at all other times, to persuade tourists to come to Las Vegas.

Accompanying the letters to the mayors, club officials and others, will be large pictures of scenery in and about Las Vegas, and these "posters" will be left at each town visited along the route.

#### The Matter of Paving

It was announced by Herman Ilfeld that a petition against the paving of Sixth street has been seen, in the hands of H. G. Coors, and that this petition has 13 signers, representing about 700 feet of the proposed district. Mr. Ilfeld also stated that the paving petitions on Douglas avenue have not met with a great amount of success. This, it was suggested by members present, is because the obtaining of authoritative information as to the drainage of cross streets, and other matters, is difficult, and citizens do not wish to sign a "blanket" petition. The matter will be taken up at the regular meeting of the club next Wednesday night.

W. S. Townsend of the Las Vegas Light and Power company said that his company will be "hit about as hard as any one, and he wishes the matter settled either one way or the other, that he may inform his superiors what has been done. A committee of five members will investigate the matter on Douglas avenue, and another committee, of five members also, will investigate the Sixth street opposition, and will make their reports Wednesday night. President Hermann will appoint the committees tonight or tomorrow.

Secretary Williams, who was put to the utmost of his executive ability to arrange luncheon for the large number of men present today, stated that those who were present today would be considered as "present" when he arranges for the luncheon next Thursday, and that they would be charged with their dinners unless they notify him before Wednesday night that they will not be present. Fifty-eight plates were laid. Jimmy Enomato of the Merchants cafe served an excellent luncheon.

#### MAN ONCE SUSPECTED OF MURDER NOW ACCUSED OF LESS SERIOUS CRIME

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Rosa, April 5.—The district court for Guadalupe county convened here Monday morning, with District Judge David J. Leahy presiding. The other court officials present at the opening of the term were Chester A. Hunker, district attorney; Luis E. Armijo, assistant district attorney; J. M. Marquez, sheriff; H. V. Smith, deputy clerk; W. E. Gortner, stenographer, and Lino Romero, interpreter. The petit jury was empaneled immediately, but it was necessary to issue a special venire to fill the panel of grand jurors. At 2 o'clock the grand jury was com-

pleted and Mr. Matilde Chavez was appointed foreman. The following is a list of the petit jury and grand jury, for the term.

#### Petit Jury

Cipriano Olivas, Vivian Duran, Jose Emterio Aragon, E. C. Gregg, Isaac Sandoval, A. C. Davis, Ed Burch, S. A. McDonald, Luis Duran, Placido Arias, Atilano Baca, Marcos Furan, C. A. Darnell, Dan Marel, Jose Aragon, Gustav Stern, Coldoveo Gonzales, W. C. Nisbet, Miguel Sisneros, Frank Traxler, Balente Luna, Celso Garcia, Cleofes Lucero, Jack Hitson.

#### Grand Jury

Matilde Chavez, foreman; G. S. Arnold, E. B. Bender, Manuel Moreno, Hilario Baca, Canuto Sanchez, Antonio Lujan, Jose M. Baca, Jr., Benardo Baca, Eddie Downs, Serefin Salazar, P. A. Hubbard, Enrique Caros, Will Hall, Tomas Aragon, Santiago Alverado, Serefin Otero, Jose Guadalupe Garcia, Julian Montoya, Cipriano Flores, Liberato Labadie.

Upon the call of the criminal docket the following cases were set for trial by the district attorney.

State vs. Crecenciano Alvarado, larceny of cattle, Frank Faircloth appearing for the defendant.

State vs. Luis Aguilar, forgery, was set for trial Friday morning, April 6, Messrs. O. A. Larrazolo and F. Faircloth appearing for the defendant. The indictment in this case was returned into court in September, 1915, and it is claimed by the state that the defendant forged the name of John Larkin to a bill of sale for a horse which Aguilar claims he purchased from Larkin prior to Larkin's disappearance. Larkin lived on a ranch near Vaughn and Aguilar was in his employ. Larkin disappeared in 1915 and has never been heard from. A charge was made that Aguilar had killed Larkin, and on the preliminary hearing considerable testimony was taken tending to implicate Aguilar with the death of Larkin, but later the grand jury, on investigating the case, refused to return an indictment against Aguilar, but did indict him for forgery. Luis Aguilar is about 35 years of age; he is a son of Don Antonio Aguilar, a prominent ranchman and cattle owner of Antonchico.

State vs. Thomas Carter, assault with a deadly weapon. This case was tried at the last term of court and the jury disagreed. The district attorney stated to the court that he would try the case this term and it was set for Tuesday, April 3. J. D. Pardue of Fort Sumner appears for the defendant.

State vs. Jose Gallegos was set for trial Wednesday, H. R. Parsons appearing for the defendant. The defendant is in jail in default of bond. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. It is alleged in the indictment that he stole one head of neat cattle, the property of Joe Ritchey.

State vs. Abel Romero, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was set for trial on Thursday. It is alleged that the defendant forged the name of Felipe Pacheco to an order for one sack of corn and 50 pounds of flour on Moises Brothers, and that he received the goods on the forged order.

Lino Romero, was appointed interpreter to the court at the present term. Mr. Romero formerly lived in Santa Rosa, but for several years past has been residing in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Among the attorneys attending the court from out of town, the reporter observed the following: O. A. Larrazolo, Chester A. Hunker, district attorney; Luis E. Armijo, assistant district attorney; C. W. G. Ward, Las Vegas; H. R. Parsons, J. D. Pardue, Keith Edwards, Santa Rosa; John Morrow, of Raton, New Mexico;

Judge E. R. Wright, Santa Fe, N. M.

On the call of the civil docket M. R. Baker announced that the case of Tuttle vs. Ellison had been settled and the cause dismissed.

The civil suit of Moya vs. Baca y Ortiz was set for trial on Thursday, April 5, E. R. Wright appearing for plaintiff and O. A. Larrazolo for defendant.

The civil suit of Butts vs. Coke was set for trial on Wednesday, April 4, E. R. Wright for plaintiff and M. R. Baker for the defendant.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, April 5.—Although on some transactions wheat reached a new high record price today, for May delivery, the market as a whole soon developed a decided downward tendency. More hopeful reports as to conditions for winter wheat gave an advantage of the bears, and so, too, did gossip as to possible government control of prices. Besides, there were advices at hand purporting to show that foreign holdings of wheat in Chicago were small. Opening prices which ranged for  $\frac{3}{8}$  decline to  $\frac{1}{2}$  advance with May at 201 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 202 $\frac{1}{2}$  and July at 169 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 170 $\frac{1}{4}$  were followed by a material setback all around and then something of a rally.

Subsequently word that rains in Kansas and Nebraska came too late to be of material benefit led to a sensational advance. The close was unsettled 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents higher with May at \$2.05 $\frac{5}{8}$  to \$2.06 and July at \$1.75 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$1.75 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Corn duplicated the action of wheat. New high record prices were touched but were not well maintained. After opening  $\frac{3}{8}$  off to  $\frac{1}{4}$  advance, the market underwent a general sag but then scored a fresh upturn.

Later, the smallness of receipts and the extraordinary development of strength on wheat made the corn market bulge. The close was firm at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents net advance.

Oats swayed with other cereals. Business was active and about evenly divided.

New top values in the hog market produced a similar showing in provisions. Decreased warehouse stocks continued also to lift packing house products. The close was as follows:

Wheat, May \$2.05 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; July \$1.75 $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
Corn, May \$1.27; July \$1.25 $\frac{5}{8}$ .  
Oats, May 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; July 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
Pork, May \$35.90; July \$35.10.  
Lard, May \$20.85; July \$21.10.  
Ribs, May \$18.85; July \$19.05.

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 5.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Bulk \$15.10@15.50; heavy \$15.45@15.60; packers and butchers \$15.25@15.55; lights \$14.75@15.30; pigs \$11.50@14.25.

Cattle, receipts 1,500. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$12@12.75; dressed beef steers \$9.50@11.75; western steers \$9.25@12.50; cows \$6@10.50; heifers \$8@11.50; stockers and feeders \$7.40@10.50; calves \$8@12.75.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$12@14.90; yearlings \$13@13.75; wethers \$11.50@12.75; ewes \$10.50@12.50.

Washington, April 5.—Official announcement was made today that foreigners in the United States who conduct themselves properly will suffer no loss of property or liberty as a result of a declaration of a state of war.

Washington, April 5.—Jess Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, sent this telegram today to President Wilson: "I will fight. When do you want me?"