

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

NUMBER 35

CATTLEMEN WILL HAVE ROYAL TIME

**SPLENDID PROGRAM ARRANGED
FOR BOTH BUSINESS AND
PLEASURE**

Commercial club directors met with Walter Naylor and J. O. Neafus, members of the local cattlemen's committee Saturday night and decided definitely on some of the enter-week.

On the first night, Tuesday, March 12, there will be a smoker, with "get acquainted features" at the Commercial club Wednesday forenoon. At 11:30 there will be an automobile trip for visitors to the Storrie irrigation dam north of the city and to the half-mile long tunnel on the mesa east of the city.

On Wednesday afternoon the local ladies' committee will entertain the visiting ladies with a reception, and on Wednesday night there will be a dance at the Elks club in honor of the visitors.

On Thursday afternoon the local ladies committee will entertain the visiting ladies with an automobile trip over the scenic highway, and there will be additional entertainment provided for Thursday night for those who do not leave on the evening trains.

The program for the business sessions of the convention, which will be held in the Duncan opera house, could hardly be surpassed. Men and women of state and national prominence will address the meetings on various subjects pertaining to the livestock industry in all phases, and this program should insure a record-breaking attendance.

Following is the program for the convention:

Tuesday, March 12

9:00 A. M.—Music, Las Vegas Military Band.

Morning Session, 10 o'clock

Convention called to order.

Invocation, Rev. W. A. Fite, Las Vegas

Addresses of Welcome—

Governor W. E. Lindsey, for the State.

Dr. H. M. Smith, Mayor, Las Vegas, for the city.

Response to the Addresses of Welcome

.....W. C. McDonald, Carrizozo

Annual Address of President.....

.....W. R. Morley, Datil

The Present State Land Policies to the Live Stock Industry of the

State, Robt. P. Ervien, Santa Fe,Commissioner of Public Lands

Announcements.

Afternoon Session, 3 o'clock

The Cowman's War Problems and How to Solve Them.....

.....Vic Culberson, Fierro

Homie Economics, Mrs. Ruth G. Miller

Santa Fe, State Instructor Industrial Education.

Why Cattlemen are Interested in the Protection of Game, Theodore

Rouault, State Game Warden.

The Necessity of Mounted Police to the Live Stock Industry of New

Mexico, Burton C. Moseman, Roswell.

Report of Delegate to American National Stock Association, Hugh

Hodges, Silver City.

Report of Secretary and Finance Committee.

Discussion of any subject presented by members.

Committee meetings after adjournment.

8:00 P. M.—Smoker—A Real One Commercial Club

Second Day, Wednesday, March 13

9:00 A. M.—Music, Las Vegas Military Band.

Morning Session, 9:30 o'clock

The Cattleman's Part in Defending the Nation, Charles Springer,

Chairman State Council of Defense

War Prices and Cattle Values, H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Calif.,

Chairman Market Committee American N. L. S. Association.

The Woman's Part in the World War, Mrs. Juli Brown Asplund,

Santa Fe.

The Cattle Sanitary Board and Its Work in New Mexico, W. J. Lin-

wood, Raton.

11:30 A. M.—Automobile Trip to Storrie Dam.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock

3:00 P. M.—Entertainment to Visiting Ladies by Ladies' Committee.

Patriotism.....Col. R. E. Twitchell

Address, Food Administration, Ralph Ely, Santa Fe, State Food Admin-

istrator.

The New Mexico Steers' Part in the War, B. F. Pankey, Lamy, N. M.

War Thrift, Hallett Reynolds, Las Vegas, State Director National

War Savings Committee.

Report of Live Stock Conditions in Each County by Local Representa-

tives.

Discussion of any subject presented by members.

Committee meetings after adjournment.

8:30 P. M.—Cattlemen's Dance Elks' Club

Third Day, Thursday, March 14

9:00 A. M.—Music, Las Vegas Military Band.

The Value of Co-operation Between the State Agricultural College

and the Cattle Industry, A. D. Crile, State College, President

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

Taxation and Live Stock Industry, Rupert F. Asplund, Secretary

State Tax Commission.

Business Session.

Consideration of Resolutions.

Election of Officers.

Selection of Next Place of Meeting.

Unfinished Business.

Adjournment.

1:30 P. M.—Automobile trip for visiting ladies over Las Vegas Sky

Line drive, by Ladies' Committee.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock

Relations of Work of the Biological Survey to the Live Stock Production, S. E. Piper, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The Importance of State and National Live Stock Associations to the Government at this Time, T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary American National Live Stock Association

How Cattlemen on National Forests can Help Win the War, Representative Forest Service from

Washington, D. C.

Co-operation Between Cattle and Sheep Industries, H. O. Bursum, Socorro.

All Unfinished Business.

Adjournment.

8:00 P. M.—More Entertainment.

Something New

**SPLENDID PROGRAM PLANNED
FOR THE PANHANDLE
VISITORS**

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 20.—All arrangements have been perfected for the annual convention of the Pan-

handle and Southwestern Cattlemen's association in this city March 5, 6

and 7. The usual elaborate decorations will be omitted, the money

therefore being given to the Red Cross, but the entertainment committees have prepared an elaborate program for the visitors. The central

feature of the amusements proper will be a big smoker one night, a

reception to the ladies the next night, and to conclude a cowboy ball at the

armory, where the sessions of the convention will be held. The general

committee expects three thousand visitors.

SITUATION NOT ALARMING

Washington, Feb. 21.—State department officials said today that the re-

newed German offensive in Russia had not progressed to a point where

the departure of Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomats from

Petrograd was being considered and that so far as official reports showed the diplomats themselves were

not considering leaving yet.

AMERICAN AERO CLUB WILL ASSIST

**WILL TRY TO HELP AMERICANS
IN FRANCE STOP
GERMANS**

New York, Feb. 21.—A special meeting of the executive board of the Aero Club of America was called here today to consider and take action upon the airplane situation on the American front in France as told in dispatches from the American front.

"The reports would indicate the situation is indeed serious," an official of the club said. "Our executive board will meet today and we shall take immediate steps to ascertain if we can do anything that will assist the government in removing the menace from the scene of military operations in France, he said: "Control of the air in the American sector belongs to the enemy, German machines coming and going at will over the American lines.

The fact that no restrictions have been imposed by the men on their willingness to work, makes officials of the department of labor confident that the employees will meet all fair demands. Thousands of union men have signified their readiness to report at the ship yards, to work side by side with all others who may be qualified, whether union members or not. The only thing asked and that has already been granted by the shipping board is that union organizers be given full liberty to enroll new men in the union if they desire to join. It is expected that adequate housing facilities will be provided under the government's program. Wages have not proved a stumbling block to the enrollment of ship builders. The iron trades are reported in readiness to work at any wage necessary to bring victory in the war.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 21.—Montana registered the coldest weather in the country today when the mercury at Havre went to 32 below zero. At Billings the temperature was 20 degrees below and at Helna 10 below.

NEW JUDGE FOR CALIFORNIA

Washington, Feb. 18.—An additional federal judge for the northern California district is proposed in a bill by Senator Phelan, ordered reported favorably today by the judiciary committee.

EUROPEAN WAR

General Pershing Makes Inspection

With the American Army in France, Sunday, Feb. 17 (By the Associated Press).—General Pershing has completed a two days' inspection of the American sector northwest of Toul. In a "tin hat" with a gas mask swung over his chest at the alert position, the American commander in chief walked through all the first line trenches, splashing through the mud and slipping on the ice. He dropped down into the dugouts and visited batteries busy hurling "iron rations" at the enemy.

In all places the general asked innumerable questions, especially of the men with regards to the food how they were and how they liked conditions. All except one cook agreed that they were perfectly satisfied with everything. To the cook, General Pershing said: "You are getting enough to eat?" "No sir," the cook replied.

"What?" said the general. "You, the cook, and then do not get sufficient food? I never heard of a cook in such a condition before."

"Well, sir, I did not mean that exactly. I mean not enough variety."

General Pershing asked what he had had for dinner today. The cook replied that he had roast beef, potatoes, onions, white bread, coffee and rice pudding.

"That seems like a considerable variety," remarked the general. "What else do you want?"

"Well, I would like to have some green stuff, sir."

General Pershing then turned to a long line of soldiers and asked: "Do you men get enough to eat out here?" "Yes, sir," was the reply.

The general next appeared in regimental headquarters in a dugout in a town which has been riddled by shells, called for all trench and other orders and all papers. He sat down and read through every one of them. In the dugouts General Pershing suggested some few changes here and there and in the trenches he also directed that some small changes be made.

One young infantryman, after General Pershing and the general in command of that particular brigade had passed asked: "Who is that with the four stars on his coat?" A comrade informed him, whereupon the inquisitive one replied: "Is that so? Whoever saw a commander in chief of an army walking around in a trench asking some private whether he had enough to eat or his feet were dry? It is not being done." It took a lieutenant to convince the doubtful soldier that it was General Pershing he had seen.

Throughout the inspection tour General Pershing limped a little, his ankle having been injured slightly a few days ago.

Similar inspection trips will be made from time to time by General Pershing, as the general is determined that the American soldiers at all times shall have the maximum of protection under the best conditions possible.

London Raided

London, Feb. 18.—Eleven persons were injured in the aerial raid on London Saturday, it is announced officially. The casualties in Sunday

night's air raid were 16 killed and 37 injured, it was officially announced today. Six or seven airplanes took part in the raid of Sunday night. The first flew over London, dropping bombs in various districts. All others were turned back.

Six German airplanes attempted to attack London on Saturday night but only one of them succeeded in reaching the capital. This raider dropped one bomb in the southwestern district. One of the German airplanes fell into the sea. On Sunday night, London was raided again, a number of bombs being dropped in the city.

Kiev Captured

Petrograd, Feb. 9, (By the Associated Press).—Kiev, one of the principal cities of the Ukraine, was captured by the Bolsheviki on Friday, after sanguinary fighting. The streets were filled with dead and wounded. While the fighting was at its height on Thursday, the city was bombarded by the Bolsheviki aviators.

Polish troops have defeated the Bolsheviki at Bobruisk, 85 miles southeast of Minsk. Other Poles are advancing toward Smolensk. Rumanians control the Okkerman district of Bessarabia and are threatening Russia Odessa.

WAR HAS BEEN RESUMED AND BOLSHEVIKI RULE HAS FALLEN

While German armies have crossed the Dvina and entered Dvinsk to deliver a blow at Great Russia in consequence of the Bolsheviki refusal to meet Germany's terms of peace, the Bolsheviki themselves are reported to have been driven from power in Petrograd.

The report of the Bolsheviki downfall comes from a rather uncertain source—through Finnish and Danish channels—but is circumstantial enough to give rise to consideration of the possibilities should it be certified. As successors in control of the government the group which would seem most likely to have assumed that power is specified. This group, that of social revolutionists, under the leadership of Tchernoff, the former Kerensky minister of agriculture controlled the recent constituent assembly which was dissolved by the Bolsheviki. Tchernoff is said to be the man now leading the new revolutionary group. The reports add that Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolsheviki leaders, have escaped to Riga.

Germany has returned to the attack on the Russian front and the Bolsheviki government must face its greatest—the power of German militarism. Invading forces have crossed the Dvina and Dvinsk and are advancing eastward from Kovel, Volhynia, to aid the hard pressed Ukrainians and protect the food supplies in the new country. This is the first activity on the front since last November. What opposition the Bolsheviki can or will offer the Germans is problematical. Although the Russian army has been much weakened by the demobilization order and strife in the ranks, the Bolsheviki red guards have been successful against the Ukrainians and other opposing forces in southern Russia. The food shortage in Great Russia is becoming desperate.

The situation in the Ukraine is serious, which may account for Germany's decision to act. Bolsheviki troops hold Kiev, the capital, where 1,000 persons were killed, and Bolshe-

viki adherents are destroying railroads and food supplies. In Odessa, also, there has been fighting.

On the western front there has been no extensive movement. In Champagne the Germans persist in their attempts against the French positions near the Cutte du Mesnil. Twice Tuesday the French, who are aided by American artillery repulsed enemy efforts, the Germans being unable to reach the French lines.

Aerial activity is the predominating factor on the British and American fronts. In the north British airmen have accounted for 16 German airplanes and have dropped hundreds of bombs on railways and airdromes. French and British bombing squadrons also have attacked important points in Lorraine.

On the American sector the enemy machines have been busy over and behind the American lines. American gunners kept the Germans high in the air and one of the enemy was brought down by an American aviator. Nine Americans have been wounded by German shells. There has been considerable artillery activity on the Italian front.

For the third time in as many days German airmen raided southeast England Monday night. None of the raiders were able to penetrate the defenses of London.

British Army Headquarters in France, Feb. 19 (By the Associated Press).—The great German offensive on the western front may be expected to begin at any moment now and as far as the British front is concerned the main thrust will be made on the sector between Arras and St. Quentin. Turks and "a new mysterious gas" will be employed by the enemy in the attempt to break through the allies' lines. Other attacks will be delivered further south. These facts have become known through captured prisoners and from information from other ways. The plans of the German higher command are complete and they are ready to make the supreme and final effort which has been advertised widely.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff appear to have realized that the old methods of attack in which a long bombardment is employed, are too well known to produce the results desired. According to the story the German troops are being told that surprise attacks, such as were used in Galicia last summer, at Riga and again on the Isonzo are to be tried against the allies on the western front.

Much stress has been laid on the fact that tanks and new gas are to be used, leaving the infantry little to do but to walk through the gaps and consolidate the positions captured. The German infantry will rely on weight of numbers, masses of machine guns and mobile batteries to finish the work begun by the tanks and the gas. German troops are frankly skeptical and are undertaking their task with no enthusiasm according to prisoners. They feel they are going to be thrown into battle to be used as cannon fodder and do not relish their prospect. It is said General von Ludendorff recently addressed a body of infantry at Laon and asked how many men were willing to fight to a finish. Only five non-commissioned officers and privates stepped forward. The others declar-

ed their desire for an early peace by "arrangement."

BUT REFUSES TO GIVE DETAILED STATEMENT OF WAR PLAN

London, Feb. 19.—Premier Lloyd George today made in the house of commons his eagerly awaited statement regarding the recent army changes. He said the government was anxious to retain the services of General Sir William Robertson as chief of staff so long as it was compatible upon the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's allies.

The premier said the policy of the government was based upon the assumption that the allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted and co-ordinated efforts. It had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the allies.

The American representatives at the Versailles war council declared "with irresistible power and logic" for the plan for expansion of the supreme council's power the premier said.

The general principles laid down at the recent session in Versailles of the supreme war council were agreed to by all, the premier told the house of commons. It was also agreed that there should be an inter-allied authority with executive powers. The only difference which arose was as to its constitution. The first proposal at Versailles, he continued, was that the general authority should consist of a council of chiefs of staff, but this was abandoned in as much as it was regarded as unworkable.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential that decision should be taken instantly at Versailles. Meeting separately, the delegates of the respective allies, he explained, considered their own plan, which in each case was identical. This plan was passed without a dissenting vote and accepted by all the military representatives. Being under the impression that difficulties have been overcome he said the government offered General Robertson a place on the Versailles council but he was unwilling to accept, objecting to it on military grounds. General Robertson, added the premier, refused the post of chief of staff with powers adapted to the position set up at Versailles.

"I hesitated for some time," said the premier in referring to the American representations, "whether I should not read in the house of commons the very cogent documents submitted by the American delegation which put the case for the present proposal. It is one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The only reason why I do not read it to the house is that it is mixed up with the plan of operations."

Mr. Lloyd George said the country was faced with terrible realities. He begged the house to have done with all controversy, adding that the government was entitled to know tonight whether the house and the country wished it to proceed with the policy deliberately arrived at.

The premier asserted that the conclusions reached at Versailles were the result of very powerful representations by the delegations of other governments, notably the American government.

**CALIFORNIA SENATOR WOULD EVERY REGISTRANT CLAIMING
HAVE SOCIALISM AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS
NOW DO LEVEL BEST**

Washington, Feb. 19.—Permanent government ownership of railroads rather than government control for the period of the war was advocated by Senator Johnson of California, today in a speech opposing the senate draft of the administration railroad bill.

"I would now take the inevitable next step in government control of our railroads," Senator Johnson declared, "and do whatever might be essential to make that government control permanent, or at least have the way open so that immediately upon the termination of the war, we might follow to its logical conclusion which already we have partly done."

The California senator protested vigorously to the proposed rate of compensation to be paid the railroads under the provisions of the bill and also opposed the senate's plan to turn the railroads back to private management 18 months after the conclusion of peace.

Senator Johnson digressed from his discussion of the road legislation to express his approval of President Wilson's recent stand against secret diplomacy and the president's policy of addressing congress from time to time in "the open forum of the world."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire interrupted to say that in justice to the railroads the California senator ought to say that the railroads were handicapped by existing statutes in meeting the transportation crisis and the president's order gave Director General McAdoo power to do what the railroads did not have authority to do.

"I will write with a tender hand," replied Senator Johnson, "the obituary of private management in the United States. I will willingly concede that the railroads had many difficulties to surmount and with all the difficulties, the railroads have been unable to do the job. The government is doing the job and the government has been called on to do the job for all time."

Senator Johnson concluded, after speaking nearly two hours and was followed by Senator Norris of Nebraska. Senator Norris characterized as "unnecessary and unwise" the conferring of any rate making power on the president, saying that power should be vested alone in the interstate commerce commission. He declared the president is "already overburdened with authority, and that to give him rate-making power was not necessary to the prosecution of the war."

With reference to the compensation feature Senator Norris declared the money to be paid by the government under the present bill is excessive and provides an additional burden on the tax payers.

Senator Sherman of Illinois announced that he would speak in support of the bill tomorrow.

DENVER MAN KILLED.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 19.—Lieutenant Arthur R. Taylor, formerly of Denver, has been killed while flying in England, according to messages received here today. He was a member of the Royal flying corps. He was 22 years old.

The local exemption board of San Miguel county has received the following letter from the district board which is a circular sent to all local boards in district No. 1:

February 13, 1918.
To all Local Boards in Division No. 1.
Gentlemen:

We are informed that a good many farmers who are registrants are hesitating about going ahead with plans for planting crops, because of uncertainty about their being granted deferred classification.

The members of this district board appreciate the importance of the work that should be done by these young farmers in the production of food crops and livestock, to furnish food for the soldiers, sailors and people of the United States and allied nations, during the war emergency; and in considering the claims of registrants for deferred classification on agricultural grounds, we have endeavored to grant deferred classification to every claimant whose answers and supporting affidavits show reasonable grounds for believing that his being taken into the military service would result in substantial, material loss to the effective operation of a necessary agricultural enterprise.

In order to establish that an enterprise is necessary according to the regulations, it should be shown by the answers in the questionnaire that it produces, or will produce in an average season, a substantial surplus of food, such as grain, beans, and other crops, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc above the amount of food consumed by the persons living on the farm or engaged in the enterprise.

It is extremely difficult for us to determine, on account of the meagre information furnished in many of these questionnaires, whether the claimant is entitled to deferred classification. And we may have denied some claims which, if properly supported by information and evidence should have been granted. It is quite possible also that we have granted deferred classification to some who are not entitled to it. In any such cases, if the registrant of your board or the government appeal agent, will furnish us the proper information, we will consider the same for reclassification.

It is contemplated by the regulations that the registrant will promptly report any change of status, which would require him to be given a different classification than that determined by the local board or the district board upon his questionnaire.

We wish you would cause it to be generally known to registrants in your county, that every registrant who has been granted deferred classification on agricultural grounds will be expected to do his level best to produce the largest quantity of food crops or products of which the enterprise is capable, and that any who fail to do all they are able to do in this respect are likely to have their cases reconsidered and to be given a classification which will require them to be promptly taken into the military service.

We believe that the claims for deferred classification made by farmers generally are made in good faith,

and that they will make good in the production of food crops, but if there should prove to be any slackers among them, we shall depend upon your board, the government appeal agent and the county council of defense, to report the same to this board.

Yours respectfully,
DISTRICT BOARD FOR DIVISION
NUMBER ONE, DISTRICT OF
THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
By CHARLES SPRINGER,
Chairman.

**FREE FOR ALL MAY RESULT IN
THE DEATH OF JUAN
LUJAN**

Mora, Feb. 18.—There was a tree-for-all fight here the other night, participated in by thirty or forty individuals, and as the aftermath of which, one young man, Juan Lujan, will probably die. Adolfo Leyba is in jail at Mora without bond charged with stabbing Lujan in the temple. The knife pierced the skull and both Dr. Hoag of Mora and Dr. Smith of Las Vegas, who was called, advised that the chance of recovery without an operation were slight. The father of the boy, however, declined to have the operation performed and took him home, where it is said, that thus far, he is doing fairly well. The fight resulted from too much booze of the fiery brand sometimes dispensed in Mora.

Petrograd, Feb. 19.—General Kaledines, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, committed suicide at Novo Tcherkask, headquarters of the Don Cossacks, during a session of the Novo Tcherkask government which he attended. The government decided to resign and transfer its power to the local workmen's and soldiers' council. After the decision General Kaledines went to an adjoining room and shot himself.

General Nazarov, who succeeded General Kaledines, as leader of the Don Cossacks, ordered the immediate mobilization and arming of all Cossacks to fight the Bolshevik troops advancing toward Novo Tcherkask.

**HEAD OF GREAT PACKING FIRM
THINKS MEN ARE GETTING
ALL THEY EARN**

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Nelson Morris, the 26-year-old chairman of Morris and Company, the packers, spent hours on the witness stand in the packing house wage arbitration today. His relations with labor unions had been unsatisfactory, he said, largely because the unions did not keep their agreements. He thought \$1,288 a year figured by attorney Frank P. Walsh, representing the men, as too high. He said government inspectors prevent speeding up, as charged by the men, and remarked that the government limits profits to 9 per cent. Since last November, he said, the profits of his company have fallen off 50 per cent.

Mr. Morris promised to submit figures rebutting a statement that to double wages of packing house workers would add but 6½ mills to the cost of a pound of meat.

Nelson Morris, head of Morris and Company, the packers, took the witness stand today before Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the demands of packing house employees

for the eight hour day and higher wages.

Mr. Morris said that he was 26 years old and chairman of the board of directors of the company. A younger brother, Edward Morris, Jr., he said, was president. Mr. Morris was questioned by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the men.

"Have you ever considered the demands of the men?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Yes, many times."

"Did you reach a decision?"

"No, because we decided to settle by arbitration." He said that for many years employees had been guaranteed a minimum of 40 hours employment a week and were paid for 40 hours whether they worked or not.

Mr. Morris said that piece workers also have a minimum guarantee and that last week the company paid out \$1,000 under the guarantee plan.

He explained that when times are dull and higher priced men have to work in the cheaper places the difference in pay was placed in the guarantee fund. Morris and Company, he said, employ 13,000 men in Chicago at an average annual wage of \$800. Net profits in 1916 were \$3,800,000; in 1917 they jumped to \$5,400,000.

"I think all employees are entitled to a fair living wage," said the witness, "but the term living wage is variously construed, some people might consider an automobile necessary to fair living."

"Do you know of any of your \$2.75 laborers who have automobiles?"

"I don't know whether they have or not." Mr. Morris named a family, every member of which is employed by his company, their combined earnings being \$100 a week.

Mr. Morris outlined his own idea of the proper conditions for a stock yards laborer, including three trips to a theatre a year.

"How many times do you go to the theatre, Mr. Morris?" inquired the lawyer.

"Fifteen or 20," replied the witness.

"You never knew what it was to lack for money or the necessaries of life, did you?"

"No."

Mr. Morris compared the rent paid by his laborers with the \$8 to \$11 a month which he said was allowed second lieutenants in the army.

"Do you think there is any similarity between your laborers and a second lieutenant?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No; the average officer requires better education, but despite that his salary is only \$1,700. I simply call attention to what the government allows him as adequate rent."

"Then you think that the second lieutenant does not get enough money?"

"I am not here to criticize the government."

"Then you think \$1,288 a year exceeds the needs of a family of five in these days?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"It is infinitely more than a majority of working men's families live on," rejoined the witness. Mr. Morris testified that his experience with labor unions had been unsatisfactory. "I found that they did not keep their agreements," he explained.

The colonel has met the abscess and it is his'n.

EUROPEAN WAR

GERMAN ADVANCE INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY CONTINUES

Notwithstanding the Bolsheviki have announced their willingness to conclude an immediate peace on the central powers terms, the German armies are continuing to advance into Great Russia. The German headquarters statement today reports a further forward move of the German forces which recently crossed the Dvina on the northern front and occupied Dvinsk. They pushed on east and northeast of that city yesterday, it is announced.

Germany undertook this campaign to safeguard peace and order in the occupied regions on her eastern frontier, Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister told the reichstag main committee yesterday. She lost faith in the pacific intentions of Russia, he declared. Nevertheless, Dr. von Kuehlmann announced Germany even now was ready to make a peace with the Russians on a basis which would protect German interests. It seems probable that his address was made before the Bolsheviki protest and offer of submission was received in Berlin, but the continued advance of the German armies reported today makes it appear that the German military authorities at least are in no haste to check the forward movement. The Bolsheviki government, in this connection reports that General Hoffman, German military representative at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, has asked that written confirmation of the Russian wireless peace offer be sent to Dvinsk. The Russians have forwarded such confirmation to Dvinsk by messenger, they announce.

Every effort is being made by the Austrian authorities to convince their people that the peace made with the Ukraine was not only one of the greatest material advantages to the central powers but that any injustice that might have been done to Poland by subtracting from her the province of Cholm and giving it to the Ukraine will be remedied. Great dissatisfaction has been created among the liberals in the dual monarchy by this territorial feature of the peace settlement.

Premier von Seydler now announces a separate agreement between Austria-Hungary and the Ukraine under which a mixed commission will be named to decide the disposition of Cholm on race principles. At the same time the premier points to the material gains which will come from the peace. The Austro-Hungarian plea for food will be met from the Ukraine's stores, he intimates, declaring that the Ukrainian surplus, which has been placed at the disposition of the central power, will be more than the latter can possibly carry away by the means of transportation available.

News agency advices report indications of continued industrial unrest in Germany manifested by the determination of the German independent socialists to arrange for a demonstrative strike in the German munition factories beginning on March first.

pared for warfare and its armies partly demobilized, agreed to accept to accept the hard terms refused but a few days ago at Brest-Litovsk. It is uncertain whether the back-down on the part of Great Russia will halt the onward march of the Germans who may intend the capture of a great portion of Russia, torn as it is by internal strife.

Bolsheviki power depends greatly upon making peace, the cry for which has caused the overthrow of three other Russian governments within a year. In agreeing to a German peace, the Bolsheviki protest against the invasion. Russian army units have been ordered to propose to the invading German troops that they refrain from fighting. Should the Germans decline the Russians are to offer resistance.

German and Austrian newspapers are alarmed over the renewal of the German war against Russia which apparently is not popular with the peoples of the two countries, especially the Austrians. Vienna papers say Austria has no cause to make war on Russia and the socialist organ there calls on the government to announce that hostilities with Russia are over. They say nothing, however, against the German terms to Russia, which include the surrender of Poland, Lithuania, Riga and Moon Island and the payment of a tribute of \$4,000,000,000.

Although quite prepared to advance against defenseless Russia, the Germans have made no offensive movement on the western front. Activity on the British and French fronts has been confined almost wholly to artillery bombardments, particularly on the Arras-St. Quentin sector, in Champagne and northeast of Verdun. On the American sector, a German patrol has been dispersed with casualties and the American artillery has been scattering shrapnel over the German trenches. Raiding and artillery operations are becoming more active on the Italian front.

Marked aerial activity continues on the western front and entente aviators. In three days have brought down or disabled 57 German airplanes. British and French airmen have not let up in their bombing attacks in important points in German Lorraine, both night and day raids being carried out. Airdromes, docks and other targets in Belgium are being bombed by British naval airmen. Berlin reports the destruction of seven allied airplanes.

From the Gulf of Finland to the southern border of Volhynia, the German advance to Russia is progressing. The main objectives are said to be Reval on the coast of Esthonia; Pskoff, between Dvinsk and Petrograd, and the important centers of Minsk and Vitebsk.

Hapsal and Werder, in Esthonia southeast of Reval, have been occupied. The invaders also are nearing Pshokoff, Mhilih and Misk. The important railroad junction at Molo-dechno, 50 miles northwest of Misk is reported to have been captured by the Teutons. The Germans met with hardly any resistance and took artillery and much ammunition in the occupation of Dvinsk on Monday. The German advance probably will continue until an authenticated copy of

Petrograd. This is now on its way. Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann told the German reichstag that he believed the new war would bring peace in the east. The treaty with the Ukraine was made for the purpose of forcing the Bolsheviki to accept the German terms. Germany, he declared, wanted a peace with Russia that corresponded to German interests. Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian premier declared Austria-Hungary will not aid Germany in her renewal of the war on Russia.

In a brilliant attack in Lorraine, French troops have gone through the German first line on a lengthy front and captured more than 500 prisoners.

This attack, the first of large proportions on the western front in 1918, was carried out north of Bures and east of Moncel, virtually on the Franco-German border south of Chateau Salins.

A German attack at Four de Paris in the Argonne has been repulsed with losses by the French. On the British front in France there has been no increase in the raiding and artillery activities.

American troops in their sector northwest of Toul have checked another German raid, the enemy being driven back by artillery fire. German airmen are reported to control the air over the American sector and Wednesday enemy aviators flew over the entire position, repeatedly. Although apparently outnumbered, the American airmen are active and one has attacked an enemy trench with machine gun fire.

Entente airmen continue to be busy in air fighting and bombing expedition. French and British fliers have brought down 20 German machines, and British airmen have carried out raids into Germany. On the Italian front Italian and British airmen have bombed enemy airdromes and other targets.

German mines or submarines in the past week destroyed 15 British merchantmen including 12 of more than 1,600 tons. This is a decrease of one in the larger tonnage and three in the smaller tonnage from the previous week. Italian losses are reported as two steamers and one fishing vessel.

The French steamer La Dives, of 1,777 tons was submarined in the Mediterranean on February 11 with the loss of 110 lives.

TELLS REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED NATIONS WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED

Washington, Feb. 21.—Six trains of packing house products for export to the allies will be moved eastward daily for the next month until a great quantity has been hauled. Secretary McAdoo today told Earl Reading, the British ambassador; Count Macchi di Golliere the Italian ambassador and Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner.

The representatives of the allied nations were also told by Mr. McAdoo that between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 bushels of corn are now being taken to primary markets in the west each day.

Although in December only about 600 cars of grain were transported daily, now the movement is about 5,000. It is reported a strong offensive will be taken by these troops against the allied representatives that Tammersfors and Viborg.

good progress is being made in diversion of export freight traffic from New York to South Atlantic and gulf ports.

AVIATORS ESCAPE

Amsterdam, Feb. 21.—Lieutenant Roland G. Garros, the famous French aviator, and Lieutenant Antoine Marchal, who flew over Berlin in the summer of 1916 and were forced to descend a few kilometers from the Russian lines reached Holland yesterday. They escaped from a German prison.

CLAIMS HE THREATENED TO KILL HER WHEN SHE FIRED SHOT GUN

Santa Fe, Feb. 21.—Using a shotgun, Mrs. R. H. Case, wife of a well known attorney of this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, blew half of her husband's head off with a shotgun during a quarrel at their home. Case was a prominent Mason and had been taking degrees at the Scottish Rite reunion here.

Mrs. Case is hysterical and all she has been able to tell officers is that her husband threatened to kill her. Case's body was found lying on the bed with an automatic six shooter near his hands.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 21.—The New Mexico Wool Growers' association will hold their annual convention in Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 18 and 19.

All questions of importance, both national and state, to the wool growers of New Mexico, will be discussed by prominent men.

S. E. Piper of the Washington office of the bureau of the biological survey will address the convention on the work of his bureau in New Mexico. Mr. Piper is in charge of organizing the present extensive campaigns in New Mexico against predatory animals and rodents, and is familiar with the work throughout the west. There will also be an address by Governor W. E. Lindsey, Dr. A. D. Crile, president of the state agricultural college, and many others.

Delegates from the New Mexico Wool Growers' association to the annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association in Salt Lake City, Utah will discuss the many questions of vital importance to the sheepmen that were brought up at that meeting. Questions such as price fixing of wool; restriction of the consumption of lamb; eradication of predatory animals and rodents; contracting of wool in advance of shearing; designation of trails; longer term permits on the national forests, and many other questions of importance to all sheep men.

This will be an excellent opportunity of meeting old friends and to acquire information regarding the present and future condition of the sheep industry.

Haparanda, Sweden, Feb. 21.—Four steamships have arrived at Vasa, in the gulf of Bothnia, from Germany, carrying Finnish soldiers who had served in the German army and a number of German volunteers. The vessels also carried a large number of guns, machine guns, rifles and munitions.

It is reported a strong offensive will be taken by these troops against the allied representatives that Tammersfors and Viborg.

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MATTER OF MONEY THAT MADE GOVERNMENT CONTROL NECESSARY

Washington, Feb. 20.—The financial situation and not war needs or freight congestion, Senator Underwood of Alabama, told the senate today was the real cause of the government taking over the railroads. The senate was debating the administration bill providing for federal control of the transportation line during the war.

"The real cause was a question of finance," he declared. "When the president issued his proclamation last December," he said, "the railroads faced \$182,606,682 in maturing obligations on securities of 1908 while the four years which ended 1912 these obligations would total \$998,000,000. Under normal conditions the railroads would have found no trouble in renewing them, but because of the war and the floating of bond issues by the government it would have been an impossibility," he said.

"There were then two conditions facing the president," Senator Underwood said, "either the United States government must take over the roads and finance these securities during the war or congress had to prepare a moratorium and provide that no suit be brought on these railroad bonds and foreclose them during the war and for a reasonable time afterwards if we wanted to continue to operate great railroad systems of the country.

I don't think there was a business man in the United States who did not realize that something must be done and the president, in his wisdom, decided on this course."

For that reason, he urged it was now necessary for congress to recognize the wisdom of the president's action and provide for it accordingly.

Senator Underwood opposed giving the president power to fix rates, declaring there is "no war power or war necessity involved in rate making."

Senator Underwood was followed by Senator Sherman, of Illinois who supported the bill. He said he did not approve of all its provisions but as it is emergency legislation he would vote for it.

LONGSHOREMEN FAIL TO REPORT FOR WORK—BLAME SHIPPING BOARD

New York, Feb. 20.—More than 900 longshoremen and dock workers employed by the Southern Pacific Steamship company here failed to report for work this morning, renewing a strike which was under adjustment by the shipping board's labor adjustment board.

According to officials of the company, the men quit work again today because the adjustment board did not as yet announce its decision on their demands. The men had been back at work since February 11 when they called off the original strike to await the adjustment board's action.

SHIPPING INCREASES

Washington, Feb. 20.—The low point of available allied shipping has been passed, two or three weeks earlier than officials expected and confidence was expressed today that the amount of shipping available for the future would increase steadily.

FOREST SERVICE WORKS IN CO-OPERATION WITH NEW MEXICO STOCKMEN

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 21.—That more scientific lambing methods are essential to the greatest productivity in the sheep-raising industry is the gist of the conclusions arrived at after long study by a grazing specialist of the forest service. The manner in which this improvement can be brought about is described in the following article.

The time was when the sheep industry in Arizona and New Mexico did not justify the extra expense necessary to properly care for ewes and their young during the lambing period; but suddenly conditions have changed. Prices are high for both mutton and wool. The open range is gone. Sheep men must make more money from smaller herds, and must run their sheep on more restricted range. This means that instead of lambing wherever feed and water happen to be good they must lamb on practically the same range each year, and they must provide feed and water not only for the favorable seasons, but for those dry and backward springs which come all too often in the southwest. In addition, they must reckon with one or more severe storms each month during the spring until the last of May. The important items in successful lambing then are: plenty of feed and water, protection against storms and predatory animals.

The forest service has been interested in working out in co-operation with stockmen a method of lambing which would most successfully meet the conditions that prevail on the open ranges of the higher mesas and mountains in the southwest. The practice generally followed in the states farther north of providing heated sheds and a large supply of hay and concentrated feed is not practical or necessary down here. The spring growth of grass and the mild weather can be relied upon to insure successful lambing during the greater part of the period; but it is the occasional storm, the recurrent backward spring, and the ewe which refuses to care for her lamb that make it necessary to take special precautions in order to insure the difference between a profitable lamb crop and an unprofitable one; between a crop which will pay interest on the investment even during an off year, and one which perhaps will only pay expenses during a poor year.

Certain measures which are considered necessary and practicable to insure a better percentage of lambs have been successfully tried out on certain ranges in New Mexico and the sheepmen without exception, strongly endorse them. In fact it is in the vicinity where improved lambing methods have been practiced for a number of years that two of the largest sheep owners in the southwest are about to adopt better methods. An example of what are considered progressive methods, which may be successfully adopted by all owners whose herds lamb in the higher country, is practiced by a number of sheepmen on the Datil national forest. These men consider it essential to have corrals for their drop bands at night, and in addition that they

have individual pens in which to place ewes with lambs as they are dropped. These pens have a roof which keeps them dry and are protected from cold winds.

A night man with a lantern passes through the herd at least once every half hour, and separates the ewes with new lambs and gives them such attention as is needed to insure their being able to stand—after which their chances for living are very good. The corrals and pens may be made in portable sections, or as permanent structures.

A reserve supply of feed is assured by keeping stock off the lambing grounds during the main portion of the growing season. Old ewes are fed for at least one month before the lambing season begins, on hay and cotton seed cake, and as a result are able to raise lambs for one or two years longer than they would otherwise be able to do. In a few instances a supply of hay and cotton seed meal is kept on hand at the lambing grounds to feed during the storms.

Protection from coyotes and cats is assured for the main band by the presence of the night man at the corrals. The lambs dropped on the range during the day are gathered in small sheltered corrals at night and a lantern or camp fire serves to keep wild animals away. The young lambs are handled as little as possible during the first few days, and are, in some instances, kept in coyote-proof pastures.

Men who have practiced these methods of lambing are convinced that they increase the number of lambs saved by from 5 to 20 per cent, depending upon the character of the season. It is believed that the increase will average 10 per cent.

Various modifications of the above plan are possible in order to fit local conditions. The essentials that should be adhered to are: (1) protect at least a part of the lambing grounds each growing season; (2) feed old, poor ewes for at least a month before the lambing season begins; (3) provide corrals for the drop band; (4) provide individual pens for the lambs born at night, and employ a night man to separate the new lambs with their mothers from the main band and to give all necessary individual attention; (5) pen the lambs at night that are born during the day; (6) provide hay and concentrated feed for stormy periods.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Divisions of all industry into four classes to be used as guides in the distribution of coal is planned by the fuel administration. A board to be named by the secretaries of war and the navy, the shipping board and the fuel administration will classify the industries. Preferential distribution will be enforced by railway embargoes to be declared by Director General McAdoo.

The classification will be a definite step in the direction of reducing the production of less essential industries. In class one will be put consumers who will be supplied first. Class four will contain the so-called luxuries.

In logic the Germans have the advantage of Trotzky. They argue that while the refusal of the Russian to sign a peace treaty did not end the war, it did end the armistice:

FOOD SUPPLIES CUT OFF ON ACCOUNT OF FAVORS TO GERMANY

Christiania, Norway, Feb. 21.—How to come to an agreement with America for the resumption of the import of supplies is the main topic for discussion by the Norwegian press and people. In the beginning the government did not seem to take the American question seriously. But after the failure of the commission in Washington to obtain export licenses, the cabinet members realized the gravity of the situation. One by one the members of the Norwegian delegation to Washington returned until only Dr. Nansen remained.

The newspapers, except the official cabinet organ, are becoming impatient. They ask why Denmark has obtained export licenses for different foodstuffs, and say Sweden has had greater success than Norway. So far Germany has had great advantages from the trade agreements with Norway.

By the agreement with Great Britain of August, 1916, Norway could send 15 per cent of her fish to Germany. But beside this Germany bought enormous quantities of canned fish, so that, it is said, the total export amounted to more than 30 per cent. It was asserted at a session of the Storting that the total export of fish to Germany from August, 1914, to August, 1917, was 150,000 tons. Before the war the average export to Germany was 78,000 tons, or about 22 per cent of the whole export of fish from the country. On the other hand the Germans have not been able to keep their contract to furnish fishing tackle and motor oil as comparison for the fish.

One leading paper asks how long Norway is to continue supplying favors to Germany while the Germans sink Norwegian ships and kill Norwegian sailors. And, it inquired, what does Norway get in return for the material for manufacturing guns, projectiles and ammunition which she is supplying to Germany.

The Shipping Gazette said editorially recently that the Norwegian foreign minister is exerting himself to increase the export of raw materials for manufacturing munitions, and cited that as the reason why the United States did not send a Christmas ship to Norway, as to Denmark. Other papers, notably the Social Democrat, challenged the foreign minister to deny the statement, but he remained silent.

Before the war Germany furnished Norway with considerable grain and flour but, although the fish export is more than doubled, Norway does not get any flour from Germany. The United States has been the chief provider since the beginning of the war. Before the war, Norway obtained 197,000 tons of grain and flour from Germany and 51,000 from the United States. In 1915, she imported 382,000 tons from the United States and 87 tons from Germany, and after that year none from Germany. And Germany has also stopped the exportation to Norway of other very important commodities.

If Russia is neither at war nor at peace nor even neutral, the puzzle professors of international law may thank Mr. Trotzky.

CELEBRATED DANCER MEETS DEATH NEAR FORT WORTH

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 15.—Captain Vernon Castle, of the English Royal flying corps, was killed this morning while flying, instructing a cadet 15 miles west of Fort Worth. Castle has made over 150 flights over the German lines and was a hero of many exploits in the war zone. His home was in New York, where he and his wife gained fame as dancers.

The cadet was R. Peters. His only injury is a black eye. Castle never regained consciousness but died in the field hospital twenty-minutes after the fall. Concussion of the brain was the cause. Castle belonged to the Eighty-fourth Royal Flying corps squadron. The plane was only 50 feet above the ground and was going rapidly. The plane with which the collision was threatened was just rising.

TELLS PEOPLE TO LOOK OUT WHEN AMERICANS GET GOING

London, Feb. 15.—In a leading article on the Americans in action in France, the Manchester Guardian says that more noteworthy than the ground gained, valuable as is every inch on this Champagne front, where American batteries were engaged in supporting the French raid of Wednesday is the fact that the Americans for the first time took part in the fighting.

"There have been American casualties in France before now, continues the Guardian, "but they have been in German attacks by air or by artillery fire. This is the first instance in which the Americans have taken part in a formal attack. The French are a polite people, but for that very reason they do not waste compliments and their praise of the part taken by the American heavy guns in this action may be taken exactly at its face value.

"We have persistently warned the people not to expect the American assistance to develop its full value early, but when America does develop her military power, place no limit on what it can accomplish. We must remember that the Americans are the equal of the Germans in pride and energy and their superiors in population, material resources and mother-wit."

Santa Fe, Feb. 15.—Because of the deplorable school conditions at Las Colonias, Guadalupe county. Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway and County Superintendent Bonifacio Lucero called a public meeting of the two adjoining districts and succeeded in getting every patron and taxpayer to attend. It was resolved to consolidate the two districts, and to call an election for a \$5,000 bond issue for a graded school house centrally located. Not only the patrons applauded but the children present clapped their hands in glee when they heard that they were to have the same kind of a fine school house as the children had in Santa Rosa. Las Colonias is a rich farming district, 20 miles north of Santa Rosa, yet, at North Colonias, where Miss Sadie Gonzales is in charge of 26 pupils from first to sixth grades, school is held in a rented

room with dirt roof, poor light and ventilation and with no sanitary arrangements. In District No. 5, Las Colonias, Mrs. Sallie Blanchard Baca, second grader, is in charge of 38 pupils from second to seventh grades, and Miss Adelina Romero, second grader, of 37 first and second grade pupils, the school facilities being very meager and poor.

The New Mexico Pinto bean is coming into its own. Everywhere its praises are being sung. The United States food administration has been making thorough tests, and the result is, the good old pinto will be on the menu in every soldier's canteen.

We quote from Bulletin issued by the United States food administration, concerning the 1917 crop of Pinto beans:

"The United States food administration endorses the Pinto bean, pronounces it equal to the navy in food value and flavor, and urges greater consumption on the part of the general public, in order to save meat, reduce the cost of living, and aid in marketing an unusually large crop.

The army and navy board having tested Pintos fully have recommended them for use in the various canteens.

Thousands of consumers are cooking them daily.

Hundreds of hotels, restaurants and railway dining cars are serving them.

The United States bureau of home economics, New York city, reports on the Pinto bean, as follows:

"We found the Pinto bean compares very favorably with navy beans in regard to the length of time of cooking, flavor, and adaptability in making of various dishes. They seem to give a more mealy result with less tendency to break up and become mushy in baking, as is the case with navy beans. In addition, the flavor of the finished product is fully as good and possibly even superior to that of the navy bean. We found that the Pinto bean adapted itself very readily to making of soup, loaves, muffins, etc. Of course, the age of the various beans is a factor in determining the time of cooking—the older the beans, the greater time allowed. We believe, however, judging from the sample submitted, that the Pinto bean may be cooked in much less time than the other varieties with which we experimented."

The Pinto bean can be bought at from 5 to 7 cents less per pound than white beans at the present time. Ask for Pintos, eat Pintos, interest others with Pintos. In this way you will reduce the cost of living to yourself; help save the meat; and aid in marketing a large crop, so that a much needed large acreage will be planted next season."

Constant Sufferer Finds Relief

"I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble and was down sick in bed," writes C. F. Reynolds, 412 Herrick St., Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills. In a few days I was up out of bed." Recommended for rheumatic pains, backache, biliousness, sore muscles, stiff joints, "tired out" feeling. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GRAIN LADEN VESSEL GOES DOWN IN MID-OCEAN

New York, Feb. 15.—Ten men of the officers and crew of the British steamship Miguel de Larrinaga of Nearly 5,000 tons perished in mid-ocean on February 6 when the vessel foundered. A cargo of grain bound for France, went down with the ship.

The Larrinaga's captain, E. Williams; his chief officer, R. S. Mann, and his second officer and a gunner and six sailors sacrificed their lives because the small boats were not large enough to hold all on board.

For 40 hours Captain Williams and his companions perched at the rail of their ship, half overturned, and fired rockets. These were observed by a British warship, which earlier had responded to an "S. O. S." call from the Larrinaga. The warship was unable to approach because of high seas and when dawn came on February 6 the cargo ship had vanished.

The Larrinaga left Newport News, Va., late in January for a French port. When 12 days out the cargo began to shift during a storm and within half an hour the vessel had partly capsized. Captain Williams ordered the crew to the boats.

According to Jesse Gisomini, one of the survivors arriving here, the skipper and his officers and some of the crew volunteered to remain behind when it was found the boats were too small. Captain Williams bade goodbye to the departing sailors and the firing of rockets began. This was on February 4. The Larrinaga, formerly a Spanish steamship, was in the service of the British government.

A heavy cold in the lungs that was expected to cure itself has been the starting point in many cases of disease that ended fatally. The sensible course is to take frequent doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It checks the progress of the disorder and assists nature to restore normal conditions. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 16.—Local brewers today denied they had received notice that they would have to cease buying barley and other wheat substitutes used in making beer. The food administrator of New Mexico received orders from Washington yesterday to notify all brewers in that state that they would not be permitted to buy wheat substitutes for use in making beer. The local brewery managers claim to have large quantities of barley growing on their own lands and it will not be necessary to purchase this grain to continue operating.

Women Want the Best

Woman is more finely constructed than man and she requires the best to be had in medicines when her system becomes disordered. Foley's Kidney Pills help the kidneys cleanse the blood of impurities that cause aches and pains in muscles and joints, backache, rheumatic pains and puffiness under eyes. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

CLEAR THAT HE WAS IMPLICATED IN PLOT TO AID GERMANS

Salt Lake City, Feb. 15.—Local federal officials declared that Count Alvo von Alvensleben, formerly of Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., who is said to have been the kaiser's financial representative on this continent was believed to have been implicated in a plot to escape, alleged to have been engineered by Miss Ausga Miner Deckman, Ernest A. Leybold and the Rev. B. H. Leesman. Miss Deckman and the Rev. Leesman were arrested for attempting to communicate with Leybold and an interned German civilian war prisoner at Fort Douglas, by means of smuggling a letter to him. Both are being held in jail, neither being able to furnish bond. They will be formally charged with giving assistance to the enemy February 27. Federal officials stated that Miss Deckman had been associated in conspiracy with von Alvensleben for several months and that the arrest of the count was made in the hope that the association would be broken. Von Alvensleben, like Leybold, is a prisoner at the camp.

Information also was received today that Miss Deckman worked with von Alvensleben in Vancouver and Seattle and that she left Seattle for Salt Lake when the count was interned here. Since the time that she left Seattle, federal officials asserted to day that she had been kept under close surveillance.

In connection with the arrest of the Rev. Leesman, it is alleged that he had uttered many remarks favorable to Germany in the war and that he was warned to keep his mouth "shut" a month ago.

Colonel George L. Byram, commandant at the war prison camp, announced today that another attempt had been made by German civilian prisoners to escape, through a tunnel which some Germans had built as a road to liberty, being discovered.

An Excellent Remedy for Coughs and Colds

You will look a good while before you find a better preparation for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. George Bryant, Charleston, Ill., in speaking of this preparation says, "My husband caught a hard cold that settled on his lungs and he coughed terribly. A neighbor advised him to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He bought a bottle of it at the drug store and the first dose relieved him. Before he had taken the contents of the one bottle his cough and cold had entirely disappeared."—Adv.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—Today was dedicated at Roswell, the third of three new primary school buildings recently completed at Roswell. The exercises consisted of the singing of patriotic songs, three brief addresses by Claude Hobbs, Mayor John H. Mullis and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, and an invocation and benediction by Rev. Mr.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute, makes one feel that living is worth while.—Adv.

TEXAS SHERIFF AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARGED WITH MURDER PLOT

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 16.—Sheriff Theodore Conbest and County Attorney of Cottle county, Texas, against whom complaints were filed here at 1 o'clock this morning charging them with "conspiracy to commit murder" were arrested on board the Texas and Pacific passenger train at Big Springs early today and are now being brought back here. They will arrive this evening. Sheriff Conbest had in his charge W. G. Clark principal witness for the state in the trial of Felix R. Jones for the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M.

The complaint alleged a conspiracy to murder Clark at Ysleta, 12 miles east of here last night. It was originally planned to put Clark on the train there to take him to Paducah, Texas, to answer a charge for the killing of Gus Spilker in 1904. The plan was changed, however, and Clark boarded the train in the city. Two county officers accompanied him and claimed to have seen eight men near the Ysleta station, one of the eight having mentioned by Clark in his testimony Thursday, as offering to hire him to kill a man at Snyder, Texas, according to the officers.

An attachment was also issued for the return of Clark as a witness in the conspiracy case and he is expected to be brought back with Conbest and Martin.

The arrest of Sheriff Conbest and County Attorney Martin overshadowed other features of the Jones trial at the morning session today and attorneys and court attaches talked of little else during the recesses. The arrest of Clark yesterday was considered a sensation but the arrest of the Cottle county officials on a telegraphic warrant charging them with "conspiracy to murder," was even more of a sensation than the arrest of the principal witness.

County officers claim they have evidence to show there was a well organized plot to kill Clark while being taken to Paducah. This resulted in the plan to have Sheriff Conbest place him on the train at Ysleta changed at the last minute. It also caused County Attorney Fryer to wire Governor Hobby to have Texas rangers protect Clark after he got outside the protection of the El Paso county courts.

The morning session of the trial was taken up by the defense in offering evidence tending to establish an alibi for the defendant. Witnesses were introduced to show he was in east Texas on the night of the Lyons murder.

THOMAS LYONS MURDER TRIAL PROCEEDS VERY SLOWLY

El Paso, Feb. 19.—Efforts were made today to break down the alibi claims established for Felix R. Jones in his trial for the murder of Thomas Lyons May 17. On rebuttal witnesses were introduced in an effort to prove Jones was not at the places mentioned by witnesses for the defense in establishing the alibi claims. Train schedules were introduced by road officials and witnesses were put on the stand to prove that the time of arrival and departure of trains in an effort to show Jones could not have

been in Colorado City, Fort Worth and other points in east Texas two days after the murder of Lyons.

Judge Leigh Clark, district attorney testified that Mrs. J. D. Ernest, of Colorado City, Texas, told him that she heard loud talking in a room of her rooming house in Colorado City which was occupied by Jones. According to the district attorney's testimony she admitted having listened outside the door and said Jones and two others were quarreling over what she termed loot. She also stated the two others were Thomas Morrison, a witness for the defense and W. G. Clark, the states principal witness, the district attorney added.

RALPH A. HERR SHOT AS HE ENTERED HIS OFFICE

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 19.—Ralph A. Herr, a candidate for mayor of Seattle in today's municipal primary election, who was shot last night, today was reported well out of danger.

Police were searching the city for Herr's assailant. According to the candidate, he entered his office in a downtown building after delivering a campaign speech and found two strangers awaiting him.

"You won't heed our warnings, eh?" Herr asserted one said as he fired point blank. According to Herr, the shooting was the culmination of a number of warnings sent him through the mails.

GUADALUPE COUNTY MEN HOLD GET-TOGETHER MEETING THAT SPELLS VICTORY

Santa Rosa, Feb. 19.—The republican party of Guadalupe county will present a united front to the enemy at the coming election. This was definitely determined at a meeting held here Saturday.

Pedro Romero, chairman of the county central committee, called the meeting, and invited representative men from both the old line and progressive branches of the party—men from every precinct in the county—and they all came. The progressives, represented by Crecenciano Gallegos and Jose y Armijo, expressed but one desire, and that was that the time had come for all republicans to get together and elect the entire state ticket.

The meeting was entirely harmonious, and what was once a divided party in the county has been thoroughly solidified and there can be no doubt about Guadalupe coming in with her old time republican majority.

A couple of Las Vegas young men evidently mistook Sunday night for the Fourth of July or some other holiday that ought to be celebrated, judging from their wild ride and noise on this particular night. The two "celebrators" spoken of are Paul Dubin and Tim Elwood, it is said. They drove through the West side Sunday night in an auto at top speed, one of the men firing a pistol right and left. One of the shots found a mark in the corner of a large plate glass window of the Studebaker garage on Twelfth street. The bullet shattered the edge of the plate window which Mr. Montoya, manager of the Studebaker garage, says is worth \$125. Mr. Montoya says he will not make a complaint to the sheriff for the

reason that the men have promised to remit the price of the damage done. Several West side residents say they heard the shots about ten of which were fired some time after midnight Sunday night.

Three more Las Vegas boys have volunteered for the army and will leave today for the training camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. These enlistments were voluntary and application was made at the local exemption board of San Miguel county. The three young men who have joined Uncle Sam's forces are: Edgar A. Ellis, order number 1134, serial, 984, was employed as airbrake man for the Santa Fe; Thomas H. Rhodes, order number 1018, serial 1230, was employed as a piano salesman, and Nicolas John Rose, order number 1681, serial 1569, is a farmer. These men leaving will not lessen the number of men to leave San Miguel county for the completion of the quota.

LIEUT. DUTTON CONTRACTED TUBERCULOSIS WHILE WITH HOOVER

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 19.—Lieutenant Commander Robert M. Dutton, U. S. Navy, retired, died here today from tuberculosis contracted in Belgium while an aid of Herbert C. Hoover in administering the Belgium relief commission. He came here in October. Lieutenant Commander Dutton was with Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila bay and had a long naval record. For five years he was in charge of the governmental naval station in China. At the beginning of the war he volunteered as an aide to Mr. Hoover and saw much service in Belgium relief work.

He was 48 years old and unmarried. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dutton of San Francisco. The body will be taken to San Francisco for burial.

Washington, Feb. 19.—An amendment to the bill extending the president's authority to co-ordinate and reorganize federal departments and other agencies, agreed upon today by the senate judiciary subcommittee in an effort to allay opposition, would specifically declare that the president shall not have any new substantive powers but merely greater freedom in changing departmental organization in the exercise of powers already conferred upon the executive branch. After deciding the principle of the draft the subcommittee adjourned until next Thursday.

Senators supporting the military committee's war cabinet measures plan to offer it as a substitute when the measure is brought before the senate. Senator Overman told the subcommittee today that the president did not desire any new substantive power, but only greater freedom.

HISTORIC PLACE SOLD

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Colonel D. C. Collier today purchased from Miss Manderfield the historic Quintana place on Cerrillos Road opposite the residence of Colonel E. C. Abbott. At one time, it was a show place and its orchard was considered the best in the city. Colonel Collier will completely renovate the place, and will occupy it as a residence.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Whitewater, N. M., by Inspector J. H. Coleman, Jr., of Silver City, N. M., in a shipment made by the G. O. S. Cattle company of Fierro:

One bay horse about 20 years old, 15 hands high.

Branded
On left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 2, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 209 B-6-160-C

1st. pub. Feb. 7, last pub. Feb. 22, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector Frank H. Clark, Albuquerque, N. M.

One red cow, seven or eight years old, (dehorned), and one roan cow four years old, (dehorned).

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before March 8, 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. 212-B-6-177-A

1st. pub. Feb. 11, last pub. Feb. 26, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Columbus, N. M., by Inspector R. B. Faulkner, of Hermanas, N. M.

One two year old steer, and one past two year old steer. These steers came out of Mexico. Both

Branded
On left hip

Ear marks

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before December 9th, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 218-B-6-167-B

1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animal was caught in shipment at Silver City, N. M., by Inspector J. H. Coleman, Jr., of Silver City.

Two very old grey mares, small and wild, and apparently had been on the range for several years.

Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before December 6, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 220-B-6-168-A

1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M. under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

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M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

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(Springfield Republican)

When Lloyd George declared that Russia had dropped out just as America was coming in, he understated the case. For eastern Europe, which is to say for more than half Europe, the war, in the sense in which we understand the war, may almost be called finished. Of the two great issues to which Germans ascribe the war the rivalry with England on the sea and with Russia on land, the second, with which eastern Europe was chiefly concerned, ended with the defeat of the czar's armies and the revolution; the other, which more directly concerned the western world is still pending. Thus inevitably the war has a wholly different aspect according as it is seen through western or eastern eyes, and we must try to get both points of view.

In so far as the war was a new chapter in the secular struggle between Teuton and Slav, the Teuton has won, as has usually though not invariably been the case. Eastern Germany is Slavic territory; the encroachment of the stronger-willed and more aggressive race, stayed for a time by the czars, has begun again, and if it is checked it will only be because German arrogance and brutality have forced into hostility so many nations which probably would have taken no part in the long predicted conflict between the Slavs and the nationalities under the control of the Teutons.

To a great extent the original cause of the war, so far as eastern Europe was concerned, has ceased to exist. The rivalry for Constantinople is no longer an issue; there is no great power to dispute with the central empires the hegemony of the Balkans. Even the Servian issue, which was but a phase in the Balkan controversy, seems almost to have been forgotten. Eastern Europe, including the majority of the people of Austria has passed on to new problems, and the war has been made almost meaningless for them by new lines of cleavage.

If Germany were really so innocent of aggressive designs as it pretends, it would have a wonderful chance to win not only the leadership but the esteem of eastern Europe. Even in combating the revolution, which menaces the divine right of kings, it might find a generous treatment of Poles, Letts, Eschoniens and other conquered races and a more efficacious policy than trying to stamp

out revolutionary ideas in those provinces by force. The revolution is evidently very far from having won its battle in eastern Europe, and by renouncing territorial claims and making concessions to democracy in their own realms, the Teutonic emperors would have a very good chance of making themselves the leaders of a law and order movement which the anarchy brought about by the Bolshevik would strengthen. In the backward east, German culture is very highly respected, and a liberalized Germany would quickly assert an influence over its small, weak, and impoverished neighbors such as military domination could not give.

This aspect of the case is not lost upon those German liberals who are calling upon the government to renounce its plans of aggression. But such generosity would run directly counter to carefully-laid plans for the domination of Europe, and it would also cause an outcry from special interests, as we can readily appreciate from the persistent efforts of a few capitalists in our own country to force us into a war with Mexico; in Germany the pressure of this kind is enormously greater, and pushes toward Belgium and the Briey mines as well as toward Kurland and Livland.

Thus the transformation of the war in the east into civil and social warfare, which an honest Germany might turn to its account, is mixed in its effects. It must not be overlooked that Austria-Hungary, to a great extent, has the eastern point of view. The war, from that point of view, is over and interest centers in the revolution. How much support the Bolshevik might find in Austria and Hungary has never been fairly tested, because under war conditions the people are almost helpless. But even assuming that Austria and Hungary would, like Germany, Rumania, and the Ukraine, stand on the side of law and order as opposed to terrorism and confiscation, they see no reason for helping Germany to continue a war of aggression that the Austrian government is at odds with Germany on this point we have no satisfactory evidence. The probable case is that the Austrian government is loyal to pledges which it finds extremely awkward because of the increasing opposition of its people. This is the real line of division at which the diplomacy of the allies should aim. Upon the revolution eastern Europe is of course sharply divided, and there

is no hope of pleasing both sides. But on the issue of conquest the "whites" and the "reds" are united in their opposition, and Germany's one chance of seizing a unique opportunity in the east is compromised by pan-German greed.

In that passionate interest which all of us feel in the outcome of the war, there is an enormous element of simple curiosity. We knew a woman to whom every possible misfortune seemed to have happened. "I should think you would want to die," said a friend one time. "Not on your life!" she answered, "I want to live to see what will happen to me, yet!"

We, also, want to live to see what can happen, yet, to this staggering old world, the victim of so many troubles. We want to see what will happen to business, to politics, to society and to religion. We want to see what will happen to the Turks, the Serbians and the Belgians! We want to see what will happen to the kaiser!

About nothing else, however, are we more curious than as to what will happen to Russia under the leadership of her new and inexperienced rulers. In several of the recent illustrated magazines there has been a picture of the Bolshevik cabinet, now in control of the affairs of that tempest ridden country. No theory of government has ever been more radical than the one by which those officers were placed in power, that theory being that all of them should be "promoted from obscurity!" Could any theory contradict more daringly the world-old idea that only seasoned veterans should be placed in the seats of the mighty? Out of the 14 figures surrounding the council table, only one is a gray-haired man and the others look to be under 40. Not one of them appears to have been either "to the manner born," or to the business trained. They seem to have been taken immediately from the plow, the work bench, the fore-castle, the mill of the forge.

We want to live to see whether men like these can run a government as well as those who have been bred to the task; whether experience is a sine qua non for leadership; whether education is necessary to fit officials for the bearing of such great responsibilities. We do not forget that the greatest enterprise of the ages was accomplished by fishermen, carpenters and tax-gatherers drawn immediately from their humble occupations; but the task assigned them seems, somehow, different from putting them into the Roman forum and telling them to manage the affairs of that mighty empire, which was not, after all, so very much vaster than that of the Russia of today.

If that group of youthful theorists and enthusiasts "promoted from obscurity" successfully lays the foundation and erects the superstructure of a successful government, they will throw the continental congress of the U. S. A. entirely into the shade. But we shall see!

GAS MASKS FOR SAND

Soldier Writes of Experience at Camp Cody During a Storm

(Minneapolis Tribune)

How the sand storms at Deming, N. M., play havoc at Camp Cody, and become so intense that soldiers do

not venture out unless they wear a gas mask, is told in a letter written by a Minnesota boy in Camp Cody to a friend in Minneapolis. "We had a sand storm here a few days back which was some storm," he writes. "It was a regular blast from hell, and it burned its way into our minds so far that no man in the Thirty-fourth division will ever forget it. It came out of the west, and it came roaring. We thought we had seen about clean cut and sever a storm as I would ever see, but this was one that had them all faded.

"We could see it coming miles and miles away. It hit us first. About quarter of 12 an outpost guard tore into camp on a horse covered with lather and told us to tighten up everything, as the storm would break in a few minutes. It came and it brought the state to the west of us with it.

"Everything that wasn't tied or nailed down took a ride. Tents were torn down and stoves in tents overturned and fires started automobiles were ditched; mules ran away; flag poles went down, and roofs were ripped off. Traffic was stopped. The dust and flying sand were terrific.

"We had a hard time finding our way to the mess hall, and when we got there and put our dinner on the table we couldn't eat because in no time there was an eighth of an inch of dust on them. No one dared venture into the open. Those who did wore their gas masks. Division headquarters ordered fires in incinerators and kitchens to be drawn as a precaution against fire.

"I was a member of a detail of 12 men who held themselves in readiness for fire call. And our tents! The dust settled a quarter of an inch on everything, and when we came to clean them out we had to use a shovel. It blew for two hours and then started to sprinkle. Then it turned cold and then war again, and about 6 o'clock it started to rain, and just poured until 9:30 when it again turned cold. The next morning we woke up and found an inch of snow on the ground. We just got out of our tents and shouted. Then we had a real old-fashioned snowball fight."

This is a one hundred billion dollar country and Mr. McAdoo may think he can run it—on and after March 4, 1921; he's getting some practice.

As the bear that walks like a man has lain down and gone to sleep, Germany expects to have a new bearskin rug for the sitting room.

If von Hertling would preserve his reputation at home or anywhere else, he should refrain from getting into a note-writing duel with the president.

There is still a chance that the Russian will come back. He may have forgotten his hat or something.

One would think that some of the Hohenzollern family would manage to get wounded or something just as a guaranty of good faith.

One of the best Lincoln tributes is that for the most of his life he worked overtime for half pay; and it might be added, that in doing so, he saved his union.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF SITUATION GIVES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Washington, Feb. 20—After extensive preparations silently and systematically carried on, it is apparent that both the Germans and the allies are ready for the long expected offensive in the west, Secretary Baker said today, in his review of military operations for the week ending February 16.

"According to advices received the German general staff hopes that by massing a large number of picked shock battalions, which have been extensively trained, they may deliver a crushing blow," says the communique.

"The bulk of the German forces are now assembled in the west. But a large number of these units are wholly untrained in the method of western front warfare which differs radically from that conducted along the other fronts. Furthermore, the German higher command realizes fully that their forces will meet with far more difficult tactical obstacles than any hitherto encountered by an attacking army. A break through was possible in Russia only after the morale of the Russians has been undermined; the same was true in Italy and we witnessed how speedily the Italian line was mended.

"During the week there has been much activity of a minor character along the entire western front.

"In Lorraine a segment of the line is entirely under the control of our forces. Along our front patrol encounters were numerous. The Germans undertook a raid against our positions and succeeded in inflicting a few casualties. A small American patrol, while scouting in No Man's Land, was ambushed by the enemy.

"Hostile aircraft made frequent flights to reconnoiter our positions. A marked improvement in our anti-aircraft defense is reported. Artillery duels took place and the Germans showered our lines with gas shells, which, however, caused no casualties owing to efficient gas mask protection. In Champagne, American artillery participated in an engagement undertaken by French forces. This operation was the most important of the week. After very careful artillery preparation during which our batteries co-operated. French infantry advanced to the assault southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, along a front of about 1,400 yards. The French, succeeding in penetrating the German positions, broke through the second and reached the third German line. During this brisk attack the French destroyed many enemy shelters, inflicted much damage to enemy positions besides bringing back 150 prisoners.

"German units were also active. Their attempts to reach the French lines were temporarily successful in the vicinity of Bezonvaux and in Alsace. However, seven German raids at various other points broke down. French artillery kept the enemy constantly engaged along a widely scattered area.

"The British front was also the scene of numerous minor engagements. No important actions took place.

"In the Italian theatre the enemy has again assumed an aggressive attitude. The concentration of an im-

portant body of German cavalry in the vicinity of Riga is noted and it is believed that the Germans may find it expedient to advance on Petrograd. It is difficult to determine the exact status of affairs in southwestern Russia. The Russian contingents are evacuating the Armenian centers south of the Black sea which are being reoccupied by Turkish detachments. Trebizond will probably soon fall into Turkish hands.

"It is reported that large contingents of Arabs are joining the forces of the sheik of mecca who is co-operating with the British. The Arabs have defeated the Turks in two encounters, occupied El Mazreh, southeast of the Dead sea and are advancing along the Hedjaz railway toward Maan."

MURGUIA'S COMMAND DECOYED INTO TRAP AND SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES

Juarez, Mex, Feb. 20—Ammunition and reinforcements were sent from here today to the federal troops fighting Villa followers south of Jimenez. Sixty boxes of ammunition left on a special train guarded by the reinforcements.

Confirmation of the battle between General Murguia's command and Villa followers was received here today. The fight occurred Sunday. Government officials claim it was a federal victory but other reports stated that Villa had isolated the 10 troop trains and the position of the federals was critical.

All horses in Chihuahua City have been commandeered by General Murguia to mount his infantry troops. He sent back for 300 head and when only 80 were sent him he made a flying trip to the capital and seized every horse, including the governor's saddle and carriage horses, shipping all of them south on a special train.

Details of the ambush which Villa planned and executed against the federal forces under General Pedro Favela, were received here today. Sending out a skirmishing party, Villa ordered them to retreat in apparent disorder. The federals pursued them, thinking they were defeated. The chase led into a box canyon where Villa's entire force was concentrated and the federals were routed with heavy losses.

All federal troops from the Guerra districts of western Chihuahua have been ordered to Chihuahua City and are being sent south to reinforce General Murguia's command. Troops from Ojinaga are also being loaded at San Sostenes on the Orient railroad and sent through Chihuahua City to Jimenez.

GETTYS NUT

Santa Fe, Feb. 20—The "Pathfinder," an illustrated weekly published at Washington, D. C., in its latest number received today publishes the following prophecy from New Mexico: "T. A. Gettys of Albuquerque thinks he has discovered the key that unlocks the whole book of Revelation. He is among those who figure that the 'time of the Gentiles' ended in 1914 when the war began, and that the grand cataclysm of fire and anarchy will occur in 1921. The second stage of the trouble is due in April or May of this year, he says after the signing of peace preliminaries on March 29."

PROBABLY WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER PLANTING SEASON

Washington, Feb. 20—Secretary Baker authorized the statement today that no date had been set for the beginning of the second draft. Various estimates have been placed for the time between March 1 and June 1. These are declared to be entirely guesses.

The government's disposition not to disturb the labor situation, particularly on farms at the planting season, is one of the factors entering into the situation. The provost marshal general's office, it is understood is disinclined to go ahead with the second draft until congress has perfected the law by pending amendments to change the basis of apportionment and to authorize the president to call into the military service men skilled in industry and agriculture regardless of previous classification.

The remaining increments of the first draft will begin to move forward to the camps beginning this week.

It is probable that next month local boards may be asked to forward small increments necessary to replace men going overseas but the extra summons of half a million will be later.

Plans for the second draft as now under consideration include calling 100,000 a month until the second quota is completed. In that way officials expect to avoid much of the confusion which accompanied the first call. The men will report in a steady stream and be assimilated into military machine before the next lot is received.

It has been definitely settled that the first contingents will be used to fill vacancies in National Guard divisions caused by the withdrawal of men for the organization of special and technical units. Similar vacancies in the national army divisions will have been filled by that time from the final increment of the first draft.

SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO MAY RESULT IN REFUSAL OF COAL FOR SHIPS

Washington, Feb. 20—Any attempt by Argentina to dispose of any considerable quantity of wheat other than to allied countries probably will meet with opposition by the United States and be co-belligerents. The report that Mexican agents had made contracts for wheat in Argentina were supplemented by information at the state department today which indicated that the agents were members of the party that accompanied Luis Cabrera to South America. Contracts already have been made by the French and British for greater part of the surplus Argentine wheat and officials of the American government assume that the Argentine government will see that there is no violation of those agreements. In the event an effort is made to move grain to Mexico in large quantities difficulties probably will be placed in the way of providing bunker coal for any ships that might be intended for that purpose.

The trouble is that the Mr. Saunders who announces the unsinkable ship is the same Mr. Saunders.

ARGUMENTS WILL BE COMPLETED LATE TOMORROW WHEN JURY TAKES CASE

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 20—Having completed the work of introducing testimony in the trial of Felix R. Jones for the murder of Thomas Lyons, attorneys for the state and defense began arguments to the jury today and will continue these arguments until tomorrow night when the case will be given to the jury for final consideration.

In accordance with the Texas law Judge Walter D. Howe read his charge to the jury late yesterday and the arguments started. As each side has employed a number of special attorneys these arguments will require two full days to complete. At the morning session today, Judge Howe ordered the court room cleared by the bailiffs because the audience laughed at something said by one of the speakers. He warned the crowd he would bar all spectators if the occurrence was repeated. He then permitted the spectators to return.

DECLARED GERMANY MUST HOLD OUT UNTIL VICTORY COMES

Amsterdam, Feb. 20—During a short session of the reichstag yesterday, according to Berlin dispatches today, Dr. Herman Paasche, the vice president discussed the Ukrainian peace and Germany's intentions in the east and concluded by declaring: "However much we desire peace, we are firmly resolved to hold out with genuine German loyalty until a peace is attained which guarantees us, in a free country washed by free ocean, the certainty of healthy development.

The Ukrainian peace, Dr. Paasche said, showed that the central powers were in earnest agreement with the emperor's declaration that they were waging no war of conquest, as that peace was made without indemnities of cessions of territory and was a peace honorable to both parties and mutually advantageous. Blame for the resumption of the war with Russia could not be placed upon the central powers, he asserted. The bolsheviks when they found the Germans could not be enticed to destroy the foundations of civic liberty, he said, broke off the negotiations. We now shudder at the contemplation of the cruelties of the lawless bands which support the so-called government of Russia, he said, and we hope that energetic action on our part will help the races which severed themselves from all Russia, according to the principles of the right of self-determination, to return to peaceful work, freed from the terrible scourge of the bolshevik border hordes.

SENATOR JONES' MAIL

Many newspapers and letters reach the East Las Vegas postoffice addressed to Senator A. A. Jones. Much time is often lost in forwarding to his present address. I am informed by Senator Jones that it will be more convenient for him and will insure more prompt attention if all mail, newspapers and letters are mailed direct to him, Washington, D. C. If newspapers sending him mail will correct their mailing lists, so that papers may go direct, they will save delay.

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

GOVERNMENT FINDS MANY WAYS OF SAVING AT ARMY CANTONMENTS

Camp Funston, Kas., Feb. 18.—It has been said that nothing is wasted in the present war but noise, also that the only part of a hog the packers don't make use of is the "squeal," but the reclaimers on the battle fields or the packers aren't going to have anything "on" the reclamation officer of the 89th Division, one Lieut. H. R. Larrieu, appointed to that position in accordance with war department orders.

And with the help of Private Meyer Paisier, known as the "millionaire junk man," who probably will be appointed to superintend the Camp Funston junk yard, Lieutenant Larrieu hopes to save the government many thousands of dollars on waste materials each month.

Even before the war department's order regarding the reclamation of waste products was issued, Private Paisier, having surveyed the cantonment with the professional eye of a junk collector, reported to his superiors that there was "good money lying around." And the next day, having received permission to collect some of the "good money" Private Paisier, with the aid of a horse and wagon, brought in a load of junk worth approximately \$600.

The next discovery of Paisier's left no doubt in the officers' mind as to the junk collecting ability of the "millionaire junkman," or as to how he had been able in the last few years to amass a snug fortune by collecting things other people threw away.

"Been looking around the laundry," he explained. "Don't you know there is good money in the fuzz that comes off the wool blankets, shirts and breeches of the soldier? Good wool it is which can be sold for good money."

And it is a fact that many pounds of wool "fuzz" are taken from the huge "wranglers" each day in the laundry where the clothes of more than 25,000 men are washed.

All manner of waste materials will be collected under the direction of Larrieu, old rags, worn out clothing, old iron, brass, copper, bottles, leather, cotton and other materials. He also will have direct supervision of the slothing, shoe, hat and equipage repair shops of the quartermaster corps. It will be his duty to see that waste is reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

All articles of unserviceable property in the army heretofore destroyed, broken up or sold, will be turned in for salvage, but anything that can be repaired will undergo a re-making process in the cantonment shops. When the system of collecting waste materials is well under way, the accumulated materials that can not be otherwise advantageously utilized will be shipped to salvage depots or sold at public auction.

A board, headed by Major J. F. Franklin, division signal officer, is at Camp Funston receiving applications from men and officers who are anxious to get into that branch of the service.

Every man who comes to Camp Funston hereafter will be sent to the detention camp, a tent city five miles from the camp proper, for two or three weeks. This is in an effort to

eliminate the spread of any diseases that might be brought into the camp by "carriers."

There is plenty of clothing and other equipment on hand and it is believed that the inconveniences and troubles experienced by the men last fall will be eliminated. One thing is certain—the men will not have to take cold shower baths this time. There is plenty of hot water now.

Enlisted men and officers of Camp Funston already have applied for more than \$200,000,000 worth of war risk insurance. The maximum amount anyone can take is \$10,000 and it is believed that when the campaign ends, nearly every man here will have taken out that amount. The premiums are small, so small that even the "buck privates" can well afford to insure themselves for \$10,000.

Soldiers who have not taken out insurance because of over-subscription to Liberty Bonds, may discontinue their Liberty bond allotments and pay the money in on insurance. Company commanders are ordered to see that after deducting for all allotments, each man has at least \$7.50 left for his month's pay for his own personal use. At the time of the Liberty Loan campaign here, many men, over zealous to subscribe to a good cause, and not knowing of other things that were to come, bought more Liberty Bonds than they were really capable of carrying. And because of the fact, some found themselves unable to take out insurance. The new order, however enables every man in the camp to avail himself of Uncle Sam's most generous plan.

While men of Camp Funston have been receiving "smileage" books from friends and relative back home, the books are about as useful here at present as a pair of opera glasses would be to a blind man.

In the first place, "smileage" books are for use in the Liberty theatres—playhouses built by the government at the various national army cantonments. And inasmuch as the negroes of the 92nd Division here haven't any too many recreational places in Camp Funston, the Liberty theatre is being built for them. But it isn't nearly completed and will not be ready for occupancy for several months.

The white men of the 89th Division here, have the "zone," with two theatres and other places of amusement where they can spend their evenings and their spare change—but not coupons from "smileage" books.

An effort is being made by Capt. Dick B. Foster, in charge of the "zone" activities, to arrange in some manner so that the "smileage" books can be used in any of the theatres, stores or other places on the "zone." If this is done, it would allow the men not only to go to the theatres on the coupons from the "smileage" books but also to buy necessary toilet articles, tobacco and the various "eats" of which the average soldier is so fond.

But the negro boys of the 92nd Division, it seems will have to wait patiently until their theatre is completed, and if they go forth to do battle before that time, they probably will be able to dispose of the booklets to the negroes who come here in the second draft.

It is quite likely that a scheme will

be worked out whereby the books can be used in Camp Funston, and every little bit of help in a financial way, helps the boys who are to fight the nation's battles. For \$30 a month, after a private has paid his family allotment, his Liberty Bond allotment, his insurance allotment, and has "chipped in" a dollar for a Victrola for his company, doesn't seem to last long. And it's a long way between pay-days here.

Not to be out-done by the 353rd All-Kansas regiment, which recently built a mammoth recreational building at Camp Funston, the Nebraska boys of the 314th Ammunition train have started a Nebraska building here. The recreational hall for the Nebraskans will cost approximately \$12,000 and is to be in the southwest corner of the cantonment. The money for the building was subscribed by the people of Nebraska.

FARMERS IN DEFERRED CLASS

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—The district exemption board today sent to local boards a circular to govern the placing of farmers in the deferred class for the draft, the ruling being that the man placed in the deferred class must make a showing of production and agricultural results.

New Mexico has filled its quota of 500 men who have enrolled for shipbuilding work by the government, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner was in charge of the campaign in New Mexico.

UTE PARK 100 PER CENT

The first New Mexico town to come forward with 100 per cent results in War Savings and Thrift Stamps sales is Ute Park in Colfax county. There, Mrs. Louise M. Collins, the postmistress, by a vigorous campaign, has sold to the 30 men women and children of the little community a total of 458 War Savings Stamps, or a per capita of \$29.50, being \$9 over the state's per capita for 1918 of \$20. Mrs. Collins, it is pointed out at state war savings headquarters here, has shown what may be accomplished by the postoffices where an active personal interest is taken in producing results.

They Make You Feel Good

Snow, wind and extreme cold caused more colds this winter than in years. Foley's Honey and Tar proved its worth in thousands of homes. Mrs. Edward Strevy, R. 37, Clinton, O., says: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar is the only medicine for coughs and colds and recommend it highly." Fine for children. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

COURTMARTIAL CONVENES

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 18.—Forty enlisted men of the 24th infantry, colored, went to trial before a court martial here today on charges of murder and mutiny. It is the third court martial to be convened as a result of the crimes committed at Houston the night of August 23 last, when 20 persons were shot to death and others were injured in a riot of the third battalion of the 24th infantry.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

PNEUMONIA AT CAMP CODY

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—The official bulletin of the United States government in reviewing the improved health conditions at the various camps says today: "Camp Cody leads in pneumonia admissions, 50 new cases being reported against 25 last week." However, the report is for the week ending February 1. There were altogether 498 new cases of illness in the camp during the week, 50 being pneumonia, one malaria, 14 venereal disease, 25 measles and 407 other diseases, while the deaths number 12, 10 of these being from pneumonia. Linda Vista reported 748 new cases of illness, of which 13 were from pneumonia, eight from venereal diseases, nine measles and 14 scarlet fever, while there was only one death and that from pneumonia. The sick and death rate at the camp is far below that anywhere else among a similar number of people at this time of year. The hospital facilities are now of the best.

HENNING CHIEF ENGINEER

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—Charles S. Henning, formerly with the El Paso and Southwestern Railway company, has been appointed chief engineer of the New Mexico Central Railway company and has taken charge of rehabilitating the road, work on which has been begun at its southern end. New ties are being laid and ditches and cuts are being made to drain the road bed. As soon as equipment can be procured the daily train schedule is to be resumed.

IRRIGATION PROJECT

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—J. W. Graham of Lake Valley today applied for one-fourth cubic foot by diversion from Tierra Blanca creek to irrigate his Sierra county farm. L. R. George of Fruitland, San Juan county, filed with State Engineer French, his notice of intention to apply for 1,000 acre feet from Littlewater arroyo to irrigate 80 acres. W. A. Morris of Gallup wants two second feet from Bluewater Creek to irrigate 16 acres. J. W. Wilhoit of Gallup wants one second foot from Rio Puerco to irrigate 80 acres. P. L. Brown of Estancia asks for one second foot from Chinchona arroyo to irrigate 80 acres. Benjamin G. Randall of Taos asks for enough water by diversion from the Rio Hondo to irrigate 131 acres of which 50 acres are already under irrigation.

Gas on the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take HERBINE. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

JAPAN'S NEW AMBASSADOR

Washington, Feb. 18.—Viscount Kikujiso Ishii has been appointed ambassador for Japan to the United States and will soon reach Washington. He succeeds Ambassador Sato, who takes the place of the unassigned roll of diplomatic representative in Tokio.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINAMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

WITNESS BEFORE FOOD COMMITTEE SAYS THEIR INTERESTS HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED

Washington, Feb. 15.—Although assured by the food administration that efforts to stimulate war time meat production would be rewarded by "reasonable" profits, stock raisers of the country now are experiencing and facing tremendous financial losses because the government had neglected their interests, the senate food inquiry was told today by T. W. Tomlinson, of Denver, secretary of the American National Livestock association.

The president, the food administration and the states have appealed for increased beef production to meet extraordinary demands at home and overseas, said the witness, but apparently no attempt has been made to safeguard the stock man's financial interests. The threatened meat shortage is no myth, Tomlinson declared, as 25 per cent of stock feeders will be compelled to go out of business unless the government comes to their relief.

The inquiry adjourned until tomorrow when the investigating committee plans to go into details of the menace of a national food shortage.

President Schurman of Cornell University, Edward Lassiter, formerly of the food administration and a Texas cattleman; John A. Simpson, president Klamm Farmers union, and C. H. Hyde of the Oklahoma council of defense are among the next witnesses.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money

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

TO BE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF ORGANIZATION SUCCEEDING MILLS ABSTRACT CO

Orrin F. Blood has resigned his position as assistant postmaster and will become secretary and treasurer of the Las Vegas Title Guarantee company, a newly formed corporation of which Mr. Blood is a stockholder. The Las Vegas Title Guaranty company has bought the Mills abstract company and will continue the business. Mr. Blood entered the post-office here 15 years ago as special delivery messenger. He later was appointed as substitute carrier and assumed his present position as assistant postmaster in 1911. He will assume his new position as secretary and treasurer of the Las Vegas Title Guaranty company within the next two weeks. Mr. Mills will remain with Mr. Blood for six months, enabling him to become familiar with the business.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day.—Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

VISITS CHERRYVALE AND TRUJILLO EXPLAINING BEAN MARKETING

County Agent M. R. Gonzalez visited the communities of Cherryvale and Trujillo yesterday. The farmers of these districts expressed their gratitude upon hearing the news that the government would buy their 1917 crop of beans at the price offered. The best feature of this, the farmers say is that all having uniform quality can obtain uniform prices.

Heretofore farmers have never been able to depend on any fixed price for their crop as they sold them for the price they could get. In these districts and others of San Miguel county steps have been taken to ascertain the quantity they wish to dispose of at this time.

It is said by the farmers of Cherryvale and Trujillo (and other districts are expected to do the same) that only the best beans will be used for seed.

The county agent should be notified if seed of any kind is for sale. Although there is a seed scarcity in most parts of the country this year, New Mexico is not as hard hit as some parts of the United States. It is reported that Iowa, which produces approximately 9,000,000 bushels of corn will not have this year over 100 bushels of seed corn for planting. This condition of shortage is due to frosts which destroyed much of the seed. A price of \$5 a bushel on corn for planting is set by the government, it is said.

Cherryvale and Trujillo, which are the main bean growing districts of the county have committeeman appointed by the farm bureau. These communities were told of the plans of the organization by Mr. Gonzalez and the representatives of these districts will put forth all effort possible to help make this year's crops exceed all others.

Indigestion and Bilioousness

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. By the following morning you can eat sparingly of dry crusts of bread, vegetables and cereals, but should eat no meat until the next day. Mrs. Wm. J. Tillman, Paris, Ill., says: "I have found Chamberlain's Tablets splendid for indigestion, headache and bilious attacks."—Adv.

DISTRIBUTING QUAIL

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—State Game Warden Theodore Rouault has adopted the policy first inaugurated by former Warden Thomas P. Galeb of trapping quail in Sierr and other counties where they are a nuisance to the farmers and releasing them in Corfax, Union, San Juan and other counties where they are much wanted and needed. Something like 600 dozen are to be distributed.

Now is the Time to be Careful

Avoid imitations or substitutes. get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar and you have a cough medicine you can depend upon. It gives prompt relief, clears throat, loosens phlegm, soothes, heals. Checks coughs, colds, whooping cough, la grippe, bronchitis, coughs. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

PUTS BLAME FOR THE WAR WHERE IT PROPERLY BELONGS

Hague, Netherlands, Feb. 18.—Pan Germans who "did what they could to make the war inevitable" were denounced by the Frankfurter Zeitung and are warned that their hour of reckoning is coming, in an article published in that newspaper. The article is a reply to a criticism by the Pan German writer, Herr Eigenbrodt, who accused the newspaper of entertaining an anti-militarist spirit." Retorting to the critic, the Frankfurter Zeitung asked "what has happened in this war?" and answered the question by saying:

"The army which enlisted at the beginning of the war has failed by a long way in numbers. Masses of men have had to be added to it and trained within a time far shorter than that which even we contemplated.

"The conception that England desired to seek a decision by arms in any circumstances was the basis of the pan-German policy. They cherished the idea of the imminence of this world because they longed for it. In the first number of the Pan-German News, at that time the chief organ of pan-Germans, these words were written, 'the hour we have longed for at last has struck; the holy war.'

"It is impossible to say that the war was desired abroad but it is not difficult to see what one is straining every nerve to bring it about. Any body who did not go about with his eyes shut knew that Germany, except for a small group, did not wish for war, but what that small group just these pan-Germans, could contribute towards making it inevitable that they did.

"If we along with others have any reproach to make to ourselves it is that we did not carefully watch the doing of such people. They were talkers whom one thought a nuisance but did not take seriously as the damage which they subsequently did proves that one ought to have done.

"The effect of pan-German outbursts upon foreign public opinion was not considered at the time but they alone can account for the flood of hate towards Germany which showed itself at the beginning of the war and which found the German public comparatively unprepared. We could not understand it and we asked ourselves how it was possible. Now we have found out. From the writing of Baumgarten and other publications we have seen that not only the good German people but the pan-Germans earned a bad name for Germans in the world. We are not so foolish as to look upon the enemy as angels. The consciousness of the innocence felt in Germany at the beginning of the war, though understandable, was not justified, for now we see that agitation on the part of pan-Germans which they carried even beyond our frontiers created a false impression upon foreign public opinion, an impression that the German people and their government were animated by plans for conquest and deeds of violence, and this opinion was encouraged by chauvinists in those countries abroad.

"German people do not yet know the extent of the damage done to them by the pan-Germans, but the hour of reckoning for them is coming."

His Back Hurt When He Stooped

"Just the one box of Foley Kidney Pills relieved my backache.—J. W. Etris, Etris, Ga.

"Last year I was suffering with a terrible backache," writes J. W. Etris of Etris, Ga. "Every time I'd lean or stoop over or to one side, I'd have a painful catch in my back just over my kidneys. I tried medicines with no good results. I bought a bottle of Foley Kidney Pills, and just the one box entirely relieved my backache. It has been some time since I took them, so I think I am well."

Weakened, overworked, stopped-up kidneys cause stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatism, sleep disturbing bladder ailments, biliousness and various other ills. Foley Kidney Pills are a scientific medicine, compounded to clear the kidneys and restore them to healthy action by dissolving and driving out of the system the waste products and poisons that cause kidney trouble and bladder ailments. You will like their tonic and restorative action, ready effect and quick good results.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

STATE WIDE PROHIBITION IN HOOSIER STATE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 16.—Indiana's state wide prohibition law was held to be unconstitutional and void by Judge F. M. Hostetter of the Vanderburgh county superior court here today in ruling on a demurrer to a complaint filed by a number of brewing companies against the county prosecutor to enjoin him from enforcing the law after April 2, 1918, the date named for it to take effect. The ruling opens the way for an immediate appeal to the Indiana supreme court if the "dry" interests desire to take that step.

Judge Hostetter said that the prohibition law was not designed to limit and regulate the making and handling of alcoholic beverages nor to confine the use of such beverages within the bounds of temperance and moderation, but absolutely to make temperate and moderate use of intoxicating liquors legally impossible. He decided the present constitution of Indiana would not permit such a law to stand.

A Word to Mothers

Mrs. E. J. Bedard, Cowich, Wash., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best I ever used. I always keep a bottle in the house for the children. A quick cure for coughs and colds." It heals raw, inflamed surfaces, loosens phlegm, eases hoarseness and difficult breathing, checks racking coughs. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SIAM ADOPTS ALLIED FLAG

Bangkok, Siam, Feb. 18.—The national flag which used to be a representation of the wamous which elephant on a scarlet ground has been replaced by a tricolor, composed of red and white stripes at each end, with a central blue strip double the width of the others. The official announcement of the changes sets forth that it has been made as a symbol of the advance in civilization made by Siam on the occasion of her ranging herself on the side of the allies, whose flags also display three colors.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Highly Recommended

"I'm thoroughly convinced that if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given a fair trial it will cure the most severe cold. I cannot speak too highly of it as it always cures and is pleasant to take," writes Mrs. Charles Saxby, Litchfield, Ill.—Adv.

FIFTY-FIFTY RULE WILL BE ENFORCED IN LAS VEGAS HEREAFTER

Secretary Searight of the local Retail Merchants' association is in receipt of the following telegram from State Food Administrator Ralph C. Ely:

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 18, 1918.
S. A. Searight,
Las Vegas, N. M.

"Las Vegas Roller Mills advise me that they can supply all the cornmeal needed in Las Vegas. Please notify all merchants handling flour that they will be expected from this date to conform absolutely to the Fifty-Fifty order of the food administration."

Mr. Searight states that complaints have reached the state food administrator that in some instances the rulings of the food administration have not been observed in Las Vegas, and that an inspector has recently visited Las Vegas, and reported back to the state food administration. Mr. Searight states that it is a patriotic duty on the part of the consumer to assist the local merchants in complying with the rules and regulations of the food administration by accepting without complaint the substitutes that are sold along with wheat flour and it is absolutely necessary that the merchants observe the fifty-fifty rule to avoid further complications.

Chester A. Hunker, district attorney and S. A. Searight, secretary of the Commercial club, returned last evening from Santa Rosa where on Monday afternoon they appeared before the commissioners, together with a committee of business men from Montoya, Cuervo and Santa Rosa with reference to expenditure of road money in Guadalupe county during 1918. The conference resulted in the commissioners setting aside \$14,000 of county funds for the Ozark Trail and also designating the Ozark Trail in Guadalupe county as a federal road project. By taking this action the state will put up \$14,000 and the federal government \$28,000, making a total of \$56,000. The meeting was a harmonious one in all particulars, and it seems as though some real results will be obtained in road building in that county. Before the meeting closed the commissioners sent a wire for the road engineer to come to Santa Rosa at once so that work on this road project may begin at the earliest possible date.

GANIZATION ASSISTED BY J. E. SAINT

Santa Fe, Feb. 20.—A. W. Pollard of Deming was this afternoon elected chairman of the state tax commission and J. E. Saint of Albuquerque, vice chairman John Joerns, former traveling auditor, was elected special agent to succeed Byron O. Beal, resigned. Appeals of railroad companies against proposed increases in assessment were heard. George C. Tunnel of the A. T. and S. F., presented the appraisal made by experts of the interstate commerce commission which shows that for \$55,000,000 all of the tracks, buildings, equipment and property of the A. T. and S. F., could be reproduced in New Mexico. From this, the railroad contends 17 per cent should be deducted

for depreciation. The commission had fixed the assessment at \$60,000,000 or \$5,000,000 more than the entire property would be worth now. T. J. Newkirk presented arguments for the Rock Island, and Neil B. Field and Colonel D. C. Collier for the New Mexico Central asking for a reduction on the last named of assessment from \$5,000 to \$2,000 per mile, contending that the road isn't much more than a streak of rust on the ground and that ties and rolling stock must be purchased and placed before it is a railroad. Wednesday appeals from banks will be heard and after that appeals of telegraph and telephone companies. All the members of the commission are in attendance.

EIGHT CENTS A POUND IS PRICE SET FOR BEAN CROP THIS YEAR

Farmers now, particularly those who raise beans, have one of the best opportunities ever offered them. The government is anxious that the pinto bean be introduced in all parts of the United States.

The bean division of the United States food administration has given the county for distribution attractive posters telling all about the plans offered by the administration to the farmers to dispose of their beans.

The administration will pay the farmers eight cents a pound for choice cleaned beans, also pay shippers eight-tenths of a cent a pound for cleaning, sacking and loading f. o. b. cars for shipment.

This plan will eliminate profiteering and speculation and will develop a market and so supervise selling that consumers will pay only reasonable prices.

By raising the price to eight cents a pound the food administration believes that a large acreage of beans will be planted this spring, also that eight cents does not apply to the 1918 crop, although if growers co-operate in the present plan a permanent market should be established.

The United States food administration advises quick action on this matter and farmers of San Miguel county can obtain contracts for the disposal of their bean crop no matter whether small or large in quantity by applying or communicating with the county agent, M. R. Gonzalez. The government wishes to purchase the entire crop of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona which amounts to approximately 75,000,000 pounds at this time, part of the crop having been disposed of.

Locally speaking, Cherryvale is one of the most important bean growing districts of this county. It is said that this community has now close to 10,000 pounds of beans ready for market.

Mr. Gonzalez intends to visit this community and also Trujillo, another bean growing district. He will go armed with contracts for the farmers to sign and expects that all the farmers having beans for market will sell them at eight cents. Other bean districts are scattered and Mr. Gonzalez will not likely reach all of them, however, it is hoped that all farmers that learn of the food administration's plan will take advantage of it and communicate with the county agent.

Mr. Gonzalez also has charge of

the distribution of contracts in a part of Mora county. He will likely visit Watrous, Shoemaker, Optimo, Wagon Mound, Levy and Colmor.

AND TUESDAY IN NEW MEXICO IS TO BE MADE THE GOAT DAY

Santa Fe, Feb. 20.—Chile con carne, goat meat, chili joints and New Mexico figure prominently in The Official Bulletin received from Washington, D. C., today. Special permission is given to sell and eat goat meat on meatless days and pie and doughnuts are reinstated on the menus of public eating places on wheatless days, provided that one-third non-wheat flour is used. Says the Bulletin: "Goats are figuring in the food problem out in Arizona. Proprietors of barbecue stands have appealed to the food administration for permission to hand goat meat across the counter on meatless days. They say that to close up their places of business every Tuesday works a very real hardship upon them and upon lovers of barbecued meat. If they could substitute goat meat for beef, mutton and pork, they believe the business would run along smoothly, satisfactorily and palatably as before the war. Their strong talking point was the fact that America is not called upon to send goats across the sea. They are wanted by neither the army nor the navy, except as mascots. The food administration recognized the justice of their appeal and has given them permission to readjust the business so that Tuesday will become 'goat day' at the barbecue stands. E. R. Wiles, note! chairman for the federal food administrator in Arkansas has come to Washington get a definite ruling on the question. He is also much concerned about the numerous 'chili' and 'hamburger' establishments in the west. 'Chili' is one of the modern American avolutions of the Mexican chile con carne, which on account of its beef content is banished from Tuesday menus and because of its wheat content is frowned upon on Monday and Wednesday.

This same issue also authorizes temporary appointments in the Indian service in the mechanical trades on the teaching force, as farmer, laundress and cook without going through the customary employment red tape.

The Bulletin also gives further details of the designation of lands under the 640 acre livestock homestead law in New Mexico as follows: "Secretary of the Interior Lane announces the third and fourth designation under the stock-raising homestead act of lands in New Mexico. The lands affected by the third designation are situated in the east-central part of the state in the eastern portion of Chaves county and including a portion of the Roswell land district. These lands were recently examined in the field by representatives of the geological survey and the bureau of plant industry who found that they were chiefly valuable for grazing and the raising of forage crops. The total area designated is about 50,500 acres, of which approximately 250,000 acres are vacant public lands. The remaining 225,000 acres are already covered by about 450 applications to make entry under the act. The lands affected by the fourth de-

signation are situated in the north eastern part of the state, principally in Union county and within the eastern portion of the Clayton land district. The total area designated is about 103,000 acres of which approximately 26,000 acres are vacant public lands. The remaining 77,000 acres are covered by about 140 applications to make entry under the stock raising homestead act. The designations become effective on March 11, and thereafter the lands will be enterable in tracts of 640 acres each if they are otherwise of proper status.

This means that an area equivalent to that of the entire state of Rhode Island will be open to settlement under the 640 acre statute after March 11, in Union and Chaves counties.

SAVING BABIES

Santa Fe, Feb. 20.—The lives of 425 babies are to be saved in New Mexico this year, if the appeal sent out by the United States bureau of labor today is heeded. The Literary Digest recently showed by graphic diagrams and statistics that the cradle is seven times more deadly a place than a front line trench on the fighting line in northern France, the deaths among children less than one year old in the United States being seven times as numerous per thousand than the fatalities on the battlefields of Europe. In New Mexico, the mortality is especially heavy among the Spanish-American babies. The child welfare department of the the woman's committee of the council of national defense joins in this campaign to lessen the needless mortality among the 30,000,000 children in this country. The campaign is to be inaugurated on April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of war by this country, by a national weighing and measuring test and during the 12 months that follow the lives of 100,000 children under five years of age that otherwise would die are to be saved, each state being assigned a quota.

Santa Fe, Feb. 20.—An average of \$6.27 per acre was obtained for state lands, at the sale of 92,184.64 acres by Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien at Clayton, Union county, the total proceeds being \$578,157.52. There were 69 tracts ranging in size from 40 to 26,000 acres. There were several hundred bidders. The highest price offered was \$18.30 per acre on a scholl section. One tract of 2,948 acres brought \$14.05 per acre; and another of 2,960 acres \$10.60 an acre.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector J. B. Baird of Carrizozo, N. M.:

One three year old red white face cow, weight 650 lbs.

Branded

On left jaw

Branded

On left shoulder, ribs and hip

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 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. 227-B-6-176-A

1st. pub. Feb. 21, last pub. Mar. 8, 1918



BIGGER CALF CROPS**Increased Production of Cattle on Southwestern Ranges Through Improved Handling Methods**

How grazing experts of the forest service have succeeded in improving the quality of the range and have developed methods of handling cattle which result in reduced losses and bigger calf crops is told in a preliminary report of the studies being made at the Jornada range reserve in New Mexico, issued as bulletin 558 of the United States department of agriculture.

While the studies are as yet incomplete, it is stated that as a result of the improved methods grama-grass range on the reserve has improved 50 per cent in comparison with areas on which the grazing was uncontrolled. A system of stock-watering places has aided in the utilization of the gradual improvement of the herds, and vaccination against blackleg have resulted in a larger crop, increased returns from sales, and lower losses.

The Jornada Range Reserve contains about 200,000 acres. It was created in 1912 to secure a complete range unit for carrying on range experiments and is in charge of the grazing experts of the Forest Service, who are cooperating with a private cattle owner.

Light Grazing Improves Range

The improvement in the range was secured, the report states, primarily by light grazing during the four months—July to October—when the grass is making its growth, by not over-grazing during the other eight months, and by a better distribution of stock-watering places. Light grazing on ranges of the Southwest is profitable, the studies have shown. It will probably not reduce the total animal day's feed furnished on a given area during the year and will reserve feed for the critical period from February to July and later in case of prolonged drought. Where the whole of a range unit is made up of grama grass about one-third of the area should probably be reserved during the growing season for two years in succession.

Emphasis is laid on the importance of developing a system of watering places. Where stock do not have to travel more than 2 1-2 miles to water, fairly efficient use of plains and mesa range in the southwest can be secured. This means that there should be one permanent and dependable watering place for about 13,000 acres. Such an acreage of grama-grass range will carry about 13,000 acres. Such an acreage of properly managed. Wherever the distance between water holes is in excess of 2 1-2 miles, utilization of the range becomes less efficient. Where it can be done the construction of tanks to supplement the permanent watering places will be a paying investment.

Increase in Calf Crop

From a selected herd of 500 cows and 20 bulls, which was held in pasture away from other stock, 81 per cent calf crop was branded in 1916. From the remaining 1,522 cows of breeding age on the reserve, a 69.2 per cent calf crop was branded. The average calf crop for the reserve was 72 per cent. It is doubtful whether the calf crop on adjoining unfenced

range in 1916 reached 60 per cent, Prusch and Peon Levine of Pursch and this figure is believed to be a and Levine; Barney Robinson and Morris Alewitz, shipping clerks in the employ of the New York Manufacturing company, all of this city and Ira L. Janowsky, a civilian clerk in the quartermaster's office here.

Small Loss Partly Due to Blackleg Vaccination

The average loss of stock on the Jornada range reserve in 1916 was 1.5 per cent. The average losses for New Mexico are approximately 10.6 per cent for calves up to 12 months of age, 5.6 per cent for yearlings, and 5.8 per cent for other stock. The small loss on the reserve is attributed to careful, systematic vaccination against blackleg, the reservation of grama grass range for poor stock during the critical spring months, to the feed the animals receive, and to prevention of straying. In extremely bad years some kind of roughage to supplement the range forage, for feeding with cotton-seed cake or other concentrated feed would be an advantage on southwestern ranges. Ensilage from soap weed has been tried on the Jornada reserve and the results are promising, but not extensive enough to warrant definite conclusions.

The studies have shown without doubt, the report states, that the possibilities for decreasing losses justify stockmen of the southwest in paying more attention to vaccination as a preventative of blackleg and to picking out and feeding stock in need of special care.

MANY MILLIONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM GOVERNMENT

New York, Feb. 21—An alleged country-wide plot involving illegal profiteering in army clothes at the expense of the government was disclosed here today with the indictment by the federal grand jury of eleven men, one a clerk in the quartermaster's department of the army on charges of fraud.

Investigations which will extend to other cities, federal authorities here believe, will show the government has suffered to the extent of \$5,000,000 but at the same time it was stated the indictments today would serve to terminate further conspiring and save the government from millions more in losses.

The indictments are based upon evidence given by the federal district attorney's office in connection with the arrest two months ago of Louis Davidson, head of the Universal cloth shrinking and refinishing works here. Cloth and other army supplies worth approximately \$5,000,000 were stolen, according to Lieutenant Geo. D. Barnitz of the New York police force, who in connection with federal authorities investigated the alleged frauds, which he said, included thefts in other parts of the country. He asserted that a plot of nation-wide proportions had been uncovered and that investigation in other cities probably would be undertaken.

Davidson is one of those accused, together with Hyman Horwitz and his son Benjamin, in business as Horwitz and Muskowitz; Barnett Tietz of B. Tietz and Company; Jacob Weinstein and his son; Abraham

Prusch and Peon Levine of Pursch and Levine; Barney Robinson and Morris Alewitz, shipping clerks in the employ of the New York Manufacturing company, all of this city and Ira L. Janowsky, a civilian clerk in the quartermaster's office here. The manufacturers are charged with having received and retained army cloth. Robinson and Alewitz are charged with perjury before the grand jury and Janowsky is alleged to have destroyed government receipts so as to conceal thefts of the cloth.

Frank Roosa, United States assistant district attorney, in charge of the prosecution, said that because the inquiry was incomplete he could not announce yet the extent of the frauds but that Barnitz's estimates of the losses did not seem at all out of proportion in as much as the frauds affect army contracts throughout the country. The indictments against Davidson contain 16 counts and charge him specifically with stealing 2,000 bolts of army cloth valued at \$30,000. All the defendants except Pursch, Levine and Janowsky surrendered to a United States commissioner and were released under bonds ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

FEDERAL TROOPS SAID TO BE WINNING FIGHT AGAINST BANDIT FORCES

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 21.—Fighting south of Jimenez continued through yesterday, according to unofficial reports received here today from Chihuahua City. An official telegram received at military headquarters today state the General Carrasco, killed in the fighting Monday, was a Villa commander, and not General Juan Carrasco, a federal.

The unofficial reports received here from the south stated that General Francisco Murguia has been victorious in all fighting up to the present time although his losses had been heavy. He is directing the fighting in person while Francisco Villa is in personal command of his men with Canuto Reyes and Hipolito Villa second in command. Starting at Laguna in the Estacada southeast of Jimenez the fighting has shifted until it was in progress yesterday southwest of Jimenez with Villa withdrawing his forces toward the state of Durango.

While the official dispatches fixed Villa's losses at only 150 killed during the fighting Monday, unofficial reports give his losses at double this number. Included among the number were General Carrasco, who has been with Villa for two years and Colonel Idefonso Sanchez, one of Villa's veteran commanders who was with him at the battle of Ojinaga November 14.

PORTABLE HOUSES IN FRANCE

Paris—Portable houses erected in France by the English and American friends, working in conjunction with the American Red Cross, now number 501. These shelter 1,756 persons.

Some of the American friends are threshing in the country barns about Sermaize. Several men are at work erecting tractors and plows recently arriver from America. Goats for the peasants of the invaded regions are being imported from the Pyrenees mountains.

SAYS EVERYTHING IS READY FOR EXPECTED GERMAN DRIVE

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 21.—Major General Henry A. Greene, of the 91st division of the United States army, is back from France on his way to resume command at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington. With other American division commanders he was sent to the front to gain first hand knowledge of fighting in France. He will return to Camp Lewis after reporting to Washington.

Major General Greene was quoted today as saying that the threatened spring drive by Germany on the western front is anticipated with little concern by the British and French and American troops. General Greene related a conversation he had with high British and French officers, one of whom had said: "They may bend out line in places, but they can never break it."

Regarding the condition of the American troops in France the general declared: "The morale of our men is perfect. They are doing exactly what was expected of them and doing it well. I was particularly proud of the Pacific coast boys. They are fine physical and mental specimens of the true soldier and have great spirit."

EVERY GERMAN DEMAND MUST BE COMPLIED WITH BEFORE PEACE COMES

Amsterdam, Feb. 21.—"Before reopening peace negotiations with Trotzky," said Dr. Gustav Stresseman, national liberal leader, in the reichstag yesterday, "we must demand complete evacuation by the Bolsheviks of Finland, Esthonia and Ukraine, the release of German, Esthonia and Letts and recognition of the peace treaty concluded by Ukraine. Until the Bolsheviks prove by their deeds that they are in earnest our military measures will be restricted in no manner. Baltic Germany is being slaughtered just because it is German. We would not be an honorable nation if we looked on calmly."

Dr. Stresseman's speech, made during the debate on the Ukraine treaty, was applauded loudly. He denounced the Poles, saying they had done nothing to win the sympathy of the Germans who "have bled for the independence of Poland."

Count von Westarp, the conservative leader, approved the treaty with the Ukraine, saying: "It finally breaks the Anglo-American blockade and ends the peril of Turkey from the Russian dream of conquest of Constantinople." He declared that concessions such as those made to Ukraine are regarded indemnification for maintenance of war prisoners must not be made to Great Russia or Rumania.

"The good German sword is again at work," he continued. "We welcome the quick decision in this respect, and have confidence that the army command will fulfill its task."

Poland, said Count von Westarp, neglected to win its independence in open and honorable union with the central union with the central powers. As Poland could not be trusted to live in friendship with Germany, the eastern frontiers must be shaped in accordance with the requirements for military security.

SUBSTANTIAL SAVING CAN BE MADE BY AN EARLY PURCHASE

A special urge to greater activity during the remaining 10 days of February is going out today to the hundreds of workers in New Mexico's Thrift and War Savings Stamp campaign from the headquarters of State Director Hallett Reynolds. Several reasons prompt the call for special activity right now. One of these is the ringing call for action sounded last week by Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the national war savings committee. "Business as usual is a wholly wrong theory in war times, wired Mr. Vanderlip to the New Mexico director. "It is only by teaching the people to save and not to compete for labor and materials with the government that we can put the whole strength of the nation into this war. This (the war savings campaign) is not only our most important contribution to the war but it is the sure way to raise the required money."

Another reason, appealing to investors in War Savings stamps, is that interest will be saved at the rate of one cent for each War Savings stamp purchased before March 1, for on that date the government's price on the war savings stamp will go from \$4.13 to \$4.14. To the person intending to buy \$100, maturity value, of War Savings stamps, an interest saving of 20 cents can be made by completing the purchase before the end of February. On a \$1,000 maturity value purchase, the "limit" which can be owned by an individual, the February price is \$826, while after February 28 it will be \$828. Thus those who are intending to buy War Savings stamps, whether in large or small amounts, will effect savings worth thinking about by making the purchase within the remaining days of this month. There has been a rapid increase in activity throughout the state among the War Savings workers but the next ten days are expected to show a new standard of work and in results.

The trustees of the Las Vegas hospital board wish to make the following announcement: On account of war conditions, the scarcity of nurses, high prices of all hospital supplies, the Las Vegas Hospital will do nothing but the charity work, until conditions change. It will take as many patients as its funds will permit and when that number is reached, it will receive no additional cases unless friends of the patient make the necessary provision.

J. B. Franzini, county engineer, J. M. Martinez, county highway superintendent, and C. M. Keyes, superintendent of construction for the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company, have gone to Cerrito, N. M., to start the construction of the reinforced concrete bridge over the Pecos river at Cerrito. This makes the second bridge started of the six bridges which San Miguel county will build.

Following conferences with Assistant State Highway Engineer L. J. Charles last week the Commercial club directors in special meeting Saturday night unanimously decided that the road from the Guadalupe county line just this side of Anton Chico to Las Vegas should be designated as

the first federal road project in this county. According to Engineer Charles' statement—this is a post road and has already been recommended by the government for federal aid and there will be no trouble in securing the necessary funds for this road work just as soon as they are available. Expenditure of federal road money on the Ozark Trail in Quay county has already been authorized and it now only remains for Guadalupe county to get in line in order that we may have a road built according to government specifications from the Texas-New Mexico state line to Las Vegas the present terminal of the Ozark trail. Engineer Charles accompanied by a representative of the federal road department will be here in a few days to make a trip of inspection and estimate of cost on the road construction. Mr. Charles is unable to state just how soon the federal fund for this project will be available, but in the meantime county and state funds will be used in putting this road in good condition in advance of the 1918 tourist travel.

San Miguel county will have, in round figures \$53,000 for road and bridge building purposes during 1918, and Chairman York speaking for the county commissioners has stated that they are ready to accept the recommendations of the Commercial club in the expenditure of this money and it is pleasing to note that the county commissioners and Commercial club will work together on the road question in a manner that will result in the most good for our county as a whole. Financial conditions in Oklahoma and Texas are of the very best this year, due to the high price of cotton and other farm products and indications are that the tourist business of 1918 will far exceed that of last year, and the people who come here over the Ozark Trail spend weeks and even months in our vicinity and other points in New Mexico, and it is a decided advantage to this section of New Mexico that the Ozark Trail is receiving first recognition in federal aid.

Secretary Searight of the Commercial club, and Chester A. Hunker, district attorney left this morning for Santa Rosa, Mr. Hunker on legal business, and Mr. Searight will investigate road matters in Guadalupe county and see what work they are going to do on the Ozark Trail during 1918.

Present at the meeting Saturday night were E. J. McWenig, president, Donald Stewart, vice president, Directors Wm. H. Springer, Dr. C. S. Losey, Dr. E. B. Shaw, Everett Cole, L. H. Bennett, R. J. Taupert and Secretary Searight.

Applications were made at the court house today for bounties by Manuel Armijo of Villaneuva who killed a coyote near El Cerrito; R. D. Hall of Valiafero who killed three coyotes and S. L. Fisher of Porvenir who killed a coyote at Mineral hill.

VERNON CASTLE BURIED

New York, Feb. 19.—Private military funeral services for Captain Vernon Castle of the Royal Flying corps, who was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Worth last Friday, were held here today at the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the Little Church Around the Corner.

PROMINENT CITIZEN IS VICTIM OF ACUTE INDIGESTION

Henry Seward Van Petten, for more than 20 years a resident of Las Vegas, passed away suddenly at Ocate, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Van Petten in his capacity of general agent for the National Life Insurance company, was making a 10-day automobile trip in Mora county. He had remained all night and taken breakfast at the home of N. Weil. After breakfast he complained of pain in the stomach. A little after 8 o'clock his associate on the trip, Mr. Beckford, of Albuquerque, who was shaving in the next room, glanced through the open door and Mr. Van Petten was lying on the bed. Going to his side it was found that he was unable to speak, but appeared to be conscious, though in great distress. He drank a glass of water and made repeated efforts to enunciate. A phone message was dispatched to Dr. Gibbs at Wagon mound, who arrived about 10 o'clock. To the watchers at the bedside, however, it appeared that the stricken man died quietly at 9 o'clock.

The body was sent to Wagon Mound and arrived here Sunday night. The bereaved wife, who was in Albuquerque visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Maloney, was notified by telephone from Ocate and reached home on No. 2 Sunday night.

Henry Seward Van Petten was born at La Prairie, Ill., Nov. 9, 1859. His ancestors helped to found New Amsterdam and rendered distinguished services in the American revolution. He was married Nov. 6, 1894 at Evanston, Ill. to Miss Violet Harris. A daughter, Chella, married to Mr. J. W. Maloney, now of Albuquerque, only a few months ago; two brothers, S. L. Van Petten of Anderson, Ind., and Veeder Van Petten, of Hooper, Colo., and a sister, Mrs. Ruby Ashwill of Salt Lake City, survive. Mrs. C. W. G. Ward is a niece.

Deceased was a graduate of the University of Illinois. He came to Las Vegas from Evanston, Ill., where he was engaged in the drug business in 1897 to go into business with his brother, Robert Van Petten. For several years past he was engaged in the insurance business. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Chapman lodge of Las Vegas and of the Las Vegas lodge of Elks, served as a member of the city council of East Las Vegas and during his long residence in the city was closely identified with its life and progress. Of an unusually equable temperament, pleasant manner and genial disposition, Mr. Van Petten endeared himself to the people among whom he lived. No man could boast of more friends. It was often said that no one had ever seen him angry. His sudden death comes as a shock and a sorrow to many, by whom he will be long missed and for the grief-stricken wife and daughter the most heartfelt sympathy of the community goes out.

WELL KNOWN WOMAN PASSES AWAY AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

Mrs. Anna Eliza, wife of Frank Revell, died Saturday at midnight, at the family home, 1003 Mora avenue, after an illness with pneumonia, of one week's duration. Mrs. Revell's

sudden and unexpected death is a shock to the many friends of the family. Mrs. Revell was a native of Texas, but had resided in Las Vegas nearly all of her life, having come here 25 years ago. She was 36 years of age and the daughter of the late S. S. Ground. Besides the husband she is survived by five children. They are Edward Harvey, aged 16, Dorothy Harvey, aged 14, Curtis Revell, eight years, Irene Revell, seven years, and Robert Revell, 27 months of age. Mrs. Revell is also survived by the following brothers: Samuel Ground, of Dulce, N. M., and Thomas J. and Robert Ground, who are in the United States forestry service, at Ortiz, Colorado. The following are the sisters: Mrs. T. T. Turner and Miss Gillie Ground, of Las Vegas; Mrs. I. P. Havens, of Santa Rosa; Mrs. Fred Jones of Trinidad, Colo., and Mrs. Roy Fetterman of Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Revell was a member of the Christian church.

Death of Mrs. Valencia

Mrs. N. de Valencia, aged 70 years, died at her home Sunday morning, on the West Side, at the age of 70 years. She was the mother of Antonio Valencia. The funeral occurred Monday at 3 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Well Known Citizen Dies

Jose Leon Martinez, aged 65 years, died at his home at La Liendre, Sunday morning after a short illness. He was the father of Vicente Martinez, a well known sheepman of the La Liendre district. The funeral occurred at La Liendre Monday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE RESULTS FOR LOVE OF WOMAN

Wagon Mound has had another tragedy, and as usual, bad whiskey is to blame. Nicolas Rivera is a suicide and Enrique Maestas and his wife are wounded.

Rivera and Maestas had been drinking, and finally went to the Maestas home, where it is said, they quarreled over Maestas's wife. Rivera left the house, but soon returned armed with a rifle. He called Maestas to the door and shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound. He then turned the rifle upon himself, it is claimed, and regardless of the efforts of Mrs. Maestas, killed himself instantly. The same bullet that killed him, shot a finger off of Mrs. Maestas.

It is asserted that bootlegging is being carried on openly, and that little effort is being made on the part of the officials to suppress it. It has been intimated that unless something is done to stop it, the governor will be appealed to.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the senate military affairs committee was operated upon today for appendicitis. The operation was reported to be successful and the senator is resting very easily.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Feb. 18.—A plant for making potato flour has been built here which will help to supply for wheat flour substitutes. According to R. F. Bicknell, food administrator for Idaho, the plant is ready to begin operations.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Lewis A. Little, of Garrison, N. M.:

One red white face calf about six months old, weight about 150 lbs.

Branded
Left ribs
Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 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. 221-B-6-179-D
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Leonard Sorrells, Fluorine, N. M. One white cow, red neck, weight 600 lbs., about 14 years old.

Branded
Left ribs



Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 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. 222-B-6-180-A
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Roy Moore, Diener, via Bluewater, N. M.:

One roan cow about one year old, weight 450 lbs.

Branded
Left ribs



Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 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. 223-B-6-180-B
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. L. T. Stallings, Farmington, N.M. M.:

One 18 months old black steer, weight about 460 lbs.

Branded
Left hip



Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 1918, said date being 15 days after the 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. 224-B-6-169-A
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. F. D. Bowman, Berino, N. M.:

One dark red cow about six years old, weight about 800 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left hip



Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 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. 225-B-6-172-A
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Carrizozo, N. M., by Inspector Alfred Hunter, of Alamogordo, N. M.:

One three year old brindle steer, weight about 700 lbs.

Branded
Right shoulder



Earmarks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of the owner if claimed on or before January 16th, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 217-B-6-173-B
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One red bald face two year old steer.

Branded
Right hip



Earmarks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before January 4, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 219-B-6-167-C
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

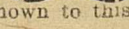
Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.:

One year old red bald face cow.

Branded
Right ribs



Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 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. 216-B-6-169-B
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One brown mare, 13 years old, weight 750 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 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. 215-B-6-177-C
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. D. B. King, Encino, N. M.:

One red motley face cow about six years old, dehorned.

(a blotched brand)
Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left hip



Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 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. 214-B-6-177-D
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

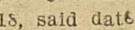
Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Jose F. Martinez, of Mora, N. M., (address now Miami, N. M.):

One two year old red heifer.

Branded
On left shoulder



Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 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. 213-B-6-105-A
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Lawrence Welsh, Aztec, N. M.:

One coming two year old red white face heifer.

Branded
Right ribs



Branded
Right shoulder



Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 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. 226-B-6-179-B
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. A. E. Hunter of Glencoe, N. M.:

One brown bald face mare about seven years old.

Branded
Right shoulder



One unbranded roan horse colt about six months old.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 7, 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. 210-B-6-175-C
1st. pub. Feb. 9, last pub. Feb. 25, 1918.

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., by Inspector Ira Brumbaugh, of Kansas City, Mo., in a shipment made by C. S. Crosby and Son of Elkins, N. M.:

One cow
Branded
Right hip and ribs



Ear marks



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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 208 B-6-144-B
1st. pub. Feb. 7, last pub. Feb. 22, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by Inspector Frank H. Clark, Albuquerque, N. M.:

One red white face two year old cow, with horns.

Branded
On left ribs



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by owner on or before March 8, 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. 211-B-6-177-B
1st. pub. Feb. 11, last pub. Feb. 26, 1918

SENATOR JONES' MAIL

Many newspapers and letters reach the East Las Vegas postoffice addressed to Senator A. A. Jones. Much time is often lost in forwarding to his present address. I am informed by Senator Jones that it will be more convenient for him and will insure more prompt attention if all mail, newspapers and letters are mailed direct to him, Washington, D. C. If newspapers sending him mail will correct their mailing lists, so that papers may go direct, they will save delay.

E. V. LONG, Postmaster,

A recent examination was conducted by the New Mexico Normal University to obtain appointees for West Point or Annapolis academies. Four young men students of the Normal University here received appointments by Senator A. A. Jones for Annapolis or West Point.

Those having taken the examination and received a second alternate were Robert Zingg, Joe Ohliger and Fred Moore. Archibald Caldwell was an appointee who received a first alternate for admission to West Point.

The three young men mentioned first will not take a final examination to admit them to the academy having declined their appointments. Before an appointee can enter either West Point or Annapolis he must again pass an examination conducted at the academy.

Cecilia, 10 year old daughter of Mr and Mrs. John Rimbart suffered a broken right leg today when she fell from the steps of the Catholic school on Sixth street. The accident was caused by another scholar of the school who placed a stick in front of the child while she was descending the steps and caused her to fall, breaking her leg. The injured girl was carried to the home of Dr. J. G. Martin, 909 Seventh street, who placed the child in his machine and took her to her home west of the sanitarium where the injury was attended to. The father of the girl is an employe of the Stearns' Grocery store. The injured child is reported to be getting along nicely.

District Attorney Chester A. Hunker and Mr. Searight, secretary of the Commercial club, started for Santa Rosa yesterday in their Ford and their supply of gasoline gave out between Las Vegas and Antonchico enforcing them to stop over at the garage of J. M. Abercrombie. It was found also new connecting rods would have to be placed on the machine causing a delay of some time. Mr. Hunker stated that a Ford was alright anyway, in spite of all their trouble. The party after being fixed up continued on their way to Santa Rosa without further mishap.

The case of Faustin Silva and Enrique Silva, vs Abelino Trujillo, on trial before Judge Leahy yesterday afternoon, involving title to 100 varas of land near Penasco Blanco on the Rita de Los Manuelitas was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The evidence developed that Francisco Silva, leaving as his heirs, his wife Edavadian Aragon de Silva and nine children. He left no will. His property consisted of 250 varas of land and 36 head of cattle.

After his death the family met and divided this property, the widow taking 18 head of cows and the nine children each two head. Josefita Silva, the youngest daughter, in lieu of whatever interest she might have in the 250 varas of land, accepted from the estate five additional head of cattle, signing an agreement with her mother to that effect. Later she became the wife of Abelino Trujillo, and after her marriage only lived about one year. Upon his wife's death the husband claimed the tract of land, as heir of his wife, not knowing that she had disposed of it prior to her marriage to him. He com-

menced to fence the land and to cut the timber on the land, when he was enjoined from so doing by injunction brought by his mother-in-law. A large number of witnesses were present in the case.

Adolfo Gonzales, a young man about 25 years of age, was arraigned before Judge Leahy yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of cattle from William Naeglin. Gonzales is the man who was found by Sheriff Delgado some days ago to be peddling beef about the town and selling it at a reduced price. A search of his house revealed several hides which he could not account for, and satisfied the officer that Gonzales was doing a profitable butcher business. When the information was read to Gonzales, he made no statement but after stated that he would plead guilty to the charge.

Judge Leahy thereupon sentenced him to be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Santa Fe for a period of not less than 18 months nor more than two years, and that he pay a fine of \$500. He will be taken to the penitentiary by Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado today.

Great enthusiasm is shown in all the communities of San Miguel county and all seem to be falling in line with the Farm Organization bureau.

Cherryvale is one of these districts that is at the top of the organization. The farmers of this section boast 16 members to begin with who have given membership fees. And furthermore this district expects by the end of the month to double this membership.

If all sections of the county come to the front as Cherryvale has the result will be gratifying as it will be the means of the organizing of a strong body of men in this county whose purpose is to build up the farming interests so that one of the results will be the biggest crop and more acreage in the coming year.

M. R. Gonzalez, county agent, has called a special meeting of the farm bureau for Saturday, February 23. Committees will report and the number of members ascertained. Also a permanent election will take place.

A marriage license was granted at the court house yesterday to Adolfo Blea, age 20, of Trementina and Antonia Archibeque, age 16 also of Trementina.

It is understood that the United States authorities have agreed that Lucio Quintana, who was arrested here last week on the charge of having failed to register for the draft, have agreed that Quintana may go into the service if he passes the physical examination. The reason for extending clemency to Quintana is said to be a doubt as to whether or not he knew he was over 21 years. As to Edwin G. Mares of Ocate, who was arrested for making false affidavits to secure exemption, the United States commissioner offered to permit him to withdraw his claim for deferred classification. But this he refused to do and has been held to the United States grand jury.

The trial of Modesto Martinez and Jose Tapia, charged with having attempted to enter the home of Mrs. Rafaelita de Martinez, took place yesterday afternoon before the police

magistrate. The home of Mrs. Martinez is situated on Railroad avenue east of the Santa Fe tracks. Sunday night at 21 o'clock, Mrs. Martinez says, both men appeared at the front door of her home and wanted to be admitted. She did not open the door and afterward the men went to the window and rapped on the glass demanding to be let in. After some time the men finally went away but not until one of the two, Tapia, had knocked the pane of glass from the window. Tapia pleaded guilty before Judge Stewart and was fined five dollars and costs. Three witnesses were examined in the case. Modesto Martinez was dismissed.

CASE WENT TO JURY BUT AN EARLY VERDICT IS NOT EXPECTED

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 21.—Final arguments in the trial of Felix R. Jones of Abilene, Tex., for the murder of Thomsa Lyons of Silver City, N. M., were completed at the morning session of the trial today and the case will be given to the jury this afternoon. An early verdict is not expected.

Lyons was murdered here on the night of May 17, 1917. His body was found in the foothills with the skull crushed. Jones was later arrested at Beaumont, Tex. Lyons was a wealthy cattleman of New Mexico. Jones is a horse dealer in East, Tex. Interest in the Jones trial continues keen here and the court room was crowded today at the final session of the trial. Many women have been attending the trial since it started and knit as they listened to the proceedings. Jones sat all day yesterday and this morning with his little daughter on his knee listening to the arguments of the attorneys for the state and defense. He showed no emotion when the state's attorney demanded a death penalty for the murder of Lyons if they found the defendant guilty. Mrs. Lyons, widow of the New Mexico rancher, was also present and sat within a few feet of Jones. She has attended every session and has furnished much of the money used by the state in obtaining witnesses. She dresses in deep mourning and is accompanied by her daughter.

MEN FROM BEYOND BORDER WILL WORK ON AMERICAN FARMS

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 21.—Immigration officials here have received information that large numbers of Mexican laborers are coming to the border with the intention of crossing to the United States to work on farms and ranches during the spring and summer. These laborers are only learning of the order setting aside the payment of head tax and the literacy test for Mexican laborers when these laborers are expecting to work on farms and ranches. This order was obtained by the food administration to assist in obtaining labor to work the farms of the southwest and the Mexicans are just beginning to take advantage of it.

THE AIRSHIP MAIL

Washington, Feb. 21.—The establishment of an airship mail service, a project which has been under consideration by the postoffice department for several years, was placed a step

nearer realization today, when bids were opened at the department for the construction of five "postal" airplanes. With these machines, which are to be completed and delivered not later than April 25 of this year, an experimental service will be started between Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The service will begin with one round trip a day and later may be expanded. First class mail only will be carried at the outset. A special postage rate will be charged for letters carried by the aerial route. The rate contemplated is 2 5cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

The airplanes to be employed in the postal service will be of the same general type as machines that have been satisfactorily tried out in the service of the war or navy departments. Each airplane will be required to carry 300 pounds of mail not less than 200 miles without stopping, at a maximum speed of 100 miles an hour and a climbing speed of 6,000 in 10 minutes.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 21.—New restrictions on grain trading had but little effect today as a hindrance to higher prices. Evidence of the virtual exhaustion of flour stocks did a good deal to counter balance bearish sentiment. Offerings of corn were very light. After opening $\frac{1}{8}$ higher at \$1.27 May, the market reacted a trifle and then scored slight additional gains.

Notwithstanding that oats showed declines at the outset, weakness proved to be only transient. Action of the exchange directors in putting on advances allowed in one day was chiefly responsible for the initial setbacks. On the other hand, rural consignment notices were meager.

Provisions ascended with grain. At first, however, the market temporarily reflected a decline in hog prices. In subsequent trading, provisions advanced to new high levels for futures. May pork selling away above \$50.00. The chief buyers were shorts. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, March \$1.27 $\frac{3}{4}$; May \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Oats, March 93; May 90 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Pork, May \$50.55.
Lard, May \$26.97; July \$27.25.
Ribs, May \$26.20; July \$26.55.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 21.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market strong. Bulk \$16.80@17; heavy \$16.95@17.05; lights \$16.80@17; pigs \$13@15.75.

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$12.50@13.75; dressed beef steers \$10.50@12.85; western steers \$9.50@12.85; cows \$7@10.75; heifers \$7.50@11.75; stockers and feeders \$7.50@12; bulls \$7.25@10.75; calves \$7@12.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Lambs \$15.90@16.50; yearlings \$12.25@14; wethers \$11.50@13.25; ewes \$11.25@12.25.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.—Don Van Duzen, formerly a hotel owner of Oatman, Ariz., turned upon his 20-year-old wife in the shopping district today, fired five shots into her body and killed himself when cornered by a crowd of men after a chase of three blocks.

Mrs. Van Duzen died within a few minutes. Van Duzen, according to the police, was despondent over separation from his wife.