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## GEN. CROWDER OUTLINES DRAFT POLICY

### GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO FILL ARMY FROM CLASS ONE

Washington, Jan. 3.—Provost Marshal Crowder, reporting to congress today, on the progress of the draft, expresses for the first time a definite promise and aim of the government not to take for army duty any other men than those listed in class one of the new draft questionnaire.

This classification excludes entirely married men whose wives or families are dependent on them for support and other men with dependents. General Crowder does this on the estimate that one million men, physically fit for army duty will be available from class one. This number he thinks sufficient for the present military needs of the nation, but to assure the future supply for those needs he recommends that men who have become 21 years old since June 5, 1917 (the first draft) and who become of age hereafter, shall be added to class one as they become available. This will insure the general estimate a supply of 700,000 a year. He outlines the new policy in this language:

"Whether this guarantees 1,000,000 men liable, may be justified in practice, if not, it can be announced now as the policy and belief of this office that in all probability it will be possible to fill our military needs without invading any class more deferred than class one; and this is the promise, the standard and the goal, here for the first time announced, toward which every administrative effort of this office shall be directed."

An exhaustive report on the operation of the draft law was laid before congress today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. It contains definite information brought down to detail for every state of the results in every industry, agricultural pursuits, profession or trade, and it shows clearly that no class of men has been singled out particularly to bear the military burden. The large document is replete with maps and charts. Even the cost per man called in each state is figured out. Delaware showed high cost at \$19 and South Dakota low at \$1.38.

### RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AS SURE HIM THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE

Washington, Jan. 3.—After a three hour conference today with heads of the four railway brotherhoods, Director General McAdoo said some definite agreement on all relations of railroad labor to the government management would be made soon. The conference will continue tomorrow.

The brotherhood chiefs assured the director general of the co-operation of their unions and it was said there was no danger whatever of any general strike. Details of the brotherhoods' demands on railway management before the government assumed control including a 40 per cent wage increase, were discussed at length and will be gone into further at the conference tomorrow. Some readjustment of wages and probably a general increase is considered probable, although McAdoo said no basis of action had yet been determined.

A general readjustment of passenger schedules involving general curtailment of traffic is now considered certain. The question was discussed today between Director McAdoo and passenger traffic employes of eastern railroads. Later the question was referred to the advisory council which will report recommendations to McAdoo probably tomorrow.

Serious congestion on certain railroads while others adjoining or connecting are about normal was reported today to Director General McAdoo by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, in charge of the commission's inspectors.

"The worst conditions reported so far," said the report, "are on the New Haven, the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville and Cumberland divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio and on the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley railroads.

The Baltimore and Ohio at one point was reported to have 7,000 cars of coal, although 1,000 is a normal number. These reports were forwarded to A. H. Smith, assistant director general at New York with instruction to re-route traffic from the heavily burdened roads to those operating normally.

### Solicitors Stopped

Denver, Jan. 3.—Orders to stop all solicitation of freight and passenger traffic were received at the local offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and the Union Pacific railway here today, and similar orders were issued to all agents from the headquarters of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, located here.

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Announcement that all priority orders had a bullish influence today on the corn market. Buying did not become aggressive. Opening prices, which ranged from unchanged to  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$  higher, with January \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$  to \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$  and May \$1.24 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$1.24 $\frac{1}{2}$  were followed by a slight reaction and then a moderate general advance.

Agitation for a higher maximum price limit counted later against any important setback. The close was firm  $\frac{5}{8}$  to \$1.18 net higher with January \$1.27 and May \$1.25 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$  to \$1.25 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Oats paralleled the action of corn. As first the market was easy. Increased hog receipts tended to weaken provisions. The close was as follows:

Corn, Jan. \$1.27; May \$1.25 $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
Oats, Jan. 79 ; May 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Pork, Jan. \$45.30; May \$44.87.  
Lard, Jan. \$23.65; May \$24.05.  
Ribs, Jan. \$23.50; May \$24.

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 3.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market lower. Bulk \$16.25@16.60; heavy \$16.50@16.65; lights \$16.15@16.50; pigs \$13@15.50.

Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12@14; western steers \$9@11.50; cows \$6.75@10.50; heifers \$6.50@11.50; stockers and feeders \$7@11.50.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15.75@16.75; yearlings \$12.50@14; wethers \$11.50@12.75; ewes \$9.50@12.

### MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 2.—A mysterious and terrific explosion shook this city early today. The sky was lighted for several seconds and was followed by loud reports which shook buildings. No definite explanation of the explosion has been found. A theory that it was a meteor passing through the clouds and dropping somewhere south of the city was advocated but no traces have been discovered. Several people about 6 o'clock this morning saw a bright light in the sky as if a large meteor was passing. This was followed by the explosion which was heard at points in a radius of 30 miles from Chattanooga.

### STILL AFTER COAL

Washington, Jan. 2.—Further orders to expedite the movement of coal into New England were agreed upon late today by Fuel Administrator Garfield and the directors general of railroads. Both mines and railroads will be affected by the new instructions.

## DISASTROUS FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS

### TWO MILLION DOLLARS GOES UP IN FLAMES AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2.—Twenty-five suspects were on the grill today in the investigation of the mysterious series of fires which yesterday did \$2,000,000 damage in Norfolk and lesser damage in Newport News and Portsmouth, nearby.

A mass of ice covered ruins which today was surrounded by soldier, marines and home guards, and the city gave the appearance of being under martial law.

While the local authorities today seemed to be less of the opinion that the fires were a part of a plot to destroy the city, or to distract attention from the government's war plans on the water front, while enemies might work destruction there the department of justice was active today and about 20 suspects were turned over to government agents by the police court without hearing.

Two women are among those detained and among the men is W. J. A. Brosvoordt, who is charged with having made disloyal remarks while the Monticello hotel was burning. His room at another hotel was searched and there were found German papers, maps of Norfolk, and a book of German memoirs, with a picture of the kaiser on the fly leaf. The authorities took possession of these. The authorities said valuable information concerning Germans here has been obtained from the men and women under detention.

Two more injured firemen were added to last night's list of casualties added to last night's list of casualties. Heavy snow was falling today. Strangers coming into the city were cared for by private homes and public institutions.

### GUARDS FOR STOCK YARDS

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Munitions plants and the stock yards district today were placed under guard of regular army infantry units as a precaution against incendiary fires and explosions. Recent fires and explosions in other parts of the country are said to have caused the action.

### BRITISH PUSH BACK TURKS A DISTANCE OF TWO AND ONE HALF MILES

King Ferdinand has abdicated the Rumanian throne in favor of Crown Prince Charles, according to persistent rumors in Petrograd. Official confirmation, however, is lacking.

Unsettled conditions and a political crisis in Rumania were reported early this week from Petrograd and the Bolshevik government received information that there had been a revolutionary plot against King Ferdinand. The Rumanian army has been inactive since the Russian armistice and peace negotiations forced it to suspend hostilities. Bolsheviks and German propagandists have been reported working among the Rumanian troops.

In Russia Leon Trotzky has told the council of workmen and the soldiers' delegates that they would be forced to conclude peace with Germany unless the entente allies joined in the peace negotiations within ten days. The Bolsheviks' foreign minister announced that they will ask the entente powers whether they will join in the peace negotiations. An advance guard of German peace emissaries has arrived in Petrograd.

Great Britain and France, through Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Pichon, have replied informally to the peace proposals enunciated by Count Czernin. The German terms are declared to be insufficient. The British national labor conference has voted to continue the war to make the world safe for democracy in the future. Foreign policies of the French government approved by the French chamber of deputies.

Only in Palestine has there been marked fighting activity. North and northwest of Jerusalem British troops after repulsing four Turkish attacks, attacked the enemy and pushed them back two and one-half miles on a front of nine miles. Turkish losses are reported to have been heavy and among the prisoners taken were Germans.

Artillery duels occupy the opposing armies on the Italian and western fronts. On the front in France the German artillery fire has been heavy around St. Quentin and in the Ypres sectors. A German attack in Lorraine was broken up by French gun fire.

A shell fired by an American passenger steamer is believed to have sunk a German submarine near the British Isles Thursday. Gunners and passengers saw the periscope of a submarine and the second shot from the guns explode and threw debris from the submarine in the air. The enemy vessel was not seen again.

"There has been no resumption of the Austro-German attack on the Italian mountain front. On the contrary the Italians have been on the aggressive, attacking near Monte Tomba, between the Brenta and the Piave. Berlin reports that the assault broke down under the Austro-German fire.

Great Britain's destroyer fleet suffered a considerable loss on the night of December 22. The admiralty announced today that three British destroyers were sunk during foggy weather off the Dutch coast on that night. Altogether 193 officers and men from the destroyers were lost.

The Austro-German lines on the Italian mountain front felt the shock

yesterday of a French infantry blow and were shaken, if not broken by the impact.

The French stroke was delivered on the easterly end of the Mountain line near its junction with the Piave, the assault being directed at Monte Tomba. The attacking columns broke into the enemy defenses on the mountain at some points and apparently made good their hold, as Berlin admits a penetration of portions of the Tomba positions. The official bulletin from Rome declares that the French captured many enemy positions and about 1,400 men, 60 machine guns and 7 cannon. Yesterday's attack was the first move by the French on this front.

Field Marshal Haig has virtually nearly made good his loss of ground in Sunday's local attack by the Germans on the southern end of the Cambrai salient, which resulted in the British front line being entered on both wings of the two mile front engaged. Prompt counter attacks deprived the Germans of a portion of their gain.

Germany has struck her first blow on the western front since the heralding of a great offensive and the British have held it in check. The attack, which resulted in heavy fighting was made on a short front on the southern end of the Salient before Cambrai. The fighting continued. The attackers gained a foothold in British trenches but later were ejected in part by counter attacks. The German thrust was on a front of more than two miles between Marcoing and La Vscquerie and against positions which the British have held since the retirement after General Byng's successful blow.

In the center the Germans were held for no gain, but on either end of the assaulting front they entered the British front line. The British counter attacks drove the Germans from part of these positions and resulted also in the capture of some prisoners. Berlin claims that front line positions and a "few hundred" prisoners were captured. The Germans also have been active at other points along the front, but their local attack in the Ypres sector and their raids northeast of Verdun brought no successes. These efforts follow upon heavy German fire in these three sectors, Cambrai, Ypres and Verdun, and may be forerunners of determined attacks.

In the Italian theater there has been only artillery activity along the northern front. German airplanes again have raided Padua, much damage being done to monuments and buildings by incendiary bombs. Three persons were killed and three wounded.

Another advance along the Nablus road, north of Jerusalem, has been made by the British forces in Palestine. Against stubborn Turkish resistance the British progressed three miles and captured Bireh and ancient Beeroth and three other towns. Progress also was made between the Nablus road and the Mediterranean coast.

In Petrograd Sunday the day was given over to peace celebrations marked by parades of Bolshevik followers, members of the German and Austrian peace delegations were spectators of the parades. The heads of the German and Austrian delegations to the Brest-Litovsk conference, Dr. Keuhlman and Count Czernin, are returning to their respective capitals.

Delayed dispatches from Brest Litovsk indicate that while the representatives of Russia and the central powers agree on most of the peace terms, there is difficulty in the preliminary settlement of the question concerning German retirement from occupied Russian territory in order to give the inhabitants opportunity to decide their future.

One of the forts at Gronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd has been blown up by an explosion according to a despatch received in London. Bessarabia and Turkestan are reported to have declared their independence while fighting between the Bolsheviks and their opponents is reported to be going on in Harbin and Irkutsk Siberia. General Kaledines has been reelected hetman of the Don Cossacks by an overwhelming majority.

The British in successful counter attacks on the Cambrai front have regained the more important territory on Welsh ridge taken by the Germans in yesterday's attack, the war office reports.

The announcement follows:

"On the Cambrai front as a result of successful counter attacks in which we captured prisoners and machine guns, we regained the more important part of the positions on Welsh ridge into which the enemy penetrated yesterday. The enemy retains a portion of our front trench in the vicinity of Lavacquerie and south of Marcoing.

"On the Ypres front by a minor operation last night our line was advanced a short distance on both sides of the Ypres railway."

Berlin, Dec. 31.—French forces on the Northern Italian front yesterday took the offensive. In the afternoon the French infantry penetrated portions of the Austro-German positions on Monte Tomba, the German general staff announced today.

### BIG SALARIES OF OFFICIALS WILL BE REDUCED—OTHER LEAKS WILL BE STOPPED

Washington, Dec. 31.—Plans for raising the pay of the rank and file of railway workers and reducing some very high salaries paid executives were discussed today at a conference by Director General McAdoo and the federal board of mediation and conciliation. The board now has before it the pending demands for wage increases ranging as high as 40 per cent for the four great brotherhoods.

Possibilities that thousands of idle freight cars may be discovered in congested yards were seen today in reports reaching the interstate commerce commission. Inspectors reported strings of idle box cars on sidings while yard engines were unable to pull them out for lack of proper facilities. During the cold wave many locomotives have been disabled, although inspectors reported there was no reason why they should not have been kept in working order.

General order No. 2 will forbid railroads to make further expenditures not directly concerned with operation. It will cut off such outlays as now for traffic soliciting bureaus, maintained under the old competitive system, for advertising and for retainer fees paid many railroad lawyers. Among members of congress today a fight was developing over whether examination to carry out government operation

should be only for the period of the war or should continue. Most railroad heads were said to be preparing to advocate a specific provision that the law should be effective for a maximum of six months after the end of the war. The government ownership advocate planned to insist on a clauses providing that the act should be in effect until congress specifically provides otherwise.

### GRAVE SITUATION NEEDS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION SAY RAILROAD MANAGERS

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—Summoned by telegraph because "the situation is a very grave one," Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, receiver and general manager of the New Mexico Central railway left yesterday for Dallas, Texas, to attend the conference of railroad managers, presidents and experts for the southern division, to arrange for the pooling of all traffic, its dispatch over the shortest and most expedient routes, the elimination of all competition and bidding for traffic and all other problems that the federalization of the railroads involves. As the New Mexico Central is an important link in the shortest route from the Gulf of Mexico, particularly Galveston, to Denver, the northwest and Seattle, it will find its traffic vastly increased, it is believed and immediate steps may be authorized to improve its facilities. The summons came from W. B. Scott, chairman of the national council of defense for the southern department, and the meeting is called upon orders from General Chairman Fairfax Harrison under direction of Federal Manager of Railroads and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The state corporation commission received telegraphic invitation today to attend the meeting of railroad heads at Dallas, Wednesday morning, 10 a. m., and Chairman Hugh H. Williams leaves today to represent New Mexico as a state and to do all in his power to make the new regime a success as far as this state is concerned and that the corporation commission can assist.

### YOUTHFUL DESERTER

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—Held to the federal grand jury in Santa Fe in April, 1918, is the lot of Juan Sierra, charged by the military authorities with assisting Vito Donazio, of the 136th ambulance corps to desert. Donazio was only 15 years of age when he enlisted and was recaptured at El Paso and is now a prisoner in the guard house at Camp Cody.

### NEW CORPORATION

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—The Hall Automobile Supply company of Deming, filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$25,000 of which \$2,000 are paid up. The incorporators and directors are: H. L. Hall, statutory agent, 10 shares; John Carregin, 9 shares; Robert Cornay, 1 share, all of Deming.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The plurality in favor of the suffrage amendment at the November election was 102,344, according to the report of the state board of canvassers today. The total suffrage vote was for 703,102 against 600,776. The 1915 vote on suffrage was, for: 553,348; against 748,332.

### MORE DEALERS IN WOOLEN GOODS CALLED BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Washington, Dec. 29.—The profitable "scrap" sorting contracts in connection with making of army uniforms, came up again at today's session of the senate military committee, while Quartermaster General Sharpe was still under examination. It was developed that Samuel Kaplan, a member of one of the supply committees had protested against cancellation of a sorting contract in which his brother was interested and it further developed that his brother was treasurer of the Mill Brook Mill company, owning one of the Connecticut woolen mills commandeered by the government. Senator McKellar asked whether Emmanuel Kaplan, treasurer of the Mill Brook Mill company was not a brother of Samuel Kaplan, a member of the supply committee. General Sharpe said he thought so. The other mill was the Thames River woolen mills. Both were ordered to devote their machinery to government work cancelling private contracts.

"Did you know that Samuel Kaplan, of the council of national defense is president and owns two-thirds of the stock of the Millbrook company?" asked Senator McKellar.

General Sharpe said he did not.

Last Saturday General Sharpe said Samuel Kaplan and other members of the council's supply committee protested against cancelling of wool scrap sorting contracts given the Base Sorting company of New York, Senator McKellar said Ira A. Kaplan, president of the sorting company, which General Sharpe said stood to make \$3,400,000 a year on the contract recently annulled was related to the council committee member.

"We had to follow the advice of the council committee," said General Sharpe, explaining that Charles Eisenman, head of the supply committee had approved the contract. Senator McKellar inquired whether Chairman Rosenwald of the supply or Chairman Creel of the committee on public information had protested to him against revoking the contract or manifested any interest in it, General Sharpe said they had not.

Senator McKellar assured General Sharpe that the quartermaster's faith and good intent in the situation was not questioned.

"My purpose is to show that the council of national defense has usurped authority of the quartermaster's office and is largely responsible for the shortage in clothing supplies," said Senator McKellar.

To investigate further the scrap sorting contract the committee called Captain A. E. Peerless, who investigated the affair last month.

"I think the department realized the contract would not be satisfactory and an investigation was started," said Captain Peerless.

"The price of six cents a pound was found much too high." After the department began its investigation, he said the company offered to sort the scraps free because he believed, it might give them business advantages in distributing shoddy to factories.

"If there's a nigger in the wood pile we want to know it," Chairman Chamberlain interjected.

Captain Peerless could not state positively whether Samuel Kaplan of the council of national defense was a brother of Ira Kaplan of the sorting company but had heard so.

"Chairman Eisenman of the council committee, protested against cancelling," said Captain Peerless.

"Mr. Eisenman was very anxious not to have the contract annulled," said the captain. "He said he would show me where I got my orders and that I wouldn't have any power to annul that contract."

At two cents a pound Peerless said a good profit could be made. Peerless disclosed that in addition to the scrap contract the Base Sorting company had a contract to receive all worn out and condemned woolen clothing from the army. From the scraps contract he estimated the company would have made \$500,000 and much more from the second.

"The sorting plant of the New York Sorting company," Peerless said, "would be taken over by the government."

Senator Weeks brought out that on April 3 Boston wool dealers offered all their wool to the government at prevailing prices, the offer being refused by Secretary Baker to the general munitions board.

When orders were given to prepare to clothe one million more men, General Sharpe said, soaring prices, rather than shortage, was the worst factor in the situation.

"I was told by a responsible man that failure to take the Boston wool offer for April 4 has cost the government \$150,000,000," said Senator Weeks, "and I want to find out who is responsible for delay in its acceptance and who is responsible for delay in beginning purchases. I, for one am somewhat dismayed by the length of time it takes in the war department to do things. Apparently injection of the Council of national defense makes further delays."

Senator Wardsworth said that on June sixth the treasury authorized the war department to buy wool but that no considerable amount was bought until September. General Sharpe insisted there was no considerable delay and that the Council had to study thoroughly the new schedule.

The alleged shortage of motor trucks testified to yesterday by General Greble Bowie, came up again today.

"It is not intended," the quartermaster said, "to deliver trucks to the training camps until the troops get ready to go abroad." The committee members expressed surprise.

"How are the men going to get experience in handling trucks?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I don't know," said General Sharpe. "Those are the orders. I think any not needed by General Pershing should be sent to training camps."

### AUTHORITY REVOKED

New York, Dec. 29.—Authorities to investigate white slave conditions in this city conferred upon Mrs. Grace Humiston several months ago, after she had solved the Ruth Cruger murder was revoked today by Police Commissioner Woods. Recently Mrs. Humiston carried her investigation activities into nearby army cantonments and salient charges she made

drew her into sharp controversy with the army authorities.

### LEWIS ARM FAILED TO STAND UP WITH OTHER GUNS TESTED

Washington, Dec. 31.—Major General Crozier, army ordnance chief today gave to the senate committee investigating the conduct of the war, his side of the reasons for artillery shortage and of the celebrated controversy over the Lewis gun. Responsibility for artillery shortage, the general said, lay with the whole country and he showed how every effort of his to get larger appropriations for artillery in time of peace was overruled by the secretary of war and by congress. The British and French governments he showed by official records, had of themselves offered to supply General Pershing's forces with artillery and he gave statements from abroad to show that the allies were able to do it because they had a surplus.

General Crozier submitted the tests of the Lewis gun, showing that other guns performed better; disclaimed any personal prejudice as claimed by Colonel Lewis, the inventor, and showed that since the gun had been perfected to use American ammunition, the war department had bought quantities of them.

"I am not attempting to excuse the situation that requires us to depend on our friends for heavy artillery," said General Crozier, "but the responsibility rests on the whole country."

He had, during previous years, often asked congress for larger appropriations for artillery and that he and other army heads had many times called the country's attention to the need of artillery, was related by the general.

"This is a plain statement of the case," said General Crozier, citing one instance before the war in which a "modest program" of artillery appropriations calling for \$1,200,000 was cut in half by direction of the secretary of war and then further reduced by congress to \$310,000. No considerable appropriation was made for heavy artillery until 1916. Appropriations in preceding years, he said, were "absolutely inadequate."

Machine guns, General Crozier said, were never expected to become such an important weapon. Turning to the charge that prejudice had kept the Lewis gun out of American equipment, General Crozier detailed the official records of the department.

The first offer, to his knowledge, was received May 2, 1912, when the Automatic Arms company asked for a special test. The correspondence showed that the ordnance board offered a regular test with ammunition furnished by the government. No test followed but on March 5, 1913, another Lewis gun was offered for a test, which was held at the Springfield arsenal. The Vickers was adopted, however, and the board's report showed the Lewis gun jammed 205 times, had 35 broken parts and 15 parts required replacement, while the Vickers gun jammed only 23 times and no parts broken. The board held the Lewis gun inferior.

No other Lewis gun, General Crozier said, was submitted for a test until April 1916. The war department previously asked for a Lewis gun to test, but the Savage Arms company

stated none was available. In the tests of April, 1916, General Crozier said, the manufacturers withdrew the gun because it was said they were not in condition. All the boards formed to test machine guns, General Crozier pointed out, were not subject to his jurisdiction. The board in April, 1916, found the Lewis gun had many desirable features and offered to test it again when perfected. He produced a letter from President Borie of the Savage Arms company, stating the board's action had been "entirely unpartial."

In the summer of 1916, General Crozier said, on his own initiative and without funds having been appropriated, he bought 350 Lewis guns for use with British ammunition on the Mexican border. Letters from officers having charge of the guns criticizing the Lewis guns adversely, were produced and Crozier said that in the border service the Lewis gun was generally proven inferior to the Benth-Moir and Vickers. A report last January from the army school of musketry stating that the Lewis gun "as at present developed is not a satisfactory arm," was produced by General Crozier. Congressional appropriations for machine guns prior to 1916, after declaration of war, when \$12,000,000 was authorized, General Crozier said "had been very meager." Because of machine gun development and the large 1916 appropriation General Crozier said Secretary Baker decided to appoint a special board organized in September, 1916 and which arranged for the tests of May, 1916. In the meantime General Crozier said, the board ordered 4,600 Vickers guns, suspended the order at the request of the Lewis people but later took four thousand Vickers guns in September 1916. The Vickers gun at that time, General Crozier said, had been proved the best for American ammunition. It was evident, he said, that good Lewis gun were being made in England for use with British ammunition and poor Lewis guns were being made in this country. When war with Germany became imminent, General Crozier said he asked for 5,000 Lewis guns. On April 12, he said, 1,300 Lewis guns were ordered, 4,400 more on June 12 and 2,000 more June 18.

"This shows," said General Crozier, "that as soon as the Lewis gun was developed for use with American ammunition large orders were immediately given."

Letters from General Pershing last summer asking for "the greatest possible production" of Vickers guns were put in evidence and General Pershing especially asked for Lewis guns for aviation. Demands for Lewis guns in the latter service, General Crozier said, probably will result in continued orders for them.

"There is good prospect that our forces in Europe will not lack in machine in any way," said General Crozier. Seventy-five hundred machine guns are available for training purposes in the country, Crozier said.

Turning to the charges by Colonel Lewis, inventor of the gun bearing his name, that General Crozier had been prejudiced against him, General Crozier showed that a board which investigated charges exonerated him.

"Butch" Jones has arrived from Camp Funston and will spend a few days here with home folks.

# EUROPEAN WAR

Germany's peace terms showed positive annexationist plans on the part of the central powers and are unacceptable to Russia in their present form. The Bolsheviki delegates reported to the soldiers' and workmen's councils on their return from Brest-Litovsk to Petrograd.

Previous reports that the negotiations had been broken off appear erroneous in view of the context of this statement which takes a resumption of parlying for granted. It is declared, however, that in case the German delegates insist upon their terms Russia will not make peace with the "German imperialists."

Her peace will be made "with the representatives of the people, the German socialists," the spokesman for the Russian delegates insisted, with evident reference to the often expressed hope of the Bolsheviki for a social revolution in Germany.

From other reports it appears that the Bolsheviki detected annexationist purposes on the part of the Germans in the proposition by the latter that the central powers' troops should not be withdrawn from Poland, Lithuania and Courland, the Russians holding that it was impossible for these provinces freely to choose their own political destiny until every German soldier had left their territory.

The Italian official bulletin today announces the repulse of another enemy attempt to cross the Piave river. Half a score of vessels loaded with enemy troops were dispersed, the statement says.

Italian troops have won the first victory recorded in the new year. The defensive line from Lake Garda to the Adriatic has been strengthened by the Italian success in driving the Austro-Germans from the Zenson bridgehead on the western bank of the Piave which they had held since mid-November. While holding strong positions in the mountain region from Asiago across the Brenta to the Piave the Italian flank along the Piave is not intact. The enemy has replied only with artillery to the French stroke which gained visible proportions in the Monte Tomba region.

The weather, apparently, also is coming to the aid of the hard-pressed Italian army which has had little rest since the Austro-German drive began late in October. Heavy snow is falling on the Swiss-Italian and Swiss-Austrian frontiers. Troops and other trains are being held in the Alps by the snow and the food supply of the enemy troops on the Italian northern front has been cut off temporarily. On the western front the coming of 1918 was welcomed by strong artillery duels in the Ypres, Cambrai and Verdun areas. In the Verdun sector the Germans have extended their fire to the left flank of the river but have made no attacks. The Germans attempted a raid near Loos, north of Lens, Tuesday morning but were repulsed by the British.

With the entire Cossack territory reported aroused against the Bolsheviki, General Kaledines' troops are advancing toward Moscow and fighting with the Bolsheviki has been resumed at Kurst, about 200 miles south of Moscow. All men of military age on the Cossack reservation have been

called to arms and it is reported that General Kaledines has 2,000 officers, including many of the Russian regular army also under his command. The situation in the Rumanian front is reported to be very serious, the Rumanians having rebelled against Bolsheviki agents. Train service between Riga and Petrograd has been resumed.

A report has been received in London that members of the American railway mission to Russia, stationed at Irkusk-Siberia, have been arrested by the Bolsheviki. Chairman John F. Stevens of the mission and other members were reported in Tokio several days ago.

New declarations regarding German peace terms will be issued within ten days, according to a Munich, Bavaria report. It is said the attitude of the entente powers, presumably toward the terms expressed at Brest-Litovsk may bring about some changes.

Berlin, Jan. 2 (Via London.)—Aside from heavy artillery firing at points at the France, Belgian and Italian fronts, little activity in any war theater is disclosed by today's official communication. The statement reads:

"Western Front—Army groups of Prince Rupprecht: The activity of the artillery increase in isolated sectors in Flanders, north and south of Lens the artillery fighting was revived in support of successful reconnoitering operations. Between St. Quentin and Arras the firing became violent at times. The number of British prisoners taken in the last few days south of Marcoing, (Cambrai front) was increased to 500.

"Army groups of the German crown prince: There was increased activity north of Prosnas and on both sides of Ornes. Reconnoitering advances at several points led to the capture of a number of French soldiers.

"East and Macedonian front: There is nothing to report.

"Italian front: The activity of the artillery increased at times on the Asiago plateau and in the region of Monte Tomba."

The dispatch quotes an article from the Bolsheviki newspaper *Isvestia* discussing "the new phase in the peace negotiations." The article says that owing to pressure from below the Germans have been obliged to soil their lips with the formula put forward by the socialists at the beginning of the war, but the German imperialists would not be imperialists if they did not try to take back in fact what with gritted teeth they yielded in words.

"The Russian revolution cannot accept their conditions to retain Poland and Lithuania. Just you try it, gentlemen," says the *Isvestia*.

This is the line, the correspondent of the *Daily News* adds that will be taken at a general meeting tonight (Tuesday) to consider the report of the Russian peace delegates.

The Bolsheviki aim, he adds, is a world revolution of peace on their own terms which they think will discredit the imperialists generally. The correspondent continues "and if they don't run and Russia is driven to conclude a separate peace on any terms, I prophesy that the Russian signatories to such a peace will not be Bolsheviki but members of opposition political parties."

The *Daily News* correspondent says further than considerable numbers of

red guards are being sent to reinforce the front and that other preparation for defense is being made.

"It is not clear by the dispatch of the *Daily News* when the meeting which is said to have resulted in the break of peace was held, and there is a possibility that the report refers to an alleged rupture of negotiations several days ago when the discussion were adjourned. I have private and reliable information with regard to the breaking off of the peace negotiations which established beyond doubt the honesty of purpose of the Bolsheviki," says the correspondent, whose dispatch is dated Tuesday. "The central papers proceeded to make a more detailed statement of terms, from which it appeared that they considered Poland, Lithuania, Courland, etc., had already defined themselves. They further based their determination on the statement for the Ukrain that it would not recognize peace negotiations at which it was not represented officially. They demanded that they should keep garrisons at Riga, Libau and other strategic points "The Russian delegation acting on unequivocal instructions from the Bolsheviki authorities, took an uncompromising attitude. They said self-definition was impossible until the last German soldier had left the country. Further, they jeered the Germans asking what they proposed to do. They asked whether they intended to take Petrograd and feed 3,000,000 starving folk; or to disarm a country in which every workman had a rifle. They also asked what the Germans proposed to say to their own democracy which protested a couple of months ago against the proposed annexation of Poland and Lithuania. They remarked that they were surprised that even the Prussian junkers had such audacity.

"The Germans asked time for consideration and begged that this stage of the negotiations should not be published. The Russians refused to allow this and left Brest-Litovsk.

Negotiations for a general peace at Brest-Litovsk were adjourned December 25 until January 4. Since then at Brest-Litovsk and in Petrograd representatives of Russia and the central powers have been discussing informally points to be settled in the event of a peace agreement being reached. Provisional agreement has been reached on some points but the Russian proposals regarding occupied territories were not received with favor apparently, by the Germans. A report from Amsterdam on December 31 said that Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, would appear before the foreign committee of the German bunderhath on Wednesday to explain the status of the Russian negotiations.

The Russian peace delegation returned to Petrograd today and reported to a joint session of the central executive commission of soldiers and workmen's delegates and the Petrograd council of soldiers and workmen's deputies the progress of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

M. Kameneff, a member of the Russian delegation, read the German terms which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the central powers. He declared they were unacceptable in their present form. He stated the terms had not been discussed. "If after the re-

sumption of negotiations," the delegates said, "the Germans insisted upon these terms Russia will conclude peace not with the German imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the socialists of Germany."

## Peace Negotiations Off

The Russian peace delegation officially has suggested to the central powers that the meeting place of the peace delegates be transferred to neutral soil and has protested against certain articles in the Austro-German terms already submitted.

The halt in the Russo-German negotiations and indications of a German refusal to remove the conference to Stockholm have revived universal discussion in Petrograd of a resumption of fighting with a greatly reduced army, probably three million men.

Even the most radical Bolsheviki and the most ardent peace advocates have been aroused by the German position. They declare that a resumption of hostilities is imminent and express the belief that it is possible to organize and make effective a small army.

Indications are that the German attitude is harmonizing domestic differences and is convincing Russians that they must fight to save their revolutionary principles.

Chairman Joffe, of the Russian peace delegation today sent an official telegram to the chairman of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish delegations saying the Russian republic deems it necessary to conduct further peace negotiations on neutral soil and suggesting a transfer of the conference to Stockholm. The telegram declares that replies to the message are expected by Russia in Petrograd.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Austro-German terms submitted December 25, the message says, are in direct conflict with the principles of self-definition of nation insisted upon by the Russian peace delegation and supported by the Russian republic and the central executive committee of the congress of workmen and soldiers delegates.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Austro-German terms, as cabled under a Brest-Litovsk date by way of Berlin last Sunday, covered the ending of a state of war and evacuation of occupied territory. In article 2, however, it was declared that the people of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia demand independence and separation from Russia, and that the German occupation of Russian territory did not apply to these districts which include most of the Russian territory captured by the Germans.

## Many Guns Destroyed

Eleven hundred airplane machine guns and a quantity of ammunition were destroyed and approximately 20 persons were killed by a mysterious fire and explosion today in a military depot in the Gutuyevsky basin in Petrograd.

## Ultimatum Issued

A dispatch from Kiev reports that the Ukrainian government has sent an ultimatum to the Bolsheviki demanding that they withdraw their troops within 24 hours and state whether they considered themselves at war or at peace with Ukrain. Shipments of sugar and grain to northern Russia have been cut off.

### AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THEY ARE KILLED WHEN WORK HAS CEASED

London, Jan. 3.—A person described as a neutral secret service agent, and whose work has made him a well known figure in nearly every capital of Europe, is authority for some startling disclosures of what goes on behind the scenes of the German espionage bureau. Most astounding of these disclosures are those which tell of the brutal pitilessness with which the German emperor treats the spies for whom the fatherland has no further use.

However valuable be the service of a German spy has rendered to his or her country, they are never allowed to be pensioned off, nor spend the declining years of their lives in peace. When the secret service has had all it can get out of them death is their inevitable portion. And the reason why the kaiser murders his spies—morally, if not in actual fact—is not far to seek.

The very nature of their calling puts them in possession of information the disclosure of which would be disastrous to the fatherland. During the time they are actually in the service there is comparatively little danger of their doing harm.

Periodical tests of the most complete and searching character are made to plumb the depths of a spy's loyalty. The men cannot trust their own wives; the women their own mothers and sisters. Letters are opened and examined, maids and men-servants are installed to spy upon the spies—and they in turn, are spied upon—and this great espionage network is so vast, so interminable, that no one on earth seems to know exactly where it ends. It is practically impossible for a spy to communicate or preserve anything valuable in writing.

In the early days of Great Britain's stupendous efforts to turn out munitions in tremendous quantities, the German secret service, on the kaiser's own suggestion, is said to have sent orders that as many as possible of the German women spies left in England should wed themselves to British workmen in order that they might get better facilities for spying—particularly in obtaining information relative to the secrets incidental to the manufacture of munitions.

It is said that a list of 40 names of German women then in England was sent over, and the order was that within a given period they were to be married to British men. Nearly half of them, it is said, failed to comply with the order. They knew what it meant. Before them lay the choice of two terrible alternatives—murder or suicide.

It was during this period that brief paragraphs appeared almost daily in the London newspapers telling of the finding of the body of a well-dressed woman in the Thames, or dead in her lodgings from an overdose of poison. To the average newspaper reader it was just simply another of life's happenings. To the few having a knowledge of the kaiser's heinous plot, these little paragraphs told in the plainest possible language the story of another life sacrificed to the ruthlessness of the German spy system.

Tales might be told of men who have been imprisoned, starved, tor-

ured, and even blinded because they had transgressed the laws of the German espionage bureau, the tentacles of which stretch from Berlin to Bagdad, to every nook and corner of the continent of Europe, and, it is safe to assume, to all parts of the United States.

If the spy dreads the kaiser, the kaiser dreads the spy. That is why the war lord resorts to the wholesale criminal methods with which he is said to deal with those who fail or refuse to act according to orders.

The person responsible for the disclosures claims to have seen with his own eyes the imperial signature attached to documents authorizing the shooting, poisoning, drowning, or stabbing, not only of men but of young girls of from 17 to 20 and women between 50 and 65 who have failed in their duty as spies.

### WOUNDED ELEVEN TIMES

London, Jan. 3.—One of the most remarkable officers of the British army now fighting in France is Brigadier General Adrien Carton de Wiart. Since the present war began he has been wounded eight times, has lost an eye and an arm, and has gained in succession the Distinguished Service Order, the Victoria Cross and several Belgian decorations.

General Carton is 34 years old and was born in Brussels, the son of a prominent official of the Anglo-Egyptian government, and a nephew of the Belgian minister of justice. He fought in the Boer war at the age of 17, and was thrice wounded while serving with the Imperial Light horse, so that altogether he has been wounded 11 times.

When the present war broke out he went to East Africa, where he was severely wounded. The Anglo-Belgian general, in spite of the loss of an arm and an eye, has proved himself a brilliant and fearless cavalry leader.

### NEW COURT CLERK

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—Succeeding Harry F. Lee, Wylly Parsons of Roswell today took the oath of office as clerk of the federal court. Mr. N. V. Jackson of Silver City at the same time succeeds Arthur Senecal as deputy clerk, Mr. Senecal going as bookkeeper and stenographer to the penitentiary succeeding R. M. Ormsbee, who has been elected assistant cashier of the Capital City bank.

### BIG LAND DEAL

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—The 18,000 acre cattle ranch of J. Pruett near Faywood, to I. M. Rogers recently of Montana, and who transferred to Pruett the Silver City Drug company as part of the deal.

### VIGIL FENCE CASE

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—In the federal court yesterday, Judge Neblett heard the case of the United States vs. Manuel Vigil, charged with illegally fencing government lands in San Miguel county.

### LOS PASTORES A SUCCESS

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—Professor Alfred S. Broesier of El Paso, Texas, but a native of Santa Fe, of Spanish-French-American parentage, made a corking good patriotic talk last evening at the rendition of Los Pastores in the St. Francis auditorium. It was in English but addressed in particular to the Spanish-American people, recall-

ing the glorious deeds of their forefathers as well as New Mexico's creditable record in the civil war and in the Spanish-American war.

Los Pastores was given with a vim and a swing that was appreciated by the audience which filled the auditorium—nave, transept and gallery. Lucifer had real horns this time, the costumes of St. Michael and other players were more ornate, the chorus of the shepherds had practiced their lines and music thoroughly, the stage setting included two Christmas trees, an altar with candles and there was precision and unity in the acting. An Indian performed a characteristic dance, reminiscent of the Matachin dance, to the delight of the crowd. Governor W. E. Lindsey, many officials, practically everybody at Sunmount who could get out, a number of noted visitors in the city, the artist and literary circles were in the audience. The players are so encouraged with the reception given them, that they will practice a Spanish opera to be given in the near future.

### NEW MEXICO'S MEN

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—Major E. P. Webb of the adjutant general's office has obtained for the New Mexico board of historical service of the state council of defense, the names of 1,800 young men from New Mexico who volunteered and enlisted at the El Paso recruiting station the past few years. To these have been added those who enlisted in the naval service so that a complete record may be kept of the men who went to war from New Mexico, or at least made a determined effort to join the fighters.

### SUPREME COURT NEWS

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—The district court for Bernalillo county is reversed in the case of First Savings Bank and Trust company vs. Jeanette Flournoy, appellee, suit upon a note for \$1,872.87 given by the late M. R. Flournoy.

The district court for Chaves county is affirmed in the case of Ray Walters, appellant, vs. C. G. Ditto, appellee, involving foreclosure of a chattel mortgage for \$1,208 and interest. The two last opinions were by Supreme Court Justice C. J. Roberts.

### ROSWELL MAN SENTENCED

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—Determined to break into the penitentiary, it seems, Floyd Menge of Roswell is the latest recruit for the penitentiary, Judge G. A. Richardson sending him up for 12 to 14 months on the charge of larceny from the Grand Central hotel, Roswell. He was under suspended sentence for taking an automobile without the permission of the owner and had been given every opportunity to mend his ways.

### HOOVER TALKS ABOUT SUGAR

Washington, Jan. 3.—Food administrator Hoover told the senate investigation committee he did not believe his earlier warnings of a sugar shortage had anything to do with frightening the people into hoarding or provided an excuse for dealers to raise prices. He believed the high prices extorted by dealers in isolated cases were an illustration of what would have been a general condition throughout the country had not the food administration arranged prices.

Had the government purchased sugar imports as he advocated last summer, the food administrator said no price agreements would be necessary now.

### PACK TRAINS FOR BIG BEND

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—Two army pack trains, consisting of 65 mules each, with pack equipments and in charge of a detachment from the pack train company stationed at Fort Bliss, have reached Marfa, Tex., where the trains have been added to the mobile equipment of the Big Bend military district. The additional pack trains were sent in anticipation of further Mexican raids across the American border in the Big Bend district.

### CHANGES IN ARMY

Washington, Jan. 3.—Major General William A. Mann, who returned yesterday afternoon from France, where he has been in command of a division of American troops, was assigned today to command the eastern department at New York. He relieves Mayor General Eli H. Doyle, a retired officer, who has been at the head of that department since Major General Franklin Bell was assigned to other work. Major General L. Sibert who also returned yesterday from France, where he has been since he took over the first division of American regulars sent across as the advance guard of General Pershing's army, will be assigned to command the southeastern department, it is understood, relieving Major General William P. Duvall, retired.

General Mann was found physically unable to stand the strain of campaigning and was ordered home on that account. No announcement as to the reason for the return of General Sibert has been made. It is understood that Major Generals Hoyle and Duvall will return to the retired list of the army.

### READY FOR DRAFT

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 2.—The first draft under the Canadian military service act have been called to the colors and instructed to report tomorrow. About 20,000 men are included in the first draft. As rapidly as possible these men will be carried to the training camps for a course of instruction preparatory to being sent abroad.

### DRIVE FOR NAVY RELIEF

Boston, Jan. 2.—A statewide membership drive of the Navy Relief society was started throughout Massachusetts today under the auspices of a citizens' committee of prominent Boston business men. The campaign will continue for 10 days. During this period a canvass will be made of each trade and of every office building. The funds raised will be devoted to the relief of dependents of sailors killed or wounded in the line of duty.

### BANKS CONSOLIDATE

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—Tomorrow the First National bank of Las Cruces, and the Farmers' Trust and Savings bank of that town will consolidate. State Senator John H. Bowman who has been cashier of the latter bank, will become cashier of the consolidated bank succeeding John O. Miller. The assistant cashier will be William O. Evans.

### DOES NOT WANT END OF WAR BASED ON PREVIOUS CONDITIONS

Paris, Dec. 28—France will not accept a peace based on conditions before the war, Foreign Minister Pichon declared in replying in the chamber of deputies today to the peace terms of the central powers outlined to Russia. He asserted that Germany was endeavoring to involve France in the negotiations with the Bolsheviki but that the war would go on whether or not Russia made a separate peace.

The foreign minister said Germany was seeking to protract the negotiations with the Russians, re-establishing commercial relations in the meantime, believing that in this way the Bolsheviki might be checkmated later.

Referring to the terms which the central powers offered to the Russians, as published today, he said:

"Germany is trying to involve us in her maximalist negotiations. After suffering as we have, we cannot accept peace based on the status quo. By agreement with our allies we are ready to discuss direct preparations regarding peace but this is indirect. Russia can treat for a separate peace with our enemies or not at all but in either case the war for us will continue. An ally has failed us, an ally who in preceding years carried off great victories. It is a great success for our enemy but another ally has come; from the other end of the world, a democracy has risen against Germany's appetite for conquest.

"At the conference in Paris a program was drawn up, and in consequence unity of action on the part of the allies will make itself felt, even to Macedonia. Germany and her allies have undertaken the impossible task of conquering the world. The world will conquer them.

"In this war France will have played a great role, for, as Roosevelt has said, she will have saved humanity."

M. Pichon declared that the secret treaties published by the Bolsheviki have not compromised France. He said the German diplomats who were pretending to show indignation were the very men who sought to negotiate a secret treaty with the old regime in Russia; who attempted to draw Mexico into war against the United States, and organized plots in Argentine.

After referring to the German declaration that Alsace and Lorraine would never be surrendered, M. Pichon said:

"The question of Alsace-Lorraine does not affect France alone. It is a world question. It is not a territorial problem but a moral problem. On its solution depends whether or not the world shall have durable peace." This statement was greeted with applause.

"The occupation of Jerusalem," M. Pichon said, "was a victory for the civilized world." He added that the city would be given an international status.

### CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2335 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. DON'T MISS THIS.—Cut out this where.—Adv.

### FEDERAL AID GRANTED TO SEV- ERAL IMPORTANT PROJECTS

Santa Fe, Dec. 28—The expenditure of half a million dollars on a number of the most important highways in New Mexico is assured as the result of the granting of federal aid today to four projects which incidentally sustained the contention of the state highway commission for a liberal interpretation of the term "Post Roads" under the federal aid act.

The projects are the two in Colfax and Mora counties, totalling 84 miles, \$226,000 is to be spent in two years; and the road from Sandia to Armijo in Valencia county, 34 miles, \$27,600 in one year. The state and counties bear half the cost and the government the other half.

### JESS WILLARD AT 30

Chicago, Dec. 29—Jess Willard, holder of the world's heavyweight boxing championship, passes his 30th milestone today, having been born on this date, in the year 1887, in Possawatomie county, Kansas. Since his last birthday the champion has become a magnate of the "white tents," having bought the controlling interest in the circus and wild west show with which he had previously toured the country as a paid attraction. The circus has now gone into winter quarters at Jacksonville, Fla., where Willard and his wild west steeds are engaged in a hauling contract for Uncle Sam. Recent letters from the champion have expressed his readiness to engage in a boxing contest with any battler whom the critics decide is most worthy to face him in the ring. The proceeds of the mill to be donated to the American Red Cross. But notwithstanding this patriotic manifesto on the part of the champion, the opinion appears to be prevalent in sporting circles that Willard is likely to remain in the southland so long as his hauling contract continues to be profitable.

### TAX PROBLEM

Santa Fe, Dec. 19—As the railroad companies have been paying one-third of all the taxes in New Mexico, the federation of the railroad lines raises an important revenue question for the state—of more importance, perhaps, than any other state, for if no other commonwealth has so great a proportion of the tax burden fallen on the railroads. Should the federal government not authorize the payment of taxes as heretofore by the railroad companies, then the revenue shortage for state, counties, cities, schools, will be so serious as to demand speedy legislative relief and a considerable increase in the tax burden of individuals. Income and inheritance taxes are two sources of revenue that are being suggested in such a contingency.

### NOT QUITE DOWN AND OUT

Many a man feels that he is down and out when as a matter of fact he still has in him many years of good service that can be brought out by proper treatment. Stomach trouble often makes one despondent. It hits him where he lives, saps his strength and energy and makes him feel like giving up. Give him a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to improve his digestion and invigorate his liver and bowels, and in most cases recovery is prompt and effectual.—Adv.

### GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION REVEALS MORE FACTS ABOUT THE "TRUST"

Boston, Dec. 29—The story of a ruinous attempt to operate an independent rendering company was related by William M. McDonald, now engaged in the wholesale meat business in this city, at today's session of the federal trade commission. McDonald said he put \$50,000 capital into the rendering plant and borrowed an additional \$50,000 from the Exchange Trust company of this city.

"At what rate?" asked Attorney Heney, representing the commission.

"A \$5,000 bonus for six months, a sliding scale of interest starting at 10 per cent and decreasing to 8 and six per cent. In addition I gave them a mortgage on the plant and \$100,000 in bonds which tied me up so I could not raise any more money on the property," the witness answered. McDonald said that at first he had more business than he could attend to, but later began to feel the competition and the bank commenced to press him. To satisfy their demands, he said, he gave up, bit by bit, all his property, lost his health and finally the plant, but paid his indebtedness in full.

"Why, this sounds like the Shylock story I have read in Shakespeare," remarked Mr. Heney.

"I felt that way," commented McDonald.

"Do you know who President Martin of the bank played marbles with?" asked Heney.

"I do not."

"Well, I can tell you," said Heney. "We'll bring that out later."

After the witness told how western meats had driven New England meats from the market the session closed to enable the commission to return to Washington this afternoon.

Mr. Heney said the surface had only been scratched in New England and that he planned to return soon to finish the investigation.

### "ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD KIN."

It is a commendable trait that when something has been of benefit to use, we want to share it with others who stand in need of the same help. It's the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin—the wanting to be helpful to our fellow men. That is why people who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy write letters to the manufacturers about it, and ask to have them published so that others will know what to do under the same circumstances. Behind every one of these letters is the warm hearted wish of the writer to be of some use to some one else.—Adv.

Gas in the stomach comes from this badly digested food as quickly as food which has fermented. Get rid of 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.

### NEW LAW FIRM

Santa Fe, Dec. 29.—From Albuquerque announcements were received today that beginning with the New Year, Earl C. Iden, former federal court stenographer, will become a member of the law firm of Reid and Hervey of Albuquerque and Roswell, the firm in the future to be Reid-Hervey and Iden.

### PAUL HENNIG HELD IN NEW YORK WITHOUT BAIL ON TREASON CHARGE

New York, Dec. 29—Paul Hennig, a naturalized German who has been a foreman in a Brooklyn factory, engaged in the making of torpedoes for the United States navy, was remanded to jail without bail in federal court here today charged with treason. Hennig, authorities say, superintended the assembling of the gyroscopes which control the course of the torpedoes.

According to District Attorney France, some of these gyroscopes have been found "maliciously mutilated." This was done in such a way as to render useless the torpedoes in which the gyroscopes were installed.

"Not only would these torpedoes have been worthless as weapons but it is possible they would have proved engines of destruction for their own users," said the district attorney.

Hennig came to the United States in 1908 and was naturalized in 1916. Hennig, authorities declare is a highly skilled mechanic and holds American patent rights to a number of torpedoes, control and repulsion devices. One of Hennig's sons, it was said, has been interned as an alien enemy at Ellis island. When arraigned before Federal Judge Veeder in Brooklyn today, Hennig in an account which was unmistakably German, pleaded "not guilty." He was ordered held without bail until January 2 when a date will be set for his hearing.

### 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.

Another difference between men and women, is that when a man meets another man he hasn't any use for he doesn't kiss him.

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.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank, will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS, Treasurer.  
12-12 D; 15-22-29 W.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas, will be held at the office of the bank at 10 a. m. Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, for the

FOR SALE—25 sacks seed potatoes, Western White, raised near Mineral Hill. All good, sound and smooth. Will sell any amount. See them at Romero Mercantile Co.

WANTED TO BUY—Hogs. Give price, size and all information first letter. Write or phone La Cueva Farm and Cattle Co., La Cueva, N. M.

### SEVERAL MEN SHOT IN EL PASO WHEN "PURITY SQUAD" GETS BUSY

El Paso, Dec. 29.—Following an investigation of the pistol duel which occurred late last night between Captain Wylie J. White of the artillery and special police officers and deputy sheriffs forming a "purity squad," Mayor Charles Davis announced today that no one was to blame for the misunderstanding which resulted in the shooting of two army officers and one city detective. Acting upon information that soldiers had been seen coming and going at the home of Captain White, the purity squad which has been assigned the task of ridding the city of bootleggers and immoral women went to the White home on Madison avenue, not knowing who lived there. Thinking the officers were burglars, Captain White opened fire through a bathroom window, hitting Lieutenant St. Clair in the hip and hand. Detective Edward Mebus was shot in the body.

The officers returned the fire, thinking the supposed bootleggers were resisting arrest. Captain White was shot through the chest on the right side. He is at the base hospital. Lieutenant St. Clair is also at the hospital and is in a serious condition. Police Captain W. A. Simpson had a narrow escape, a bullet passing through his hat. No arrests were made as the military police and city officials agree that the duel was due to a misunderstanding and that the men were acting in the line of duty.

### NORTH AND EAST SUFFERING FROM LOW TEMPERATURES AND HEAVY SNOW

St. Paul, Dec. 29.—Frigid temperatures continued today over Minnesota and the northwest. At Morehead the government records show thirty degrees below zero; at Duluth, 30 below and at St. Paul 22 degrees below zero was recorded. Reports from Dakota points show an average of 20 degrees below zero, with indications of a break in the cold wave.

The coldest weather of the winter was experienced in Nebraska today, with Norfolk reporting a minimum of 37 degrees below zero, Omaha 20 below and Lincoln 17. The cold wave was general throughout the state.

Temperatures ranging from two below to twelve below zero prevailed in Kansas and western Missouri today.

Continued cold weather throughout the state of North Dakota had a demoralizing effect on railroad traffic and telephone and telegraphic communication. Transcontinental trains especially have suffered and train schedules in some instances have been cancelled. One coast train passed through Fargo today sixty hours late. It was 30 degrees below zero.

### COMMISSION TO HELP

Santa Fe, Dec. 29.—The members of the state corporation commission today joined in a telegram to President Wilson pledging their unswerving and loyal co-operation in the railroad situation created by the federalizing of the railroads.

From the war on railroads comes the intimation that state commissions will be utilized as they have the best information and experience in their respective localities. Interesting

problems such as the matters of taxation, of advertising and whether the railroads can now be saved for damages, and whether concessions and privileges can be obtained locally, are to be solved.

### PEOPLE WHO REMAIN AT HOME CAN AID MATERIALLY IN ENDING WAR

Washington, Dec. 29.—Will the year 1918 see the end of the world war? Will the nation be at peace a year hence, or will it still be engaged in conflict? These will be questions uppermost in the public mind on this coming New Year's Day. At this time it seems most pertinent to call the attention of the people to ways and means by which they may help to shorten the war, and possibly to bring it to an end before another twelve months have come and gone.

It has been said over and over again that this is a war of nations, and not of armies or navies—and the truth of the assertion becomes more apparent each day. To shorten the war and to achieve a lasting peace it will be necessary for every man, woman and child in the United States to do his or her part. To do this part and to go the limit should be a New Year resolve of every person living under the Stars and Stripes.

What should be borne in mind is that those who stay at home cannot hope to win the war unless, in their capacity as individuals, they are prepared to shoulder their full share of the burdens and the efforts which war entails.

Are the masses of the people really doing their share? Are they today making the effort which is necessary to win the war? Have they as yet made any sacrifice in the least degree comparable with that of our boys at the front? These are the questions it would be well for the people to ask themselves before the beginning of the new year.

The vast majority of people undoubtedly fail to realize that by their selfishness and want of effort they themselves will be largely responsible for the prolongation of the war, and therefore the cause of the death of many gallant men, and the sorrow which their death entails to those dear to them.

The American people are to be given credit for the generous manner in which they have responded to the nation's needs. Men and money have been given freely. The burdens and inconveniences necessitated by wartime conditions have for the most part been borne without complaint. A good beginning has been made, but as already stated, greater sacrifices must be made during the coming year. And the greater the sacrifices, the shorter will be the duration of the war.

There is one effort in particular that very few people seem to be making, except in a half-hearted sort of way—the effort to save money in order to lend it to the nation. Yet, in the opinion of the president and those who are helping him to bring the nation through the present crisis, it is this very effort that can do more to shorten the war than anything else.

The greatest minds of England are agreed that had the people of that country from the commencement of the war saved all they could, and so released labor and material for war

purposes, and for producing the necessities of life, the war might have been won by now. But in England—and the same may be said of this country—too large a majority of the people have preferred to go on in a self-indulgent way—spending money on a thousand and one unnecessary things—and so withholding from the armies a vast amount of labor and material, to the lack of which is attributable, without doubt the prolongation of the conflict.

The historian will point, as one of the greatest tragedies of the war, to the fact that while some have given up business, home and life for their country, others have not only stayed at home, but have spent their earnings and profits in such a way as to cause—indirectly, at least—the prolongation of the war and the unnecessary sacrifice of countless lives.

### PERSHING TAKING UP MATTER OF "NO DRINKS" WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

With the American Army in France, Friday, Dec. 28 (By the Associated Press.)—General Pershing in an interview with correspondents today said the question of prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors to American troops which he favors is being discussed with the French government. He explained his recent order prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants except light wines and beer and the conditions prevailing in France which caused it to be drawn as it was.

"The question of prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants to American troops is under discussion with the French government," said General Pershing, "but, of course, there are difficulties here in France that do not exist in the United States. The general order issued December 18 was a long step toward the prevention of drinking among our men.

"It was not by any means intended to convey an injunction to the American troops to drink light wines and beer, but quite the reverse. It was drawn to conform to French regulations on the subject.

"It stated only that light wines and beer would be permitted and prohibited the purchase of and acceptance of gifts of whiskey, brandy, champagne or similar beverages. It ordered that all drinking places where such articles are sold be forbidden American soldiers. It is the same regulation made in France by the British army and by the French.

"Although I am heartily in favor of prohibition for the American expeditionary forces, the situation in France and the United States is not the same. Comparatively few French people drink water as we do; they drink wine instead. This is partly because the French water supply is

not as pure as ours. French wine is light and less intoxicating than supposed. An intoxicated Frenchman is a rare sight indeed. French beer is also by no means strong. The French government issues to its soldiers a regular wine ration. Obviously there are obstacles to forbid wine shops in the zone of the army to do business at all, which practically is what the French would have to do. Local sentiment will play a large part in the determination of the question.

"The same order which forbade soldiers taking strong drink contained the most rigid regulations to prevent the spread of social diseases. The two questions are connected closely. Thus far the record of the army in both respects has been most excellent. It is highly gratifying to me and is a testimonial to the high character of the American soldier. Everything possible is being done to protect his morals and his health and to make him an honor to himself and his country."

J. W. Maloney has left for Albuquerque, where he will enter the employ of the Putney Wholesale Grocery company. Mr. Maloney was formerly salesman for the Charles H. Feld company.

### PHILIP N. SANCHEZ MARRIES

Dan Cupid has been up to his old tricks again. A couple stole away from Mora yesterday and were happily married here by Judge Stewart. The groom enlisted in the navy recently and was home on a two weeks' furlough. He is Philip N. Sanchez of Mora, and previous to his enlistment in the navy was employed by the Peoples bank. Miss Emma Strong, the bride, is the daughter of C. U. Strong, treasurer of Mora county. The two young people have known each other since childhood. Mr. Sanchez will return to his headquarters in San Francisco Monday.

### SUGAR HOUSE BURNS

Chicago, Dec. 29.—When fire threatened to destroy a six story building occupied by E. J. Brach and Sons, wholesale confectioners, firemen directed their efforts to saving 75,000 pounds of sugar instead of fighting the flames. A hundred employes, mostly girls, fled down fire escapes to another factory.

### NO BRITISH STATEMENT

London, Dec. 29.—"There is nothing of special interest to report, says today's official communication.

What's in a name? Not much. Rhinebeck is the name of a town in Iowa and it sounds just a little suspicious; yet every one of its citizens enrolled as members of the Red Cross in the recent campaign of that organization.

## 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**

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in North-eastern New Mexico.

George Ade has come to the support of the committee on national defense and has issued a sort of primer for those who run and read, setting out Kultur and the ethics of the kaiser as the celebrated author of "Fables in Slang" sees them. With all their humor they are true to type as wit can make them:

Dishonesty is the best policy.

Blessed are the child-murderers, for they shall inherit the earth.

Be sure you are right handy with firearms, then go ahead.

An evil reputation is better than riches.

Truth crushed to earth will not rise again if the crushing is done in a superior and efficient manner.

Thrice armed is he who goes around picking quarrels.

Might makes right.

Hell on earth and hatred for all men.

Do unto others as you suspect that they might do unto you if they ever get to be as disreputable as you are.

God helps the man that helps himself to his neighbor's house and his fields and his unprotected women.

These apt apothegms of Kultur are put into practice every day, as the news dispatches prove. And with many Ade's nonsense will be more efficacious than the indictments of less humorously inclined writers. But he overlooks the one great commandment of Kultur, which is the keynote of the whole campaign of world conquest, and that is: "Do others first and explain afterward." This is the first, the last and the main of all their other diabolic inversions of truth and decency.

The average citizen is simply bewildered by the conflicting testimony on the subject of ordnance in general, but particularly with reference to the Lewis machine gun, an American invention, which has been repeatedly turned down by our army, only to be accepted and put to effective use by Great Britain and other nations.

In his testimony before the senate committee on military affairs, Colonel Lewis, the inventor of this gun, alleged he was the victim of narrow prejudice and inefficiency in the war department, especially on the part of General Crozier, chief ordnance officer, and those immediately attached to him. After rejecting the Lewis gun, for reasons of their own, these men naturally hated to reverse their

judgment. And so, it is now alleged, the army is without machine guns, whereas it might have had an abundance of them if it had not delayed so long in adopting a weapon.

While the arms manufacturers are mixed up in the row to a disconcerting extent, the suspicion that there is something wrong in the war department gains ground with each new disclosure. Senator Chamberlain's committee owes a duty to congress and the country to sift the matter to the bottom. If ancient bureaucrats in the war department have been guilty of one half the stupidity Colonel Lewis attributes to them they should be got rid of without delay.

## CHILLY IN ALASKA

Dawson, Yukon Territory, Jan. 2.—Eighty-six below zero is the record for this season in a cold spell which began several weeks ago. This was at the mouth of the Pelly river, 150 miles up the Yukon river from here. At White Horse, the head of navigation on the Yukon, 72 below has been registered. Thermometers in Dawson have registered between 50 and 60 below for a month. Hospitals are crowded with pneumonia cases and 18 deaths have occurred. No funerals are possible until the weather moderates.

## NEW LIVE STOCK COMPANY

Santa Fe, Jan 2—The Bluewater Livestock company of Arizona, with headquarters in Gallup, filed incorporation papers today. The capitalization is \$1,000,000, of which \$200,300 is paid up. T. P. Talle, of French, is named statutory agent and is also president of the company.

Incorporation papers were also filed by the Elva Mining company of Santa Fe, capitalized at \$25,000, of which \$2,000 is paid up. The shares are \$25 each and the incorporators are: H. W. Smith, 49 shares; Ashley Pond, 10 shares, Burton Thompson, 9 shares; J. B. Wood, 9 shares, all of Santa Fe.

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

## AMERICAN TROOPS TO BE RUSHED NO FRANCE

Washington, Jan. 2—Constant and speedy dispatch of American troops to the European battle front is the principal recommendation made to the government by the American delegates who recently returned from the inter allied war council at Paris. Speeding up of the merchant ship building program and closer co-operation with the co-belligerents, are the other principal recommendations. This was disclosed today by the state department which made public summary of the result of the conference.

The principal recommendations of the American delegates headed by Colonel E. M. House, as president Wilson's personal representative are: "That the United States exert all her influence to secure the entire unity of effort, military naval, and economic between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war."

The extent of the military effort to be aimed at by the United States was clearly determined and an allied advisory board was created to advise each nation on allotments of ships, to permit the American military effort to be realized.

Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping program; that the government and people of the United States bend every effort toward accomplishing this result by a systematic co-ordination of resources of men and materials.

"That the fighting forces of the United States be dispatched to Europe with the least possible delay incident to training and equipment."

The following statement by the state department was made public, in connection with the recommendation:

"A review of the report with the department of state by Colonel House, head of the special war mission which visited Great Britain and France in November shows that it scheduled in its purpose of reaching a definite working plan for the prosecution of the war through co-operation of the governments represented at the conference held in Paris in the various fields of activity and through marshalling the resources of the nations at war with the central powers and co-ordinating their uses under a common authority, thus avoiding the waste and uncertainties arise from inaction.

"The results of the conferences, as shown in the report are most gratifying to this government. First because they indicate that the conferees were inspired by the desire to be mutually helpful and second, because the agreements were reached when in full operation will greatly increase effectiveness of efforts now being put forth."

Through a new inter-allied organization co-ordination of shipping resources, arrangements have been made to devote "the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops." A definite plan was formed for more active utilization of American naval forces and an agreement was made with the

British admiralty to effect certain plans for anti-submarine warfare.

Plans also were worked out whereby to permit the United States to visualize the problem of food control at home. Great Britain and Italy agreed to put in legalized and compulsory control of foodstuffs in their countries.

"A summary of the results accomplished at their conferences and the recommendations made by the American mission will indicate the value of the work done and the methods were recommended and which were recommended in the report."

The summary of results accomplished is divided under diplomatic, naval, military, financial, shipping, war trade, war industrials and food. It makes about 2,000 words.

Washington, Jan 2—The western front. This meeting, the first of its kind, assures for the future unity of support on the part of the United States and her allies.

First steps taken in the establishment of a more perfect liason between the commanding generals of the United States and the allies.

Finance: (1) Full detailed conferences with the financial representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania and Russia, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the financial effort necessary on the part of the United States in order properly to co-operate with these governments in making financial arrangements for the prosecution of the war against the central powers.

(2) Conferences with the representative of the above mentioned countries for the purpose of perfecting the organization and inter-allied council which is a priority board whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency of the financial demands to be made by the concerted effort of the countries at war against the central powers.

(3) Arrangements begun for the proper financing of purchases by the countries at war with Germany of supplies from neutral countries.

(4) Participation in the financial discussion of the inter-allied conference. Other sections of the report are:

(1) Full and detailed reports were secured showing total loss of tonnage due to war risks and marine risks from August 1, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1917.

(2) The estimated output of new tonnage by the allies during the year 1918 was ascertained.

(3) The proper employment of existing tonnage so that the maximum utilization of such tonnage could be effected was provided for in a resolution adopted by the inter-allied conference. The allies considering that the means of maritime transportation at their disposal as well as the provisions which they dispose of should be utilized in common for the pursuit of the war have decided to create an inter-allied organization for co-ordinating their action to this effect and of establishing a common program constantly kept up to date, enabling them by the maximum utilization of their resources to restrict their importations with a view to liberating the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops.

(4) The whole question of the em-



ployment of neutral tonnage in line with the principles employed by neutral countries with respect to this tonnage was exhaustively discussed and plans looking to the favorable result of tonnage negotiations with neutral countries were substantially agreed upon.

(5) A survey was completed of the ports of debarkation of American troops and supplies and plans were made looking to the more expeditious discharge of troops and cargoes so as to permit the return of vessels to their home ports with the least possible delay.

(War trade:)—(1) Full and detailed conferences were held with the British, French and Italian representatives upon blockade matters and a complete understanding was obtained of the principles under which these countries were proceeding.

(2) A mass of information was obtained with reference to rationing requirements of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

(3) An agreement between the war trade board and the Swiss society of surveillance was agreed to and executed by the Swiss delegates and Mr. House.

#### Naval

1. The formation of an interallied naval council to co-ordinate the operations of the naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war so that these forces may in the future be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on the sea and in conjunction and with land forces.

2. An agreement between the British admiralty and the navy department putting into plans relating to the prosecution of the naval war against the submarines.

3. The formation of a definite plan for the more active utilization of army and naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the central powers.

4. Agreement with the British admiralty making it possible for an American naval officer to keep fully informed of the operations and policy of the British admiralty so that perfect co-operation between the navy department and that body is assured.

5. Reorganization of American naval forces at French ports.

6. The securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problems in European waters.

#### Military

1. After conference extending over approximately 30 days with the chief of staffs, members of the general staffs and commander in chief of the allied armies on the western front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective governments, the extent of the military effort to be aimed by the United States was clearly determined.

2. With this determination in mind negotiations were carried on looking to the pooling of resources for the mutual advantage of all countries engaged in the war against Germany.

The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contribution of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during 1918.

3. Unqualified support to the re-

solution adopted by the inter-allied conferences looking to the creation of an allied advisory board charged with the duty of advising the shipping authorities of each nation concerning the location of tonnage, so as to permit the American military effort to be realized.

4. Full survey made of the problem of debarkation in Europe of American military forces and transportation of such forces and supplies to the bases of military operation.

5. Arrangements made for fullest co-operation between the United States and Great Britain and France in the production of military instruments and supplies of all kinds.

6. Plans made for the proper organization under naval and military control of ports of debarkation of troops and discharge of cargoes looking to the most economical utilization of tonnage.

7. Participation in military deliberations of supreme war councils as a step toward efficient and centralized unity of military operations.

#### Diplomatic

1. Full and frank discussion between Colonel House as special representative of the government of the United States and head of British, French and Italian governments with regard to the war policy of the United States and her associates in the war.

2. Participation by the members of the mission in a meeting of the British war cabinet at which conference a general and useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the allies and the extent of the assistance to be expected from the United States.

3. Participation by the United States in an interallied war conference, held in Paris on November 29. At this conference all preliminary speeches were dispensed with, and within half an hour after the conference had been called to order by M. Clemenceau it had split into committees for work.

4. Arrangements were made for the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the permanent international commission contingents sitting in Paris and on the interallied commission of Berne, Switzerland.

5. Tentative plans, subject to the approval of the war trade board, were made for the appointment of representatives and staffs of the war trade board in London and Paris.

#### War Industries

1. A detailed study was made of the organization of the British ministry of munitions and the supply departments of the British admiralty and the British war office and a complete analysis of the facts and figures in possession of these departments of the British government was made.

The report embodying the results of the investigations contains a full statement of the methods in vogue in England for supplying the army and navy with munitions and other materials and also statistics relating to the mutual co-operation necessary to be effected for the purpose of supplying of the armed forces of the countries waging war on the central powers.

2. A survey was made of the system in practice in Great Britain relating to the letting of government contracts and the organization of industries throughout Great Britain.

3. Attendance at the interallied conference in Paris and in particular

at the meeting of the representatives of the several allied nations having to do with munitions questions.

4. Full conferences with representatives of the United States ordnance department in France and representatives of the British and French munitions departments stationed there, resulting in the embodying of conclusions in memoranda submitted to the war department.

#### Food

1. A comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of the food in the possession of the allied nations and of the amounts that must be supplied by North America during the year ending October 1, 1918. Cabled information had not been of a satisfactory nature and personal contact with the statistical boards and food administrations of the countries was necessary in order that the necessary data could be made.

2. The curve of shipments of foodstuffs required from North America for the United Kingdom, France and Italy was fixed for the year ending 1918. It is believed that the program worked out in the conference with the several interallied executives dealing with supplies of foodstuffs will grant greater facilities for the distribution of foodstuffs at a lower cost in terms of tonnage and transportation.

3. In order to permit the United States to visualize the problem of food control in North America plans were worked out whereby the governments of Great Britain and France and Italy agreed to put into effect a legal and compulsory control of foodstuffs in these countries.

4. The creation by the interallied conference in Paris of an international scientific committee on alimentation to consist of two representatives each of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. This committee to be in continuous session in Europe for studying the alimentation of the allies. This committee to stand in an advisory capacity to the food administration of the afore named countries.

5. Dr. Taylor, the representative of the food administration on the mission, represented the United States department of agriculture in a conference held in Paris to consider the problems of food production in the allied countries during the year 1918. At this conference an interallied agricultural committee was established.

#### MRS LINDSEY ACTIVE

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—Mrs. W. E. Lindsey as acting president of the state organization of the National American suffrage association, is asking suffragists to sign the following memorial to the 65th congress.

"In view of the fact that since the war began suffrage has been granted or pledged to the women of Canada, Great Britain and France, and

"In view of the fact that one quarter of the states of the union have now extended full suffrage to women and

"In view of the fact that every state and country which has tried woman suffrage gives unanimous evidence that the woman voters have proved a positive force for good,

"We, the undersigned, believe that when the world is fighting for democracy—the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government—the time has come to take steps insuring political

freedom to the women of the entire United States and we therefore unite in asking the 65th congress to submit a federal suffrage amendment to be ratified by the legislatures of the several states."

#### SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS THE JUDGMENT OF A LOWER TRIBUNAL

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 2.—Jesse O. Starr, convicted of murder for the killing of Sheriff Dwight Stevens of Luna county on February 20, 1916, must hang on January 28, and Charles Schmidt, sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary for aiding and abetting Starr in the killing of the peace officer must serve his term, the supreme court ruled today in affirming the sentence of the lower court.

Starr and Schmidt, with Francisco Acosta, and two other men named Cranston and Smith, alias Dashley, overpowered the jailer, locked him in a cell, broke jail, helped themselves to arms and ammunition, commanded an automobile and made their escape. Pursued by Sheriff Stevens and a posse, a pitched battle occurred near Rincon and Stevens and Cranston were killed, Deputy Sheriff Sevier wounded, and Starr shot in the knee. Dashley escaped and Acosta was acquitted after trial. Stevens was one of the best known and most courageous peace officers in the southwest.

#### MANY TRAINS WITHDRAWN

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—The Pennsylvania railroad today made a drastic cut in its passenger service in an effort to clear the lines for freight traffic. The company cancelled 104 trains, including the congressional limited, operating on the lines east of Pittsburgh. The change will take effect January 6. Not more than one parlor car will hereafter be permitted on any day train anywhere on the Pennsylvania system. All parlor cars will be withdrawn on the Schuylkill division which includes Reading, Pottsville and Wilkesbarre.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will not use the Pennsylvania station in New York, because it would create too much congestion, but the two companies will alternate in train service between New York and Washington.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 2.—Railroad executives of lines in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, meeting here today, decided to abolish all uptown passenger and freight offices, eliminate passenger and freight solicitors and appoint a committee of five, headed by W. B. Scott, president of the Sunset central lines, which will revise schedules so as to do away with virtually all passenger trains and substitute for needed freight trains.

The fuel experts may figure out the ratio of heat units in one pound of coal and in one pound of wood and write very learnedly about their deductions; but it doesn't seem to help the congestion in railroad yards nor warm many cheerless houses.

We never thought we would realize it, but since Jess Willard has offered to fight for nothing we can see that he really does know just about what he and his exhibitions are worth.

**WHEN DO FASHIONS CHANGE?**

This very curious question is given a logical interpretation in the January issue of Good Housekeeping. To quote:

"The question is about as easy to answer as that old conundrum, 'How old is Anne?' But, as a matter of fact, the best answer would be that fashions are always changing, and it is the subtle little change that comes between seasons that frequently gives the note of the more radical change that comes with the turn of the season—be it spring or autumn. Just now the winter fashions are at their height.

One is struck by two things; first, the simplicity that marks the really well-dressed woman, and second, the lavish use of fur. Logically enough, there is a war-time feeling that we should be moderate in dress, and this moderation is to be noticed—but, owing to the cold in Paris, furs have been employed for the reason for which they were originally intended, warmth. And we here have followed this fashion, not alone for its warmth, but for its beauty. Castor and nutria are worn more than any other fur, and are universally becoming.

The article is concluded with a number of very practical illustrations and suggestions.

The question of rents for business houses has been delved into by the Harvard bureau of business research, and one of the things discovered is that rents for grocery stores are considerably lower than for shoe stores. The bureau dismisses this fact by the assertion that it is "natural and arises out of the difference in the character of the two buildings."

It is rather a common impression that shoe stores are more generally prosperous than grocery stores, therefore this fact of proportionately lower rents for the latter seems surprising. Is the rent higher for shoe stores because their proprietors can afford to pay more? Perhaps the high price of shoes is explained to some extent by this higher rent—but groceries have gone up quite as much. Perhaps the higher rent explains the prosperity of the shoe dealers, on the theory that realizing the higher rents they must meet, they demand a larger profit on their goods. But would boosting the rent on grocery store owners make them more prosperous?

One interesting point is made by the Harvard bureau which deserves the attention of the shoppers. It is to the effect that a popular misconception exists regarding rents in that many people believe that because of lower rentals, dealers who occupy less expensive quarters can afford to sell more cheaply than those who pay a higher rent. "The true situation is just the reverse," says the report. "Prices are not governed by rents. Rents are the result of prices or of selling opportunities, not the cause. The low rent is the result of the lower price at which the commodities must be sold, or the special inducements which must be made in order to bring business to such locations. It is essential for the merchant who contemplates moving to lower rent quarters to keep this clearly in mind. For taking a less expensive site may mean that it will prove impossible to maintain the same volume of sales and at the same margin of profit. But

taking a less expensive location does not necessarily mean this."

General Armando Diaz, who recently succeeded General Cadorna as commander-in-chief of the Italian armies, although comparatively unknown outside of military circles, has had a distinguished career. A Neapolitan by birth and 56 years of age his ancestors fought in the Napoleonic wars. He greatly enhanced his reputation during the Libyan war, the plan of campaign being of his own devising. At the beginning of the present war General Diaz was a junior major general. After brilliant successes achieved in the leadership of a division operating in the Carso hills he was promoted to commander of an army corps. To his talent as an organizer is joined great personal pride and volcanic energy.

**ABRAM P. ABEL FREED AFTER LAYING CASE BEFORE LOCAL BOARD**

As a result of an investigation by the local exemption board held last night, it was found that, Abram Philip Abel was not guilty of willfully evading the draft; by a majority vote cast by members of the local board. The board was instructed to examine Abel by the government agent sent here from Santa Fe.

Abel was released from the county jail where he has been confined since taken into custody by Sheriff Delgado several months ago on the charge of seduction, having brought Marie Chavez here from her home in Allison, La Plata county, Colorado. It is said that Abel has promised to marry Miss Chavez and the charge of seduction has been waived on this promise.

Abel stated before the local exemption board here that he had applied in Colorado for enlistment in the army but was turned down by the army doctors as physically unfit. He claimed no intention of evading the draft. Abel will be examined by Dr. Crail today and if he passes the examination will be sent to the camp at Chillicothe, Ohio.

**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.

**TRENCH CANDLES CANNOT GO**

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 29—Thousands, and even millions, of so-called "trench candles" that have been made by children for use in the trenches at the front cannot be shipped to Europe announces the Red Cross. The cargo space at the disposal of the Red Cross is so limited that only the absolutely essential supplies, surgical dressings, food and warm clothing, can be shipped. In Santa Fe the movement for the making of trench candles had gained considerable headway.

**SUBJECT TO CROUP**

"Our little girl is subject to frequent attacks of croup," writes F. O. Strong, Calpella, Cal. "I always give her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as one or two doses of it cures her." This is a favorite remedy for croup, as it can be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. It contains no narcotic.—Adv.

**TELLS OF APPRECIATION OF CHRISTMAS BOXES SENT TO SOLDIERS**

The following letter has been received from Walter Burns and expresses the pleasure of the soldiers when the Christmas boxes were received:

Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 21, 1917—Soldiers' Christmas Committee, East Las Vegas, New Mexico,

Dear Friends:

I want to express my thanks and appreciation of the generous Christmas box, with its many good things to eat, and its useful articles. I should have acknowledged its receipt some time ago but unfortunately the cover was so torn, through transit that I could not get the name of the senders, and have just discovered through an old bunch of Optics, that your committee has had charge of this work. I am sorry that the names of your committee were not published as I feel that there must be some among you, whom I know.

I have just returned from a trip to Rochester, Minn., and at that place rumors had been circulated that the men of the cantonments had never received any of the things that the Red Cross had been making. Another rumor had it that the men were obliged to pay for the sweaters, socks, etc. I do not know whether any such reports have reached Las Vegas or not, but if they have you may set them down as utterly false. All the men of our organization, (the 313th Engineers) have received all the articles which they needed. The distribution was fair—no man who already had a sweater was allowed to draw another one, and I am sure that no one is suffering for lack of the things which the Red Cross supplies.

Both the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. are doing wonderful work for the boys. I hate to think what our new life would mean without them, of course, we shall appreciate them more when we "Go Over."

Some of you will be interested to know that there is another former Las Vegas boy in Camp Dodge. Ralph Moye is a second lieutenant attached to the 339th Field Artillery. He is the same old Ralph so many of you knew—a good friend, and a fine officer. I spent a very pleasant evening at his quarters discussing old friends and old times.

In conclusion I want to say to you folks at home, that all stories of hardship, suffering and disease, in the various camps are always exaggerated and should be taken with a grain of salt. We work hard, of course, but we have regular hours of rest, are well housed and well fed and have a fine bunch of officers.

Thanking you again for your Christmas remembrance, I am sincerely and gratefully yours,

WALTER J. BURNS,  
Co. "F" 313th Engrs.

**HOW TO CHECK CROUP QUICKLY**

There is one reliable remedy for croup that every mother should know. Mrs. Sweet Clarey, Anté, 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.

**Californian Had Kidney Trouble**

Jack Maltos, Copperopolis, Calif., says: "I had such a severe case of kidney trouble I thought I would have to sell out my business. I took three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills which entirely relieved me and I have had no recurrence of kidney trouble since then."

Some days it seems as if you can no longer bear the pain and misery you suffer from kidney and bladder troubles. The ache across your back grows worse with every move you make and every step you take. It just seems to rob you of all strength and energy. Your head aches, you are nervous and worn out, sleep poorly and have no appetite, stomach is upset and bowels irregular.

Foley Kidney Pills lessen the pain, until it is finally gone entirely. They give strength and tone to the kidneys—make them strong, active, their action becomes regular and normal again, and your health grows better each day you take this great healing medicine.

**LAWS FOR 1918 ARE VERY STRINGENT IN SEVERAL PARTICULARS**

The following rules for motorists will go into effect on January 1, 1918:

Anyone operating a car without a license after January 1, is liable to prosecution. Do not change a tag from one car to another. Do not operate a car on a dealer's license, or duplicate, unless for demonstration purposes. Place your license tag at the front instead of the rear of the car. Don't allow any person under the age of fourteen to drive your car. The law allows non-residents the privilege of operating cars on licenses issued in other states for a period of 60 days, provided that within that time they do not fix their residence within this state. Only metal tags from other states will be recognized. No person can operate a car with a 1917 license after January 1, 1918.

**CHICAGO'S LID ON TIGHT**

Chicago, Dec. 29—There will be no tilting of the "lid" in Chicago on New Year's eve, Chief of Police Schutler told his captains today that he would insist on strict closing of all cafes, hotels, restaurants and cabarets at the legal closing hour, 1 o'clock. Despite closing hour, cafe owners are making closing hour, safe owners are making elaborate preparations to handle the usual crowds.

Some of the men employed by the British aeroplane factories to try out new machines are paid as much as \$2,500 a week.

The surgical dressing room of the Red Cross in the Veeder block on the Plaza will be open on Wednesday, January 2. There is a great deal of work to be done and it is hoped that there will be a large number of volunteers on hand to help in the making of bandages.

There will be no call for deferred county quotas before February 15, 1918, so states the local exemption board of San Miguel county. Men who have qualified by the board prior to December 15 can be chosen to fill the next quota which is to be composed of about 65 men. It is said that the government needs skilled men and is likely to call mechanics and men experienced in trades. Men in Class 1 who claim no exemption will be included in the next call.

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

### PETROGRAD CLAIMS THAT FERDINAND HAS STEPPED DOWN AND OUT

Petrograd, Dec. 27.—There are persistent rumors here that King Ferdinand of Rumania has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Charles.

Disturbed conditions in Rumania were reported in a dispatch from Petrograd dated Monday. It was said that news of a revolutionary plot against King Ferdinand had been received at the Bolsheviki headquarters in Petrograd. Other reports, it was added, tended to confirm indications of a political crisis. Except for this there has been little news from Rumania since the Rumanian army was forced to agree to an armistice on the eastern front. It had been reported that Bolsheviki and German propagandists were working among the Rumanian troops.

King Ferdinand who is a member of the Hohenzollern family, succeeded his uncle, King Charles in October, 1914, King Charles having died at Sinaia on October 10. Rumania declared war on Austria on August 27, 1916 and King Ferdinand took personal command of the army shortly thereafter.

Crown Prince Charles was born October 3, 1893 and is an officer in the Rumanian army. He is unmarried although early in 1914 it was reported that his betrothal to the then Grandduchess Olga of Russia had been arranged. Queen Marie of Rumania, who was a duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is a grand daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and was married to King Ferdinand on January 10, 1893.

Since Rumania's entrance into the war more than two thirds of her territory has been overrun by the enemy. The royal family fled from the capital, Bucharest, in the fall of 1916, and since that time have been at Jassy.

### ARMY OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN BLOWN OFF OF COURSE IN GALE

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 29.—The army balloon manned by Captain McCullough and eight soldier aviators, which left San Antonio yesterday afternoon and lost its course, landed at Hidalgo, Mexico, 40 miles up the Rio Grande river from Laredo at 9 o'clock last night.

The crew was taken in charge by Mexican soldiers, who notified the military authorities at Nuevo Laredo. Automobiles were sent to Hidalgo and the Americans reached Nuevo Laredo today.

Shortly after leaving San Antonio, the balloon, at a height of 2,000 feet encountered a 45-mile wind and drifted rapidly southwest. The Rio Grande was mistaken for the Nueces river and a landing was made on Mexican soil. Arrangements have not yet been made to bring over the balloon.

### 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.

### EMPLOYEES' REQUESTS FOR HIGHER WAGES ARE FLATLY TURNED DOWN

Washington, Dec. 29.—The railroads have definitely refused the demand of their organized employees for 40 per cent increases in pay and have turned the responsibility entirely over to the government.

The railway executives here today in letting their decision be known made no concealment of their feeling that government operation is a step toward government ownership and made clear that they felt the public and the stockholders would demand it.

Director General McAdoo spent today assembling a staff of advisors and executive officers to assist him in administering railroads as a national unit. He conferred with John Burton Payne, counsel for the shipping board and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson. Announcement of plans is expected soon. The railroad war board went to work on a general scheme of operation. Reports reaching here today told of the first efforts by local railroad officials to haul freight by shortest routes as requested by the director general in his first telegram to railway heads.

A cold wave accompanied by snow in many localities probably will prevent a noticeable improvement in freight congestion under government operation for a week or more, officials said.

It was understood today that McAdoo would use the various departments of the interstate commerce commission to execute most of his orders and in addition would form an advisory cabinet including representatives of the war and navy departments, the shipping board, the fuel and food administrations and the federal trade commission.

Legal phases of government operations have been studied carefully by the legal bureau headed by Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel of the commission and many questions remain to be threshed out between the railroads and the government administration before a smooth working plan is developed.

The interstate commerce commission had nearly 1,800 employees, including several hundred specialists, to be placed at the disposal of the director general and carry out his objectives.

The railroads war board today directed the operating committees of eastern railroads with headquarters at Pittsburgh to remove at once to Washington to sit here with the board.

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.

An American manufacturer has placed on the market a line of shoes for electrical workers which are made to withstand potentials up to 20,000 volts without harm to the wearer.

### AN AID TO DIGESTION

When you have a fullness and weight in your stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion.—Adv.

### ONE OF THE MEN KILLED IN CHRISTMAS RAID HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

El Paso, Dec. 29.—One of the two Mexicans who were killed by Mexican bandits when they attacked the United States stage at the Brite ranch Christmas morning was Auerto Juarez, an employe of the Mexican government in Juarez who was going to Candelaria, Tex. on private business at the time. With his companion, Juarez was shot and killed when the bandits opened fire on the mail stage. Later Michael Welca, the aged mail stage driver was taken to the Brite store and hanged and his throat cut.

There now remains little doubt that the raiders were a part of Villa's roving band, which has been operating in the Big Bend district of Texas. The Mexican federal uniforms worn by the raiders were thought to have been taken from the bodies of the federals killed during the battle of Ojinaga, November 14.

### SAN MIGUEL COUNTY MAKES EXCELLENT SHOWING IN CAMPAIGN

The national Red Cross Christmas membership drive has been an unqualified success, all accounts showing that the goal aimed at has been passed by several millions. The Mountain Division claims to have exceeded its quota, but owing to long distances and lack of communications its reports are coming in slowly.

This condition is specially true in New Mexico and the territory of the San Miguel county chapter, where some districts are 80 or 90 miles away from headquarters and only accessible by aeroplane. Everything points to a new chapter membership exceeding 1,300, or an addition of 400 per cent to the existing membership. A most gratifying response from the Spanish-American people throughout the county is indicated.

Membership certificates are being written out as rapidly as possible. This work with the accounting involved needs the utmost care and precision. Every new member will very shortly have the certificate mailed or delivered. All the work is being done entirely by volunteer effort.

The spectacle of the Red Cross service flags in numberless windows is a beautiful one. Lighted up on Christmas Eve over the whole city and county they had a kindling, inspiring effect that no one at these high times of crisis could be insensible to. America is getting down to a working basis; San Miguel county is right in line with the rest of America in her spirit of labor and co-operation for the winning of the war.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled 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.

Rome, Dec. 29.—Thirteen persons were killed and sixty other injured when the open city of Padua in northern Italy was bombarded by enemy aviators last night, the war office announced today. Threviso, Monte, Heruma and Castelfranco were also attacked.

### MORE LICENSE TAGS ISSUED FOR 1918 THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR!

Santa Fe, Dec. 29.—Judging by the new automobiles, prosperity in New Mexico is greater than ever, and no good cause need lack support as far as financial means are concerned if the number of automobile licenses issued is a criterion. Secretary of State Antonio Lucero already has applications for more than 2,000 of the 1918 licenses breaking all records for this time.

During the present year 14,086 auto licenses were issued and during 1918 the number undoubtedly will reach 16,000, representing in value something like \$15,000,000 worth of automobiles and at least \$3,000,000 expenditure for upkeep, or sufficient to pay all of the taxes collected by the state for the same period.

### SUNK BY MINES OR SUBMARINES OFF THE COAST OF HOLLAND

London, Dec. 29.—Three British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk through being struck by torpedoes or hitting a mine off the Dutch coast on the night of December 22 with a loss of thirteen officers and 180 men, the admiralty announced today. The statement reads:

"Three of our destroyers were mined or torpedoed during foggy weather off the Dutch coast on the night of December 22. A total of 13 officers and 180 men were lost."

If the military experts have got the thing figured out just about right when they say that the manpower on the French front is equal, then we must remember that it will take guns and powder and generals to decide who is the best fighter and who is going to win on these battlefields. It also should impress upon the minds of each of us that two forces of about the same strength can hold out against each other for many, many months, and that we are facing a long war for which we must save and economize as we have not yet begun to do.

### 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.

### SANTA FE SUED

Santa Fe, Dec. 29.—Romulo Mendoza has filed suit against the Santa Fe railroad for \$10,000 damages, alleging that on October 20 he was injured while pushing a gasoline hand car south of Las Cruces. The hand car or trailer attached to the gasoline car, ran over the plaintiff, so he asserts.

### 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.

### TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF ORGANIZATION WILL BE SUCCESS

### SALT LAKE CITY TO BE THE SCENE OF A NOTABLE GATHERING

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 2.—More than a thousand of the leading livestock men of the United States are expected to be in attendance upon the twenty-first annual convention of the American National Livestock association and the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association, which will be held in Salt Lake this month.

The livestock association will hold its convention January 14 to 16 inclusive and the sheep men will hold theirs from January 17 to 19 inclusive. The big convention here will be followed by the National Western livestock show to be held in Denver, Colorado, January 20 to 26. Special railroad rates will be made so the delegates to the two conventions here may attend the show in Denver.

It is promised that some of the most prominent livestock men and government officials will have places on the program. A wide field of topics of vital import to the livestock industry will be covered in the discussions and among these topics will be efforts of the government to stimulate the production of livestock; policy of the food administration of the government toward the protection of producers; better utilization of animal feeds, terms of the federal licenses of meat packers, investigation of the meat industry now being conducted by the federal trade commission, work of the bureau of markets in the distribution of livestock and meat statistics, livestock conditions in foreign countries, necessity for an accurate federal census of livestock, effects of the drought in Texas and the southwest, the cottonseed meal combine and what steps should be taken by the federal government to regulate the supply and price of cotton seed meal and cake, land under the 640 acre homestead bill, some proposed changes in the grazing regulations for forest reserves, reservation of drive-ways and water holes; extermination of predatory wild animals, poisonous plants, work of the bureau of animal industry in the eradication of ticks, protection of livestock owners and ranchmen in Mexico, proposed advance in railroad rates, shortage of cars and other subjects.

While the program for the wool men's convention will not be announced until a week before the convention it is known that a number of prominent men will take part in the deliberations of this organization.

Joseph P. Cotton, director of the meat division of the national food administration will be one of the important speakers who will be present and will take part in the discussion of questions of interest to the sheep men.

Dr. Isa Tanamura, of the department of agriculture of Japan will also be on the program of the sheep men. He will discuss livestock conditions in Japan.

Herman Bauer of Sydney, Australia, will also be present at the convention and will talk about conditions in his country. Among the other prominent speakers will be W. C.

Barnes of the United States forestry service at Washington, H. Stanley Coffin of North Yakima, Washington, A. G. Butterfield of Weiser, Idaho; Professor W. C. Coffey of Dana, Ills., and representatives of the Michigan and southern grazing lands.

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST VARIOUS ANTI-WAR FORCES TO BE LAUNCHED

New York, Jan. 2.—Further announcement on its plan of campaign to combat the various disturbing elements which threaten the preservation of a loyal war-congress at the biennial congressional elections next fall was made today by the National Security league. Starting in Wisconsin, where anti-war sentiment is admittedly rife, and where the issue with the un-American part of the population is definitely drawn at the present time on the question of the successor to the late Senator Husting, the Security league declares that it is preparing to carry the fight into every state in the union where action is necessary.

#### Evidence of Need

The league's statement calls particular attention to four things which loom on the horizon as direct evidence of the necessity of the work which it has undertaken and the grave menace of the situation which much be met before next fall. The league points with emphasis to the activities of the National Non-Partisan league; the formal announcement by the national socialist party that it is about to undertake the raising of a \$1,000,000 fund to finance the campaign of socialist congressional candidates; the recent unofficial announcement of the government through the Associated Press that evidence exists of a widespread anarchist plot throughout the country; and the announcement of the congressional candidacy of Morris Hillquit, who polled an enormous vote in the recent mayoralty election in New York city on a frankly anti-war platform.

"The well intentioned, but poorly informed, farmers and laboring men of the country who are giving ear to the communistic program laid down by the organizers of the Non-Partisan league must not forget that it was this organization which held the meeting in St. Paul at which Senator La Follette made his notorious speech," says the security league.

#### 5,000,000 Members

"The Non-Partisan league claims a membership in the northwest and middlewest of 1,000,000 voters. Their dues of \$16 a year would place in their hands \$16,000,000. The Non-Partisan league's organizers are spreading throughout the country and declare that they are striving to enroll 5,000,000 members before next summer. While the Non-Partisan league has announced no actual congressional program as yet, its objects is clear. It was responsible for the election of Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, who welcomed the outlawed delegates of the people's council when they were being debarred by the authorities of state after state last summer. It seems to us that the menace here involved is self-evident," declares the Security league.

In Wisconsin, where the league will start its campaign, the loyal citi-

zens of the state are deeply exercised over the situation. They have organized the Wisconsin Loyalty league with 65,000 members and are fighting the anti-war element as effectively as possible. The Milwaukee branch of the National Security league, of which August H. Vogel, a loyal and influential German-American, is chairman, and Willet M. Spooner, son of ex-Senator Spooner, secretary, is co-operating with the Loyalty league. Their principal activity has been the covering of the state with speakers who explain the real meanings of the war and the necessity for its efficient and aggressive prosecution. It has not been unusual for these speakers to be booed down by the audiences they have faced.

#### Wisconsin Schools

Only 19 of the 72 county superintendents of schools in Wisconsin replied favorably in the Security league's recent appeal to the educational authorities of the country to make instruction on the meanings of the war part of the actual tuition in the schools. This effort by the league met with a most enthusiastic response throughout the country, nothing approaching its failure in Wisconsin having been experienced in any other state in the union.

The National Security league's plan of campaign was drawn at a meeting held at the Manhattan club in this city, at which were present S. Stanwood Menken, president of the league; Herbert Barry, secretary; Henry L. West, executive secretary; Dr. Robert M. McElroy, head of the department of history and politics in Princeton university, educational director of the Security league under leave of absence; Dr. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., chairman of the league's speakers bureau; Dr. William H. Hobbs, of the University of Michigan, chairman of the Ann Arbor branch of the Security league, who is now working with the government committee on public information; and Edward Harding, vice chairman of the national committee of Patriotic and Defence societies, who is a member of the Security league's executive committee.

#### Lessons in German

Dr. Hobbs is conversant with conditions in Wisconsin, having been for several years at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and having been active in the fight some years ago to prevent the repeal of the state law requiring the teaching of English in German parochial schools. The Wisconsin law today permits the conducting of classes even in geography and arithmetic, in German.

Widespread editorial support of the Security league's non-partisan campaign to preserve a loyal war-congress is being given by the leading newspapers in many parts of the country where this activity will be extended from Wisconsin.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—A number of business changes are to take effect today. The Parrott shop will move into new quarters in the Sena block, taking the entire suit of rooms adjoining the court house. A. B. Craycraft, the photographer, will take the rooms on East Palace avenue, made vacant by the moving of the Parrott shop. The Arts and Crafts shop moves to San Francisco street in what was formerly the First National bank. H. H.

Dorman has bought out the insurance agency of George Kinsell who has going to California.

#### FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—Word comes from Springer that Mrs. John Ball was killed in an automobile accident while on the way from Springer to Dawson accompanied by her son, August of Dawson, and her niece, Miss Ganel Higgins. The automobile struck a rut while going at a moderate speed, overturned and pinned Mrs. Bell beneath the tonneau, crushing her fatally, so that she died a few moments after she reached the Springer hospital.

#### AIRPLANE FOR SHEEP HERDER

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—An order for a \$5,500 aeroplane, has been placed by Stanley Smith, a Montana sheepman, to be used by him in patrolling his sheep ranges and to locate lost herds. Smith already has two 90 h. p. planes in service and finds them much better adapted than automobiles in getting around on his vast holdings and ranges. He asserts that he has saved the cost of the aeroplanes a hundred times over the first year.

#### COURT POSTPONED

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—The opening of the January term of the state supreme court has been postponed indefinitely. The court has so many cases under advisement that it wishes to dispose of these as far as possible before setting any more hearings.

Possibly, after all that has been said and attempted to be done, even the Bolsheviki of M. Lenine and Trotzky will not be able to deliver to the kaiser all that they promised him and all that he expects.



## Reduced Rates to Denver

For National Western Stock Show

To Be Held January 19 to 26, 1918

Fare and a Third For Round Trip

Going Dates: January 19, 20 and 22, 1918.

Final limit for return, January 28, 1918.

Children 5 years, and under 12 years of age, half fare.

For further information ask D. L. BATCHELOR, Agent Telephone 99

**DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW  
MAKES PRINCIPAL  
ADDRESS**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Woman suffragists and anti-suffragists came out in force today before the house suffrage committee for the last big skirmish preceding the fight in the house January 10, when the woman suffrage constitutional amendment comes up for a vote. The heavy artillery of both sides were represented by nationally known leaders or by prepared statements filed with the committee.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, leading the argument for the amendment, declared the fight had simmered down to a question of whether the extension of suffrage to a large number of inexperienced women voters, naturally sympathetic with human suffering would tend to weaken the prosecution of the war. She contended most emphatically it would not and on the basis of sympathy with human suffering women were opposed to an ill-advised peace. The anti-suffragists set forth their principal argument in a prepared statement by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., president of the national association opposed to woman suffrage. This declared that suffragists and socialists seeking to destroy the right of each state to settle the question by popular vote had resorted to "the lowest political methods."

It charged them with circulating a canard that President Wilson had promised Miss Alice Paul, leader of the White House pickets, that he would secretly aid the amendment. Such a statement, the argument declared, was an "insult to the president's character," and added that the president had been the foremost friend of woman suffrage because of his preference to have the states settle the question for themselves.

"The charge that the majority of women are pacifists in the sense in which that word is used at the present time, is absolutely disproved by the zeal with which women have thrown themselves into war service," said Dr. Shaw. "It is no overstatement to say that where one man offered voluntarily to enlist, ten women have offered for active war work and that there are several millions of women today serving their country with just as much zeal in work as greatly needed as that in the camps or the trenches; while thousands more are preparing themselves so that as soon as the country calls more men to the army, they can fill the vacancies and carry on the absolutely essential work of provisioning and providing the army with the equipment of war.

"If we need a more definite statement of this point, we need only turn to the last election in Canada, which hinged entirely upon conscription and was carried in favor of the measure by the votes of the Canadian women without which conscription would have failed. When we find the services of women recognized by the governments of Great Britain, France and Canada and even by Austria," concluded Dr. Shaw, "it is a clear indication that the loyalty of American women, in every emergency in our country's history demands that at this

time the government recognize the services of its women."

Mrs. Travis Whitney of Brooklyn, analyzed the New York vote to answer Mrs. Wadsworth's contention that suffrage was won in New York by the votes of pacifists and socialists.

"Seven hundred thousand men in New York state voted for woman suffrage," said Mrs. Whitney. "The fact is that the socialist pro-suffrage vote is swallowed whole by the total pro-suffrage vote. In all New York city, socialists polled only 145,000 votes, suffrage polled over 351,000. The soldier vote, that sent the socialist ratio down sent the suffrage ratio up. Are the boys in khaki to be considered pro-German so to speak? No political party, no class, no ism, can lay exclusive claim to the suffrage victory. It was the people's victory."

At the afternoon session Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt spoke for the suffragists, taking as her argument the speech of Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee made public for the passage of the prohibition constitutional amendment.

In this Mr. Webb pleaded with the house to refer the amendment to the states. By substituting word "suffrage" for the word "prohibition," throughout Mr. Webb's speech, Mrs. Catt used the congressman's argument for her cause completely.

**CHARLES QUALY VICTIM—TEXAS  
BANKER IS UNDER  
ARREST**

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 3.—To a local newspaper reporter this afternoon William G. Russell of Lubbock, Tex., who is being held in jail in connection with the killing of Charles Qualey, the wealthy El Paso mining man, made a statement that he knew who killed Thomas Lyons, the New Mexico cattle man and rancher, who was found dead here on May 17 with his skull crushed with a steel bar.

"I would not harm anyone for the world, but they are not going to knock me in the head with an iron bar," Russell said to the reporter. "I knew who killed Thomas Lyons and I know who paid the money," he continued. "I wanted to tell last week but my lawyer would not let me. I am a friend of Tom Lyons, and, outside of this jail no man in the world is going to get me if I can get him first. They cannot frame on me and get me—not when I know it. They have been framing on me for two weeks."

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—A court of inquiry was held today to investigate the killing of Charles Qualey, the wealthy mining man who was shot and killed in front of the hotel Sheldon here last night. William Russell, vice president of a bank at Lubbock, Texas, who was arrested following the shooting, was not present at the hearing.

The shooting, which occurred during the busiest hour of the evening when the hotel diners were leaving for the theatres and pioneer plaza was crowded with automobiles, created a sensation and the plaza, the hotel and surrounding street were packed with people trying to see the body of the victim where it lay in front of the hotel with a sheet over it.

Russel was placed under arrest in his room soon after the shooting and

was taken to the police station where he was refused bond for the night. He came here December 23 to buy cattle and was planning to return to his home at Lubbock soon.

Two theories were advanced for the shooting. One was that it was an aftermath of a melee which occurred New Year's eve in another hotel during which two men were so badly injured they were sent to the hospital. This trouble was said to have started over the display of the kaiser's picture and was resented by several who were in the hotel at the time. Another theory is that the men who killed Qualey had had a disagreement with him over personal matters.

Qualey was one of the best known mining operators in El Paso; he had extensive interests in Silver mines in Mexico and also in New Mexico. He was offered a commission as major in the Engineering corps of the officer's reserve corps at one time but was forced to decline it for business reasons. He was nominated for the position from New Mexico. With his brother, Jos. Qualey of New York, he had made a fortune from his silver holdings in the southwest and Mexico and was a popular club man and entertained elaborately here at frequent intervals. He made his home in New York during a part of the year, but spent the greater part of his time in El Paso, residing at a local club. He was unmarried.

**SOLDIER INJURED**

Santa Fe, Jan. 3.—Falling from an El Paso and Southwestern train near Carrizozo, George Owens, of Muscatine, Iowa, and bound with his artillery regiment for the east to sail for France, had his right arm cut off and therefore will miss the opportunity to get into the trenches.

**JAP SHIP BURNING**

A Pacific Port, Jan. 3.—A warship was rushing today to the aid of the Japanese freighter Shin Yo Maru No. 2, which was racing toward a Pacific port with fire reported raging in her hold, according to advices today. The vessel has a crew of 50.

**BANDITS ATTACK TRAIN**

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 3.—A train on the Southern Pacific of Mexico, was attacked this morning at a point 32 miles south of Emjalme and from 20 to 30 passengers killed, according to telegraphic advices received here today. They included the conductor and the Wells Fargo messenger. Some of the passengers were from Tucson, but their names have not been received here.

**BIG BANK PROFITS**

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—The First National bank today declared a ten per cent semi-annual dividend. The showing of business for the past six months was the largest in the history of the bank, which is the oldest in the state.

**NO CHANGE IN SERVICE**

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—It was officially announced today that the A. T. & S. F. will not curtail its transcontinental passenger service between Chicago and the Pacific coast and that curtailment of passenger service will affect only the short lines in the east that are congested with war business and munitions traffic.

**BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED**

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—Curator Henry

Wdooruff of the historical society, yesterday celebrated his 68th birthday and also his wedding anniversary. Mrs. Woodruff is the president of the Santa Fe chapter of the Red Cross.

**BRITISH CASUALTIES**

London, Jan. 2.—British casualties reported in December reached a total of 79527, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 1,045; men 14,805.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 3,342; men 60,335.

Casualties reported from December 26 to 31 were 9,951 divided as follows: Killed, officers 65, men, 2,000; wounded or missing, officers 238; men 7,589.

British casualties last month show a marked decrease from November reflecting the winter closing down of operations. The total for last month was 120,089, the highest in five months, owing to the severe fighting on the Cambrai front. The report for the period of December 19-24 gave the total of 13,319.

**HAPPY NEW YEAR**

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—A New Year's pardon was granted today by Governor W. E. Lindsey to Stephen Maxey from Clovis in August of the present year to serve a term of two and a half years.

**RICE TO RETIRE**

Washington, Jan. 3.—The report from London that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, will retire from his post here was confirmed today in official circles.

**IMPROVEMENT AT FT. BAYARD**

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—The capacity of Fort Bayard military sanitarium is to be increased from a thousand to 1,500 patients within the next three months. Orders have been issued for the construction of an officers' infirmary and a woman's infirmary at a cost of \$75,000. Work is also under way for four ambulant wards with capacity for 200 patients. With the greatly increased army the demand made upon sanitarium for consumptive by the government, will be greatly augmented.

**RUSBY-DEAN WEDDING**

Mr. George E. Rusby and Miss Sophia Dean were married New Year's morning by Judge Stewart, at his home, 1040 Fifth street. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Rusby were the guests of Judge and Mrs. Stewart at a nicely appointed breakfast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Rusby left for a honeymoon trip.

**FUNERAL OF MRS. HARRINGTON**

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—The funeral of Mrs. Guy P. Harrington will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Lansing Bloom will officiate. The body will lie in state at the home from 10:30 to 12:30 Wednesday. Interment will be in Fairview cemetery.

**BECK GOES BACK**

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today signed a requisition of the Governor of Ohio for Howard Beck, under arrest at Gallup and charged with shooting with intent to kill. Deputy Sheriff August Skibbie is here from Ohio to take Beck with him.

### SEATTLE TAKING GOOD CARE OF VISITING FIGHTING MEN

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 31.—The Seattle Soldiers' and Sailors' club, occupying an entire seven-story downtown building, fully fitted with club conveniences and athletic equipment, is being conducted for the men of the army and navy by the war department commission on training camp activities, a part of the war camp community movement.

Soldiers and sailors are patronizing the club heavily, according to Albert E. Carter, former president of the Oakland, Cal., Rotary club, who is now representing the war and navy departments in the community movement. An a recent Saturday night over 200 men occupied beds in the club dormitories.

"Patronage has been very heavy despite the order barring soldiers from Camp Lewis from visiting Seattle," Mr. Carter said recently. "When we opened the club on December 1 we expected it would not be well patronized until the quarantine was lifted. Our fears have proved groundless."

"There is no finer camp community club in the United States than in Seattle," Mr. Carter added. Mr. Carter spoke with authority for he has visited all the community movement clubs in the larger cities of the nation recently. He has been assigned probably temporarily, to the Seattle club.

The building occupied was erected and used for many years by the Seattle Athletic club and is equipped with a big gymnasium, shower baths, steam baths, Turkish baths, reading rooms, parlor, office, reception room and dormitories.

When the movement to establish the club started, Seattle people, under the leadership of A. W. Leonard, president, the Puget Sound Traction, and Power company set out to raise \$25,000 in subscriptions to equip the building. Although they did not reach their goal, they obtained enough to furnish the club rooms with new furniture, including beds, writing tables, chairs, a piano, a phonograph, seven pool tables and other fixtures. Mr. Leonard is chairman of the Seattle committee in charge of the club.

Only men in uniform are allowed to use the club. They are given everything free except sleeping accommodations, for which they are charged 35 cents a night, and the use of pool tables for which they pay a nominal rate.

Every Saturday night dances for the uniformed men are held in the big gymnasium, which has the flags of the United States and her allies draped on the walls. Girls, many from the University of Washington, are sent to the dances by the woman's section of the general Seattle committee.

Several smokers, at which boxing matches are to be held, are being planned. Mr. Carter said recently that he hopes to have Benny Leonard meet Eddie Pinkham, a local boxer, here under the auspices of the club. The bout would be staged in some other building but the proceeds would go into the club treasury.

Sunday afternoons musical concerts are given in the gymnasium. The music for the concerts as well as for the Saturday night dances, is donated.

Six nights a week classes in French, Spanish and mathematics are held for the soldiers and sailors. Instructors from the University of Washington have charge of the classes. Classes in swimming are also held. Every afternoon a swimming instructor and 25 men from the naval training academy on the University of Washington campus, use the club pool.

### LETTER FOUND ON DEAD GERMAN TELLS OF EXTREME MEASURES

French Front, Dec. 31.—German soldiers from some of the towns of Prussia are sent to the front under armed guard "as criminals are led to the executioner," says a letter found on a dead German soldier, who was killed in a recent battle on the French front. The writer had given a vivid description of the scene at the departure of a detachment of reinforcements from Saarlouis, a town in Rhenish Prussia. The recruits were intended to fill the gaps in a battalion which had suffered heavy losses. The writer says:

"The first battalion is ordered to furnish a reinforcing detachment of 99 men. To escort them to the Saarlouis station 300 men have been ordered out, some of them with arms to march alongside the men going off and others to act as pickets on the way to the station. The men were all ready in the afternoon and had to wait some time for another squad of comrades from the first company of convalescents, who eventually arrived.

"What a scene! Ahead marched a squad of guards and to right and left of each file two armed guards, while another squad of guards brought up the rear to guard these German soldiers—our brave soldiers in field-gray who, according to the magnificently phrased stories of the newspapers, dash forward full of joy and sustained by love of fatherland to destroy our enemies.

"The detachment moved off with a band playing a march. The guards were so numerous that there was one for every two men of the departing detachment. Is it not a scandal that our children in field-gray should be led to war to fight and shed their blood in the same way as criminals are led to the executioner or, still worse, like cattle to the slaughterhouse? It was not sufficient that for hours beforehand—in fact from the moment of the announcement of the departure of the detachment—even soldiers who did not belong to it were prevented from going into the town by sentinels posted every five yards. No, it was considered necessary to submit the men to the shame of march to the depot under guard.

"Do not the magnificent mendacious articles in our papers represent in a false light our brave boys in field-gray going to fight and destroy the enemy for the love of the fatherland, while such things as these are happening? Verily it is a voluntary sacrifice"

### GERMANS BREAK PROMISE

London, Dec. 31.—Another proof of German disregard of promises and agreements has been furnished in the British advance toward Cambrai. Some time ago Germany signed a solemn agreement with Great Britain providing that no prisoners of war

would be employed within 19 miles of the front line. But two Russian prisoners were found by the British in German dugouts at Anneux, which was barely four miles from the lines as they lay at the opening of the Cambrai attack. Moreover, these Russians had seen a party of 300 or 400 British prisoners at work near Cambrai, about eight miles from the old front lines.

The Russians told a pitiful story of ill treatment and suffering. They had to subsist, under German regulations, on half a pound of bread and some grass soup daily. As punishment for minor offenses they were strung up to poles with their feet just touching the ground. Men were bayoneted or shot for refusal or inability to work, until, from one cause or another, only 260 men remained out of a camp of 500 prisoners.

### OFFICIAL WASHINGTON NOT INCLINED TO REGARD PROPOSITION SERIOUSLY

Washington, Dec. 31.—State department officials consider that the German government is attempting to disguise the facts behind the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk by the widely circulated story that the kaiser has delegated to Chancellor von Hertling power to make peace and that the Pan-Germanic press is deeply irritated at the peace terms proposed by the German delegates. The apparent displeasure of the Pan-Germanic element is regarded by officials here as probably inspired for the purpose of indicating the confidence of the public in Germany's power to dictate peace terms. The story that the kaiser was yielding power to his chancellor has been borne out by facts received at the state department. The only information that might serve as the basis for such a report was a dispatch from Copenhagen dated December 26 but referring to a published dispatch there under the date of December 21 in which it was reported the kaiser had given to the chancellor his approval of his participation in the conference of the delegates chosen by the chancellor. The state department today was still without intimation that this government's participation at a peace conference is designed.

Reports from Brest-Litovsk and Petrograd have left no doubt that both Berlin and Petrograd were determined, if possible, to align America and the co-belligerents in some peace agreement and the receipt of an offer, either direct or indirect, would be no surprise. No official of this government has committed himself upon what reply would be made, but there has been nothing to indicate it would be favorably accepted.

### CUBAN WOMAN ARRESTED

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Rita Catillo y Garcia the Cuban woman who was induced to come to Juarez on professional business as a practical nurse and who was arrested here after she had crossed the bridge from El Paso, was still under restraint at noon today in the home of a friend here. She was released from jail Saturday night and permitted to go to the home of her friend but was guarded by officers at the home. No official statement will be made by Mexican officers regarding her arrest but

her husband stated Saturday night he believed she was being held as a spy.

Two Mexican women from El Paso are also being held in Juarez, according to their friends on this side.

General Francisco Gonzales arrived here today from Chihuahua City on a special train on official business. He was formerly commander of troops in Juarez.

### SOLDIER'S WIFE BURNED

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Dolores Edwards, wife of Private Edwards, stationed here, was burned to death at her home on the Fort reservation late yesterday when a can of gasoline exploded, igniting her dress. Mrs. Edwards was filling a gasoline stove from a can while the stove was burning. The gasoline fumes ignited, exploding the can and causing the burning liquid to be thrown over her face and hands, at the same time setting fire to her dress. She ran into an adjoining room where she fainted. She was burned to death before soldiers could go to her rescue.

### AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILL SIX MEXICAN BANDITS IN MEXICO

Marfa, Texas, Dec. 31.—The body of the third man killed in the United States mail stage when Mexican bandits attacked and robbed the stage at the Brite ranch Christmas Day has been identified as that of Captain Antonio Avila, a Mexican federal captain in the command of Colonel Antonio Rojas of the Ojinagas garrison. The man was killed when the bandits fired at the stage. Captain A. Juarez, his Mexican companion was also killed and Michael Welch, the American stage driver was hanged and his throat cut.

A band of 350 Villa followers were reported at Palomas, Chihuahua opposite the Big Bend district yesterday by scouts but there have been no indications of a raid across the border near that point, which is near Presidio.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Dec. 30.—At least six Mexican bandits were killed in a fight between bandits and United States troops and Texas rangers Saturday at San Jose, Mexico, opposite the India ranch which is 20 miles south of Eagle Pass, according to an official statement here today from military headquarters. The Americans had crossed into Mexico on the trail of Mexican cattle thieves. There were no American casualties.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 31.—Because of the increase in the number of raids and disturbances along the Mexican border, orders have been issued to all United States army patrols to be on the alert for raiders and to arrange to report for duty as soon as a pre-arranged signal is given. It was said here today no raids were expected in this district but the order was issued as a precautionary measure in view of the number of raids which have occurred in this vicinity and on the border.

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.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. P. Janzen, East Las Vegas, N. M. One two year old unbranded white faced Hereford heifer, 600 lbs., medium grade and wild.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Jan. 16, 1918, 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. 185 Book 6-147 B  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Ursulo Lucero, Aurora, N. M.

One fifteen months old brown colt, 200 lbs. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Jan. 16, 1918, 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. 177 Book 6 P. 137 C  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.

One three or four months old unbranded red bald faced calf

Ear marks  
Also 1 four or five months old red bald faced calf with blotched brand on left ribs.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Jan. 16, 1918, 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. 182 Book 6-146 C  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by Inspector L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.

One two year old red bald faced cow.

Branded  
Right shoulder

Branded  
Left hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by owner on or before Jan. 16, 1918, 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. 180 Book 6-146 A  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kansas City, Mo., in shipment from Lakewood, N. M., by Inspector Ira M. Braumbaugh, of Kansas City, Mo.

One cow branded Z right hip, Z

right ribs and Z right shoulder, and WFD left ribs and Z left hip.

Ear marks

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by A. J. Gilliam, Ft. Sumner, N. M.

One 7 or 8 year old light red cow with horns, weighing about 750 lbs., very poor and of low canner grade and very wild, medium height.

Branded  
Left shoulder

Branded  
Left ribs

Branded  
Left hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Jan. 16, 1918, 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. 179, Book 6-141 D  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.

One 15 or 16 year old horse (brown) 750 lbs., 14½ hands high.

Branded  
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Jan. 16, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
No. 183 Book 6-141 B  
1st. pub. Dec. 19, '17, last pub. Jan. 5, '18

**"BUTCH" JONES. LIEUTENANT  
JONES IF YOU PLEASE, TELLS  
OF OUR BOYS**

New Mexico's boys down at Camp Funston, Kansas, are showing what sunshine and a good climate will do and are the leading men in the camp. In Company A of the 342nd Machine Gun battalion 27 out of 28 of the non-commissioned officers are New Mexico boys and in Company C all of the non-coms hail from the Sunshine. "Butch" Jones returned to Las Vegas Friday night on his furlough and had all kinds of news to tell about the boys who are now with Uncle Sam's national army. "Butch" received his appointment as a second lieutenant in the veterinary corps two weeks ago and is waiting to be called from his present station in Camp Funston. Butch said that all of the Christmas kits sent from this state were received

and delivered to the boys and that all of the sweaters had been given out. He also stated that there was no truth in the rumor that has been going the rounds to the effect that the men were being forced to pay for their sweaters.

Christmas day at the camp the men staged a "Wild West" show that was a prize winner. "Butch" said "it was the equal of any of the Cowboys' Reunions and that is going some." Tom Eckard (Powder Face) carried off all honors in the bronc riding contests and made an unusually fine record at steer bulldogging. His work on the backs of the slippery, wily range horses made so great an impression on the officers that Major General Ballou, commanding the camp wrote him the following letter:  
Private Eckard:

It gives me great satisfaction, as commanding general of Camp Funston, to congratulate you upon the part you took in the "Wild West" program of the Camp Funston Christmas Day celebration.

The exhibition of your skill, daring and courage is indicative of the qualities of manhood which must win the war, and it is a source of genuine pleasure—not only to me, but to all of the officers and men of Camp Funston, to know that men of your daring and courage will share with all, "the hazard of Going Over the Top."

Respectfully,

C. W. BALLOU,

Major General N. A.

Commanding Camp Funston.

Private Tom Eckard

Co. A 342nd M. G. Bat.

Sergeant Jones went on to say that Powder Face is one of the most popular men in the camp and that he has been recommended by all of the officers for the third officers' training camp because of his ability to handle horses and his fine spirit in and about the camp. Two other men have been recommended for the officers' training for the same reason and these are New Mexico boys, too. E. H. Moye of Raton and Clifford Fuller of Cimarron received this honor.

"The stories of disease and rampant sickness have been greatly exaggerated and the death rate is normal," Jones further asserted.

We are all mighty proud of our boys in khaki and feel that their splendid showing in the army is a fair sample of what New Mexico can produce.

**LAS VEGAN HONORED**

Santa Fe, Dec. 31.—A citizen of East Las Vegas, Hon. Frank Springer, was signally honored last week at Philadelphia, when at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute, to have charge of its American Pennsylvania, he was elected a vice president and a patron of the institute, to have charge of its American interests. At the same time, Dr. James Chidester Egbert, the famous author and classicist of Columbia University, at the head of the university's school of business administration, was elected president of the institute. Dr. H. Rushton Fairclough of Leland Stanford University; Dr. Albert T. Clary of Yale University, and Dr. Charles T. Currelly of the University of Toronto, were elected vice presidents in addition to Mr. Springer, who is an associate in paleontology of

Harvard University and the national museum. Dr. Egbert, the new president, is a well known republican leader, a member of the Jersey City board of education, and on the executive committee of the collegiate board of the Presbyterian church.

**ADVERTISED LETTERS**

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending December 29, 1917:

Mr. Candido Archuleta.

Mrs. Teodorita M. Baca.

Miss Babette Busey, (2).

Dr. Austin D. Crile.

Mr. C. N. Cunningham.

Mr. A. D. Dean.

Mr. Harry Drake.

F. E. Draper.

Mr. Chas. F. Dresch.

Phillip M. Hoskins.

Miss Anna M. Hoose.

Dr. J. F. McKneely.

Miss Beulah Martin.

Mrs. Natividad G. de Maestas.

Mrs. Wm. Mauney.

Mrs. Alice Morris.

Mrs. Bitalia Montano.

H. B. Mumford.

Mr. Frank Neluis.

Mr. J. G. Nilson.

Mr. F. M. Rainger.

When calling for the above letters please ask for advertised letters.

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

**PEOPLE BEING TOLD THAT UNITED STATES HAS DESIGNS IN ALSACE**

Amsterdam, Dec. 31.—The German people now are being told that the United States went into the war, not to make the world safe for democracy, but in order that American capitalists might acquire the potash mines of Alsace.

Professor Roth of Greifswald university, in an article in the Vossische Zeitung, says: "American troops, we hear are now occupying a portion of the French front. It is quite possible that they will soon appear along the Rhine-Rhone canal, in order to establish American claims to the potash mines there, seeing that America's peaceful designs on our potash in 1909-10 (by purchase) were defeated by the passage of the German potash law, which prohibits foreign ownership."

"Along with coal and iron, potash is Germany's strongest weapon, and if the best of it should be taken away from her, she would be deprived of the best economic club she could wield against the United States. Without the 250,000 tons of potash fertilizer which the Americans annually import from Germany in peace time, their cotton, tobacco, sugar and fruit crops would be in perpetual jeopardy. So it is necessary that our world monopoly in potash should remain intact. It will enable us to demand in exchange certain necessary raw materials from our present foes. Our watchword must be, 'not one inch of potash-bearing soil to the enemy.'"

**BANKER DENIES CHARGES**

Boston, Dec. 29.—President John J. Martin, of the Exchange Trust company, today denied testimony given at the federal trade commission into the packing business to the effect that his bank charged William M. McDonald, formerly an independent lender, ten per cent interest on a loan or that the bank had accepted a bonus for making the loan.

Rafael Garcia returned to his headquarters today at Camp Fupnston. Mr. Garcia is in the national army and has been visiting friends in Las Vegas.

Applications for bounties were made yesterday by Casimiro Trambley of Chapelle, who killed two coyotes and Pedro A. Cruz of Las Vegas, who killed one coyote.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Springer of Wapello, Ia., devoted yesterday forenoon to viewing the state museum at Santa Fe, toward the welfare and success of which Mr. Springer's brother, Hon. Frank Springer of this city, has contributed so liberally.

Marriage licenses were granted to Santana Palomino, aged 16, of Guadalupe, and Nicanor Lucero, aged 22 of Las Conchas.

A runaway occurred on the West side Wednesday and a wagon belonging to Miguel Roybal a rancher, was wrecked. Roybal was in town to make some purchases and had left the team in front of a store on the Plaza. The horses took fright at a passing automobile. The team was caught after they had ran several blocks on South Pacific street. Mr. Roybal lives near Romerovilla.

Edgar L. Hoag, aged 63, died Tuesday morning at the home of his son in Mora. Mr. Hoag has lived with his son, Dr. H. J. Hoag since coming here from Milwaukee, two years ago. The deceased is survived by a wife and other son, Edgar L. Hoag, Jr., of Milwaukee and a brother, Charles S. Hoag of Libertyville, Ill. The funeral took place at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday from the chapel of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. Funeral services were held in the chapel, Rev. J. S. Moore officiating. The following acted as pallbearers: D. J. Cassidy, Sr., D. J. Cassidy, Jr., C. U. Strong, Milnor Rudolph, Robert L. M. Ross and W. J. Lucas.

While he was attending the dance at the armory Tuesday Adelaido B. Gonzales of Hilario reported that his auto had been taken from the place he had left it before entering the armory. Gonzales states that the auto, a Ford touring car had been recently purchased from the Bennett Auto company. The car number was 2390273, the license number had been applied for. The machine showed no signs of use except that the radiator rod had been cracked and both fenders were somewhat scratched. It was later reported to Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado that the machine had been found abandoned on the outskirts of town. The sheriff states that he will do all in his power to eliminate this nuisance of autos being stolen by joyriders. There have been several owners complained of having their autos taken in a similar manner as the machine was Tuesday night.

The ranch which formerly belonged to Henry Goke, located at Sapello, has been purchased through the McKinley real estate company, by George Baker. Mr. Baker came here from Crosbyton, Tex., He is going to develop the place as a dairy farm and has a herd of 42 head of Holstein cows.

Messrs Hunt and Whittington, of

the Lacueva Farm and Cattle company, say there are about 40 children of school age at Lacueva, that now have to go about three miles to school and they are going to take up the matter of having a school established there. They will offer County Superintendent a new and modern school house, which they proposed to erect at their own expense, if he will establish the school.

Mrs. Frank R. Plunkett and her daughter Virginia from Fort William, Canada, have arrived in Las Vegas to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. M. V. Woods.

The assistant state school superintendent, accompanied by County Superintendent Milnor Rudolph, passed through Las Vegas yesterday, for Mora, where he will complete the work of centralizing some of the smaller districts.

The East Las Vegas fire boys have received information that their new auto truck has been shipped, and will probably arrive here about next Sunday. They are planning adequate dedicatory services.

Dr. W. T. Brown, superintendent of the Valmora sanitarium, has returned from a trip to Deming, where he has been investigating irrigation by pumping. Dr. Brown is convinced that he can irrigate a large tract at Valmora, and will install a modern pumping system in the near future.

Nectaire Rosseau, aged 36, died last night. Mr. Rosseau came here from Chicago about two months ago. His father will arrive tonight on train No. 9 from Chicago. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

Applications for bounties were made by Juan D. Mares of Doretta, who killed one coyote; Chris A. Goke of Park Springs, who killed 53 coyotes; Julian Sena of Park Springs, who killed one coyote and John E. Trakey of Las Vegas, who killed two coyotes.

A marriage took place in the court house yesterday afternoon, the couple being united by Judge Stewart. Geo. J. Cannon and Miss Pearl Clayton are the newlyweds. Both have been in Las Vegas for only a few months and expect to reside here. Mr. Cannon having come here from Oklahoma and his bride was formerly a resident of Arkansas.

Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado went to Santa Fe today with the Carter brothers whom he will place in the state penitentiary. Claude C. Carter and his brother, Ross Carter, were sentenced to serve five years each in the penitentiary on the charge of kidnaping and larceny of cattle. One brother held the owner, George Echols, in a shed near his ranch while his brother drove off Echols' cattle and sold them.

Jose L. Martinez, aged 62 years, died this morning at 7 a. m. at his home on the West side. Mr. Martinez was an old resident of Las Vegas and a carpenter by occupation. He had been ill several months. Besides his wife he is survived by two sons, Manuel O. Martine, who is a machinists helper at the round house and Max Martinez, who is employed by The Optic, and two daughters,

Estela and Amelia. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows and interment will be in Mount Calvary cemetery, under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

#### ORDERS AFFECTING WHEAT AND SUGAR QUESTIONED BY SENATOR

Washington, Jan. 3—Food administrator Hoover and Senator Reed had their long expected clash in public today at the hearing before the senate committee investigating the sugar and coal shortages. Reed, one of Hoover's critics, questioned the food administrator sharply and Hoover replied with equal spirit.

Senator Reed charged Mr. Hoover with "usurpation of authority" in handling the wheat situation "that would be a crime in normal times." Hoover warmly denied it and said the situation had been handled with the approval of President Wilson.

"Yes, of course," retorted Reed, "the president's coat tails are long, his shoulders broad and his position unquestioned, but I'm questioning you on the authority you employed to fix wheat prices."

Reed began questioning on wheat, he said, to bring out a point affecting sugar. Hoover said the food administration had asked grain dealers not to pay more for wheat than the price fixed by congress. Reed tried to bring out that the price question was put up to the dealers as to really make the transaction price fixing, but Hoover maintained he only attempted to stabilize the price.

"I take it that with the country at war the people wanted results," said Hoover. "It is not fair to go into wheat conditions unless all phases are discussed and that would take a week. One thing is certain, the farmers now are getting more for their wheat and flour is selling for less."

Hoover would not acquiesce in Reed's statement that some force was necessary to get and maintain so-called voluntary agreements on sugar prices. He said the food administration depended on the patriotism of refiners, but that "some authority was needed."

Senator Reed tried to develop that the food administration last fall arranged it so that beet sugar selling at \$7.25 would not come east of the Alleghenies when cane sugar was selling for a higher price and that it was done for the benefit of eastern cane refiners. Hoover replied that eastern refiners had paid a high price for Cuban raw sugar that would preclude selling at \$7.25 but even with that situation taken into consideration the beet sugar was badly needed in the west and middle west and it was impossible to ship large quantities east because of the car shortage. He considered it a dangerous move to disrupt the sugar industry more than necessary to get the best prices available for the consumer and an equal distribution as railroad facilities would allow.

After he had been questioned minutely on details, Hoover remarked: "I don't think you comprehend the whole situation, Senator."

#### MORE TEXAS RANGERS

Austin, Tex., Jan. 3—Plans looking to immediate increase of the Texas ranger force for duty on the Texas border as a result of the indefinite

postponement of organization of the new Texas national guard through orders issued yesterday by the war department at Washington will be taken up with Secretary of War Baker at Washington next week by Adjutant James Harley. General Harley will leave for Washington within a few days.

#### TRAIN HOLD-UP RESULTS IN BLOODY BATTLE WITH TROOPS

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 3—Mexican federal troops in pursuit of the Yaqui Indians who yesterday morning attacked a Southern Pacific Mexico train south of Empalme, killing 36 passengers and train crew, encountered a party of raiders near Quero de Babi last night and lost five killed, according to message reaching the railroad officers here to date. The losses of the Yaqui were not given. Confirmation of the killing of the two Americans in the attack on the train was received today. They are H. J. Poe, Mexican representative of Kline, Simpson company of Los Angeles, Cal.; Miguel Martinez, Nogales, brakeman.

Traveling auditor Ralph Snovel, an American, with Headquarters at Mazatlan, was wounded. Alberto Joffroy, another American of the Border Trading company at Nogales, was shot three times, but is expected to live.

Returning to the scene of the hold-up, the troops found the Indians still vainly trying to open the Wells Fargo safe which they had thrown from the express car and a second battle followed in which the Mexican fedrals claim the Indians were defeated with heavy losses. The safe contained \$20,000 ingolde, \$5,000 of which was consigned to the Moches Sugar company. It was returned intact to Guaymas.

#### Dead and Injured

Officials of the Southern Pacific de Mexico company received the following list of dead and wounded here today as a result of an attack by Yaqui Indians upon a train near Empalme, Sonora:

DEAD: Alarid, Rose, San Ignacia, Almasda Lieut M. Almada, Captain Jose, Guaymas. Chides, D., soldier. Gonzales, Lieut. L. Lencho. Garcia, Marie, Bacum, Sonora. Galaz, Colonel I. G., Esperanza. Humanda, P. A., Sinaloa. Lopez, Lorenzo, Guaymas. Mendivel, Ignacio, Alamos. Poe, H. J., Los Angeles. Parades, Manuel, train conductor, Empalme. Rivera, Col. E. J., Navajoa. Robinson, Fernando, Guaymas. Ruiz, Pedro, Guaymas. Sanchez, Gertrudis, Lercho. Sepulveda, Augustine, Wells Fargo Messenger. Ugo, Maria, (8 years old) Nogales. Varela, Carlos, Nogales. Five unidentified Mexican and American men. Five unidentified federal soldiers. One unidentified Chinese. Two unidentified children. The list of wounded included eleven civilians and thirteen soldiers. Albert Joffroy of Nogales was seriously wounded; Another American in the list was Ralph Snovel of Mazatlan. Try Zensal for that itching eczema. Sold by E. G. Murphey.—Adv.