

Weekly Optic ^{and} Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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UNARMED CLERK FIGHTS BANDIT; KILLED

MAN WHO RUNS TO AID JEWELER, SHOT BY ROBBER, SACRIFICES HIS LIFE

Denver, Colo., Dec. 6.—Henry W. Morgenson, a druggist's clerk, was shot and killed here this afternoon when he tried to prevent a bandit from escaping in a motor car after the robber had made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the jewelry shop of J. W. Clark at Eighteenth and California streets.

About 1:30 o'clock an unmasked man stepped into Clark's shop and asked to see a diamond pin. Clark showed the visitor a pin, but the man was not pleased and asked to see another style. Clark came forward with another diamond, and as he did so the man grasped his hand. Clark struggled to free himself. The man drew a revolver and fired at the jeweler. However, the bullet struck a small book in Clark's pocket and was deflected. The robber ran, and sprang into a waiting motor car.

Clark followed, pointed to the car and shouted:

"Stop that man; he shot me."

Morgenson, at work in a drug store next door, came out and jumped onto the running board of the car. Although unarmed, Morgenson grasped the bandit by the shoulder, and a moment later a shot from the bandit's revolver sent Morgenson hurling from the motor car, dead. A check of Clark's stock showed the robber secured nothing.

GERMANS AND RUSSIANS REACH AGREEMENT ON DURATION OF ARMISTICE

Berlin, Dec. 6 (Via London)—Suspension of hostilities over the whole Russian front for 10 days, beginning at noon on Friday, has been arranged, the war office announced today.

Washington, Dec. 6—On receipt of expected advices from Russia, the Russian embassy here will issue a statement fully defining its attitude toward the Bolsheviks. It is expected the statement will express the opinion that Russia may best be served, not by antagonizing the Bolsheviks, but by giving the new government an opportunity to show it may restore normal conditions.

MAN ACCUSED OF MURDER TELLS OF TEUTO-MEXICAN PLANS HE TIPPED OFF

Concord, N. C., Dec. 6.—Testifying in his own defense today at his trial for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, Gaston B. Means told the story of his activities as a "German agent" and declared it was he who had discovered and reported to the government the German plot to restore Huerta to a dictatorship in Mexico bring on war between Mexico and the United States and at the same time start a peace propaganda.

This information, Means testified, he gathered while working for a private detective agency's German clients, but under the express stipulation that he would report any information of value to the United States government.

Means told his story at the beginning of his testimony, which will cover his connections leading up to the time he became a man of business for Mrs. King.

After severing his connections with Burns, Means said he discovered a plot on the part of the German sympathizers and interests in the United

States, and reported it to Burns, having previously agreed that whatever evidence he discovered which would be of value to the American government he would turn over to the government at Washington. When he discovered the plot he made a full report and filed it with Burns, to be delivered to the government.

* * * * * "WAR BREAD" SOON TO MAKE DEBUT

* Chief Provisions of New Order *
* Beginning December 10, the *
* 35,000 bakers in the United *
* States will be placed under fed- *
* eral license. *
* * * * *

* One pound is fixed as the min- *
* imum weight of a loaf of bread, *
* with permission to make loaves *
* one and one-half, two and four *
* pounds. *
* * * * *

* Only three pounds of sugar to *
* a barrel of flour will be permit- *
* ted, instead of the six pounds *
* heretofore. *
* * * * *

* Instead of six pounds of short- *
* ening (lard) now used to the bar- *
* rel, a maximum of two pounds *
* is permitted, vegetable oils to be *
* substituted. *
* * * * *

* All milk used in the manufac- *
* ture of bread must be skimmed. *
* * * * *

* No unsold bread can be legally *
* returned to the baker. *
* * * * *

* The baking of rolls is prohibi- *
* tory except of certain sizes and of *
* the same dough as the bread. *
* * * * *

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States, and reported it to Burns, having previously agreed that whatever evidence he discovered which would be of value to the American government he would turn over to the government at Washington. When he discovered the plot he made a full report and filed it with Burns, to be delivered to the government.

This report was read by the witness. It told of a conference at Barcelona, Spain, between former President Huerta of Mexico and German interests. Huerta agreed to assist the German interests. It was agreed that a peace movement should be started in Mexico and a peace conference should be held in a southern city. An expedition was to be sent into the United States headed by Huerta, and when attacked by American forces, the Mexicans would say the United States had made war upon Mexico. The purpose of the whole movement was to bring about war between the United States and Mexico. He mentioned a number of prominent Mexican leaders who were involved in the alleged plot. The movement was to have the outside appearance of a peace society.

Answering a question, he said he was acquainted with Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and had done some work in which the latter was interested. Soon after the "plot" report was submitted to Tumulty, he saw Boy-Ed and the latter told him a detailed report of the Huerta plot had been made to the American government, and only five living men could have reported it. Boy-Ed then said the witness must have made the report.

"I told him I did, that I had a good right to furnish to the United States any information detrimental to it which I discovered. He told me to go down and see my German clients, and I did and was discharged."

He had said that he had been employed by some German commercial interests after leaving Burns early in 1915.

Means told of going to Washington and laying before Secretary Daniels the details of plots to cause explosions in munitions manufacturing plants, and the Huerta plot, and disclosed the methods to be employed.

The witness pointed out that the Huerta plot was partly carried out, that General Huerta left New York, went to Mexico, organized the expedition and it was about to cross the border when he was arrested.

Means said he told Secretary Daniels that the munition plant destruction plot involved men who were willing because of their loyalty to Germany, to walk into and blow up plants, giving their lives in the act,

BOMBS DROP ON GERMANS IN BELGIUM

BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTS
CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE IS
DONE THE ENEMY

London, Dec. 6.—An official statement issued today by the British admiralty regarding naval airplane raids on German military establishments in Belgium follows:

"Yesterday naval air craft carried out a bombing raid on the Sharplehoeke airdrome. Many bombs were dropped on this objective and also on a train leaving the Angel dump. Numerous engagements with enemy aircraft have taken place during patrols, with the result that three hostile machines were destroyed and one driven down out of control.

"During Tuesday, in the course of our patrols, three enemy aircraft were shot down out of control. All our machines returned safely."

and numerous explosions had thus occurred. He told Secretary Daniels, he said, of the plot to burn the capitol at Ottawa four weeks before it occurred, and told him just how it was to be done. It was carried out as he had forecasted, Means declared.

SOLDIERS ARE REMEMBERED

Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—Postmaster James L. Seligman yesterday shipped three cases of candies, tobacco and other goodies to the Santa Fe troops at Linda Vista, being contributions toward a "Merry Christmas" by the women of Santa Fe.

MEN BOUND OVER

At the hearing of Trinidad Martinez and Gregorio Mora, which was held in Judge Stewart's court today, the two men were charged with larceny of cattle and held under \$2,000 bond each to await the action of the grand jury. Martinez and Mora were arrested Monday in Canon Largo, where, it is said, they had driven a herd of cattle, numbering 22, said to belong to the Solado Live Stock company.

RELATIVES IN HALIFAX

Charles W. G. Ward has relatives in Halifax who run a piano and organ factory near the wharves. Their place undoubtedly was in the danger zone today. Mr. Ward attended school in Halifax and knows the city well.

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 4.—Declaration of war with Austria-Hungary was recommended to congress today by President Wilson. Immediate war with Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other allies, the president told congress, he believed unnecessary at this time because they do not yet stand in the direct path of necessary action.

War against Austria, even though she only be Germany's vassal and not her own mistress, the president declared was necessary, because the central powers must be considered as one, and because the war can be conducted successfully in no other way.

Giving a plain warning, however, that he would not hesitate to ask for declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria when he considered it necessary, he said:

"We shall go where the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others."

Peace, the president told congress, can come only when the Prussian military autocracy is beaten down; when the German people make peace with the world through rulers the world can trust, when they make reparation for the wrongs their present rulers have done and when the enslaved people of Belgium, northern France and the Balkans have been set free.

Germany's declaration that she is fighting a war of self defense against deliberate aggression, the president in ringing words declared "wantonly false," and he reiterated anew that no one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peaceful enterprises of Germany.

Of those who speak of peace without the overthrow of German military autocracy the president declared:

"I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it, with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten."

No War on Enterprise

Declaring anew that the United States makes no war on Germany's skilled enterprise or commercial achievements, the president declared that the United States became Germany's enemy only when she started out to dominate the world by force of arms.

Stating again the war objects of the United States and those which he believed to be those of the allies, the president declared:

"I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First. That this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power a thing without conscience or honor of capacity for the covenanted peace, must be crushed, and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least, shut from the friendly intercourse of the nations. And, Second. That when we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and

when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law, and covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what the price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends."

The developments in Russia, the president dismissed in a few words.

"The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same dark falsehoods," he said, "that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by their very hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often."

Must Guard Against Aliens

Accompanying his recommendation for a declaration of war on Austria, the president in no uncertain terms told congress it must make adequate provision to protect the nation against the alien enemies. He declared it should create a "very definite and particular control" over all persons entering or leaving the United States; violations of the proclamations covering enemy alien activity, he declared should be punished by penitentiary sentences of women as well as men.

Among recommendations for legislation to carry on the war, the president included more laws to control profiteering. The law of supply and demand, the president declared, had been replaced by the "law of unrestricted selfishness."

Asks for Government Economy

To congress itself the president made a plea for economy in government expenditures. The president closed with an appeal to congress to devote its entire energies to legislation for winning the war, and reiterated the disinterested war policy of the United States, seeking only for the preservation of liberty and democracy.

"A supreme moment of history has come," said the president in conclusion. "The eyes of the people have been opened, and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favors, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

Just before the president began delivering his address a resolution proposing a declaration of war against all Germany's allies had been introduced for Senator King of Utah by Senator Pittman of Utah.

Applause Greets War Talk

A wild demonstration greeted the president's recommendation that war be declared against Austria-Hungary, which was entirely unexpected. Senators and representatives arose in their seats and cheered and applauded while visiting members of the diplomatic corps smiled. Senators LaFollette and Gore, however, remained in their seats and did not applaud.

The closing declaration that the energy of the nation should be devoted to the winning of the war revoked more long outbursts. In this passage the president approached an unusually dramatic delivery, and as he turned down the last page of his manuscript and bowed slightly, the entire assemblage arose, and the tumult lasted a half minute.

The president smiled, tucking his

glasses in his vest pocket as he stepped down from the rostrum, and went out of the chamber with cheers still resounding.

The Address

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"Eight mouths have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize those events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister master of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight toward definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who have neither a knowledge of its nature or the way in which we may attain it, with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten. But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we can play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

"I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First. That this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations. And, Second. That when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have

spokesmen whose words we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what the price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation; the final settlement must affect our enemies as well as our friends.

No Vindictive Action

"You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind that no nation or peoples shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rules of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula 'no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities.' Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right or of plain men everywhere, it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach—in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies. But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and defeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peace maker among the nations. But when that has been done—as God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purposes to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors. Let there be no misunderstanding. Our and answering the question: 'When shall we consider the war won?'

"From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not?—I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisy, thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and

will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved, I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

We Once Admired Germany

"Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise, we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalry of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success, and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust, where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy. We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties. And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should do either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiably absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

Not for German Self-Defense

"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for their very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by

the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or of schemers after world empires. No one has threatened the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

A Partnership of Peoples

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, and if they still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, altogether, in such untoward circumstances to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

No Wrongs of Retaliation

"The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted, of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representatives of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world—the people who enjoy no privileges and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong—is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life. German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of other peoples of the world, either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no open opinion of their own which might set up a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

Might Have Saved Russia

"All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset, the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once and for all en-

listed on the side of the allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

The Russian people has been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often. From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the senate in January.

Our Attitude is Unchanged

"Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement which must come when it is over. I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways. I was thinking and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world, and must seek them candidly and fearlessly, as always the right will prove to be the expedient. "What shall we do then to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success, and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

Austria Germany's Vassal

"One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the congress declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern disease. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the central powers as but one.

The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools, and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wher-

ever the necessity of this war carries us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any other.

"The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and the release of our whole force and energy. It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies, and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

"Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every willful violation of the presidential proclamation relating to alien enemies, promulgated under Section 4067 of the revised statutes, and providing appropriate punishment; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other convicts do.

Must Limit Prices

"Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

"It is imperatively necessary that the use of water power of the country and also consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the federal government should be resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious. The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to a regulated commission among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization, ought by all means to be completed at this session and I beg that the members of the house of representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriation of public moneys which must continue to be made if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the house will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee in order that responsibility

may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

"Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present congress adjourns in order to affect the most efficient co-ordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country. But to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of congress upon another occasion,

Must Win the War

"If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war. We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principles, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction.

"The purposes of the central powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in. Their methods of war fare outrage every principle of humanity, of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our peoples; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the states. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

"It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purposes in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it had held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as our friends.

Must be a Just Settlement

"The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

"I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it's most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end, we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of 'American' has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened, and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear

heights of His own justice and mercy."

DESPERATE ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE TO FLANK THE PIAVE LINE

Austria-Hungary, with whom the United States is on the eve of a declaration of war as the principal ally of Germany, is taking the lead in a new attempt to break through the present Italian front, compel the retreat of General Diaz's armies from the mountains, and permit the Austro-German invaders to swarm over a wide extent of the northern Italian plains.

A break in the Italian line at the point of the present attack would flank not only the Piave line, but render the line of the British approximately 30 miles to the rear, impossible to hold, and would compel an Italian retreat there to the Adige, some 30 miles further westward.

Isolated enemy attacks along the northern Italian front have been checked by the Italians, but the Austro-Germans have not attacked again in force. Troop movements continue behind the enemy lines, and the Italian artillery is busily shelling them. The Austro-German artillery has been busy in the Asiago region. The enemy attempts broken up by the Italians were in the Giudicaria region west of the Brenta and between the Brenta and the Piave.

Ten Divisions Against Italy

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Dec. 4 (By the Associated Press)—Great forces of men and guns have been massed by the Austrians and Germans in the Asiago section, according to reports reaching here today, and resumption of the offensive is expected. The report indicates that the enemy is employing 10 divisions of troops.

Enemies Attack Italians

Rome, Dec. 5.—Enemy forces have begun an attack on the Italian lines in Asiago plateau, the war office announced today. The only gains achieved in the attack were some positions, the loss of which have not impaired the Italian defense lines.

The German Report

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Today's official statement reads: "Troops of Field-Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf have taken from the Italians some of the hill positions in the Sette Comuni."

Fighting in Mesopotamia

London, Dec. 5.—British troops, acting in conjunction with an efficient force of Russians, have carried out a successful operation in Mesopotamia, Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, announced today.

The French Statement

Paris, Dec. 6.—"Our patrols brought back prisoners south of St. Quentin, north of Ailles and in Alsace," says today's official report. "On the right bank of the Meuse our batteries effectively shelled enemy batteries, which were active on the front between Louvemonth and Bezonvaux.

"A raid against our posts north of Bezonvaux was repulsed. Another enemy effort in the region of Largitzen, upper Alsace, met with no better success."

Rome, Dec. 6.—After fighting all day, the Italians withdrew their line from the slopes south of Monte Castetgomberto to the Posa Shur on the northern front, the war office announces.

MUNITIONS SHIP EXPLODES IN HALIFAX HARBOR

Montreal, Dec. 6.—The dead in the Halifax disaster are estimated at 1,200 by officials of telegraph companies, although it is explained that the information upon which the estimate is based is unofficial.

Sixty per cent of the city of Halifax is in ruins according to reports to the Canadian government railways. Among the buildings destroyed are the new deep water terminals of the government railways at the north end of the city. Every building north of Queen's hotel is said to have been wrecked, while bodies fill the streets.

No Troops at Halifax

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 6.—No troops were waiting at Halifax for embarkation, according to officials of the military department here.

Fire Under Control

Halifax, Dec. 6 (Via St. John)—the fire was brought under control this afternoon. Richmond is destroyed. Several hundred persons have been killed and the wounded number thousands. Not a house in the city escaped damage. Pieces of iron and shrapnel have been found three miles from the water front.

French Ship Caused Trouble

Montreal, Dec. 6.—Direct telegraphic advices from Halifax this afternoon, say that the destruction in the city today was caused by the explosion of a French munition ship, not an American, as earlier reported. It was stated that the French vessel was rammed by a Norwegian boat carrying foodstuffs.

Effect Felt for Long Distance

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 6.—Scores of people have been killed, hundreds of buildings destroyed and a portion of Halifax set on fire by an explosion which occurred after the collision of an American ammunition ship and another vessel at Rockingham, according to telephone messages received this morning. The explosion was so terrific that telephone installation was destroyed for 30 miles around Halifax, while it was heard at Truro, 61 miles distant. It is reported that the American munitions steamer was moving out from her pier and was rammed broadside by another vessel. Instantly there was a tremendous explosion which destroyed the two ships and killed their crews.

Railway Station Collapses

The concussion resulting caused the roof of the railway depot at North street to collapse, while all the warehouses on the waterfront for a mile and a half were damaged. The premises affected in many places caught fire.

The force of the concussion was so great that freight cars were blown off railway tracks along a stretch of nearly two miles. Messages asking for fire engines and fire fighting apparatus, doctors and nurses, hospital supplies, etc., were received from Halifax by a number of localities in Nova Scotia. Special trains were made up with everything required that could be procured.

Nearby Cities Give Aid

At Truro, Windsor and here the city councils met this morning and decided to take immediate steps to render aid to the afflicted people at Halifax. It is understood that large

quantities of food were destroyed and that the citizens of Halifax may soon be in danger of starving. It was decided that carloads of food must be dispatched at once.

The damage done to the Western Union and Canadian Pacific Telegraph companies and the Nova Scotia Telephone company is so complete it is likely to be days before the wire communication with point outside Halifax can be restored.

The Queen's hotel on Hollis street, near Sackville street, marks the southern limit of the devastated area, it is reported.

The area of destruction covers several miles. The Canadian government depot used by the Canadian Pacific railroad is described as having entirely collapsed, while a big government repair plant at Willow park, in the northwestern section of the city, is wrecked.

The vessels collided soon after 8:30 o'clock this morning, and it is presumed the munition ship was hit in the stokehold. Instantly flames were seen to pour from her. The crew appeared to be making an effort to get the fire-fighting apparatus to work when the explosion occurred.

FOR MANY YEARS IT HAS BEEN BRITAIN'S LARGEST ON AMERICAN CONTINENT

For many years Halifax has been the chief British military and naval station on the American continent. Its harbor, one of the most spacious in the world, is large enough to float the entire British navy, and is strongly fortified. In addition to the fortification, there is a government dock yard containing an immense dry dock.

The city's population according to the 1911 census, is about 47,000. Halifax is the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Canadian government railways. Steamship lines operate between the port and points in New Foundland, Great Britain, the United States and the West Indies.

Since the outbreak of the war, Halifax has assumed a more important position than ever, as it is the principal port from which men, munitions and supplies are transported from Canada to the battlefields of Flanders and northern France.

Allies Send Assistance

Washington, Dec. 6.—Fresh Austro-German divisions from the French and Russian fronts are continually arriving on the Italian line, according to official dispatches today from Rome. Extraordinary activity of the invaders along the entire front and particularly in the mountain region shows reorganization of their armies with the fresh troops filling in for the losses suffered in the recent attempts to break through.

Terrific artillery fire from Vallarsa to the sea is taken to indicate that the reorganization is about complete. Favored by exceptionally mild weather and the excellent roads, the invaders are making the most of their plant. The Italian high command, the dispatch says, is confident of its position. Italian air patrols are in constant touch with the enemy.

Mrs. Mary E. Prinde of Minneapolis, who is 90 years old, is proud of her record of knitting five pairs of socks in three weeks.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT TALKS OF SCHOOLING AND WAR TIMES AT UNIVERSITY

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 5.—Jonathan H. Wagner, state superintendent of school, delivered a ringing address at the state university this morning on the importance of maintaining school and college work on an efficient basis during the war. The occasion was the appearance at the university assembly of a number of former students who have successfully passed examinations for commissions in officers' training camps and who are at home on leave. Six of these young men occupied seats on the platform with Mr. Wagner and Dr. David R. Boyd, president of the university. They are only a few of the university's upper classmen who are now in various arms of the military service at home and in France.

Mr. Wagner opened with a reference to the growth of the state university during the past eight years. He said that eight years ago the university was doing little more than preparatory or high school work, and cited an instance of a school superintendent in a town 200 miles from Albuquerque who at that time hesitated to establish a high school because it might interfere with the university. Now, Mr. Wagner said, the university is doing full college work of the best standard, doing it 12 months in the year and offering to young men and women of New Mexico every educational advantage that may be had abroad, thus eliminating the necessity for our young people of going to other states for their college education. The work has been so well grounded, he said, and the growth has gained such headway, that in spite of 50 or more upper classmen now serving in army and navy, this year's enrollment is equal to that of a year ago.

Passing to the main points of his address, Mr. Wagner said our educational system must not only remain intact but must be made more efficient during the war; first, in order to win the war; second, for the sake of the present generation, the boys and girls of today who must soon take up the work of the world; and, third, for the future generations, to the end that in the struggle to make the world safe for democracy, the institutions of democracy at home may not suffer. The address was a thoughtful, inspiring presentation of the problems of maintaining educational efficiency during the war and was heard with close attention.

FOR AMERICAN LEGION

Washington, Dec. 5.—A joint resolution to establish an American legion of honor and to permit American soldiers to receive decorations for gallant service from foreign nations was introduced today by Senator Owen. The legion would consist of 200, named by the president, with confirmation by the senate, who had preformed distinctive war service in connection with military operations or otherwise. It provides for ribbons or other decorations to be selected by the president, and for a cross of valor.

MRS. RAYNOLDS RETIRES

Santa Fe, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Joshua Reynolds, because of frequent absence from the state has retired as chairman for New Mexico of the national woman's party, Mrs. Nina Otero-Warren being chosen to succeed her.

A woman residing on a farm in western Canada, and whose son had been killed in the war, drove 14 miles to attend a Red Cross meeting.

UNITED STATES CUTS OFF MONEY INTENDED FOR USE OF THAT COUNTRY

Berlin, Dec. 5 (Via London).—The negotiations between the Germans and Russians for an armistice are extending to the Rumanian troops, the war office announces.

Money for Rumania Returned

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Russian ambassador has returned to the treasury the \$5,000,000 given to him for advance to Rumania. It was explained at the Russian embassy today that it was impossible to have the money changed into rubles by the Russian state bank at Petrograd.

The original plan was to have the Russian commission here receive the funds in dollars and issue an order on the Petrograd state bank to transfer to the Rumanian account the value in rubles. Today reports to the Russo-German armistice extending to Rumanian troops probably will defer disposition of the money.

Unofficial dispatches from Berlin Monday carried a rumor current there that the Rumanian government had sounded Berlin and Vienna regarding conditions for an armistice and peace pour parlors. There has been no confirmation of this from non-German sources.

Rumania's troops on their battle line have been dependent upon Russian support of their flank to the north, and a cessation of hostilities by Russia would leave them exposed to a separate attack with almost inevitable envelopment and destruction, isolated as Rumania is from her western allies.

It was officially declared today at the state department that both Lieutenant Colonel Judson, head of the American military mission in Russia, and Major McKerth, temporary military attache at the embassy, acted without instructions from this government in presenting a communication to the Bolshevik government on the attitude of the United States in the effort to effect separate peace and armistice with Germany.

Major McKerth's communication was a protest to the Russian commander-in-chief against an armistice Colonel Judson's communication was couched in more lenient terms. The discrepancies between the two mystified officials, and it was not made clear until today that the action of the two officers, taken in view of circumstances, were not instructions from Washington.

COAL STRIKE THREATENED

Denver, Colo., Dec. 5.—Because, they say, the Valley Fuel company of Huerfano has refused to grant wage increases to a watchman and engineer, which they assert are proper under the recent ruling of the federal fuel administration increasing wages of coal miners employed by that concern today entered a protest with the state labor commissioner, W. L. Morrissey. The miners said, in making the protest, that they wanted an adjustment of the matter made without their resorting to the calling of a strike.

Paris, Dec. 5.—The following authorized report was issued today of the visit to the American headquarters, made by the American mission to the inter-allied conference:

"Colonel House, accompanied by the other members of the mission and Lord Sorthcliffe, left Paris this morning for the general headquarters of the American expeditionary force. They spent the afternoon visiting the training quarters and witnessing exercises. General Pershing conducted the party personally, and showed the visitors every department of war preparations in the field.

HOTEL MEN TO MEET

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 5.—J. O. Prichard, of Clovis, head of the hotel committee of the state food administration, has called a meeting of that committee and the hotel and restaurant men of the state in Santa Fe next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The important conservation problems facing hotel and restaurant proprietors will be discussed in detail and plans are being made to have authoritative and helpful talks by outside speakers.

Former Governor George Curry, proprietor of the Chambon hotel at Socorro, and a man of wide acquaintance among the hotel fraternity, volunteered to help out with that end of the conservation propaganda and his offer was accepted with alacrity by Chairman Prichard, who appointed him a member of the committee. Curry is working hard for the cause of Hooverism.

TRIED TO SAVE SON

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 5.—Charged with having offered a bribe to a United States customs inspector at the international bridge yesterday to permit his son, David to cross to Mexico, Samuel Levites, of New York, was arrested here last night by federal officers. Levites stated he was a naturalized citizen of Austria by birth. His son is of draft age.

CARRIERS SAID TO BE IN CRITICAL STATE BECAUSE OF NEW BURDENS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Increase of pay of all federal civilian employees with salaries under \$1,800 and provision that war taxes on incomes and salaries shall apply to federal salaried officers, including senators and representatives (but not the president and federal judges) were proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Osborne of California. The latter provision is to do away with the exemption of senators and representatives from the occupational tax of the war tax law, which is in addition to the income tax on all incomes of more than \$6,000 a year.

USING WHOLE APPLE

Lewiston, Idaho, Dec. 5.—All of the apple with the exception of the stem is being used by a local cannery this year for the first time. The cannery will this season turn out an apple pack reaching approximately 1,500 tons.

The plant has installed machinery this year to save the apple juice from the peelings, cores and undersized fruit as well as using the pumice developed after the juice is pressed out to make silage. In this way the cannery is saving what was formerly a material waste.

For years this ensilage has been used in the New England states, but it is probably through the marketing of the output of the local plant, the industry is for the first time introduced in the western country.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Peking, Dec. 5.—Rebels from Hunan province are being engaged heavily by government troops near Ching Ning. The foreign consuls there have telegraphed that they made every preparation to protect foreign lives and property should the government troops be defeated and Ching King attacked. The northern military governors express strong disapproval of the suggestion by the general that a settlement be arranged between the north and south.

CHEESE ON FAIR LIST

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Cheese and canned salmon were added today to the

fair price list of the Illinois branch of the national food administration. Pink Alaska salmon should cost the householder 19 to 23 cents a can, and the red variety 27 to 33 cents. A pound of American full cream cheese should cost from 30 to 39 cents.

BIG TAX COLLECTION

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 5.—Of a total of \$20,313,521.73 due in taxes in New Mexico in the period from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, \$18,578,504.30, or 91.46 per cent, has been collected, leaving \$1,735,017.43 outstanding.

These figures are shown in a report just completed by Secretary Rupert F. Asplund of the state tax commission. Lincoln county has collected a greater percentage than any other county, 99.28, and Sandoval county makes the poorest showing, having collected only 72.52 per cent. The total collected by Santa Fe county during the period under review was \$687,820.61, or 85.19 per cent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general, Washington, D. C., until 4 o'clock p. m. January 13, 1918, for carrying United States mails from East Las Vegas to the various terminals herein stated, to-wit: East Las Vegas to Maes and return twice a week via Cherryvale, distance 40 miles one way. Present pay \$789.75, bond required \$1,600.

East Las Vegas via Antonchico, Delia, Mesita de Guadalupe and Colonias to Santa Rosa, 68 63-100 miles and return, three times a week. Colonias to be supplied six times a week from Mesita de Guadalupe.

East Las Vegas to Cleveland, via Sapello, La Cueva, and Mora, distance 39.25 miles and return, present pay \$1,970, bond required \$4,000.

East Las Vegas to Ferndale, via Mineral Hill, 22.88 miles and return, three times a week. Present pay \$527.65. Bond required \$1,200.

East Las Vegas to Chaperito, via La Liendre, 37.13 miles and return three times a week. Present pay \$780, bond required \$2,200.

All trips begin at East Las Vegas and go by Las Vegas. Mails are now carried by buckboard. Proposals may be submitted to carry both by buckboard and by auto.

Statement more in detail will be found posted in lobby at postoffice.

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

RELICS OF A PIONEER

Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—From Mrs. Marcario Gallegos, granddaughter of Colonel St. Vrain, the famous New Mexico pioneer who came to New Mexico over the Santa Fe trail in 1822 and was one of several noted frontiersmen and scouts, Historian Benjamin M. Read has obtained a Colt revolver, bullet mould, etc., of frontier days, and also a magnificent seal skin coat of much historic interest and intrinsic value.

SHERIFF QUILTS JOB

Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—Sheriff Herbert J. McGrath who at the beginning of the year was offered the United States court clerkship by Federal Judge Collin Neblett to succeed Harry F. Lee, has resigned as sheriff of Grant county to accept the position.

The Pennsylvania railroad now employs women in almost every capacity, excepting the actual running of trains.

TWO CRIMES

The alleged authors of two crimes which cost the lives of three Guadalupe county residents, John D. Middleton and Lon Seymour are being held without bail in the San Miguel county jail here.

Middleton is accused of the murder of Moises Barela and Francisco Serna. Seymour is charged with killing Andres Indurian.

According to the statement of District Attorney Chester A. Hunker, who made an investigation immediately following the crimes, the state has a strong case against each man. Mr. Hunker expects to obtain a conviction in each case on a first degree murder charge. Friends of Middleton, on the other hand, state that he shot in self-protection, and after threats had been made to kill him.

Mr. Hunker's investigation revealed the following facts, according to his statement to The Optic: Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, Moises Barela, an acting constable and a resident of the neighborhood, accompanied by Francisco Serna and Juan Aragon, went to the home of Middleton at Alamo, about 35 miles southeast of Santa Rosa, where they expected to serve a warrant on Middleton on a charge of unlawfully branding a calf. When the men approached the house, they met Mrs. Middleton, who stated that her husband was not at home. Barela, however, caught a glimpse of Middleton in the house, and knocked upon the door. Immediately Middleton opened the door and shot Barela with a rifle, the bullet entering the right breast and emerging through the back, shattering the spinal column. Serna took flight, and was struck in the right arm by a bullet. He mounted a horse behind Aragon, who had been taking care of the party's mounts while the other two approached the house, and the two made off as rapidly as possible. A rifle bullet punctured Serna's stomach, however, and he died the next day at his home. Aragon got away unhurt. Middleton was arrested shortly afterward by a mounted policeman.

Middleton's side of the story is declared to be this: He and his two unmarried brothers, Hershel and Wood, had settled some time ago on some Guadalupe county land. They incurred the enmity of some of the men who had been in the habit of using the land as range. Considerable bitterness was exhibited against them by their new neighbors. Some time ago the Middletons bought some calves from Joe Gallegos. When delivered one of the animals was missing. The purchasers were told the animal had died, but when they demanded insistently to see the hide, it was not produced. Monday Barela and some of the other men of the neighborhood, came to the Middleton house and asked for Middleton. His wife said he was not at home, whereupon the men said they would return the following day and kill him. On Tuesday the men returned, and when Middleton came out to see what was wanted Barela shot at him. The bullet missed Middleton, who dodged around the corner of the house and returned with a rifle, with which he shot Barela in self defense. Serna also drew a gun, and Middleton shot at him, striking the man in the right arm. Serna mounted the horse behind Aragon, and the two began shooting at Middleton as they rode

away. Middleton replied with rifle bullets, and struck Serna. He gave himself up to the first officer.

The merits of these two stories, with accompanying weight of testimony of witnesses, will be decided by the courts.

The second killing occurred at practically the same hour, 16 miles east of Vaughn, when Andres Indurian was shot and mortally wounded by Lon Seymour, who is said to be a squatter, according to the information regarding the shooting obtained by Mr. Hunker. Indurian, a wealthy and influential citizen and sheep owner, had gone to a water hole where he watered his flock, in an auto truck. There he met Seymour, who informed him that he could use the water hole no more. Indurian is said to have used the place for years. At any rate, he apparently paid no attention to Seymour, and ordered his men to proceed to water the sheep. Seymour, according to the story, drew a revolver and shot Indurian through the right breast and through the heart.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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

GERMANS SAVE ART WORKS

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung of Essen, deploras that destruction by the Italians of Italian art works during the recent retreat, and adds: "As many art treasures as was humanely possible have been stored in places of safety by art experts, accompanying the German army."

EXTRA WORK FOR WOMEN

War conditions try the strength of women. The overworked woman, in home, office or factory, will find in Foley Kidney Pills a ready relief from kidney trouble, backache, headache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, swollen muscles and that awful tired feeling. They assist nature in restoring strength and vitality. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

One of the largest and most successful apartment hotels in New York city is managed by a woman.

HOW TO CHECK CROUP QUICKLY

There is one reliable remedy for croup that every mother should know. Mrs. Sweet Clarey, Ante, Va., writes: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar is the best medicine I ever tried. My little son nearly had croup. I gave him one dose and it stopped him coughing in about five minutes." Relieves coughs, colds, lagrippe. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The following friends acted as pall bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Marcelino O. de Lucero which was held Sunday afternoon from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows: Enrique Armijo, Manuel Martinez, Soloman Asi, Francisco Baca, Manuel Gallegos and Sabino Lujan.

Sickly children need **WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE**. It not only destroys worms, if there by any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by the Central Drug Company.—Adv.

UNITED STATES WILL DO ITS UT. MOST IN BEHALF OF ITS SMALL ALLY

Washington, Dec. 1.—America's pledge to support and use its efforts to maintain Rumanian integrity has been given to that government by President Wilson in a message sent to the king. Assurances that the United States will continue to assist him and his people in the war were renewed. The message of the president follows:

"The people of the United States have watched the feelings of warmest sympathy and admiration the courageous struggle of your majesty and the people of Rumania to preserve from the domination of German militarism their national integrity and freedom. The government of the United States is determined to continue to assist Rumania in this struggle.

"At the same time I wish to assure your majesty that the United States will support Rumania after the war to the best of its ability and that in any final negotiations for peace, it will use its constant efforts to see to it that the integrity of Rumania as a free and independent nation is adequately safeguarded."

CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON TO DECIDE PREFERENCE IN SHIPMENT

Washington, Dec. 1.—The contest between the food and fuel administrations over priority rights for food and coal transportations was taken up today at a conference between representatives of the railroad war board, the committee on priority and the two administrations concerned to decide whether foodstuffs or coal and coke shall move first on the railroads.

The fuel administration's request that coal be given right of way has drawn objections from the food administration. If coal goes ahead of food, the food administration declares, the country will be brought to the point of actual hunger. Meanwhile the general operating committee of the eastern roads, acting on the suggestion of Fuel Administrator Garfield, has, without a formal government order, issued instructions giving preference to coal movement in order to clear congested terminals. The committee on priority has, in specific cases been giving preference to shipments in the following order:

First—Livestock and perishables. Second: Ordinary foodstuffs and feeds. Third: Railway supplies and materials. Fourth: Coal and coke. Fifth: Government supplies. Sixth: General freight.

RIGHTS ARE RESPECTED

Washington, Dec. 1.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that all records kept by local and district boards, adjutants general and other persons in connection with the registration examination, selection and mobilization of registrants under the selective service law, will be open to public inspection during usual business hours except answers to question concerning physical or mental conditions and dependency.

STOMACH TROUBLE AND CONSTIPATION

Those who are afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation should read the following: "I have never found anything so good for stomach trouble and constipation as Chamberlain's Tablets. I have used them off and on now for the past two years. They not only regulate the action of the bowels but stimulate the liver and keep one's body in a healthy condition," writes Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Auburn, N. Y.—Adv.

Rid of the Torment of Rheumatism

"Send me Foley Kidney Pills. I am badly done up with rheumatism and they are the only thing that help me." A. J. Walsh, Sneffels, Colo.

Rheumatism is stubborn as a mule—it hangs on like a leech—wears out your strength—worries you with pain—drags on your vitality—depresses your mind—affects your health!

Don't let it hang on you! Don't give up to it! Don't overlook Foley Kidney Pills! For they work directly on the kidneys—tone up and strengthen them to the perfect action that keeps uric acid out of the blood, and clears away the cause of rheumatism, lumbago and stiff, swollen, aching joints. Begin now, today, and soon you will again be active and free from pain. Mr. Walsh winds up his letter to us by saying: "I consider Foley Kidney Pills the best I have ever used, and I have tried several different remedies." Your druggist sells them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TWO WILL HANG

Gallup, N. M., Dec. 1.—Sentence of death was passed by Judge Reynolds today on Jose Maria Quevas and Silverio Silva. They were sentenced to hang on Friday, December 21.

Quevas stabbed Pedro Hernandez at Mentmore on May 29, last. Silva stabbed a man named Flores in Gallup August 1.

Ignacio Anaya pleaded guilty to second degree murder and was sentenced to the state prison for 20 to 30 years. His youth saved him from a first degree charge.

A large number of persons were present during the sentencing, many being visibly affected at the solemn words of the judge.

EXEMPTIONS ANNOUNCED

Word has been received by the local exemption board from the district board at Santa Fe that the following men are exempted from military service: Jacob P. Lanzen, Henry Hovland, Nicolas Ortiz, Alfonso Hernandez, Francisco V. Baca, Carl A. Ehrlich, H. C. de Herrera, James Buster Brown, James F. Chalmers and Adelaido Lobato.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Chamberlain's Tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation, and have met with much success in the treatment of those diseases. People who have suffered for years with stomach trouble and have been unable to obtain any permanent relief, have been completely cured by the use of these tablets. Chamberlain's Tablets are also of great value for biliousness. Chronic constipation may be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and observing the plain printed directions with each bottle.—Adv.

NEW OIL COMPANY

Santa Fe, Dec. 1.—The Great Western Oil and Refining company of Roswell filed incorporation papers today with capitalization of \$300,000 the shares being \$1 each. The paid up capital is \$2,500, each of the incorporators and directors subscribing to 500 shares, they being Ernest L. Erb, George W. Table, James W. Steen, Enid, Okla.; Harry H. Thomas, Oklahoma City, and Royal H. Thomas, Roswell.

OLD SOLDIER GIVES RECOMMENDATION

Gustav Wangelin, Commander of G. A. R. Post, Pinkneyville, Ill., writes: "I highly recommend Foley Kidney Pills, which I prefer to all others I have used." Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief from backache, rheumatic pains, stiff, swollen joints, languidness, kidney trouble and sleep disturbing bladder ailments. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LATEST INVESTIGATIONS OF DAWSON MURDER TEND TO CLEAR MARTINO

Further details of the murder in Dawson a week ago tonight were contained in the Raton Range of Friday, which arrived here yesterday. The Range story is as follows:

"Later investigation of the murder committed at Dawson last Monday night discloses evidence implicating Joseph Savant, who is in the hospital at that city suffering with a gunshot wound in the face. Domenico Martino, the man sought by the sheriff, came in to Raton Wednesday and gave himself up. Martino had walked from Dawson during the night and was in a state of nervous collapse when taken in custody by the sheriff. According to his story he had no part in the murder and placed the entire blame upon his companion, Joseph Savant.

"The tales told by Martino and by the daughter and wife of the murdered man, Luvall, have given the sheriff some tangible clues which may result in placing the guilt upon the right person.

"The story told by the 14-year-old daughter of the murdered man is the best evidence now in the hands of the authorities. The girl said in her story to Sheriff Keenan and his deputies Sunday, that a number of men had come to their house late Monday night and demanded that beer be given to them. Her mother refused to let them into the house, and presently they left, returning later and again demanding to be let in. The noise awakened the father, M. Luvall, who came into the room armed with a shotgun and warned the intruders to leave the premises. The men kicked out the lower panel of the door and reaching inside unlatched the door and threw it open, then ran into the yard.

"According to the story told by Mrs. Luvall, her husband raised his shotgun and fired, and at almost the same moment another shot was fired from the outside of the house, and Luvall fell to his hands and knees on the floor of the room.

"The daughter, continuing her story said, that Martino rushed into the room and jumped on her father's back, then finding that he was dead, rushed out of the house. Later Savant, covered with blood from a wound in his face, staggered into the room and was taken in charge by several other men who had come in.

"From investigations made by the officers it appears that Savant and Martino had been drinking in the saloons and had come to the Luvall house to complete their spree. These men with several others occupied rooms in a small frame shack near the Luvall house and were boarders at the Luvall table. When denied entrance to the house, one of the men rushed to the shack and came back with a .41 calibre six shooter which it is thought belongs to Savant because the officers found a number of .41 calibre cartridges in the trunk owned by him.

"When Luvall approached the open door with the shotgun the men jumped back to the side of the entrance just in time to miss the full charge of shot fired by Luvall into the open space in front of the door. The greater part of the shot took effect in the

wall of the shack opposite the door. "Apparently a portion of the shot from that fired by Luvall struck Savant in the right side of the face, causing a great loss of blood but inflicting only a minor wound.

"The bullet that killed Luvall was of .41 calibre and passed through his heart after piercing his left arm when in the act of shooting. The revolver used by the assassin was found in the back yard of the place and contained only one cartridge. The weapon was covered with blood.

"Martino on giving himself up to the sheriff was unable to tell a connected story of the shooting. Savant is still under care of the surgeons at Dawson and will be brought to Raton as soon as he is able to make the trip."

HERBER HOOVER'S MESSAGE FOR NEW MEXICO IS NOT ENCOURAGING

Santa Fe, 3.—Herbert Hoover has written Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone that he is with him in efforts to have the New Mexico pinto bean recognized as an important aid in food conservation and production, but calls attention to the fact that "there is considerable prejudice against the colored bean," which means that New Mexico must organize to advertise the pinto bean as California advertises the Fresno raisin or Sunkist oranges. Mr. Hoover says further in arguing for a lower price for pinto beans:

"Naturally if the differential in price is reduced there will be less inducement to the men to buy pinto beans, as a large proportion of the quantities bought by the army are 'sales articles,' and the men have the option of buying them or not as they choose." However, George will keep on boosting for the pinto bean and good prices for the product.

JUDICIAL RECALL LEGAL

Denver, Colo., Dec. 4.—The recall of judges is legal in Colorado, the supreme court held today in reversing the decision of a lower tribunal which had held A. Marians, of Las Animas county, in contempt of the district court of Judge A. W. McHendrie because he circulated a petition for the recall of that justice.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CROSS

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 3.—Twenty wounded officers and soldiers from the battle of Ojinaga, November 14, have arrived here from Presidio, Texas, where they were cared for in an improved base hospital. The number included Colonel H. L. Romero, Lieutenant Colonel Jesus J. Merino, Major Jose Rodriguez, three captains of the first class, three lieutenants and 11 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Miss Helen P. McCormick, New York's first woman prosecuting attorney, is advocating women judges for children's courts, for night courts and for courts of domestic relations.

RED CROSS MEETING

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 4.—Delegates from all parts of Mississippi gathered here today for a convention called to organize the American Red Cross activities in this state.

A magnificent memorial to the women of the confederacy is to be unveiled this month at Jackson, Miss.

CANUTO ROMERO'S DEATH AT HANDS OF IGNACIO TAFOYA BELIEVED ACCIDENTAL

Canuto Romero, aged 17 years, was shot and killed Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock by Ignacio Tafoya, aged 11. The shooting occurred at the home of Ignacio Tafoya's father, Praxedes Tafoya, near St. Anthony's sanitarium. It is believed to have been a case of "didn't-know-it-was-loaded." Sheriff Delgado, who was summoned shortly after the shooting, took the Tafoya boy to the jail, where he remained last night.

A criminal complaint charging murder was filed Monday by District Attorney Chester A. Hunker against Young Tafoya, and the lad, after waiving preliminary examination, was bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The hearing was in the court of Justice Mares on the West side. Bond was fixed at \$500. The father of the dead boy is said to have exonerated Tafoya, and the defendant and his family are said to have been glad to have the case investigated by the grand jury.

The coronor's inquest, held by Justice of the Peace C. H. Stewart at the Tafoya home, returned the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned, justice of the peace and jury, who sat upon the inquest held this second day of December, 1917, on the body of Canuto Romero, found in precinct No. 29 of the county of San Miguel, find that the deceased came to his death by reason of a gun-shot wound from a bullet fired from a .22 calibre rifle in the hands of Ignacio Tafoya, which said bullet penetrated the body of the said Canuto Romero on the right side between the fourth and fifth ribs.

"C. H. Stewart,
"Justice of the Peace.
"Charles Rogers,
"Blas Ortega,
"Gumecindo Ortiz,
"Fidel Gonzalez,
"Herculano Baca,
"Felipe Ortiz,
"Jurors."

According to the story of witnesses, the two boys had been playing together, chasing each other around the house and making jibes. The Tafoya boy ran into the house and came out by another door just as Romero came running around the corner. Young Tafoya had brought into the yard with him a .22 calibre hammerless Remington rifle. He leveled the weapon at Romero and pulled the trigger. The older boy fell to the ground and crawled a short distance toward the house before he lost consciousness. He was carried into the house and Dr. F. H. Crail was summoned. It was found that the boy's wound was vital and he died an hour after being shot.

At the inquest Dr. C. C. Gordon, city physician, who examined the body, said that the bullet had entered between fourth and fifth ribs and penetrated the liver. Death was caused by internal hemorrhage and shock, Dr. Gordon said.

Adolfo Romero, aged 10, a brother of the dead boy, was the only witness of the tragedy in all its phases, having run around the house with the victim just before the fatal shot was fired. According to Sheriff Delgado, young Tafoya first said that the two were playing with the rifle, both seated, when it was discharged accident-

ally, the bullet striking Romero. Later, the sheriff says, Tafoya admitted having pointed the gun at Romero, thinking it was not loaded. It is believed that the boy's fright at the consequence of his action caused him to become confused.

Canuto Romero was the son of Juan Romero, a well known resident of East Las Vegas. Tafoya is the son of Praxedes Tafoya, who is engaged extensively in freighting between here and Mora. The body of the victim was taken after the tragedy to the establishment of Charles J. Day.

JUDGE LEAHY FIXES \$18,000 IN CASE OF JOSE MARTINEZ, ALLEGED SLAYER

At a meeting before Judge Leahy this morning Mrs. Clara Cook, wife of Edward Cook, was adjudged insane and committed to the state hospital for the insane. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have resided in East Las Vegas for about two years. Prior, they lived in Raton and in Trinidad, Colo. Mrs. Cook is 44 years of age. They have been married about seven years, and have no children.

Peter Everett, better known as Mexican Pete, who was found guilty of unlawfully insulting the American flag, and sentenced to 100 days in jail and \$100 fine at the June term of the district court, made application for release, stating that he had been confined in jail 165 days. Judge Leahy decided that an order for his release could not be issued on the had served 15 more days.

Charles W. G. Ward, attorney for Jose Yzak Martinez, indicted at the last term of court in Mora county for murder of Matilde Bustos, appeared before Judge Leahy in chambers and asked that the defendant be released on bond. After having presented to him the testimony in the case taken before the grand jury in Mora county, Judge Leahy stated that he would fix bond at the sum of \$15,000. Mr. Ward stated he did believe the defendant could give such large bond. The defendant is in jail in Mora county, and will have to remain there until April, 1918, unless he can give bond.

CONVENTION CALLED OFF

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.—The annual convention of the American Public Health association, which was originally scheduled to begin its sessions in this city today, has been indefinitely postponed because of the fact that so many officers and members of the association are now engaged in the service of the nation.

Seamstresses employed in the United States naval clothing factory at Charleston, S. C., are paid \$2.48 for eight hours' work, with time and a half for overtime.

Miss Kate E. Turner, recently nominated as principal of the Bay Ridge high school, is the first woman to be named as head of a Greater New York high school.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has opened a school in Boston, where telegraphy, ticket and freight accounting are being taught free to women.

Miss Carrie F. Fiske, a school teacher of Lexington, Mass., has retired after 45 years of continuous service.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882
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Russia is falling to pieces. The magnificent empire built by the czars is disintegrating. Siberia is the latest section to declare its independence. Unless Germany can bring about a speedy peace she may find no country with which to carry on negotiations, except a small section around Petrograd, now in control of the Bolsheviks. Apparently nothing can save Slavic unity but a revival of the rational spirit. The outlook for such revival can hardly be called promising. The change can only be brought about under the guidance of a great leader. He is not yet in sight. Kerensky had the opportunity to save his country from the wreck now impending, but frittered it away by pursuing a milk and water policy. Attempts to reason with a mob usually prove futile. The Russian mob has been no exception to the rule. Broken in bits by war and revolution, Russia can hardly hope to become reunited except through future wars. The outlook for the country could hardly be worse than it is.

Besides stating emphatically America's motives and her inflexible determination to stay in the war until victory has been won, President Wilson's address to congress yesterday stated exalted ideals. They are the real ideals of the American people, but the most of us, not being so well gifted in the expression of thought as Mr. Wilson, have difficulty in making them known. And we will have greater difficulty in living up to them. None of us really believes in reprisals for revenge. Yet they remain in us as a natural inheritance from the time when humanity was dominated by the brutal instincts. The time will come when we will have to wrestle inwardly with ourselves, probably, to refrain from forgetting the president's and our own opposition to wreaking revenge upon our enemy. But we will refrain. And before that time comes we will have given the foe a chastisement that will help to some degree in smothering our regrets that we are too conscientious to kick him when is down.

To the Editor of The Optic:
Dear Sir:

There has been no Thanksgiving in Belgium this year and there will be no Christmas for the population generally but the dollar Christmas fund of which I am treasurer is working hard for the fourth year to make Christmas day a little less gloomy for a million poor children.

Despite government grants of money and the noble efforts of the commission for relief in Belgium, five millions of the people over there are obliged to exist on one third of a soldier's ration per day. As usual, the

little children, the young mothers and the aged are the chief sufferers.

The United States and allied governments are loaning Belgium a sum of money which permits the purchase of as much food as the available shipping facilities can transport to Belgium but the amount is woefully inadequate. This winter most of the coal produced in Belgium has been carried to Germany and all signs indicate Belgium even now has reached her darkest hour.

Americans are asked to follow the example of the British who are contributing generously to the Christmas gift for the children. There are still local supplies of food to be bought in Belgium and our committee has arranged with the commission for relief in Belgium to cable all money received to their agents in Brussels who will undertake the work of purchase and distribution of food to supplement the meagre official allowance of most necessitous little ones on Christmas day. If Britain can donate generously to so good a cause surely we Americans who for so long have been immune from the sacrifices of war can do likewise. The sentiment behind the Christmas gift is one which we know from previous experience is as much valued by the stricken people as the gift itself and nerves them to endure unexampled trials while waiting for the day of deliverance.

Any sums addressed to me as treasurer of the dollar Christmas fund, care Henry Clews and company, bankers, Broad street, New York, will be gratefully acknowledged. The same representative committee as in previous years joins with me in begging you not to forget the Belgian kiddies this Christmas. They need your help and Christian sympathy more than ever. Help us to cable on Christmas eve a sum worthy of the United States. With your aid we believe we shall exceed the British contribution, prodigal though it may be for a country that has been fighting and enduring from the start.

Yours very truly,

HENRY CLEWS,

Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, Broad street, New York.

Drafted

"You have been drafted, Your number, '258' has been drawn. Report immediately."

Suppose you should receive the above in an official communication marked War Department. and suppose you knew your financial and domestic relations were such that it

would work great hardship not only upon yourself but upon those who are dependent upon you for support. How would you feel? True, you would have the solace and satisfaction of knowing that you were going to help your government in the way it thought you might be most useful. You would wear the uniform of Uncle Sam and would know that you were taking a glorious part in our struggle to prevent the passing of democracy.

Suppose, however, you should be drafted in the great army of tuberculosis sufferers. How would you feel then? Do you know that 200,000 men of draft age in the United States have been discovered to be infected by tuberculosis, and that 12,000 of them are scattered throughout the states of the southwest? Do you know that the most gaping wound in the side of bleeding France today is tuberculosis? Do you know that if the war should end today France would stagger under the burden of half a million of her people suffering from the wounds of battle and a half million suffering from active tuberculosis?

Upwards of 200,000 French soldiers have been discharged as a result of tuberculosis infection. Our own boys are now in the trenches in Northern France and are exposed to the same conditions and infections. Our country must apply the lesson before it is too late. By shielding our army from tuberculosis we will save the lives of our soldiers, protect their homes from infection, and hasten victory. New Mexico is called upon to do her part. The funds for this work are provided by the sale of Red Cross Seals. They provide a simple, inexpensive, convenient, cheery, method whereby each individual may do his bit.

The proceeds of the sale will be used both for the campaign to protect our soldiers and sailors and for the work of the New Mexico Public Health association in this state. This association is working on a proposition for securing for New Mexico an adequately financed and efficiently managed state department of health. It is also conducting a vigorous campaign of protection and education among the healthseekers who seek relief in our climate, and an extensive health movement among school children of our state.

TOTAL OF 1,552 EXEMPTED AND DISCHARGED IN COUNTIES OF THIS DISTRICT

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 6.—The district exemption board with headquarters here, of which Charles Springer is chairman and Dr. James A. Massie secretary, and which has jurisdiction over the northern half of the state, has completed its work in connection with the first call for drafted men. The record of the board shows that 426 men have been held for service in connection with both individual and government appeals received, and that the individual appeals received totaled 321. In the counties of the board's jurisdiction 1552 men were exempted and discharged, the majority by the county exemption boards.

Claims for discharge on account of industrial and agricultural occupations, in which the district board had original jurisdiction, totaled 180, of which 36 were in connection with industries and 144 agriculture. Discharge on industrial grounds was refused in

22 cases, and on agricultural grounds in 99 cases. The discharges granted by the board on industrial grounds numbered 6, and on agricultural grounds 53. Four of those refused discharge on industrial grounds, and 15 of those refused discharge on agricultural grounds, appealed to the president.

Reid Appointed Captain

R. C. Reid, federal disbursing officer and president of the state tax commission, has been appointed a captain in the national army and assigned to assist Governor Lindsey in future army draft work. However, as there is a federal statute against anyone holding a civil office being commissioned in the army, there is some question of Mr. Reid's ability to serve as long as he remains at the head of the tax commission. Governor Lindsey has taken up the matter with Washington.

Under a new war department regulation, appointment of an officer in the national army in each state to assist the governor with the draft work is being made. In states having a population of less than 1,500,000, the rank of the officer is captain, and in states having over that population the rank is major.

The Blond Eskimo

Iowa City, Ia., Dec. 6.—Professor C. C. Nutting of the state university here has been called upon to aid in examining and classifying the materials obtained by two famed Arctic explorers, Vihljamur Stefansson and Rudolph Martin Anderson, both of whom are graduates of the university. Material relating to the blond Eskimo tribe, said to have been discovered by these two explorers, are engaging Professor Nutting's attention.

Although the world has lost all trace of Stefansson since he entered the Arctic region several months ago, Professor Nutting believes that he is alive and well and will return with a wealth of information and material.

SANTA FE TAXED HEAVILY

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 6.—The Santa Fe railroad will pay on a valuation of \$60,044,154 in New Mexico in 1918 or approximately one-sixth of the entire valuation of the state.

This amount is the valuation fixed by the state tax commission at its recent meeting, and is an increase of \$4,256,885, compared with the 1917 valuation per mile of the Santa Fe lines north of Albuquerque, the Belen cutoff, and the coast lines.

Senator Reed Smoot has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage and announced his intention to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, providing for nation-wide suffrage, any time it might come up in the United States senate.

In 1792 congress passed an act requiring every citizen between and 18 and 45 years of age to be enrolled in the militia, and armed and equipped at his own expense.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Outlining a legislation program in the house today Democratic Leader Kitchen said legislation should be confined as far as possible to appropriations and war measures, but the woman's suffrage and prohibition constitutional amendments he expected would be taken up and voted on before the Christmas holidays. He said conservation measures would be considered.

FIVE JOLIET PRISONERS STILL MISSING; STREET CAR IS HELD UP BY FELONS

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 5.—Eight of the 13 convicts who escaped from the state penitentiary Monday were captured yesterday by three posses near Morris in a boxcar on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railroad.

The other five are surrounded in the railroad yards and their capture is expected shortly. The convicts offered no resistance.

The three posses were organized late Monday night after the convicts had stopped a Chicago, Ottawa and Peoria interurban car, robbed the passengers of everything they had, including most of their clothes, and driven the car to Morris, Ill., where they abandoned it. Reports from Morris said passengers from the interurban car had reached there at midnight, badly bruised, but none seriously injured.

Charles Werner, a murderer sentenced to life imprisonment, was one of the convicts captured.

BANK AT SAN JON

Santa Fe, Dec. 5.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the First State Bank of San Jon, Quay county capitalized at \$25,000. The incorporators are J. H. Pritchard, Amarillo, Tex., \$12,900; W. H. Fuqua, Amarillo, 5,000; H. B. Jones, Tucumcar, \$5,000; Ira Semple \$500; C. L. Owen \$500; Z. T. McDaniel \$500; R. C. Munger \$200; F. W. Newbank, \$200; C. C. Armstrong \$100; O. R. Dunton \$100.

NEW PLASTER COMPANY

Santa Fe, Dec. 5.—The Globe Plaster and Mining company, a Missouri corporation, filed incorporation papers today. It is capitalized at \$100,000 and the New Mexico headquarters are at Carlsbad, Eddy county, the New Mexico agent being F. E. Hubert. The Barnes Construction company of Wisconsin, manufacturing a patent automatic sprinkler, also filed incorporation papers. The capitalization is \$60,000 and the New Mexico headquarters at Belen, Valencia county, with Frank T. Fisher, statutory agent.

WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS EXPECTED TO GATHER IN FORCE FOR CONFERENCE

Santa Fe, Dec. 5.—The announcement that a meeting of all wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs in the state is to be held in Santa Fe at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, December sixth, is being rapidly passed around over the state by leading merchants and despite the short notice given it is expected the meeting will be large and representative and will result in greatly increased co-operation between merchants and the food administration. The distribution of foodstuffs in New Mexico is to be the principal topic discussed and the food administration regulations will be conferred on in detail. Letters received today from the Charles Ilfeld company at Albuquerque, A. Pruitt at Roswell and other large houses are to the effect that these men are working to bring as many retailers as possible to the conference, notifying all the men they can reach.

STATE TO GIVE SEED

Santa Fe, Dec. 5.—Governor Lindsay today sent letters to the county councils of defense asking them to meet and confer on the question of the state furnishing seed and stock feed to farmers during 1918 as was done this year when a total of \$80,000 was expended for that purpose by the state council of defense.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION TAKES UP MATTER OF IMPORTANCE TO NATION

Washington, Dec. 5.—Immediate reduction in bread prices wherever possible has been recommended to bakers throughout the country by the war emergency council of the baking industry. Bakers went under government license December 1, using a set formula and producing a standardized loaf required by the food administration. In announcing recently that the baking industry was to be put under license, the food administration declared there is no reason why bread prices should not be sharply reduced. The information that a reduction has been recommended came to the food administration today in a telegram from Henry Stude of Houston, Tex., president of the National Association of Bakers. The telegram was similar to one sent by the war council. It reads:

"The council calls attention to the various recommendations in the United States food administration's report suggesting reduction in prices with government control of raw materials used by the bakers, and a reduction in operating expenses. There should be, wherever possible, an immediate reduction in price to the retailer."

J. H. STEARNS AND ARTHUR ILFELD ON PROGRAM OF SANTA FE MEETING

Three Las Vegas will address the meeting of the wholesalers and retailers of New Mexico at their meeting in Santa Fe tomorrow to decide upon a means of co-operation to carry out the requirements of the national food administrator.

President J. H. Waters of the Kansas agricultural college at Manhattan and Kansas state food administrator has been asked to speak on the general policies of the food administration. R. E. Putney, of Albuquerque, will speak on "The New Mexico Credit System as Affecting Prices to the Consumer."

J. H. Stearns, of Las Vegas, will speak on "The Cash and Carry System in the Retail Grocery Business." Arthur C. Ilfeld, Las Vegas, "Bean Prices and Profits from the Producer to the Consumer."

S. A. Searight of Las Vegas, will speak on "A State Retailers' Association."

State Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone, "Organized Marketing of Beans."

A luncheon is being planned by the Chamber of Commerce. At least 200 wholesalers and retailers are expected.

WILL PUSH SUFFRAGE

Washington, Dec. 5.—Nationwide prohibition and nationwide woman suffrage constitutional amendments will be voted on in the house judiciary committee next Tuesday. An ineffectual effort was made today by Representative Baker of California, speaking for the suffragists to have the jurisdiction over the suffrage question transferred to the newly-created woman suffrage committee. Chairman Webb and others ruled that constitutional amendments being to the judiciary committee.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE

London, Dec. 5.—Military operations continue in Palestine, northwest of Jerusalem, but no important change in the situation has occurred, the war office announced as follows:

WILL TRY TO LEARN HOW BETTER TO MAKE THEIR LAND AND STOCK PROFITABLE

Idaho Falls, Dec. 5.—How Idaho farmers can increase their crops, better their roads and improve conditions of farm life will be explained at a joint conference here January 14 to 19 next of agricultural, live stock, engineering and irrigation societies of the state. The attendance of prominent farmers, business and professional men is expected to run into the hundreds and speakers of national importance are to be obtained. An effort is being made to bring Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, here for the meetings.

The plan for the conference contemplates the sessions of the various societies in sectional meetings instead of meeting separately over the state. This will enable the seed growers and potato growers associations to establish one exhibit each for all the societies. Manufacturers of agricultural implements also will have exhibits.

Speakers of prominence will address the delegates on road building, power on the farm, federal farm loans, special uses of potatoes, the labor situation, transportation, rural institutes, business efficiency, dry farm tillage methods, better farms, farm forestry and beautifying the farm.

The following societies will be represented in the conference:

Idaho Society of Engineers, Maintenance and Operation, Irrigation, Wool growers association, Idaho Potato Growers association, Good Roads association, Idaho Pure Bred Live Stock association, Money producers association, Idaho State Seed Growers association, Idaho State Swine Growers association, Idaho State Dairmen's association, Idaho State Poultry and Pet Stock association, Idaho State Threshermen, Beet Growers association, Federal Rural Women's clubs, Cattle and Horsemen's association.

WHAT THE WAR COSTS

Washington, Dec. 5.—It has been estimated that the total cost of the war to all belligerents engaged in it is certainly not less than five thousand million dollars a month.

Five thousand million dollars. The words slip glibly off the tongue. But let any one try for a moment to realize what they mean.

If Adam, the first man, had started to earn and save five dollars a day from the beginning of recorded time he would not have come anywhere near to accumulating five thousand million dollars.

If a bank cashier, endowed with perpetual youth, attempted to pay out this colossal sum, he would never finish his job through all eternity, for the accumulated interest would accumulate faster than his hands could move in counting out the dollars.

Reckoned in terms of time, five thousand million years is a hundred times as long as the earth's age, which is fixed approximately at fifty million years. In fact, about the only thing older than five thousand million years is eternity itself.

A marriage license was issued today to Elisa Chavez, age 16 of Le Palma, and Justo Lucero, age 18, of Villanueva.

MAN WHO SPOKE UNPATRIOTICALLY WAS COMPELLED TO KISS THE FLAG

Denver, Colo., Dec. 5.—Violation of the espionage act was charged against Henry W. Deutsch, who was roughly handled by a crowd at Hugo, Colorado, last night, following alleged unpatriotic utterances, by Harry B. Tedrow, United States district attorney, today. Tedrow, with other federal officers interrogated Deutsch at length today soon after he arrived here in company with Gottlieb Kaiser and Al Fitch. Deutsch is of Austrian birth but is naturalized. Deutsch was not tarred and feathered, as reported last night, the inquiry of the federal officer developed. The account of last night's events, as told the officers, was substantially as follows:

"People in Hugo took umbrage at alleged remarks by Deutsch and searched him in an apartment house. A rope was placed about his neck, and he was taken to a railroad trestle near there. The rope was tightened, and Deutsch was made to kneel and kiss the American flag. He declared if he ever had said anything against the interests of the United States he did not mean it. A dark coat, bearing on the back the words "On to Berlin" was placed on Deutsch as he was marched down the main street to the jail. There the sheriff, in whose charge he was put, released him that he might be brought to Denver by Kaiser and Fitch.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS URGES NATIONS TO CO-OPERATE FOR TRANSPORTATION

London, Dec. 5.—Consideration of the question of man power for the prosecution of the war was one of the most important matters taken up by the inter-allied conference in Paris, it became known today when the official summary of the discussion was made public.

In the permanent committee which will handle this problem, the United States will be represented, it having been decided by the conference that the United States should appoint delegates to participate in the deliberations of the committee.

The conference decided to create an international organization to co-ordinate the utilization of transport facilities. In this way, without hampering the employment of various nations' resources, it is planned for them to restrict their imports to permit as much tonnage as possible to be released for the carrying of American troops.

The conference provided for an inter-allied committee to carry out the decision of the body with regard to unity of action in the production of war manufactures such as armament and airplanes by way of avoiding duplications and for specialization by the various nations in the branches of production for which they are best fitted.

American to Co-Operate

Paris, Dec. 5.—The official summary of the decisions of the inter-allied war conference issued by the French government includes the following under the blockade section:

"First, the proposed arrangement between the United States and Switzerland submitted to the council, was unanimously approved.

"Second, the United States will appoint a delegate to take part in the deliberations of the permanent international committee and in those of the inter-allied committee at Berne."

For the first time in the history of the Portsmouth navy yard women and girls now are employed in the industrial departments.

AMERICAN TROOPS MAKE RECORD THAT BRINGS FORTH COMMENDATION

British Army Headquarters in France, Monday, Nov. 26 (By the Associated Press)—American engineers, the first American troops to be engaged in military operations on the British front, took a prominent part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line by General Byng last week. Military necessity has made it impossible to speak of their presence before, but engineers of the American army had a large part in pushing up the vital railways behind the advancing British soldiers.

American engineers have been laboring on the roads through the devastated battle fields of the Somme district for nearly four months. Two of their men, who were wounded, were the first American casualties announced from Washington. The speed with which the lines have been laid up through the broken Hindenburg defenses during the past week has called forth the highest praise from the British authorities. No such amount of track has been laid in this region in so short a time before. The manner in which they stood up under the strain has led to their being dubbed "the force of American athletes."

The importance of this work hardly needs emphasis, for it is well known that over these railways food, ammunition and material of all sorts were poured up to lend support to the fighting forces.

The correspondent was talking with three officers today, and the only anxiety they expressed about the future was the fear that they might later be compelled later to work far back of the lines, out of the fighting zone.

In the first day of the offensive, the British called for volunteer stretcher-bearers to go forward to the battlefield and bring in wounded British and Germans. A large number of the engineers offered their services, which were accepted. They just had finished a hard day's work on the railway, but they gladly undertook the new, arduous and dangerous task and labored through the night getting injured soldiers back to the dressing stations. They were highly complimented by the British for their efficiency in this.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicines for coughs, colds and croup, but is also pleasant and safe to take, which is important when medicine must be given to children. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement.—Adv.

The fact that a man carries off the honors on his college debating team won't help him any when his wife takes the affirmative or negative.

There are tiems when a man needs a new hat, but doesn't want one. But it is so different with his wife.

THIS WAS NO JOKE

J. E. Colver, 103 Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I have had about 56 years of experience with all sorts and kinds of cathartic remedies—some good and some a joke. When I got wise to Foley Cathartic Tablets for constipation I got in right. The best I ever used." Do not gripe; no unpleasant after effects. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

JURY IN MURDER CASE RETURNS ITS VERDICT WITH SCANT DELAY

Mineola, N. Y., Dec. 1—It required only one hour and forty-three minutes for a jury in the supreme court here Saturday night to reach a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. De Saulles, former Yale football star and clubman, at his home near Westbury, L. I., the night of August 3.

In the verdict no reference was made to insanity. It was a plea of temporary loss of accountability which formed the basis of the defendant's case.

Mrs. De Saulles, who had maintained an air of self-possession throughout the two weeks of the trial, received the verdict smilingly. She shook hands with each of the jurors as they left the box.

Shocked by Flashlight

As Mrs. De Saulles left the court room a newspaper photographer touched off a flashlight. The shock of the explosion, coupled with the young woman's heightened nervous tension, caused her to stagger, but she was prevented from falling by Dr. J. Sherman Wight, her physician. She was taken to a nearby room where she soon recovered.

"I'm so happy," was her only comment, according to her attorney, Henry A. Uterhart.

The case went to the jury at 5:50 o'clock. Justice David F. Manning immediately announced a recess until 8:30, during which the jurors were taken to a hotel for dinner. They returned at 7:40 o'clock and were at once closeted to begin their deliberations.

THOSE WHO HAVE MADE CHANGES REQUIRED TO INFORM EXEMPTION BOARDS

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 3.—Governor Lindsey is in receipt of the following message from General Crowder, dated November 29, 1917, Washington, D. C.:

"Please cause the broadest and most extensive and continuous possible publicity to be given through the adjutant general, local and district boards, the newspapers and by all other possible means of warning to all registrants who may have changed their places of abode and postoffice address to communicate immediately with their local boards where they are registered and furnish their present addresses so that questionnaires which will begin to be mailed December 15 will reach such registrants without delay. Registrants are bound by law to keep themselves advised of all proceedings in respect to them and failure to do so may result in their losing right to claim exemption or discharge. Please request newspapers to give this warning broad and continuous publication from this time until the process of mailing questionnaires has been accomplished.

"CROWDER."

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP

In a child that is subject to attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.—Adv.

CHANCELLOR HERTLING SAYS GERMANY IS NOW READY FOR PEACE

Berlin, Nov. 29 (via London, Nov. 30, British Admiralty per Wireless Press)—The war situation was reviewed before the reichstag today by Count von Hertling, imperial chancellor. He declared Germany was ready to enter into peace negotiations as soon as the Russian government sent representatives having full powers to Berlin. The chancellor said he hoped and wished the present efforts would take definite shape and "bring us peace."

German arms, the chancellor said, have been uniformly successful, and the submarine warfare will reach the aim intended. He praised the army and navy and eulogized the home population for its patriotic patience and endurance under great privations. Political reforms would be carried out but the fundamental principles of the imperial constitution cannot and shall not be changed. He said:

"We are approaching the end of the year that has been full of far-reaching and decisive events in many theatres of the war. I am proud and thankful to say that the armies of Germany and her allies have been successful on almost every occasion and everywhere.

"Recognizing the failure of their attacks in Flanders, the British are now seeking near Cambrai a decisive result. The hope which Great Britain placed upon the wholesale use of tanks has not been fulfilled. They lie destroyed in the battlefield by successful German counter measures. The initial British success was parried by the entrance of our reserves."

A MATHEMATICAL CURIOSITY

Logan, Utah, Dec. 3.—A mathematical curiosity has just been developed here by W. N. Thomas, who, at the age of 82 years has completed a series of abstruse calculations.

Mr. Thomas has devised a set of charts containing rows of numbers, selected by him between 1 and 2,500. Each of these rows contains 50 numbers, and the total of each row is the same, although the numbers in each row are different from those in the other rows. Added cross-wise instead of up and down, the total still remains the same for each column and the horizontal totals are the same vertical ones. Added diagonally from the corners, the same total is obtained again.

RUSSIAN MAXIMALISTS SPRING SOMETHING THE KAISER WASN'T EXPECTING

London, Dec. 4.—The Maximalist government, says a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily News, has issued a manifesto to German and Austrian soldiers which will be distributed in great numbers by airplanes and other means, to the Austro-German army. The manifesto sets forth the aims of the Bolsheviks, with a list of social, economic and political measures they already have taken. It appeals to the soldiers to help them end the war, promising that if they assist peace will be declared within a few days, and the other nations will join.

More than 1,069,000 women over 21 years of age in New York state are foreign-born.

STATE TAX COMMISSION ORDERS INCREASE IN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Santa Fe, Dec. 3.—The state tax commission has ordered an increase of more than 33 per cent in the valuation of sheep. As there are only 1,600,000 sheep on the tax rolls and there are fully twice that many in the state, steps were taken for a complete sheep census. The increase totals \$3,000,000 over the \$9,000,000 figure at which sheep are assessed now. The valuation per head has been increased from \$5 to \$7 common, and from \$6 to \$8 for the better grades. A ten per cent increase in cattle values was ordered, which means a total increase of \$4,000,000 over the \$40,000,000 valuation now on the rolls. Railroads were increased \$9,000,000 in their assessment or \$2,000,000 more than cattle and sheep taken together. Their total will reach \$106,000,000 or 30 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the state. As they generally pay their taxes fully and promptly, they will contribute more than one-third of the entire tax income of the commonwealth, its counties, municipalities and school districts.

FIGHTING LIVING'S COST

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 4.—As a partial solution of the high cost of living, an organization in this city known as the associated benevolent, fraternal, church and labor organizations has taken steps to lease a coal mine near Missoula, Montana, to provide fuel for this winter. Plans also have been made to obtain a 600 acre tract of burned over land in this state, where it is estimated that 6,000 cords of dead wood are standing.

The organization has been buying foodstuffs and fuel in wholesale quantities and distributing them to its members for some time, and it is planned now to secure a warehouse in the city to handle flour and feed by the carload.

"SAFETY FIRST" TAUGHT

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 3.—"Safety first" is being demonstrated in the schools of Los Angeles county by the exhibition of lantern slides, photographs, charts, and other material gathered by the Los Angeles police force in the course of its traffic work. The school authorities have sent out the material in the belief that a picture of an automobile upside down in a ditch will give a clearer idea of the results of carelessness than any amount of cautionary talk.

The police department maintained a "safety first" exhibit at a recent automobile show here, and the material from that exhibit was asked for by the school authorities, and lent by the police. The police department exhibit was built up largely from newspaper photographs of various local accidents and accounts of how they occurred, supplemented by explanations on how to avoid similar troubles.

ELECTION IN BAY STATE

Boston, Dec. 4.—Salem, Brockton and a number of other Massachusetts cities vote today in the first of the series of December municipal elections in the Bay State.

Andres Gandert of Mora arrived here yesterday.

TEACHERS START MOVEMENT TO ENLIST BEST SUPPORT OF PATRONS

The people of Mora county, particularly the teachers, are interested in the provision of better facilities for teaching, so that a larger number of boys and girls may receive an education, and that it may be more complete. On November 17 the first meeting of the teachers' association of Mora, when the following paper of Mora, when the following paper on "Needs of Rural Schools, and Their Remedies," was read by Demetrio Quintana:

"Mr. President board of education, ladies and gentlemen, and fellow members of this association.

"We present to you the matter of the most vital interest to us the rural teachers, concerning the great and unsolved problem which is before us; although we are compelled to adopt ourselves to conditions, but nevertheless conditions are sometimes so rude that in most cases it an impossibility, that is speaking in the majority for us to do it.

"In the first place: We must have the co-operation of the school directors, patrons and the community, this being necessary and of the greatest importance in promoting the welfare of the rural schools, setting all other matters aside; unless co-operation is attained all other results will be of no account. So we teachers are the most important factors and leaders who have to use many devices in getting the school patrons interested in a general way, before we can accomplish anything noticeable. We must not only say what has to be done, but must know how to do things with our own hands and show efficiency in every respect possible.

"In the second place: Allow me to say that something must be done in the way of providing good and modern school houses, the necessary school equipment, because. What can a carpenter do without the necessary tools? This matter may have been brought up before, but I now mention it as a special topic, hoping that the present county board of education will take it into consideration and if possible try to ready it to as a great an extent as their authority and power permits it.

"The next thing that occurs to me, is the enforcement of the compulsory attendance. Although this trouble has been greatly reduced by the enactment of our present school law, the matter is yet before us to do our part. Having been authorized by our county superintendent and provided also with official cards to report all those children under compulsory school age failing to attend during each week, this means that we must follow instructions and subject to punishment all those parents who are careless and neglect the education of their children, in the matter of regular attendance; for without it we cannot, and will not have successful results.

"And now my fellow teachers, since New Mexico has become a dry state by an overwhelming majority; and the best and law-abiding citizens have been successful in the great struggle that was before them, and a chance for the better has been reached, let us all take repeated steps toward success, for that barrier to education has

been removed from the masses of the people. Now that each man will go to his own assigned task to work for an honest living, let us make it our object to so instruct the children who are under our charge so that the citizen will plainly and cheerfully acknowledge what is being done in the better of our county schools; that he will be only too glad to be a help and a useful citizen in every respect, instead of a hindrance.

"And, now my friends, History and Experience have shown that the country boys and girls who have received proper training, in their early stage, in the majority of cases have become the most prominent factors and leaders in the promotion and development of this great commonwealth, and I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of the great tomorrow, that whatsoever the boy soweth, the man reapeth; I believe in the curse of ignorance, and in the efficacy of our schools; in everything that makes life large and lovely. I believe in the beauty of the school room, the home in the daily life, and out of doors. I believe in the present opportunities, the future and its promises, and a thorough education of our future generations.

"Submit these facts to the candid world and prove this assertion, and with such men as Washington, Lincoln, McCormick and others of equal rank, having been educated in the schools of adversity, our schools are today full of such mind-gifted children, so let us exercise our powers to the fullest extent, and prepare them for their coming future, which I hope will be full of enlightenment and prosperity. And in conclusion, my most respected audience, whoever may be chosen from our number and who is willing to attend the state educational convention at Santa Fe, to represent us, and act in conjunction with our county superintendent in the special sectional meeting, for its object, "The needs of our rural schools in the Spanish-American communities" will use their best efforts and judgment to present and discuss the unsolved problem which confronts our rural schools, and provide the necessary remedies. I sincerely thank you for your kind attention."

Lame back may come from overwork, coldsettled in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by the Central Drug Company.—Adv.

DRAFT RESISTERS PUNISHED

Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 30.—Federal Judge Campbell today began passing sentence on 95 draft resisters and other violators of the selective service law who pleaded guilty at Ardmore recently. Of the first 15 men to face the court some received sentences as light as 90 days in the Vinita jail, while others were ordered to the federal prison at Leavenworth for two years.

Wheezing in the lungs indicates that phlegm is obstructing the air passages. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP loosens the phlegm so that it can be coughed up and ejected. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by the Central Drug Company.—Adv.

WILL VOTE AGAIN

Santa Fe, Dec. 3.—For the third time this year, Santa Fe tomorrow votes on a proposition to issue \$28,000 in bonds to complete its new high school, a \$50,000 structure built in the New Mexico Mission style. The first time the bonds were defeated, but the second time the bond issue carried. It was found, however, that there was a legal defect in calling the election and the buyers of the bond issue insisted upon another election in order to rectify the mistake. The new school house is under roof and is one of the most attractive buildings in the southwest. Including the value of the grounds, the property represents a value of more than \$100,000.

BOSTON TOO SMALL

Santa Fe, Dec. 3.—The department of education was officially notified today that the annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Educational association, February 25 to March 2, will be held at Atlantic city, both Boston and Atlanta having admitted to the executive committee that their hotel facilities are not efficient because of unprecedented demands upon them, to entertain the department which is to bring 6,000 and more educators from all parts of the United States together to discuss educational problems during and after the war.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Price 50 cents. Sold by the Central Drug company.—Adv.

WOULD TALK PEACE

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse invites England to consider whether it is not possible to open peace pour parlars.

READY NOW AT OLD PRICES

Fresh lots of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound are selling at before-the-war prices. This puts this well-known cough medicine, ready to use, in homes at less than it costs to buy and mix the ingredients yourself, and all bother and muss is avoided. There is no better remedy for coughs, colds, croup or lagrippe. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

PARDON FOR CONVICTS

Santa Fe, Dec. 3.—To relieve the congestion at the penitentiary and to enable Warden Thomas Hughes to make ends meet, Governor Lindsey will pardon 50 convicts whose terms will end shortly anyway, and whose conduct has been good. The present inmates of the penitentiary number 502, an unprecedented number in the history of the state.

Wasn't it remarkable how city folks began to realize how much farmers were in need of better roads when automobiles came into general use?

Heartburn is a symptom of indigestion. Take a dose of HERBINE in such cases. The pain disappears instantly. The bowels operate speedily and you feel fine, vigorous and cheerful. Price 50c. Sold by the Central Drug Company.—Adv.

LAS VEGAS MAN WRITES A LETTER TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Santa Fe, Dec. 3.—That there is still tremendous work to be done in some sections of New Mexico and that it is behind one to bring the public schools up to the standard set in other sections, is apparent from the following letter to Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner by a business man of Las Vegas. "It has been my pleasure to spend nine days with county Superintendent Baca and assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Conway, going through the county, visiting schools. My observation is that the county as a whole is in bad shape in regard to schools. As a resident in San Miguel county, I wish to state that I believe Mr. Conway in his few days' work has done a great deal of good and any time you are able to let San Miguel county have him, we will be benefitted greatly. I know by his talks to the parents and scholars that he has the children of New Mexico at heart, and when a man in his position puts that first he does a lot of good. I write you these few lines to tell you of my appreciation of his work the few days he has been in the county and trust he may be with us many more."

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW RULING, LIMITED TO DECEMBER 15

Registered men now have an opportunity to enlist, even though they have been called to fill their county quota. Corporal Louis Loneoak, United States army, recruiting officer here, has received a copy of a new ruling on this subject, under which married men may be accepted if they sign a declaration to support their families without government aid. Following is the new ruling:

"Between now and December fifteenth it is desired to afford registrants as wide an opportunity as possible to enlist in both army and navy. Therefore a registrant, even though he has been called by his local board for physical examination, may enlist until December 15 upon presentation to the recruiting officer of a certificate from his local board that he will not be needed to fill any deferred percentage of the quota of the board. This ruling modifies previous instructions. Accordingly voluntary enlistment of all registrants is prohibited from and after 12 o'clock noon, December 15."

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

Miss Rebecca Corich, aged 22 years, died Sunday morning at the Hot Springs, where she had been for several weeks, in an effort to regain her health.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wood died Sunday after a short illness.

The funeral of Canuto Romero, aged 17, who was killed Sunday by Ignacio Pacheco, aged 11, was held Monday at 2:00 o'clock from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, with interment in Saint Anthony's cemetery.

In England, it is mandatory to employ at least 70 per cent of female labor in all industrial plants.

SUGGESTS THAT THE TRANSPORTATION LINES BE REQUESTED TO POOL INTERESTS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Government operation of railroads for the duration of the war if unification of the transportation systems is not permitted by congress was recommended today by the interstate commerce commission.

An increase in rates, a government loan of money and the suspension of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws as far as railroads are concerned for the duration of the war were recommended by the commission. Suitable guaranty of an adequate annual return as well as for upkeep, with fair terms on which improvements during the period of government operation could be paid for by the roads upon return of their property are recommended.

The recommendations, signed by Chairman Hall, were accompanied by a supplementary report by Commissioner McChord, who said he believed that if the president would take over operation of the railroads "vastly improved transportation conditions can be promptly secured."

Resolution to Take Roads

Washington, Dec. 5.—A joint resolution to have the government temporarily take over and operate all railroads and coal mines, with a view to remedying transportation and price problems was introduced today by Representative Sabath of Illinois. It proposes that if the temporary control should demonstrate better conditions the arrangement should be made permanent and a commission created to fix upon a reasonable compensation.

MISSOURIAN WHO TOOK UNPOPULAR SIDE LAST SPRING GETS INTO BANDWAGON

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Stone of Missouri, of the original "wilful twelve," and stout opponent of the government's war plans until war actually was declared, will pilot the Austrian war resolution through the senate as spokesman for the administration. Since war actually was declared on Germany, Senator Stone repeatedly has announced that the government has his full and unequivocal support, and the administration was so pleased with his attitude that it was decided that as chairman of the foreign relations committee he should have charge of the Austrian war resolution.

Senator Hitchcock, the next democrat of the committee, handled the German war resolution. Senator Stone conferred today with state department officials, preparatory to a conference of the foreign relations committee.

ACCUSED OF MURDER

Marshfield, Mo., Dec. 5.—Claude Piersol, convicted kidnaper of Lloyd Keet, was served with a warrant here today charging him with the death of the kidnaped baby.

Seattle, Dec. 5.—Carl Wiltche, an Austrian Seaman, was under arrest today as the result of a federal investigation of the stranding of the Alaska passenger steamer Spokane, off Idol Point, B. C., November 22. Wiltche was a member of the Spokane's crew. Federal agents refused to confirm the report that other arrests are contemplated as a result of investigation of the recent wrecks in the Alaskan waters of the steamers Al Ki, Manhattan, Mariposa and Spokane.

PLEAD GUILTY TO STARTING A REVOLUTION AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN ASIA

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5.—Three of the most prominent of the 34 defendants on trial charged with conspiring to foment a revolution against British rule in India pleaded guilty today in the United States district court. They were: Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken, former military attache of the German consulate general here; George Rodiek, former German consul at Honolulu and at one time president of the Hawaiian Sugar Growers' association; N. A. Schroeder who succeeded Rodiek as consul at Honolulu.

Lieutenant von Brincken furnished the reason for the sudden change in the plans of the former German consular agents which came as a dramatic opening to court today.

"I think we can serve our country best by pleading guilty and avoiding further exposures in court proceedings," he said. "The loss said about this case, the better it will be for Germany."

Date of sentence of von Brincken was set for December 10. Schroeder and Rodiek will be sentenced December 15. In answer to a question by Judge W. C. Van Fleet, United States Attorney Preston said he would use one and possibly two of the three men as witnesses. He also said he would ask that consideration be shown Rodiek and Schroeder because they had entered their pleas of guilty.

GENERAL CHAVEZ ON WAY TO SONORA TO BE MARRIED, IS KILLED

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 5.—Villa's attack on General Eduardo Chavez's special train at El Mocho, November 26, was described by passengers arriving from Chihuahua City last night as another massacre similar to that of Armandarez station on October 20, when 132 passengers and soldiers were killed or wounded. General Chavez, with an escort of 65 Yaqui Indians, was going to Sonora from Chihuahua City to be married, according to one of his close friends. After Villa's dispatcher had given the train crew false orders at El Mocho, the band of 200 under Martin Lopez attacked the train, General Chavez having been killed while directing the fighting.

The Indians fought desperately. Only three of the entire party escaped without wounds. The Villa loss also was heavy, the passengers said. Even women and children were killed by the fire which the Villa forces poured into the train.

The passenger train which arrived here last night was preceded by a troop train and was the first for 14 days. Ten cars were crowded with refugees coming from the state capital. They reported conditions quiet there, where General Francisco Murguia had 5,000 men under arms.

SENDS LETTER TO LONDON DENOUNCING ACCUSATIONS OF THE POST

London, Dec. 5.—Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, has communicated to the Morning Post a statement from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary, answering the Post's accusation that the vatican was implicated in disruptive propaganda in Italy, and is unneutral.

Cardinal Gasparri declares the accusation is an "atrocious calumny," and says the hierarchy and clergy in Italy have given the most open and most generous help to the country's cause, and have received unreserved

praise from the Italian parliament and government.

The cardinal adds that long before the issuance of the papal peace note, which is said to have been among the chief causes of the army's lowered morale, the clergy generally and the army chaplains were laboring against the destructive propaganda which had been begun and was reported to be giving unrest to the civil authorities.

The vatican, the cardinal declares, is pained and indignant at the Post's charges, and regards them as insulting.

Referring to the accusation that the vatican espoused the Austrian cause, Cardinal Gasparri reaffirms the full and correct neutrality of the holy see. He says complaints have been made in central Europe that the vatican is looking excessively toward the west, seeking to regain its former position in France and to obtain a wider influence in the British Isles and North America. He adds:

"If some nations seem to be more favored by the papal note, these certainly were not Germany and Austria-Hungary, but those of the entente, particularly the forces in Belgium. * * * The peace aimed at was not a German peace."

Cardinal Bourne tells the Post that Pope Benedict has been urged from each side to break with the governments of the other side. The Post, in an editorial examining Cardinal Gasparri's statement, virtually reiterates its original accusation, and cites incidents which it regards as proof.

Pope Never Addressed Wilson

Rome, Tuesday, Dec. 4.—Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, today denied that Pope Benedict had addressed a communication to President, to the secretary of state or any government setting forth that there were extenuating circumstances regarding the last Vatican peace note. The Holy See, however, is much occupied by the Russian situation, the cardinal said, and expects to make a statement relative to the recent publication of Russian diplomatic documents when the correct text has been secured.

Cardinal Gasparri said the vatican also was watching the changes in the government of Russia. The elimination of the imperial party has left the Holy See free to communicate direct with Russian Roman Catholics. Heretofore documents intended for a bishop had to go through the hands of the officials of Russia's legation to the vatican. The possibility of orthodox Catholics in Russia finally recognizing the Roman pope instead of the former Russian emperor as head of the church is being considered in vatican circles.

WAR HURTS MENAGERIE

Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, Dec. 5.—The high cost of living is making itself felt in the menagerie at the city park. As a result the city council has two perfectly good bears for sale, or they will be slaughtered if no buyer appears.

Three surplus deer present a more serious problem. The council under the law cannot sell them, or kill them either, and if they were turned loose they would be certain to meet an untimely death at the hands of hunters.

OPPOSE CONSERVATION

Washington, Dec. 5.—Protests by Chicago packers against a meatless day will not deter the food administration's plans for further conservation of meats. Directions are about to be issued to householders urging still closer savings.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ASKS FARMERS TO INCREASE HOG PRODUCTION

Washington, Dec. 5.—Fifteen per cent increase in the production of pork in 1918 will be required for domestic consumption and export to the allies, the department of agriculture announced today urging every farmer to do his share toward remedying the shortage of pork products.

Allotments by states have been made to increase the production, ranging from a 50 per cent increase in Missouri to a five per cent increase in West Virginia.

"If the farmer-breeders of the various states do not reach the quotas set forth for them," says the department, "a more acute shortage of pork products will result than now prevails. Extremely high prices for hams, bacon and lard will prevail and only a few will benefit, the consumer suffering from extremely high prices and a shortage of necessary animal fats. On the other hand, if the program is carried out, a market is provided for about one-third of the 1917 corn crop, the demands on the country for pork products can be met without strain, prices to the producer will be remunerative and those paid by the consumer should be reasonable.

"The food administration already has announced that prices of hogs will be kept at a point which will assure remunerative returns to producers so far as it has power to do so through its purchases for the government and for the allies.

"The duty of American farmers of themselves and the nation is clear. Livestock production, especially hog raising, must be increased. If there should be a serious shortage of hogs in the country in 1918, there will be more corn on hand than the market can absorb. The extensive campaign now in progress to replace as much wheat as possible with corn should be encouraged in every possible way."

SILVER CITY GRAND JURY ACCUSES ROBERTSON OF CONNECTION WITH MURDER

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 5.—J. P. Robertson, a well known southwestern cattleman, who was indicted yesterday in connection with the case involving the death of Thomas Lyons, of Silver City, N. M., will be given a preliminary hearing late today. Lyons was found murdered in a dry wash here on May 17, after coming to El Paso on a business trip. The indictment against Robertson alleged he was connected with Felix R. Jones, who is now awaiting trial, charged with the murder of Lyons. T. J. Coggin and his son, Millard Coggin, are also indicted in connection with the same case.

The Tucumcari news says: "F. C. Orth and Hugh Swift were here Saturday from Las Vegas. Mr. Orth was looking for a residence to rent. He with his family will move to Tucumcari, where Mr. Orth will have charge of the new Ozark Trail garage mechanical department which will be equipped with lathes and other necessary machinery for the repairing of automobiles. He is an expert 'trouble shooter' on any car, and Mr. Swift says Tucumcari is fortunate in securing such an efficient workman.

DISCOUNT RATES RAISED

Washington, Dec 5.—To discourage inflation and promote sound business conditions, the federal reserve board has approved a general increase in discount rates of about one-half per cent for most of the 12 federal reserve banks.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Magdalena, N. M., by Inspector Frank H. Clark of Albuquerque, N. M.

- One red yearling steer,
- Branded
- Left hip
- Ear marked



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before October 28, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

No. 162 Book 6 page 138 C

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

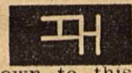
Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Texline, Texas, by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.

- One spotted long yearling steer.
- Branded
- Left hip



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of the owner if claimed on or before November 11, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

No. 163 Book 6-139 C.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Juan D. Archuleta, Rmbudo, New Mexico.

One 4 year old red and white cow, 5 ft. high, 400 lbs., gentle.

- Branded
- Right hip



Ear marks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 17, 1917, said date being 10 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.

No. 155 Book 6-131 C

1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

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

One 5 year old red white faced steer.

- Branded
- Left neck
- Branded
- Left shoulder



- Branded
- Left hip



Ear marks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 28, 1917, said date being 10 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.

No. 166 Book 6-140 D

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by J. M. Wood, Estancia, N. M.

One red coming two year old steer, unbranded.

Ear marks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 28, 1917, said date being 10 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.

No. 1 165 Book 6-140 C

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Lordsburg, N. M., by Inspector P. L. Smyer of Deming, N. M.

One red white faced steer, 1 year old.

- Branded
- Left shoulder
- Branded
- Left ribs



- Branded
- Left hip



Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before October 14, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 161 Book 6-135 C

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Roswell, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, New Mexico.

One red ball faced two year old steer.

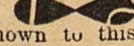
- Branded
- Between ribs and shoulder



- Branded
- Left ribs



Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before October 30, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 160 Book 6-135 A.

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Texline, Texas, by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.

One yearling steer, unbranded.

Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 11, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 164 Book 6 Page 140 B

1st. pub. Dec. 1, last pub. Dec. 17, 1917

"Santa Fe is making elaborate preparations to entertain the wholesalers and retails of the state tomorrow,"

Try This on Your Eczema

If you are afflicted with Salt Rheum, Tetter, dry Eczema, Acne or Pimple, buy a jar of the soothing ointment, Dry Zensal, For all watery eruptions the only sure treatment is Moist Zensal. 75c a jar.

E. G. MURPHEY

row," telephone E. Dana Johnson, editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican, this afternoon. "Tell your retailers and wholesalers to attend, because they will profit by the deliberations of the meeting and will enjoy the social features, among which will be a banquet at the Elks' club." Several Las Vegas expect to leave tonight and early tomorrow morning, for Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Marcotte have received a letter from their son, Walter, who is in the United States navy. Young Marcotte has arrived in New York, after a trip through the Panama canal. He left here October 29, after having been in Las Vegas for a week's furlough to visit his parents. The young sailor doesn't know what the next move will be, saying it's a case of "Where do we go from here, boys?"

MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT SAYS AMERICANS SHOULD IMITATE HIM

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—Standing at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln today T. P. O'Connor, member of the British parliament, declared in an address that "there never was a moment in the history of this country since the death of the illustrious man by whose ashes we stand today when the inspiration and lessons of his life were more needed by his people and his country."

"As a man," declared Mr. O'Connor, "Lincoln stands as much alive as though he were still among us. He is a flaming torch which leads on the inner soul of every American, whether he is standing by the honor of his country in his work at home or marching over barbed wire trenches against shell and cannon, to wounds or death. What American can be cowardly when his courage inspires? What American can be selfish when his utter unselfishness is recorded in every page of his history? What American can prefer the claims of ambition or party in face of his forgetfulness of all personal and partisan feeling before an imperiled nation? What American can entertain or tolerate the very thought of a divided allegiance in face of his passionate patriotism and of the inflexible resolution with which he fought for a united nation?"

"Can any man doubt where he would stand if in the crisis through which his country is now passing he was still its ruler? What was the first and most fundamental of Lincoln's convictions? Was it not great love for liberty and passionate hatred for slavery? Is there any difference in essentials between the enslavement of the negro and such enslavement as Germany today preaches in her gospel of world domination, and practices while her sinister mastery lasts in Belgium, France and Serbia, as her blood-stained partner does in the plains and mountains of Armenia?"

"Today, as Lincoln said, two principles stand face to face and 'will ever continue to struggle, the common right of humanity and the divine right of kings,' or, as we would say, the kaiser and the liberty of the world. Today as Lincoln said, 'there is but one duty—to fight'. It is true today, as it was in Lincoln's day, that though hitherto in the world's history 'might made right,' it is for us and for our times to reverse the maxim and to show that right makes might.

"I know," he said, "that liberty is right," and so do we. Like him, we hope that peace will come soon, but, like him, we want it so to come 'as to be worth the keeping in all future time.' Finally, can we do better than obey the imperishable appeal from Gettysburg 'to dedicate ourselves so that the nation may have a new birth of freedom,' and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

"Spirit of Lincoln, I do not call upon you to come today to us from this tomb of yours. Your spirit has never left us. In hours of solitude when we are thrown back on our own souls, that spirit has ever whispered to our inner ear words of comfort and appeal. Rather let me say to your people that it is for them to be of, and in, and with, your spirit, so that, like you, they may be worthy of this great hour in their history, and, like you, be ready to strive, and hope, and suffer, to the end."

MEN WHO WANTED TO DIE FIGHTING KAISER DEPRIVED OF PRIVILEGE

Washington, Dec. 6—Deaths of five enlisted men of the forces in France from natural causes were reported today. The names are:

Private George H. McKeon of Boston, Mass., Infantry, Nov. 26, bronchial pneumonia.

Private William W. Grover, engineers, December 1, measles complicated by bronchial pneumonia, acute, H. Grover, father, Georgetown, Cal.

Private Charles S. Cull, infantry, Nov. 30, bronchial pneumonia, acute, and severe acute dilation of the heart.

Private James M. Crowley, infantry, December 3, cerebro-spinal meningitis; Charles Lewis, friend, Shannon, Ohio.

Private Harvey W. Reamy, marine corps, Nov. 29, acute myocardial degeneration, cardiac dilation; Miss Emma L. Curtis, friend, Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington, Dec. 6—Formal declaration of the American government's intention to respect the neutrality of Switzerland has been forwarded to Berne, but the text will not be made public here until notice of its receipt at Berne has been received.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION GRANTS RAILROADS SOME RELIEF

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Increases on freight rates on iron and steel articles ranging as high as 40 per cent, were allowed to western railroads today by the interstate commerce commission. The increases were not so large as the railroads asked.

The railroads had asked to cancel commodity rates and apply fifth class rates, which would have caused increases varying from 20 to 50 per cent. The commission held, however, that these were too high, and allowed a varying scale of increases ranging up to ninety per cent of the fifth class rate.

Former rates on iron and steel articles were entirely too low on western trunk lines, the commission held, owing mainly to the depression of the Chicago-St. Paul rate in competition with water carriers. The new rates, which may be filed shortly, will apply principally from Chicago, Peoria, Ill.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth and Mississippi river crossings to various western destinations.

Shippers to western territory had protested generally against the proposed increases.

Increases On Livestock

Application for increased rates on livestock in less than carload lots east of the Mississippi, were refused today by the interstate commerce commission, but permission was given to make new minimum weight rulings, which would result in small increases.

The increases allowed amount to an average of 15 per cent, and apply mainly to shipment of breeding animals. The commission also ordered eastern railroads to cancel proposed rates providing charges on ordinary livestock, dependent upon value.

RAINBOW TROOPS DRILLED BY OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN UNDER FIRE

With the American Army in France, Sunday, Dec. 2 (By the Associated Press)—A number of officers who were attached to the first battalions to enter the trenches, have been transferred to the newly arrived units of former national guardsmen, where they will direct the work of getting the new troops ready for the front line. Later men of the first unit to establish contact with the enemy also may be transferred temporarily to assist the officers.

This conforms with the announced plan of General Pershing.

Reports from all division headquarters indicate that the training is progressing most rapidly. Snow fell today over the entire American zone. Engineers working on the supply line today reported they had passed through several fairly lively bombardments without casualties.

Vance McCormick member of the American mission to the inter-allied conference, came out from Paris today to visit headquarters and see the troops. Later he left to inspect the French front. Colonel House and other members of the mission are expected to visit the American zone during the week.

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

POSTOFFICE HAS SUPPLY AND WILL BE GLAD TO DISPOSE OF THEM

The government has placed before the country a new form of investment as a further means of raising money to carry on the war. The daily war expense is immense, and is a daily demand upon the patriotism of the nation. The powers that can equip and maintain the largest armies and furnish the largest food supplies will win the war. Those who fail in these duties will lose. This is a just and unavoidable war. We are battling on European fields in defense of our own shores. Our sons are at the front and must have aid. This new methods of raising money has been devised to support the boys in the trenches. It is one of the best possible means of raising money, good for the contributor and the army. As low as 25 cents can be invested. Today we invite especial attention to the 25-cent provision. The details will be given at the postoffice. On the payment of 25 cents a card is given out with 16 blank spaces. Buy a 25-cent certificate and paste it on to one of the blank spaces. When 16 are pasted on the card, known as a "Thrifty Card," it may be returned to the postoffice and war savings certificate issued in its place, which represents a payment of four dollars. This draws interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, compounded quarterly. If it remains five years, the certificate holder will be repaid by the United States five dollars. The contributor pays in four dollars and receives back five dollars in five years, or he can cash in the certificate at any time and draw out his money with five per cent compound interest. The certificates are not subject to taxation. This is a good form of investment. From 25 cents to \$1,000 may be invested in this manner. This is a good savings investment for children. These certificates will be on sale at the postoffice beginning Monday.

THE CUSTOMER WAITS ON HIMSELF AS ONE DOES IN A CAFETERIA

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The "manless grocery," designed to keep both the west front trenches and the American pocketbook full, has arrived in California, and is firmly established, according to the state branch of the federal food commission.

To "the trade" and the public at large it is known as the "grocerteria" and about the same plan for running the establishment obtains in all cities where it is a feature. There are two of these "grocerterias" in San Francisco, and a number in Los Angeles and other parts of the state.

These establishments advertise that they sell from 10 to 12 per cent cheaper than any other groceries due to the elimination of clerks, telephones, charge accounts, delivery boys and wagon men.

The only employees are the cashier and wrapper. When the housewife enters the "grocerteria" she takes one of the free baskets and then goes through a turnstile. She must then go the length of the counters on which are placed all the goods found in the best grocery store, with the prices plainly marked.

She helps herself to the things she

needs and thus progresses until she comes to the cashier's stand. The cashier notes the articles she has put in the basket, and collects the price for each. The goods are then given into the hands of the wrapper.

In the "grocerterias" here the following legends are hung in a conspicuous place:

"It pays to carry it home."

"We ask our patrons' co-operation in reducing the man power required to operate our business so as to increase the number of men needed for war industries."

The popularity of the "manless grocery" bids fair to keep up with that of "Meatless Tuesday," "Wheatless Wednesday" and "Ice Creamless Thursday."

INDICTMENTS BROUGHT AGAINST MEN WHO HAD ARMY CONTRACTS

New York, Dec. 4.—Conspiracy to defraud the United States government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars on contracts for more than 1,000,000 war service hats is charged in an indictment returned today against William R. Thom, John J. Slattery, Joseph Ives and Edward Slattery, connected with the corporation of Thom and Bailey, the Peekskill Hat Manufacturing company and the firm of H. E. Parmlee and Company.

Arthur C. Gilson and Peter J. Duffy, inspectors of the quartermaster's corps, are named as co-conspirators in the indictment.

The four first named defendants entered pleas of not guilty. Thom and John J. Slattery were released on bonds of \$5,000 each; Ives on bond of \$2,500 and Edward Slattery on one of \$1,000.

The hats, under the contracts, were to contain certain materials but the product turned out by the manufacturers it is said, was not up to specifications. The hats were for the army.

BEANS AND COTTON IN SALT RIVER VALLEY DESTROYED; LARGE LOSS

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 4.—More than half of the bean crop of the Salt river valley has been destroyed by fire believed to have been of pro-German origin. The first of these fires occurred several nights ago when 1,000 sacks of beans were destroyed by fire.

Shortly after midnight this morning, a stack of beans belonging to H. Sanderson, burst into flames from several different points at almost the same time, and 2,000 sacks were burned. The loss is said to be \$25,000.

Federal agents are investigating more than a dozen fires that have occurred in cotton gins in the valley. Loss resulting from these cotton fires is placed at more than \$50,000.

GERMANS WILL BE DEFEATED IN THE END, INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST SAYS

Stockholm, Dec. 4.—Camille Huysmans, secretary of the socialists' international, according to an interview printed in the Afton Tidningen, deplores events in Russia as making the peace outlook darker. Even if Germany could withdraw all her troops from the eastern front, he says, she would still lack the material superior-

ity necessary to overcome the allies. Therefore, he concludes, the war is likely to be prolonged for months because of the recent happenings in Russia.

VESSEL OPERATING IN PACIFIC ATTRACTS OTHER SHIPS THROUGH SYMPATHY

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—What a ship's captain believed to be a German raider operating in the Pacific and trying through flares in imitation of a burning vessel to attract its intended victims has been reported by him in letters to friends here. The captain wrote:

"We were warned by wireless to look out for a raider that might employ strange methods. About 100 miles south of Acapulco we saw a flare in the sky and soon saw what looked like a ship on fire.

"But, being warned, I kept on our course and watched the fire carefully. Soon I noticed that the fire was too steady and that there were other lights around it. I made a full report when I arrived in our next port."

ENEMY PLOTTERS STARTED FIRE

New York, Dec. 4.—Federal and city authorities today began an investigation to determine if possible whether enemy plotters were responsible for the fire that last night destroyed several acres of buildings of the plant of the E. W. Morse Dry Dock and Repair company on the Brooklyn water front. The company was engaged in executing government contracts. The loss was estimated at more than half a million dollars.

SHERIFF DELGADO HUNTING OUT A NEST OF CATTLE THIEVES IN CANON LARGO

Complaint was filed a few days ago by the Salado Livestock company against Trinidad Martinez and Gregorio Mora, who were suspected of stealing from the Salado ranch, located in the Canon Largo. Several neighboring ranches also have complained that cattle have been missing.

Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado yesterday, in company with a party of men, arrested the two men accused in the neighborhood of Canon Largo. Martinez and Mora had in their possession at the time a herd of cattle mostly calves freshly branded. The cattle were afterward recognized by W. A. Davis as belonging to the Salado ranch, it is said. The two men were brought to Las Vegas and confined in the county jail, pending preliminary hearing, within a few days.

Sheriff Delgado is hunting down other cattle taken from ranches, and expects to make recovery of all missing cattle within a short time.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.—Arrangements have been completed for a conference to be held here tomorrow for the organization of an intercommunity league, to embrace the principal cities of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. The announced purpose of the league is to make it possible for the people within the districts to exchange ideas and work toward the development of the national and city life.

Fraulein Marie Beuder, a teacher at the Royal Music high school of Charlottesville, is the first German woman to be given the title of professor of music.

FIRST YEAR IN THE WAR HAS HARDLY TOUCHED HIS GREAT RESERVE

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson's second war message presented to congress today is intensely interesting and illuminating, throwing light on the war situation as it exists today and outlining the hopes and plans of the nation for the future. But the president, probably through a feeling of modesty or a fear of repetition, does not emphasize the stupendous achievements of Uncle Sam during the first eight months of the war.

Many great problems relating to our participation in the war are yet to be solved. But when the history of the great conflict comes to be written, no chapters are likely to furnish more interesting reading than those which will tell of the stupendous tasks accomplished in the early stages of the war, of how Uncle Sam whipped off his coat and "sailed in" when once his wrath was aroused. Today he is in it body and soul and means to see it through, if necessary, to his last man and his last dollar.

When the bugle call rang out, the nation, as is well known, was not equipped for war on a gigantic scale. The United States army, as judged by modern standards, was almost insignificant. The navy was a very poor third among the world's fleets.

But that didn't worry your Uncle Samuel. He had the largest bank account in the world at his back—for a full quarter of the wealth of the civilized world is his. He has if need be, 20 million fighting men to draw on, and almost unlimited resources for supplying all the material of war.

In eight months' time the nation has enrolled millions of men, as a vanguard, to form the American armies. Many thousands of them are already on or near the fighting line. Hundreds of thousands of others are in training, and by spring the nation will have a million and a half trained men—as fine fighting stuff as the world can show. And there will be more and more millions to follow, if necessary.

Uncle Sam is prepared to spend two thousand millions on the first year of his fighting. He has lent the allies, as a first installment, several billion dollars. And he can spend 20,000 millions more, and yet remain rich.

Uncle Sam has marshalled all his shipyards, engineering works and thousands of manufacturing plants for the record production of the materials of war. His shipyards are working day and night on a colossal program of food-carriers to replace the lost merchant vessels of the world and maintain the supply of the world's food.

When Uncle Sam put the gloves on, his aircraft of all kinds numbered only a few hundreds. Now he is turning out war aeroplanes by the thousands, the pioneers of a colossal fleet of planes, which will darken the sky like a myriad of locusts and deluge Germany and her armies with death and destruction. And on this aerial army he is prepared to spend \$5,000,000,000, and as much more as is necessary.

And this, stupendous as it is, is by no means all that the United States is doing to win the war for humanity. A nation-wide thrift campaign has been successfully launched. From

Maine to California the whole country is busy growing food or saving it, so that the world's larders may be kept supplied in spite of the u-boats. Next spring millions on millions of acres will be placed under cultivation that never knew plough or spade before.

The United States, with a rapidity that amazed the world, adopted a conscription law as one of her first war measures, so that her stream of soldiers will never run dry. Measures already adopted, or which will likely be adopted before many more weeks, are expected to clamp down the lid on profiteering, thus saving the pockets of the consumers countless millions. And by putting an embargo on shipments to neutral countries, this nation has driven another nail in the coffin of German militarism.

All this and much more has already been accomplished by the United States. And judging from the sentiments and the enthusiasm displayed at the opening of congress, much more is the nation prepared to do before the banner of peace floats again over a redeemed and regenerated world.

WASHINGTON LEARNS THAT ITALIAN ARMY NOW IS HOLDING THE LINE

Washington, Dec. 3.—An official dispatch from Rome today says Austro-German attacks on the Italian front have ceased entirely.

Although the Teutonic invasion was launched under rain and snow, the German press explains the sudden inactivity due to unfavorable atmospheric conditions. The truth is, according to dispatches, that the Italian army reorganized after the crisis, and is now holding the line.

THIRTEEN WHO WERE "IN SOLITARY" IN ILLINOIS NOW AT LARGE

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 3.—Heavily armed posses are searching Will county for trace of 13 convicts who sawed through two sets of steel bars, overpowered two keepers and escaped from the penitentiary early this morning. The men, who were confined in solitary, sawed their way through the heavy steel bars and then overpowered Keepers Albert Chenille and James Carlson. After binding the two guards, the men escaped over the east wall of the prison. The 13 are "bad men," and had been confined in the "solitary" for refusal to obey orders.

Miss Rebecca Rowland, who was librarian here several years ago, and who also taught in the Presbyterian mission school at Santa Fe and at other New Mexico points, died Friday at the home of her sisters, Mrs. Mary R. Hamilton and Mrs. E. R. Gilchrist, at El Paso. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon, with burial in El Paso. Miss Rowland came to New Mexico several years ago from Harrison, Ind.

Mrs. Hallett Reynolds is receiving donations for the Y. W. C. A. war fund. The Woman's club, in conjunction with other women's clubs of New Mexico, has charge of raising a fund of \$800 for this important work. Mrs. Reynolds would be grateful if all persons wishing to assist this work would turn in their donations before December 10.

THIRTY-FIVE MEXICANS REPORT-ED KILLED; BANDITS CAPTURE A TOWN

Indio, Texas, Dec. 2.—One American cavalryman, a Mexican foreman of an American cattle ranch and 35 Mexicans were killed in a battle which occurred early Saturday morning at Buena Vista, a small hamlet on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande a few miles from here.

Dead: Private Riggs, Eighth cavalry detachment; Justo Gonzales, foreman Tigner cattle ranch.

Private Noriel, Troop K, was slightly wounded.

Bandits, 200 in number, under command of Chico Cano, on Friday raided the cattle ranch of J. F. Tigner, driving of a number of cattle. Tigner appealed by telephone to Colonel George T. Langhorne, district commander at Marfa, who ordered Lieutenant Leonard T. Matlack, with 20 men in pursuit. Tigner, owner of the cattle, accompanied the troops.

Bandits Capture Town

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 3.—Mexican bandits said to be followers of Luis de la Rosa, numbering about 300, have captured the town of Agua Legua, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, 50 miles below Zapata, Texas, according to reports reaching here today. The small Carranza garrison guarding the town is said to have surrendered to the larger force of bandits.

CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO PASS LARGEST APPROPRIATION IN HISTORY

Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates of more than \$13,500,000,000—the greatest in the nation's history—for the government and prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1919, were submitted to congress today by the treasury department.

In round figures more than \$11,000,000,000 of that vast sum is for the war alone. Only part of it will be realized from taxation; the remainder will come from issues of Liberty Bonds.

Deducting an item of \$153,000,000 intended as an annual appropriation toward a sinking fund for the discharge of the old public debt, and some \$330,000,000 which will be turned back to the treasury from postal revenues, the estimated sum for which congress actually is expected to appropriate is \$13,018,725,595. No previous estimate ever has exceeded two billions.

Here follows a general statement of the estimates by general heads:

Legislative,	\$8,026,325.
Executive,	\$65,329,369.
Judicial,	\$1,396,190.
Agricultural,	\$26,458,551.
Foreign intercourse,	\$6,536,072.
Military (army),	\$6,615,936,554.
Navy,	\$1,014,077,503.
Indian,	\$12,255,210.
Pensions,	\$157,060,000.
Panama canal,	\$23,171,624.
Public works, (practically all fortifications),	\$3,504,018,055.
Postal service,	\$331,818,345.
Miscellaneous,	\$1,026,208,317.
Permanent annual appropriations,	\$711,166,825.
Total (cents omitted here and above)	\$13,504,357,940.
Deduct sinking fund and postal returns	\$485,632,347.
Total	\$13,018,725,595.

With the British Army in France, Saturday, Dec. 1 (By the Associated Press)—American army engineers joined the fighting ranks of their British allies yesterday and helped them stem the onslaught which resulted in Gouzeacourt being enveloped for a time.

Many of the Americans were caught in the German turning movement about Gouzeacourt, and escaped death or capture by lying concealed for hours in shell holes until the British had succeeded in pushing the invaders back. Hundreds of other men from overseas were subjected to tremendous shell fire from enemy artillery and great quantities of gas shells.

The German attack was made with greatly superior numbers, and every available man was needed on the British side to arrest its onward sweep. The Americans gave every ounce of their strength to this task, both as fighting men and as workers, and the important part which they played has drawn the highest praise from the British authorities.

Many of the engineers seized rifles and fought side by side with the Tommies throughout the bitter day, and many scores of Americans at night were armed and sent forward as volunteers to do patrol work in the inhospitable zone before which a large army of Germans was encamped. One British general, in conversation with the correspondent, today spoke in the most glowing terms of the invaluable services rendered by the engineers.

"One cannot bestow any praise that is too high," he remarked emphatically.

Several trains operated by Americans were in the Gouze court section and hundreds of other Americans were in this territory when the Germans, without warning, swept forward in masses toward the town. Many Americans working in the rear areas immediately provided themselves with rifles and joined the hard-pressed British, or turned their hands to other important work.

The experience of these men and of those who were caught behind the German advance probably surpasses anything which the American expeditionary forces yet has encountered in the way of actual fighting. One of the trains run by an American crew, was west of Villers Guislain which was the first place through which the Germans charged on the southern flank of the offensive. Shells suddenly began to fall about the engineers and almost immediately they saw a horde of grey coats charging toward them. The driver of the engine saw there was no time to linger and ran for a nearby shell hole. His four helpers sought shelter, and they reached cover before they were seen by the Germans, although one of the crew was wounded slightly by a shell splinter. The five Americans lay in the shell hole for hours with the Germans all about, and only escaped after the British had counter-attacked and driven the enemy back.

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

EL PASO HERALD COMPARES SYSTEM USED HERE TO THAT IN ARIZONA

An interesting comparison of the policies of state land administration as they have been worked out in practical operation in New Mexico and Arizona, is contained in a recent editorial in the El Paso Herald, which is urging upon Arizona the importance of a more liberal policy in the leasing and sale of its state lands, to the end that development of the state, and particularly of its livestock industry may proceed. The editorial, published in the Herald on December 4, follows:

"As recently pointed out, Arizona has nearly 3,000,000 acres of state land which, under present conditions, cannot be sold or leased. It is nearly all grazing land and the constitutional prohibition against sale or lease of more than one section or 640 acres, to any one applicant, makes it impossible to dispose of this land to cattlemen. They cannot use one section alone unless it happens to lie tributary to other lands in which they have title as owner or lessee and in practically all such instances they have made their purchases or leases. This leaves a great body of land idle and without prospect of revenue either to the state or to any individual. It has been urged that the legislature at its next session should submit to the people of the state a constitutional amendment to raise the purchase or leasing limit of state lands from one to ten sections, which would permit stockmen to buy or lease enough state land to provide an adequate range for at least a small herd.

"New Mexico has not this problem now, but is threatened with it. Under the state constitution, there is no prohibition against sale or leasing of as much land as a buyer desires. While Arizona has sold but 302,990 acres of state land, New Mexico has sold 1,100,000, largely because of the absence of these restrictions. The New Mexico land commission has received in the past year \$1,125,000 from the sale and lease of state lands; of which \$400,000 came from sales and the remainder from leases. These and other figures may be considered authoritative, inasmuch as they have been furnished by the New Mexico land office of which Robert P. Ervien is commissioner. The comparisons with Arizona are made by The Herald on the basis of these figures and statistics from the Arizona state land department.

"Against New Mexico's \$1,125,000 annual income from sales and rentals may be placed Arizona revenue of \$104,425 from leases, \$43,750 from instalments on purchases, and \$89,969 from interest on deferred payments. The difference is marked. It might be argued that since New Mexico was first to receive statehood, its land department was sooner engaged in disposing of state lands and therefore has a time advantage of Arizona. But on the other hand it must be remembered that Arizona has a marked advantage in being able to offer state lands at a lower price. Congress fixed the minimum at which state lands might be sold, at \$5 an acre east of longitude 105 and \$3 an acre west. That places about half of New Mexico in the \$5 an acre minimum class while all of Arizona is in the \$3 an acre class. As a matter of fact, in the

sale of over 336,000 acres of state land, the New Mexico office received an average price of \$6.68 an acre.

"New Mexico is no wtheratened with Arizona's problem because of well authenticated reports that an agitation is under way to bring before New Mexico's next legislative session a measure limiting sales and leases to maximum of one section, which is the very limitation which Arizona now recognizes the need of abolishing.

"The argument in favor of the limitation is advanced that without the restriction a relatively few means may step in and buy great tracts of land as rapidly as they can produce the money, thus acquiring for themselves most of the 12,150,000 acres of state land and depriving citizens of small means from obtaining land.

"The argument is fallacious, however, as ought instantly to be apparent when one considers that the small investor will have all the opportunity he wants for the next 30 years to buy New Mexico land. It is estimated by the land commissioner that it will take 30 years to sell the land at the present rate. Furthermore, the small investor can buy now, for the terms were fixed with his financial ability in mind. If he wants to buy a section of high-minimum land, it will cost him a total of \$3,200, of which he needs to pay in cash at time of purchase but \$160. He then has 30 years to pay the balance at the rate of \$101 a year, with four per cent interest on the unpaid portion. The terms are certainly as liberal as anyone can desire, both as to installments which are smaller than any private land enterprise could afford and as to interest which is half the usual rate. The person desiring land who cannot meet those terms is not able to buy land at all.

"There is another matter which deserves thought before the voters of New Mexico undertake to decide whether or not they desire to limit land sales and leases. The annual income, which now is \$1,125,000, practically all goes to the support of the public schools and other state education institutions. The income will be decreased if the limitation is affixed, for while the land already sold naturally would not be affected leases would be reduced. A man leasing ten or 15 sections now could lease only one section then. The chances are that he would not lease at all, for one section of grazing land would be insufficient. Furthermore, future sales and leases would be very greatly reduced.

"The point is, that if the revenue which the school system derives from the state herds were reduced, the schools would continue just the same but the money for their support would have to come from increased taxation. Also, New Mexico would be placed in Arizona's predicament, left with a large body of state land in an unproductive state and with no one to buy or lease it."

FOREST LANDS OPENED

Albuquerque, Dec. 6.—On November 30, the president signed a proclamation eliminating from the Manzano national forest, New Mexico and Arizona, approximately 326,818 acres of land. This large elimination comprising a number of different areas results from the classification work being carried on by the forest serv-

ice, as a result of which it was found that the lands in question are of such a character that they should be excluded from the national forest. A considerable portion of the eliminations are embraced in several areas situated from 15 to 25 miles west from the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Another area comprises a solid block of two and a half townships in north-east Arizona immediately adjoining the Arizona-New Mexico state line. Other large eliminations are situated adjacent to the Zuni Indian reservation in extreme western New Mexico.

STATE VETERINARIAN OF MONTANA URGES SLAUGHTER OF RANGE ANIMALS

Helena, Mont., Dec. 6.—As a partial solution of the meat problem, W. F. Butler, state veterinarian of Montana, is urging the slaughter of the range horses of the northwest which he declares are unprofitable for their present purposes.

Hundreds of thousands who cannot afford to buy beef would by this means be supplied with meat, he declares, and ten to 15 million dollars in cash would be the return. Such a course would also help to relieve the hay shortage and provide range for a million cattle and several million head of sheep, he believes.

"There is no staple market for the light weight horse at the present time," he declares in a statement on the subject. "Its day of practical usefulness is practically at an end. It is a hay destroyer—a live liability rather than a live asset. This does not apply to the general utility draft horse. The farm draft horse is an asset to any country and will remain an asset just as long as fields are plowed and man grows crops for his sustenance.

"We have in Montana probably 300,000 light weight range animals and throughout the northwest I would say that there are over a million such animals, and throughout the United States probably 5,000,000. Among certain people there is an inherited prejudice against horse flesh, but there are many people who have not a prejudice against this food. In many countries it has been used for hundreds of years as a food product and at the present time it is offered for sale in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

"In food value horse flesh is about equivalent to lean beef. From a sanitary standpoint, the horse is one of the cleanest animals living. Its habits require that it eat the purest food and drink the best of water. It lives in the open and is freer from transmissible disease than are either cattle or hogs.

"I am of the opinion that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a steady supply of horse flesh for some time to come. We received a communication several days from one of the large western horse markets saying that it would contract to supply 3,000 horses monthly for the next 12 months."

The committee on animals and animal products of the council of defense of Montana has recommended to the national council of defense the use of horse flesh as a food product.

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

Five elk from the Webster ranch at Vermejo Park arrived today and were taken charge of by Deputy Game Warden Lawrence Tamme. The elk were taken to the stockyards, and from there will be taken in wagons. Mr. Tamme says two of the animals are for A. A. Sena's ranch at Park Springs and three for the Rosenwald ranch, below the mesa.

E. J. Groth, who has owned a grocery store for some time on the corner of Tenth and Tilden, has added to his property by the purchase of two dwellings and four lots. The grocery is to occupy a new building now in the course of construction. The property formerly was owned by A. A. Jones.

The first two ranks were conferred on three candidates at the meeting of El Dorado lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, in the Odd Fellows' hall last night. The grand chancellor, C. A. Whited of Raton, was present and assisted in conferring the first two ranks on C. N. Higgins, William Whalen and Marcel Mackel. There is said to be a number of members of the order living in Las Vegas that are at present arranging to have their membership transferred to this lodge. The lodge is planning for a large class to take the third rank at a meeting to take place the latter part of January here. At that time the grand chancellor will have degree teams from Raton and Dawson, with all necessary paraphernalia. At the conclusion of the affair, a lunch was served at the Merchants' Cafe.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Unfavorable weather prospects gave some increase of strength today to the corn market. Besides, receipts continued meager. Trade lacked volume. Opening quotations, which ranged from ¼ to ½ cent higher, with January \$1.21½ to \$1.21¾ and May \$1.19¼ to \$1.19½, were followed by a slight reaction, but then by a fresh upturn.

Subsequently the market reacted owing to weakness which developed in oats. Declines in corn, however, failed to last. The close was firm, the same as yesterday's finish to ½ cent higher, with January \$1.21½ and May \$1.19½ to \$1.19¾.

Sustained from seaboard carried oats to a new high level for the season. Arrivals showed no material enlargement.

Scantiness of offerings made provisions soar. Purchase orders were only scattering, but the market required but little stimulus. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Jan. \$1.21½; May \$1.19½.
Oats, Dec. 75¾; May 72¾.
Pork, Jan. \$47.45.
Lard, Jan. \$24.52; May \$24.62.
Ribs, Jan. \$25.42; May \$25.45.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Dec. 6.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market higher. Bulk \$17.10 @17.40; heavy \$17.30@17.45; lights \$16.90@17.30; pigs \$15@15.75.

Cattle, receipts 7,000. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$14.50@15.50; western steers \$9@12; cows \$5.75@10.50; heifers \$6.50@12; stockers and feeders \$7@11.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market higher. Lambs \$15.75@16.90; yearlings \$12.50 @14; wethers \$11.50@13; ewes \$10.50 @12.