

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

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36TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918.

NUMBER 20.

LAS VEGAS MAY BE SITE FOR AIRDOME

The long-expected airplanes arrived last night in Las Vegas and vicinity, bearing three lieutenants and their mechanics from Fort Sill bound on an important mission. The purpose of the expedition is to scout for suitable places for airdromes in a transcontinental airline including both mail and passenger service. Lieutenant Hancock, in command of the party, stated in an interview last night that Las Vegas is an excellent spot for an airdrome. He would not say definitely what line Las Vegas would be on, but intimated that a Denver-El Paso run might be established, in which case, Las Vegas would be a logical stopping place.

The first airplane to arrive last night was that flown by Lieutenant Hancock. On account of the haze hanging over the city, he could not see it until he was almost directly over it. He made a circle around the town, flying at an altitude of 1,000 feet and landed in a field north of here. The second machine flown by Lieutenant Aberneau arrived about dusk and landed south of the roundhouse in Flini's field. The third one, Lieutenant Graham flying, was forced to land near Optimo because of motor trouble and was not brought in until this morning. The flyer flagged No. 9, however, and was in the city last night. The planes flew from Tucumcari heading north to meet the railroad track and following it down.

The transcontinental air line which the government is planning to establish, will put the airship into commercial service, and materially assist transportation, especially where speed is a necessity. The De Havilland plane, the type to be used with Liberty motor, is capable of 135 miles per hour in the absence of wind. It is the plan of the government to establish a line with branches into every section of the country, where roads are impassable, and railroads do not go. Airplanes will become, in a very few years as common as automobiles. The work of the three scouts includes finding air lanes, land marks, suitable landing places, navigable country where forced landings may be made if necessary.

The planes used by these scouts are the Curtiss JN-4H type with the Hispano-Suiza motor and are ca-

pable of 90 miles per hour. The wings and body are constructed of spruce, covered with cotton fabric and coated with a cellular material and valspared, giving them the solid appearance of metal. The machines here are of the dual control type used for training purposes at Fort Sill. They weigh about 2100 pounds.

The officers report that they have enjoyed this trip very much, having been well entertained. Las Vegas, they stated, has been talked of in every town where they have been, and always with the greatest enthusiasm. Altho' the difficulties of flying have been great, due to poor gasoline and the rugged nature of the country and high altitude, the trip has been unusually successful.

Lieutenant Hancock gave a few statistics to the Optic about flying in general and the Fort Sill camp in particular, which may be of interest. Fort Sill, he said, where the Post field is located, is one of the most efficient schools in the country, having turned out more flyers than any other school. It is primarily an observation school where trained flyers come for special courses. Col. Barnitz is in command of Post Field, Major King is in command of the Engineering Department and has made a remarkable record. Major O. M. Baldinger, of flight for one machine between overhauls. Major O. Baldinger, head of the training department, has an unusual organization of officers under him, and turns out many graduates with little effort. Lieutenant Hancock is head of the department of flying.

The air service is comparatively free from training fatalities. For each man killed in accident, is recorded 4,119 hours and 231,520 miles of flight. There are 8,538 trained military air men at the present time and the attendance now at schools of flying is nearly three thousand. Following are a few statistics as to the number of air men trained.

Graduates of advance schools, 3242.

Total graduates flying, 22,542.

Flyers, including pilots and trained abroad, 1,800.

Mechanics trained in American schools, 14,409.

Combat airplanes in service, 3,228.

Training planes in service, 5,779.

Training planes from European sources, 512.

Combat planes from European sources, 1,738.

Schools of military aeronautics, 8 balloon schools.

31 photographic schools.

3 radio schools.

14 air depots.

The entire strength of the air service is 158,425 men, larger than the entire United States army previous to the war.

Lieutenant Hancock addressed a meeting of the prominent business men of the town this morning at the Commercial club. He spoke of the air service in general, mentioning many of the facts outlined here. At the close of the meeting, a committee consisting of George Fleming, Judge Leahy and Dr. Cunningham was appointed, to take the officer to possible sites for an airdome. It is not to be understood, however, that Las Vegas is already selected for a station. It will be suggested as a possible site, with good landing facilities, but the government will make the final decision.

Officers Entertained

An informal party at the Elks' of Las Vegas young people were of the visiting officers. A number club last night was given in honor present, for the first dance in almost two months. A big dance is being arranged for tonight, to which everyone is invited.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The closing quotations at the grain market today were as follows:

Corn, Jan. \$1.31½; Feb. \$1.31¼.

Oats, Jan. 72½; Feb. 72½.

Pork, Jan. \$48.55; May \$46.50.

Lard, Jan. \$26.32; May \$25.67.

Ribs, Jan. 125.62; May \$24.92.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Dec. 5.—Hogs, receipts 13,000. Market steady. Heavy \$17@17.70; lights \$17@17.60; pigs \$12.50@14.50.

Cattle receipts 6,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$18@20.10; western steers \$10@16; cows \$5.25@12.50; heifers \$7@13.50; stockers and feeders \$6.50@13.50; calves \$6@13.50.

Sheep, receipts 4,000. Market strong. Lambs \$12@15.35; yearlings \$10@12; wethers \$9@10.50; ewes \$8@9.25.

AIRPLANES IN CALIFORNIA

Calexico, Calif., Dec. 5.—The five army airplanes which a lighted here and at El Centro last yesterday on their way from Rockwell Field, near San Diego, to El Paso, were delayed in getting started this morning by engine adjustments. They also expected Lieutenant Bruce B. Johnson, who descended at El Centro, to join them. The exact hour for the new start was not announced.

WILSON AT WORK ON SPEECHES

On Board U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 5 (by Wireless to The Associated Press.)—President Wilson spent most of his first day of the trip on this steamship working in the office of his suite. After acknowledging from the bridge the greetings that were given him as the ship put to sea he turned to the pile of letters and telegrams awaiting him and spent several hours working with his stenographers.

In the afternoon, on the advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, he lay down and rested for a time because of a slight cold that was affecting his voice. Later the president received calls from officials on board, including the Italian and French ambassadors. Following this he took a walk on deck with Mrs. Wilson.

The presidential party dined quietly in the evening, being served by a waiter who claimed to have attended Emperor William and the empress in the same suite on the trial trip of the George Washington.

The reports that the presidential suite has been fitted up in a luxurious manner are untrue.

The escorting destroyers with the battleship Pennsylvania, leading the column, are keeping in close touch with the steamship carrying the president. Mine sweepers are running before the bow of his ship. They are loaded with steel billets to insure their deep draught.

In the evening Mrs. Wilson released from the George Washington carrier pigeons, bearing notes of thanks to Vice Admiral Gleaves for the success of the arrangements for the departure.

President Wilson's ship this morning was 450 miles out, steering a steady course at a speed of 14 knots an hour.

The weather today was clear and cold, the pale sunlight making the escort observable from the deck of the president's steamer.

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RENOUNCES HIS RIGHTS TO PRUSSIAN AND GERMAN CROWN

London, Nov. 30.—Former Emperor William signed his abdication at Amerongen, Holland yesterday according to a dispatch to the Wolff Bureau of Berlin, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company at Copenhagen.

The abdication decree, according to the message, expressed the hope that "the new regent" would be able to protect the German people against anarchy, starvation and foreign supremacy. The use of the word regent in the message is commented up here as possibly significant.

The text of the former German emperor act of renunciation, which was issued by the new German government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication" follows:

"By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German empire and Prussia and also all officers non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from Confederate states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me.

"As their emperor, king and supreme chief, I expect from them until a new organization of the German empire exists they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people, against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

"Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, Nov. 28.

(Signed) "William."

London, via Montreal, Dec. 2.—Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies today disclosed the fact that he was a member of the committee mentioned by the premier on Nov. 29 to consider the terms that should be demanded from Germany. Therefore he could emphasize that the empire need have no anxiety on the ground of undue tenderness on the part of Great Britain and the allies.

He said that although he did not desire to enlarge the British empire, he saw no alternative to the solution of the problem of the German colonies save by their inclusion in the empire. When the natives had been consulted they overwhelmingly favored that course, he said.

It's Dangerous to Neglect a Cough
Never allow a cough to hang on week after week. A cough is usually a symptom of some disease of the throat and bronchials and may well be regarded as a signal of danger. No one can tell what serious diseases may follow when it is neglected. As a rule the disease that causes the coughing may be cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In more than nine cases out of ten it is all you will need.—Adv.

England collects an average of 4,000 tons of waste paper every week.

It is too soon, we are too far away, the media through which the light of truth shines is too opaque to permit even Americans to be sure about the ideas and methods of the Russian Bolsheviks. Most of us do not possess knowledge, so much as hold opinions, about those obscure matters, and, in reality, our opinions are much less judgments than vague impressions.

It is our impression, and we advance it as such, that some very extraordinary and irrational legislation is being enacted in that strange country. We have related, for example, that the conception of chastity, which has clarified itself after ages of lust, has been utterly abolished. Sexual relationships appear to have reverted toward, if not completely to, those which prevail in the animal kingdom.

We have read, as well, that the ancient belief that it is in the middle class people that the wisdom and the virtue of any country are to be found, has been totally repudiated, and the idea propounded that the ignorant only are the wise and the ignorant only are the virtuous. To confiscate the property and to destroy the persons of the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie has come to be the supreme duty as it is the highest privilege of the proletariat.

And now we are told that these pioneers in this new (?) order of ideas have undertaken to abolish money as the medium of exchange! Trade is to be carried on by barter, as in the primitive stages of business! Not even beads or wampum are to be used in settling the balance between people exchanging the products of their toil!

It is hard for us to believe that our own minds have retained their balance; that our senses give a true report of what they see and hear when listening to such tales.

Such a bouleversement of life appears impossible. We cannot believe that the hands on the clock of the ages can be so easily turned back. It would be the denial of progress as the law of life—the repudiation of evolution as the method of Nature.

Either the reports which come out of Russia are groundless rumors, or a vaux-de-ville performance is going on, or a tragedy is taking place which will fill the world with sadness and with horror.

THEY'LL KEEP THE OLD MAN BUSY

(Dallas News)

Of course George Washington will always endure as the father of his country, but Woodrow Wilson is likely to become famous as the grandpa of a half dozen republics.

FOR CROUP, "FLU" AND "GRIP" COUGHS

M. F. Davis, leading merchant of Bearsville, W. Va., writes: "A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with croup about midnight. Came to my store and got Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Before morning the child entirely recovered. Parents can't say enough for Foley's Honey and Tar." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LARGE REGULAR ARMY

Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates submitted to congress provide for a regular army of approximately 500,000 men.

MARCH ANNOUNCES TOTAL CASUALTIES ARE 262,723 EXCLUSIVE OF PRISONERS

Washington, Nov. 30.—General Pershing has designated for early convoy to the United States a total of 3,451 officers and 79,663 men Gen. March announced today. The units comprising these men will be made public later.

In the list appear as entire divisions the 39th, the 76th and the 37th. The other troops comprise artillery units and army corps troops.

General March gave out amended casualty reports from Gen. Pershing giving the official total to November 26 as 262,723 exclusive of prisoners. The figures on prisoners were unintelligible in the cablegram. General March said the total under this head probably would be practically the same as announced last Saturday.

General Pershing reported the following official casualty to November 26: Killed in action 23,363. Died of wounds 12,101. Died of disease 16,034. Died other causes 1,980. Missing in action 14,290. Wounded 189,055.

London, Dec. 2.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has been deposed by the Skupshina, the Montenegrin national assembly, according to a message received here from Prague today.

The dispatch was sent from Pargue by the Czecho Slovak press bureau by way of Copenhagen. It says that the Skupshina voted the deposition on Friday last and declared for a union of Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

The family of the king was included in the act of deposition.

INFLUENZA GETS OLD AND YOUNG

"Grip" and "Flu" coughs should not be neglected. Profit by the experience thousands like Mrs. Mary Kisby, 3533 Princeton Ave., Spokane, Wash., who writes: "Our little boy found relief in wonderful Foley's Honey and Tar. It surely cured me. I am 75 years old; had very bad cough from la grippe." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 2.—Judge William W. Morrow of San Francisco sustained the demurrer and quashed the indictments in the Bisbee deportation cases in a decision filed this morning in the United States district court here. Twenty-five capitalists, mine owners, public officials and citizens of Bisbee were involved.

A Good Word for Chamberlain's Tablets

"I am very much pleaser to have the opportunity to say a good word for Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Mamie Bartel, Moberly, Mo. "I think it is the best thing for stomach troubles and constipation that I have ever used." The above shows the high esteem in which Chamberlain's Tablets are held by those who have used them. Give them a trial. They will do you good.—Adv.

Washington dispatches say the revenue bill is going to be revised downward. For which let's all give thanks. Once something starts downward maybe the price of pie will slip a cog.

THE man or woman afflicted with backache, swollen muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains or other symptoms of kidney trouble is entitled to sympathy and should have help.

Nature gives early warning of kidney trouble by puffiness under eyes, spots before the eyes, dry mouth, biliousness, weakness and pale, waxy, dry skin.

It is unwise to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney trouble. Give the kidneys the help they are calling for.

Foley Kidney Pills

tone up weak, inactive, sluggish kidneys and help rid the body of poisons. With kidneys and bladder properly functioning, appetite is restored, refreshing sleep is possible and health, strength and energy come as a natural result.

C. F. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "Three months ago I was sick in bed with kidney trouble. My back ached so severely I could not get up. We read of Foley Kidney Pills, so I sent for some and commenced taking them. In a few days I was up out of bed and upon keeping the treatment up for some time I was able to go to work, and have had no more backaches."

IS DISCUSSED BY ALLIED POWERS FOR DIRECTOR GENERAL

Paris Nov. 30.—The appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as director of relief, having charge of the entire food and relief administration for the the European allies and the United States, is under consideration. It is understood that the offer of the position has been made in behalf of the allies and is rather favorably regarded by Mr. Hoover although no announcement has been made.

The general idea of the plan is to centralize the organization under one plan to the best advantage of each of the allied nations. The director general would be the supreme executive head and would work in conjunction with the existing inter allied maritime, food and financial commissions which have headquarters in London. The present American representatives on these commissions are Messrs. Stevens, Robel, Crosby and Shelton.

Part of the plan is that relief ships forming an extensive inter-allied relief fleet shall fly an inter-allied flag so that the countries receiving relief will feel that it comes from all alike rather than from any one country.

Mr. Hoover, after going to Brussels, probably will go to London where the plan will be considered further. His party includes Robert Taft, son of the former president, and Dr. Alonzo Taylor.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Price 60c. Sold by G. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2825 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 colds, coughs and croup. Foley Kidney Pills and Goley Cathartic Tablets. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Give her War Savings Stamps for Christmas and show your patriotism.

The Serbian Assembly Officially that

GERMAN STAFF WAS CAPTURED IN BED ON SEPTEMBER 20th., 1918

Amsterdam, Monday, Dec. 2.—The staggering completeness of the Turco-German debacle in Palestine and Syria is shown the German public in an eye witness story published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The writer attacks General Liman von Sanders, German commander in the Turkish field of operations for his "incredible incapacity and negligence." He likewise confirms the British reports of the general's flight which the British official statement worded "The enemy commander in chief fled in the rear of his troops." How the British break through occurred on September 18 west of the Jordan, is described by the writer. The whole of the general headquarters staff was captured in their beds on September 20 and a complete rout followed. East of the Jordan the troops of the Turkish army heard of the break through too late to retreat successfully. The British fell on their rear and their position became hopeless.

The Turks were rarely seen on the retreat. They either fled in good time or surrendered. Two German detachments, the writer declares, made a last gallant effort to stem the tide but when this resistance broke down the remnants of the army fled, completely demoralized, to Alepho, where they added to the confusion prevailing there. An epidemic of influenza completed the havoc. The account ends thus: "All the army saved was four guns, the commander in chief, his daughters and the latter's baggage."

Germany has been conquered, which is a consumation to be devoutly thankful for, but which is not the conclusion of the whole matter. For if her mind and heart are not changed history will repeat itself, because "as a man thinketh, so is he," and "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the individual or the nation acteth.

Up to the present moment, so far as we can learn, not a whisper of repentance has been heard from the lips of these greatest wrongdoers of all the ages. They are sorry for having failed, but are they sorry for having sinned? This is what we want to know, and literally all we want to know. At heart the human race is kind and easily forgives.

No doubt the hearts of the allies seem like stones to the Germans now. The armistice terms are stringent, and those of peace will not be less so. On every side there are muttered threats of vengeance for ships sunk, cities burned, temples demolished and people murdered. That vengeance is not to be wreaked by fire and sword, but by indemnities and boycotts. The world shows not the shows not the slightest disposition either to forget or to forgive. But why?

Because the Germans have not afforded a scintilla of evidence that they realize having wronged her! Neither the Kaiser nor his war lords, nor the soldiers of the shattered army, nor those "common people" whom our President differentiated

from the militarists, nor the univer-

sity professors, nor even the theologians have lisped a word of sorrow for the evil they have done. The Crown Prince cried when he signed his abdication, so they say, but they were the tears of a whipped weakling rather than a penitent.

It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the war some eighty, or less, of the university professors, scientists, statesmen and theologians of Germany signed their names to a solemn justification of the breaking of a sacred treaty and the inauguration of a universal war.

It was an act that sent a shudder of shame and horror through the bosom of the human race.

We should like to see a retraction of that infamous pronouncement. Some of those men are dead, no doubt, but many are living. May we believe that they are ashamed and sorry? There is no evidence that they are.

AUSTRIA WOULD HAVE U. S. TROOPS RESTORE ORDER

Vienna, Dec. 3.—On all sides in the former Austrian empire one hears the plea that small bodies of American troops be sent to the centers of population for the purpose of keeping order. Such a step it is held would work against the tendencies of unrest caused by the countless political and boundary disputes among the numerous races and help prevent any tendency toward bolshevism that disorderly conditions might tend to promote.

It is urged by Jewish residents arriving here from Przemyl and Lemberg, for instance, that the presence of a few American uniforms would be sufficient protection against such anti-semitic outbreaks as have occurred at those places recently.

Washington, Dec. 3.—American citizens were advised in a statement by Secretary Lansing that they should file at the state department within thirty days from December 1, information concerning losses sustained through German submarine warfare, either before or after the United States entered the war.

Losses and details concerning them, covering cargoes or personal property or effects should be submitted wheret he property was uninsured or only partially insured, and regardless of whether the property was carried in American or foreign vessels.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH TANKER

London, Dec. 3.—The Cunard liner Orduna, inward bound, was in collision today with the British tanker Konakry, near Galley Head. The Norduna proceeded to Liverpool and the extent of the damage done to her has not been determined.

GREAT FOR "FLU" AND "GRIP" COUGHTS

"I had an awful cold that left me with a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. M. E. Smith, Benthon, La. Bought Foley's Honey and Tar of our druggist and it cured me completely." This grand remedy should be in every household at this time, when influenza, grip, coughs and colds are so prevalent. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LONG FOR ENTENTE INTERVEN- TION TO SET THEIR COUN- TRY FREE

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The Ukrainians are longing for intervention by the entente to eject the Germans and protect the country against the Bolsheviki.

"When we threw off the Russian yoke," said the delegation's spokesman, "Our alternatives were to join the Bolsheviki or summon the help of the Germans. We chose the latter course, but we would never have done so if we had known what would be the result." The Ukrainian representative told how the Germans dissolved the Ukrainian parliament and installed their tool as Hetman. When the German revolution came the Ukrainians attempted to secure their independence. They were prevented from seizing control of Kiev only by the German artillery he declared. The German soldiers' councils in the Ukraine have restored relations with their officers, he reports and the old spirit now rules among them, the orders from the revolutionary government at Berlin being disregarded. The correspondent's informant insisted that the present revolt is anti-Bolshevik and directed solely to securing the independence of the Ukraine. Their hope is that entente will police the Ukraine and make the summoning of a constituent assembly possible.

Amsterdam, Dec. 3.—A number of the soldiers and workmen's councils in Germany have requested the German government to have former emperor William tried by a German tribunal, according to an news agency telegram from Berlin. The government, it is stated, will submit the question to the national assembly.

Letters are being received daily from France some of which were written after the signing of the armistice which tell of the great excitement over there at that time. A cablegram has been received from Reginald Young stating that they are all well and happy. Many of the Vegas boys were in the very thickest of the battle at the time of the signing of the Armistice. Another letter from Earl Murphy states that he is suffering with the Influenza although they are using every means to keep this disease from spreading in the camps.

MEAT COMPANIES CHARGED

Washington, Dec. 3.—The federal trade commission, in a supplemental report, submitted to congress today charged the five big meat packing companies of the country with a combination in restraint of trade and with controlling the sale of livestock and fresh meats. Evidence is cited at length to support the charges. Swift and company, Armour and company, Morris and company, Wilson and company, inc., and the Cudahy Packing company are named.

Very Much Surprised

Some time ago Mrs. Ella Wright, Chillicothe, O., was troubled with indigestion and had frequent bilious attacks. She procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets and was very much surprised at the quick relief which they afforded.—Adv.

An Optic want ad will help you rent a room.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE WANTS BUSINESS TO BE AS USUAL AGAIN

Gilbert E. Rosenwald, state chairman for the National War Service committee is sending out notices to the retail dry goods merchants today of the lifting of the restrictions that were placed on the retail merchants to govern their holiday business.

Taking into consideration the fact that the business of the country is now being changed from a war to a peace basis, that the mustering out of the service of the thousands of men held in this country as well as the soldiers that are being returned from abroad will create a demand for positions for these men, the War Service committee has officially abolished the limitations on employment of Christmas forces and recommends the discontinuance of the economy program of delivery service.

These new orders are of great importance to the retailers of the state, as Christmas shopping will undoubtedly be much heavier this year than last, due to the signing of the armistice and the ending of the war. These orders will give the merchants a chance to employ ample help to handle this extra business.

OFFICIAL DISMISSED

New York, Dec. 3.—Postmaster General Purleson has dismissed from government service Edward Reynolds vice president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable company and A. B. Richards, general superintendent of the company's Pacific coast division, for alleged insubordination against the government's plans to amalgamate the Postal with the Western Union Telegraph company.

Lympia, Wash., Dec. 3.—What is pronounced by officials of the Anti-Saloon league to be the most drastic possession for one's personal use United States will become operative in the State of Washington this month. The law was ratified by the voters in the recent State election in an overwhelming majority. Under its prohibitions any person with as much as half a pint of liquor in his possession may be arrested. Violators are subject to a fine of from \$99 to \$250, or 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.

The law differentiates between possession for one's personal use and possession for sale, according to an opinion rendered by the United States district attorney in Seattle. The person who is caught with liquor in his possession for the purpose of sale becomes a felon, subject to imprisonment in the State penitentiary for from one to five years.

PAIN KEPT HIM AWAKE NIGHTS.

J. W. Peck, Coraopolis, Pa., writes "I suffered terrible pain; unable to lie down at night. Tried three different doctors. Three weeks ago began taking Foley Kidney Pills, improvement in my condition is really wonderful." Use Foley Kidney Pills for kidneys, bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

George W. Armijo sheriff-elect of Santa Fe county, arrived today to attend to official business.

SAYS HE AND FATHER NEVER DID AGREE ABOUT ENGLAND ANYWAY

London, Dec. 5.—"You English clamor to get father and me away from Holland. We are down and out and my father is a broken man. Isn't that enough punishment?" the former crown prince said in an interview on the Island of Wieringen, where he is interned, with a correspondent of the Daily Mirror.

Frederick William added that he always favored an agreement between Germany and Great Britain. A number of his best friends were in England and he only wished he could live there as a private citizen.

"I quarreled with my father in regard to Great Britain," he continued. "I told him the British would be against us. He never believed this and would not take into account that possibility."

The interview with Frederick William, the former German crown prince, obtained by the Associated Press, has created widespread interest in Great Britain. The interview is displayed as the principal news of the day in the London and provincial press. Several leading newspapers deal with the interview editorially at considerable length.

"The interview," says the Daily News, "unlike some documents of this sort, bears every evidence of genuineness. Its main purpose is, as we might expect, not a brave one. It is intended to exculpate the former crown prince at the expense of anybody else who happened to be convenient."

The Liverpool Post, in an ironic editorial says:

"The crown prince has been shriving his soul to an American interviewer and his confession ought really to humble us all. To think how we slandered this brave and honest patriot, the one man among the German ruling class who seems to have perceived the ghastly wickedness of this war."

London, Wed. Dec. 4.—The British naval authorities have decided that it will be unnecessary to demand the return of Helgoland to Great Britain from Germany, Winston Spencer Churchill, the minister of munitions announced in a speech at Dundee tonight.

Mr. Churchill also said the government had decided upon the nationalization of the railways.

Winston Spencer Churchill's announcement regarding the nationalization of the railways has stirred up the greatest interest here. No details of the government's policy have been made public.

"I am still in the dark; I know no more than the newspapers have published," a prominent railway official told the Associated Press.

ALLIES HOLD TURKISH FLEET

London, Dec. 5.—The entire Turkish fleet is now in the hands of the allies, the admiralty announced today. The warships after surrendering were interned in the Golden Horn at Constantinople.

The former German cruiser was among the surrendered vessels.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5.—Latest reports from Northern Chile where a severe earthquake occurred Wednesday are that ten persons are dead and 100 injured seriously. The earth shock was felt most severely in the district between Taltal and Copiapo. Telegraphic communication with Chile is greatly delayed.

Heavy material damage was caused by the seismic movement and railway lines were destroyed at many points. Hundreds of homes are reported to be in ruins. The damage is said to be serious throughout the province of Atacama and the southern part of Antofagasta province. A tidal wave at Caldera, south of Antofagasta, caused heavy damage and destroyed the harbor works.

WILL TAKE OFFICE DECEMBER 16—NO CHANGES IN POLICY

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was nominated today by President Wilson to be secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Glass will go into office on December 16, under an agreement with Secretary McAdoo, whose resignation was accepted by the president to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor.

The nomination, which had been prepared by President Wilson before his departure Tuesday night, was sent in from the white house upon word from Mr. Glass that he would accept the post. Mr. Glass' resignation as a member of the house, to which he has just been re-elected after 18 years of service, will be submitted in a few days.

No changes in policy of the treasury are to be expected at present, if at all, Mr. Glass said today. His relations with Secretary McAdoo have been close and he is familiar generally with treasury affairs.

The secretary of the treasury is a member ex-officio of the federal reserve board and has a large part in guiding policies. He becomes automatically chairman of the American section of the international high commission charged with the duty of strengthening business and financial relations between the United States and Latin-American countries.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY'S REPORT DEALS WITH METHODS EMPLOYED IN STAMPING OUT ESPIONAGE

Washington, Dec. 5.—The story of how enemy agents have been caught, disloyalty suppressed, draft slackers apprehended, dangerous Germans interned, explosions and other sabotage prevented, was given to the public today in Attorney General Gregory's annual report.

Referring to enforcement of the espionage act Mr. Gregory said:

"This department has proceeded upon the general principle that the constitutional right of free speech free assembly and petition exist in war time as in peace time and that the right of discussion of government policy and the right of political agitations are the most fundamental rights in a democracy."

The attorney general disclosed that only 6,000 enemy aliens have been arrested on presidential warrants

and examined with a view to internment and that "a considerable number" of these have been placed in internment camps administered by army. The balance were paroled. Most enemies interned were German men and there were comparatively few German women or Austro-Hungarians. About 480,000 Germans have been registered in the nationwide census—260,000 men and 220,000 women.

Up to last July 1, department of justice investigators had rounded up 29,433 draft evaders, causing their induction into the service. More than 220,000 cases of men who had failed to file questionnaires or appear for physical examination were investigated.

War activities claimed the principal portions of the report, and after referring to the growth of the department's secret service to six times its size in 1916, and the efficient organization of the American Protective league of 250,000 citizen volunteers, Mr. Gregory said:

"It is safe to say that never in its history has this country been so thoroughly policed as at present.

"When it becomes possible, through the lapse of time, to disclose fully the activities of these various secret services their work will stand out as one of the substantial achievements of the war."

Hints of an American espionage system were given in the statement that the secret services "have given protection not only to the civilian population but to the armed forces, and some of their activities have also resulted in direct damage to the enemy forces abroad."

Great stress was laid on the sufficiency of normal civil processes "and the needlessness of attempting to invoke the use of military tribunals in this country."

The department has been hampered in suppressing propaganda said the attorney general, by "self appointed committees or associations of citizens who, ignorant or dissatisfied with the scope of the federal laws or jurisdiction, have sought to supplement them by extra legal measures of intimidation and punishment." Another hampering influence was the dissemination of hundreds of unfounded reports relating to use of poison gas by enemy agents, ground glass in food and damage to Red Cross supplies.

Referring to difficulties with members of the I. W. W. members "pseudo-socialists" and similar bodies the attorney general said:

"It has been the policy of the department that no person should be prosecuted or interned solely by reason of his membership in any such organization, that guilt is always personal and that under no circumstances should any organization or body of men be prosecuted as such."

Mr. Gregory's recommendations propose legislation to make a federal warrant run to any part of the United States, so that indicted individuals cannot escape trial so easily; retirement of federal judges at the age of 70 if they have served ten years or more; legislation to make it an offense to send through the mail letters threatening life or property; tightening up of bankruptcy laws; and legislation making it possible to sue a corporation in an judicial district in which it transact business.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ROOMS OR MEALS AT HOTELS

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Paris is filled to overflowing. Prices of all hotel rooms, following the requisitioning of 25 hotels for peace conference purposes, have doubled and tripled and are still going up. Food in restaurants and prices generally are similarly mounting.

A breakfast of coffee, bread and butter continues to cost between \$1 and \$1.50 at hotels. It is virtually impossible to lunch or dine for less than three or four dollars for a simple meal. People arriving at the city frequently go to fifteen or twenty hotels before they secure rooms for which the owners demand large sums and refuse to lower their rates, saying they can get the price.

The city is becoming more crowded daily, with the bulk of the conference officials and others interested in getting rooms, such as several hundred of the world's newspaper correspondents not yet here. Where persons of the latter class are going to find accommodations, nobody in Paris knows.

BRAVERY ON FIELD OF ACTION REWARDED WITH MILITARY DECORATIONS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Three American soldiers—a colonel, a captain and a private—have been designated by President Wilson to receive the highest military decoration given by the United States for valor in action, the congressional medal of honor. They have won the first of the medals awarded during the war with Germany. They are:

Colonel Charles W. Whittlesey.

Captain George G. McMurtry.

Private Thomas C. Neibaur.

Colonel Whittlesey, then major, and Captain McMurtry were at the head of the "Lost Battalion" of the 308th infantry which lost half its men holding out against the enemy when surrounded in the Argonne forest.

Private Neibaur distinguished himself when the Rainbow division took Cote de Chatillon by stopping an enemy charge against a ridge single-handed with his automatic after all others of his detachment had been killed or wounded. In spite of wounds through both knees, he captured 11 Germans.

MACHINE GUNS USED TO SUPPRESS FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—Machine guns were used in suppressing food riots in Cologne on Tuesday, according to reports received here. Several stores in different parts of the city were plundered. There were a number of casualties in the ranks of the demonstrators, several being killed.

After plundering the stores, a great crowd gathered at the food depot, but the "welfare committee" of the city decided to suppress the disturbances without mercy. The mob retreated when the machine guns were brought into play.

Other casualties occurred in conflicts between mobs and the police throughout the night.

Steamship "George Washington" Leaves Amid Cheers and Salutes from Soldiers and Civilians; President Expects to Be Back by Christmas.

New York, Dec. 4.—Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States sailed today for Europe to participate as one of five representatives of the United States to the peace conference to be held in France. The transport George Washington got under way at 10:15 a. m.

The president's party included two other members of the American delegation—Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Henry White, former ambassador to France and Italy. Colonel E. M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss, the other two members are already in Europe.

As the George Washington swung out into the North river on a voyage unprecedented in American history, President and Mrs. Wilson stood on the flying bridge, the highest point to which passengers could climb.

The George Washington turned her head toward the sea shortly after 10:30 o'clock. As the big liner straightened her course the presidential salute of 21 guns thundered from the transport's guns.

As the fleet started down the bay a squadron of airplanes dropped from the clouds and executed a series of daring loops above the president's ship.

The liner and its convoy steamed toward the sea with the sea with the George Washington's band playing martial airs and with harbor crafts of all types, including many allied merchant ships, dipping flags and tooting whistles in salute to the departing chief executive.

Off Staten Island the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the dreadnaught Pennsylvania and a quintet of destroyers, trim in new coats of battleship grey.

The presidential fleet passed Quarantine at 11 o'clock, the Pennsylvania leading and the destroyers deployed on either side and in the wake of the transport. Gunboats in the lower bay fired salvos in salute.

Returning Soldiers Cheer

Across the waters of the Hudson just as the George Washington was about to sail there came the roaring cheers of more than 2,000 American soldiers returning to American shores on the British transport Lapland. From crowded rigging, from densely packed rails, and from every port-hole, the home-coming fighting men shouted greetings to the president; and from the decks of the presidential liner and the destroyers guarding her answering cheers came back.

President and Mrs. Wilson had breakfast alone in the private dining room which is part of their suite. The president, in high spirits, said he was looking forward to the voyage as a rest—indeed, the first real rest since he assumed office. He remarked that it might be "an enforced rest for a few days," thus acknowledging his reputation for being a very poor sailor. The George Washington with its convoy of war vessels will take the southern route, going by way of the Azores, in order to avoid the colder temperatures which would be encountered on the northern route.

A wireless telegram is expected to be received by the president late today from Secretary of the Treasury

McAdoo announcing the acceptance or rejection of the treasury secretaryship by the man to whom it has been offered. He is believed to be Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, and his decision is expected to be made known at Washington during the day.

Ship Sealed

After the president stepped aboard, the ship was virtually sealed, even army officers of high rank being barred. George Cree, who did not go aboard at the time the president did, found difficulty in later joining the peace party. He was obliged to exert official pressure in order to be allowed to go aboard.

The George Washington carries many noted persons on this voyage. Beside the peace delegates they include Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp and Captain William V. Pratt, who will report to Admiral Benson naval representative, now with Colonel House on the peace mission, as the admiral's assistant; Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the president's physician; George Cree, chairman of the committee on public information; Gilbert Close, confidential clerk to the president; Brigadier General W. H. Harts, former aide to the president, who will command the military aides and messengers at the conference; Brigadier General Churchill, chief of military intelligence division; Raymond D. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, who will direct welfare work for the war department among American soldiers in France and 23 members of the peace information headed by Colonel House.

John W. Davis, newly appointed minister to Great Britain with Mrs. Davis and the French and Italian ambassadors with their families, also were on the passenger list.

A few miles east of Quarantine presidential fleet met the transport Minnekada, inbound with 3,039 troops aboard.

The George Washington sailed with a complement of 75 officers and 1,049 men of the United States navy, with Commander F. M. Perkins, executive officer and Lieutenant Commander John H. Peters, navigating officer, serving as chief aides to Captain McCauley. A detachment of 74 marines, led by Major David H. Miller, formed a guard of honor to the president.

Details of the sailing were in the hands of Lieutenant J. Lawson, flag officer of the staff of Vice Admiral Gleaves, chief of the cruiser and transport service.

The prospects were that the George Washington would run into rough weather early in her trip for the weather bureau issued a warning

of storm in this vicinity and ordered storm signals hoisted from Sandy Hook to Nantucket.

President Wilson and his peace party are not expected to reach Paris before late next week, probably not until Saturday. The trip across will be made at ordinary cruising speed as there is no occasion for haste.

It is understood that the George Washington and her convoy are going directly to Brest, France, one of the chief American ports of debarkation for the army. Probably a very large number of American troops will be at the camps in that vicinity when the president's party arrives and will participate in the initial welcoming him to France.

Commission of Experts

Twenty-three members of an advisory commission of experts who have made a year's study of political and economic conditions in Europe and Asia are on the George Washington, taking several tons of documents and maps to the peace conference.

President's Protection

Long before President Wilson's special train arrived from Washington today there was unusual activity about dock number four at Hoboken, where the transport George Washington was moored. Workmen were busy throughout the night putting on the finishing touches on the liner and completing the elaborate decorations of the pier. The usual barred zone was widely extended and those armed with special passes were allowed to approach the streets leading to the dock. Military police kept an all-night vigil over the route from the railroad station to the pier, while hundreds of agents of the secret service and of the army and navy intelligence services watched the side streets and kept inquisitive persons on the move. War vessels kept a ceaseless patrol of the waters near the transport, while at dawn, army airplanes circled over the vicinity and maintained a watch from the air. Perhaps never before have such elaborate plans been mapped out to guard the president.

President Opposes Militarism

Prior to President Wilson's departure today for Europe it became known that he goes determined against militarism in any form. The crushing of Prussian militarism was a part of his plan for the future peace of the whole world, the president feels, according to persons who conferred with him on the transport George Washington.

Dreadnaughts will Return

Paris, Dec. 4.—The ten American dreadnaughts which will escort President Wilson into French waters will turn about immediately after their arrival to carry homeward a large party of American soldiers and sailors. The trip will be so timed that the men will arrive at a home port by Christmas.

The operation will constitute one of the most extensive movements of battleships for transport purposes ever undertaken. Vice Admiral Wilson at Brest is making arrangements for the movement and determining the transport capacity of each battleship, which at this time is less than usual because of the regular crews having been increased so that recruits might be trained. A large number of folding steel beds will be mounted between decks, however,

thus making the aggregate capacity of the battleship fleet many thousands of men.

Brest already is crowded with soldiers and sailors awaiting the homeward trip.

"The president comes from a sense of duty, just as the American fighters came," says the Temps in commenting on President Wilson's visit to France. "He seeks to sustain in the peace negotiations the same cause of justice and liberty which his compatriots defended on the battle-front. He comes as the representative of the whole of his country and he carries the national flag."

TO WELCOME KING ALBERT

Paris, Dec. 4.—King Albert of the Belgians, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and a small suite, will arrive in Paris tomorrow. It will be the first state visit of their majesties to the French capital since the commencement of the war. In consequence the happy Parisians are preparing to make the most of what will be their first opportunity to give expression to the high esteem in which they hold the heroic young king who was the first to bid the fiancé to the Hun, and who during the long years of war continued to oppose the common enemy with all the resources at his command.

Paris is already blossoming out in the colors of Belgium and her allies, in anticipation of the arrival of the royal visitors. The drive through the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysee promises to present a brilliant spectacle. King Albert has become a great popular favorite of the French people, and it is no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of the president of the United States, no official head of a friendly power would meet with a more cordial reception.

Geneva, Dec. 4.—(Havas.)—The new Turkish government is proceeding vigorously against the Young Turk party of Enver Pasha, according to information received here. The German government at the request of the Turkish government has arrested Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha, Djemal Pasha, Nazim Bey and Churki Bey, members of the former Turkish government who fled to Berlin.

In Constantinople the Ottoman government has arrested 200 prominent young Turks, including Bedri Bey, former chief of police in Constantinople. He was on a vessel and had in his possession 500,000 Turkish pounds collected at Aleppo.

ULTIMATUM DENIED

London, Dec. 4.—The Express claims to be able to deny the report from Berlin yesterday that a new ultimatum had been sent to the German government, because all the locomotives to be handed over under the terms of the armistice cannot be delivered at once. The newspaper says that it is true that Germany is not keeping up to the stipulated terms and that Marshal Foch has given warning that Germany will be responsible for further delays, but he has not fixed a time limit for the carrying out of the clause relative to railroad equipment.

RESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 2.—In an address to congress in joint session today President Wilson formally announced his intention to go to Paris for the peace conference saying the allied governments have accepted principles enunciated by him for peace and it is his paramount duty to be present.

The president said he will be in close touch by cable and wireless and that congress will know all that he does on the other side.

Referring to his announcement that the British and French governments had removed all cable restrictions upon the transmission of news of the conference to America, the president said he had taken over the American cable systems on expert advice so as to make a unified system available.

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and of congress, saying through the cables and wireless constant counsel and advice would be possible.

Much of the address was devoted to the railroad problem for which the president said he now had no solution to offer. He recommended careful study by congress, saying it would be a distinct service to the country and to the railroads to permit a return to old conditions under private management without modifications.

The president declared he stood ready to release the railroads from government control whenever a satisfactory plan of readjustment could be worked out.

The president said he hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time spring has come."

The new three year naval building program was endorsed because, the president said, it would be unwise to attempt to adjust the American program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

Paying tribute to the people's conduct in war he spoke particularly of the work of women and again appealed for woman suffrage by federal amendments.

Declaring he had no "private thought or purpose" in going to France, but that he regarded it as his highest duty, the president added:

"It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they (America's soldiers) offered their life's blood to obtain."

No definite program of reconstruction can be outlined now, Mr. Wilson said. He expressed the hope that congress would not object to conferring upon the war trade board or some other agency the right of fixing export priorities to assure shipment of food to starving people abroad.

As to taxation, the president endorsed the plan for levying six billion dollars in 1919 and for notifying the public in advance that the 1920 levy will be four billion dollars.

The president concluded after speaking 42 minutes and left the chamber amidst applause limited to the democratic side. Interruptions of the address for questions which had been threatened by some republican members of the house did not materialize.

Text of Address
The president said:

"Gentlemen of the congress: The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give the congress from time to time information on the state of the union, has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and those who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been but some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine."

Movement of Troops

A year ago we had sent 145,918 overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,951; in June to 278,760; in July to 307,182 and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 239,570 and in September 257,438.

"No such movement of troops ever took place before, across three thousand miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney islands.

"I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material.

"It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment."

Soldiers of Brains

"But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and dispatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some

part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph, may now forget all that, and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed with audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow countryman of men of such stuff and valour. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won, or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accursed we were not there, and hold our manhoods cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day."

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward. After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation.

Tribute to Women

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was; what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal; what elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labors; but we can never be ashamed.

"It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the needs of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough-going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, have made the fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the ship-

yards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vieged with each other to do their part and do it well.

"They can look any man-at-arms in the face and say, 'We also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph.' And what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their attitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood.

"The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

"And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again—a peace sure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries—and make ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

Justice is Aim

"We are about to give order and organization to this peace not only for ourselves, but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the near and the far east, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we feel? I hope that the members of the senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just, but generous and in

the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

Domestic Affairs

"So far as our domestic affairs are concerned the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every re-adjustment, definite in purpose and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and elsewhere as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of "reconstruction" emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

"While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even there restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

"Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labor and of industry as the war industries board, the war trade board, the labor department, the food administration and the fuel

administration have known since their labors became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men who represented the permanent departments of the government and so have been the centers of unified and co-operative action. It has been the theory of the executive therefore, since the armistice was assured, (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

Employment for Soldiers

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

"I particularly direct your attention to the every practical plans which the secretary of the interior has developed in his annual report and before your committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp and cut over lands which might, if the states were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the west, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty-million acres from which the forests have been cut, but which have never yet been cleared for the plow and which little waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow of too wet for anything but grazing which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The congress could at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has entrusted to the department of the interior.

It is possible in dealing with our unusual land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the secretary of the interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

Control Over Shipping

"I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the war trade board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

Taxes to be Levied

"For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much as the much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the government will permit and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right process of debate justify.

Peace Treaty Next Spring

"We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time Spring has come. The 21 months to which the present control of the railways is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways active to October 1,

which the federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them."

Washington, Dec. 3.—Two steamers, the Empress of Britain and the Adriatic, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York with returning American troops, the war department announced today. The Empress of Britain carries 76 officers, 10 nurses and 2,389 men. The Adriatic carries 80 officers and 2,208 men.

Aboard the Empress of Britain are the 307th, 361st, 140th, 337th, 256th, and 834th aero squadrons; the 10th, 13th, 17th, and 14th air service construction companies; and a number of casuals and sick and wounded. There are 11 officers and 241 men among the casuals, not requiring special attention and 154 enlisted men who are bedridden.

The Adriatic carries the 828th, 398th, 336th, 334th, 472nd, 377th and 637th aero squadrons; the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th air service construction companies. There are 30 officers and 605 enlisted men among the casuals.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN IN LAS VEGAS PROVED VERY SUCCESSFUL

Returns of stamp sales for Pershing Tribute week are being compiled by Miss L. N. Murray of the state war savings office. The reports that are in show that there were 2,024 stamps sold in Las Vegas, these being purchased by 383 people. When the final returns are in it is believed that the sales will amount to considerable over \$10,000.

While this is gratifying, the drive coming as it did just after the fourth Liberty loan campaign and the united war drive, the county is still far behind in the quota that was allotted at the beginning of the year.

The people who are responsible for the sale of the stamps in the county and the state are urging that the good work be continued. If you are in doubt as to what to give for Christmas, give war stamps. They are easy to buy, are appropriate and you will be doing your government a real service.

DUTCH TAKE REPRISALS

London, Dec. 3.—The Dutch government has decided to stop all exports to Germany in reprisal of the stoppage of the export of German coal to Holland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

PROTEST AWARDS

Washington, Dec. 3.—Formal protest was filed with the shipbuilding labor adjustment board today by the Atlantic Coast shipbuilders association against the board's action in making its award of October 24 fixing uniform wage scales retroactive to October 1.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining
ESTABLISHED 1882

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DO UNTO OTHERS
(Stars and Stripes)

Courtesy is almost unvarying in the A. E. F.—in the offices of R. T. O.'s, A. P. M.'s, everywhere in fact where soldiers are serving their fellow soldiers. The Golden Rule seems to be observed as if it were a general order.

Sometimes, however, when a soldier sees a soldier revelling in brief authority and misusing it he wishes there might fall to this man what they say came to a lieutenant in a certain A. E. F. rest area.

The story is that this lieutenant was bossing a detail when a mild-looking gentleman in a derby hat walked around a corner and inquired politely:

"Lieutenant, what part do you happen to be playing in the war?"

"I am the supply officer of the umptieth battalion!" retorted the officer with combative dignity, as if scenting a chance to bawl somebody out. "And who is it wants to know?"

"I am the secretary of war," said the man in civilian clothes.

MUSIC AND HEALTH
(Beaumont Enterprise)

Night school subjects generally have been confined to the English language, arithmetic, bookkeeping and manual training, subjects that men and women who were already earning their living needed if they were to advance to something better.

St. Louis is adding two subjects to its night school courses. These are chorus singing and physical training. Most of America has learned the joy of singing during this last year of the war. Along with the thrill of the popular and patriotic songs has come the deeper thrill of appreciation of better music.

The increased interest in physical training, too, is probably due in part to the health object lessons of the training camps. If swimming can be included in the physical training course, all the better for everybody.

Music and health added to life will increase happiness and efficiency.

HAS PURCHASED ONLY TWENTY-ONE PER CENT OF ITS QUOTA

State Chairman Hallet Raynolds of the New Mexico war savings committee, has sent a personal letter to every bank and large business concern in this state urging the use of war savings stamps in Christmas giving. The letter, which is a general appeal for activity in war savings

stamp sales from now until the end of the year, follows:

"The cash sales in war savings stamps to date for New Mexico are but one million seven hundred thousand dollars, out of a total quota of seven million dollars.

"I wish particularly at this time to appeal not only to your pride in our state, but to your national patriotism as well, to assist in every way possible in augmenting these cash sales. I believe one of the best means of increasing sales will be found in giving the usual Christmas gratuities in war savings stamps rather than in cash, and to that end I am requesting all of the large corporate and private business interests in the state to undertake that method of Christmas distribution. Will you be kind enough not only to inaugurate this plan in your own business, but to request your patrons of larger means to follow it out also.

"Our state has made its full quota of funds in other forms of war work, and I believe that a conscientious effort on the part of the business men in this state will show a very satisfactory result in the national war savings campaign. While it is true that the war is virtually over, the expense of maintaining our army will be but slightly diminished and a tremendous budget of expenses must be provided for during at least the next 12 months.

"I speak your earnest co-operation and wish to thank you for the assistance I know you both can and will give this patriotic matter."

In this connection, Mr. Raynolds has issued a statement showing the sales of war savings stamps in each county to November 1 and the percentage in each county to the county's total quota. The statement follows:

County	Sales to Nov. 1	Percent Quota
Bernalillo	\$ 157,584.78	23
Chaves	70,975.14	21
Colfax	181,623.93	43
Curry	50,102.36	15
De Baca	9,326.71	5
Dona Ana	18,469.26	6
Eddy	54,437.98	30
Grant	218,110.04	62
Guadalupe	20,938.24	10
Lea	5,440.83	5
Lincoln	25,449.01	16
Luna	119,559.93	126
McKinley	53,558.13	21
Mora	53,655.51	19
Otero	34,924.31	20
Quay	53,986.52	18
Rio Arriba	59,504.53	18
Roosevelt	36,754.04	15

Sandoval	8,127.27	5
San Juan	73,050.06	43
San Miguel	101,806.83	21
Santa Fe	34,954.82	12
Sierra	9,201.21	12
Socorro	115,528.04	39
Taos	12,408.99	5
Torrance	24,190.45	12
Union	79,877.84	35
Valencia	40,498.52	15

\$1,729,045.27 25

Just why the war savings stamps have not appealed to the public as well as Liberty bonds is not known as they are just as desirable an investment. The impression that they were more of a children's investment and the lack of newspaper advertising, which Liberty bonds have received, probably accounts in a measure for the lack of interest in the savings stamps.

FRENCH NAMES FOR BABIES

New York, Dec. 5.—French Christian names for American children are likely to become much more common within the next few years.

This, of course, will be because of the fancy of our soldiers in France will naturally take to some of the prettier French names. A French name given to a newly-arrived son and heir of an American who has seen overseas service will always serve to remind him of the part played in the greatest war in history.

Pierre and Jules are by far the most common names in France for boys, and after them Louis, Marcel, Raoul, Lucien, Etienne, and Germaine. Among the girl babies of the future, Marie, Madeleine and Yvonne are likely to become quite common. Among other pretty French names for girls are Hortense, Ninon, Juliette, Celine, and Collette.

The late war, by the way, has had one peculiarity over others and that is that the number of babies burdened with real war names are remarkably few. With the single exception of Pershing, whose name has appeared on the birth registers in various parts of the country, virtually no American commander has been thus honored. During the American civil war and in the years immediately following the "Grants" "Shermans" and "Lees" were very common. And even the Spanish-American war produced a fair-sized crop of "Dewey's", "Schleys" and "Sampsons."

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 5.—The forenoon session of the Annual convention of the National Non-Partisan League today was marked by the same secrecy as was the opening of the session. A written statement given out by the league regarding the forenoon session read as follows:

"The national convention has approved permanent articles of association for the league. These articles place the management of the affairs of the organization entirely in the hands of the membership under the following procedure:

"Each state organization of the league is to be governed by a committee of five farmer members. These state committees are to be selected by the state convention of the league in each state. Dele-

5 gates of the state conventions of the league will be chosen as in the past by the members themselves in township or precinct meeting. "The chairman of each state committee will be as many as there are states in which the league is organized. The national committee chooses a national executive committee of three. The national executive committee chooses its own chairman who also becomes president and chief executive officer of the league.

"After taking action on the articles of association and the re-election of president Townley, the national convention now in session commenced the work of auditing the books and accounts of the league. This work will probably take some time.

"The national committee will appoint a committee and formulate ruling for holding a referendum membership in regard to Mr. Townley's re-election. The articles of association of the league do not provide for a referendum of this kind, but this referendum is being held at the personal request of Townley himself."

WHERE WILSON WILL

BE RECEIVED

Paris, Dec. 5.—The chief feature of the entertainment program that is being arranged for the coming visit of President Wilson will be a public reception given in his honor by the city of Paris. The reception will take place in the magnificent Hotel de Ville, which has played so conspicuous a part in French history. The present structure was erected in 1876, being modeled after the original building, which was burned by the Communists in 1871. Throughout the revolution the Hotel de Ville was the usual rallying place of the democratic as opposed to the court party. It was here that the revolutionary tribunal sat in 1790-4, and the Reign of Terror ended with the attempted suicide and arrest of Robespierre, who subsequently was guillotined. Here also in August, 1830, Louis-Philippe appeared on the balcony and in full view of the populace below embraced Lafayette, and from the steps of the building on February 24, 1848, Louis Blanc proclaimed the institution of the republic.

WOMAN SPY CARRIED

OWN COFFIN

London, Dec. 5.—"Spy" stories have furnished much interesting reading for London during the past four years, and the end is not yet. The latest concerns the sale at public auction the other day of the furniture which had belonged to a notorious woman spy, who was recently deported. The last item on the list was a coffin made to the woman's order which she kept in her luxurious apartments in the West End. It was of solid mahogany, was lined with pink silk, and had a hinged top. A massive gold plate bore the woman's name.

Two kinds of pride are difficult for normal persons to understand—that of a dark past and that of a glowing descendant for his distinguished ancestors.

VISCOUNT BYCE DECLARES COUNTRY MUST HAVE PROTECTION

London, Dec. 4.—In the opinion of Viscount James Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, "it is extremely desirable that every effort should be made to send in a sufficient Allied force to occupy what was Turkish Armenia and reestablish some sort of order there."

This view is expressed in a communication to the Manchester Guardian, coupled with a regret that the conditions of the Turkish armistice failed to provide for the immediate occupation by the Allies of the six Armenian vilayets and also of Gilicia (modern province of Adana on the Mediterranean.) Lord Bryce says, however:

"I cannot think that this omission was due to any doubt as to the necessity, and indeed the solemn duty, of delivering all the Armenian districts utterly and forever from any vestige of Turkish rule." "The British government," he continues, "has pledged itself so frequently and clearly to this deliverance, and, as we understand, both President Wilson and French government have expressed themselves so strongly in favor of such a policy, that we cannot doubt the honest purpose of the government."

"It need hardly be said," the statement goes on, "that to leave the Eastern Christian of Armenia and Syria under Turkish rule would excite the warmest indignation all over the warmest indignation all still warmer indignation in the United States, where the interest in Armenia has been extremely great and has been evinced by the enormous contributions which have been made to the relief of the Armenian refugees."

"Can anybody in this country be found who thinks that after the three hideous massacres which the Turks have perpetrated in Armenia since 1895, culminating in the worst massacre of all in 1915, when 800,000 Christians perished, it would be possible, for any Christian power, or indeed any power of human feeling, to leave the Turk free to begin oppressions afresh, or to show by turning the Turk out of the country the anger and horror which his cruelties have excited? I need hardly add that the presence of Turkish rule in these regions, with their great strategical importance, would be material to Germany, if ever she saw her chance, in realizing her schemes for pushing her influence towards Persia and Central Asia."

"One fails to see any reason why the Turks, being absolutely at the mercy of the Allies, and having committed, with the tacit approval of Germany, the hugest single crime that has been committed in the whole course of the war, should not have been compelled to an absolutely unconditional surrender. Why should any favorable conditions have been granted to them who have shown that, whether under Abdul Hamid or under ruffians like Enver and Talaat, they are capable of the most revolting crimes?"

Lord Bryce points out that the demobilization of the Turkish army will let loose a large number of armed men accustomed to acts of violence who will scatter over the country and for whom the Turkish government will not attempt to provide.

Another thing to consider, he says, is that the Allied forces, if on the spot, could rescue many of the Christian women seized by the Turks and carried off to be sold into slavery or to become inmates of Turkish harems. They might rescue too, he thinks, numbers of the boys that were seized, given to dervishes and carried off to be brought up as Mussulmans.

Furthermore, one should remember, he says, the great numbers of refugees that fled across the Russian frontier from the Northern Armenian provinces, and who have not ventured to return owing to the fear of encountering roving bands of demobilized Turkish soldiers. Only the presence of Allied troops would induce them to return to their homes.

"For all these reasons," he sums up, "it is useless to expect any of these things will be done by the Turkish government."

WOOD ADVOCATED FOR FUEL

Albuquerque, N. M.—The use of wood as fuel is being urged by the United States forest service, the southwestern headquarters of which is located here, and the federal fuel administration. The coal shortage, it was said, will probably continue this winter despite the ending of the fighting in the world war.

As a result of propaganda in favor of fuel wood it was estimated that the production of fuel wood has been increased fully 30 per cent in the United States.

The labor shortage, has not affected the production of fuel wood, as it did the production of coal, it was pointed out, because of the fact that farmers are free for wood cutting in the fall after harvesting has been finished.

SANTA FE WAR RECORD

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 4.—As part of its plan for the preservation of the record of New Mexicans in the world war, the state bureau of historical service is appointing representatives in each of the twenty-eight counties of the state. These will complete records of men who were inducted or who enlisted in the various branches of military service.

The bureau has an outline map of New Mexico and is placing a gold star in each county for every man who died in the service. When this record is completed it will be placed in the state museum at Santa Fe.

AVIATION EXPERIMENTS WERE MADE ON ITS SUMMIT

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 4.—Pike's Peak, the old sentinel of the Rocky Mountains, played a not inconsiderable part in the winning of the war.

Experiments conducted on the peak proved useful in testing candidates for air pilots as to their adaptability for flying at high altitude. These experiments were begun in 1911 by

Dr. E. C. Schneider head of the biology department of Colorado College, and fellow scientists from Oxford and Yale, assisted by students in Dr. Schneider's classes. At that time, of course, no one knew that the work would have military value; but testing apparatus designed by Dr. Schneider from his observations on the peak have become standards and at the ending of hostilities were part of the equipment of every aviation field.

The experiments were planned for the purpose of determining the physiological effects of high altitudes and led to important discoveries in regard to the action of the heart at thousands of feet above sea level. It also was discovered that height has the effect of increasing the white corpuscles of the blood and consequently raised disease-resistant powers. The experiments gave valuable information to the science of medicine as well as to that of war making.

The United States recognized the value of Dr. Schneider's observations, calling him to Washington soon after the nation had entered the war. Later he was sent to the aviation laboratory at Mineola, Long Island. He was commissioned a captain in the army and later a major.

Major Schneider called to aid him a number of his former students who had taken part in the experiments on Pike's Peak, and at the ending of hostilities they were almost on every aviation field in the United States.

Pike's Peak did another bit of war service. Its summit was the experimental station for the Liberty motor. The peak, towering more than 14,000 feet above sea level, is an ideal place for testing motors under conditions under which they operate.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Announcement that the coming of peace will not slow down the shipbuilding activities of the yards fringing the Delaware River is made by Charles Piez, vice president and general manager of the emergency fleet corporation. The work will be lessened only through elimination of all overtime labor. Further assurance that no move is contemplated to curtail operations is given daily in advertisements in the papers here for skilled and unskilled workmen for employment at the yards.

Ships and more ships, according to Mr. Piez, will be needed to transport food supplies to feed Europe, and for the necessary materials that will be required for the reconstruction period in the warstricken area.

"We must continue to build ships for an indefinite period to carry on that work," said Mr. Piez, "as there are not nearly enough at present. If any changes are made in our building program, they will affect only the form and degree of the work outlined."

There is to be no wholesale cancellation of contracts, or the elimination of departments, insisted Mr. Piez, who declared that whatever changes are necessary will be of a gradual sort, and workers whose departments may be abandoned will be placed in other branches of the industry.

And the world's largest shipyard—Hog Island—work will go steadily ahead, and men skilled in building vessels will have no difficulty in getting employment there. Men without experience may find employment also for the school for instruction where "green hands" have been converted into shipbuilders will be continued.

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch, as chairman of the war industries board, effective January 1, and has agreed that the war industries board cease to exist as a government agency on that date.

In the correspondence made public today, the president expressed hope that Mr. Baruch would remain in Washington so the government might continue to have the benefit of his advice.

Mr. Baruch gave as his reason for resigning the fact that there was no longer a shortage of materials, and the war industries board immediately removed its curtailments. In like manner the necessity for maximum prices is disappearing.

POLICE DETECT BOOTLEGGERS

Denver, Colo., Dec. 4.—Members of the state constabulary stationed at the union passenger station in Denver to prevent the importation of whiskey are becoming experts at guessing the contents of suitcases and grips without opening them, according to Captain Harry F. Allen of the constabulary.

"I think that our men are not wrong more than once in a hundred times when they stop a man and ask him to open his suitcase," he said. "One look at a man carrying a suitcase is usually sufficient to tell whether they are dealing with an ordinary traveler or a bootlegger."

A suitcase filled with whiskey he said, weighs from 60 to 80 pounds. A man cannot carry it with a loose careless grip of the hand. Another thing that members of the constabulary have observed is that a heavily loaded suitcase strikes against a man's legs.

WAGES \$30 PER DAY

Winnemucca, Nevada, Dec. 4.—Thirty dollars a day for waiting on a family was the wage at which a colored woman was held here by a Basque sheep man to go to his ranch near McDermitt, on the Oregon line, all the members of his family being down with influenza. The sheepman had tried in vain to get help near home, and failing, came to Winnemucca. There were a number of cases of the disease here and that, together with the fact that many people are afraid of contracting influenza, made it difficult to find a woman to go. The colored woman was offered \$20 a day. She said it was worth \$30, and without any parleying the Basque man consented to pay it.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 4.—Suits were filed in the district court here today against D. V. Peacock, former county assessor of Dona Ana county, New Mexico, for the collection of \$3,000 as a bond furnished by Peacock for his appearance in court here to answer a charge of forgery. Peacock, according to the complaints, is not now within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mrs. Trinidad Quintana was committed to the insane asylum yesterday afternoon. She is a resident of Las Vegas.

A marriage license was granted this morning to Sofia Nieto of Bamasio, N. M., and Alejandro Gonzales of Puerto de Luna.

The civil service commission announces an examination for forest and field clerk at the East Las Vegas postoffice. Salary \$1,100 to \$1,500. Inquire at the postoffice for further information.

Mrs. John A. Roach wife of Captain John Roach who is now in France with the American army has purchased the Johnson bungalow in Coronado, Cal., where she expects to make her home until Captain Roach returns.

GERMAN SPIES IN BELGIUM

Brussels, Dec. 3.—The German espionage service in Belgium continues active, notwithstanding the armistice according to the Gazette. In a village near Brussels, the police arrested two German soldiers disguised as women who were taking photographs of French troops.

Among the lists of American still in German prison camps is the name of Demetrio Ortiz of Las Vegas. He is a grandson of Don Susano Montano and attended the Normal University at one time, having lived here most of his life. A dispatch from Washington adds:

Twenty-three hundred American prisoners at Camp Rastatt, Germany, were reported "well organized, well clothed and morale excellent" in a cablegram today to the American Red Cross from Lem G. Levy, of the prisoners' relief section, who has just visited Rastatt.

Word from Washington received late this afternoon is to the effect that President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Fuel Administrator Garfield. Mr. Garfield is the son of James Garfield, president of the United States at one time. He was born at Mentor, Ohio, and has been president of a New England college for many years. After the United States entered the war, and a policy of fuel conservation became necessary, President Wilson appointed him to the position of fuel administrator. His judgment has been generally accepted as excellent, and his administration as successful. The reason for his resignation has not been made public.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

John O'Rourke to Luis S. Sena Nov. 20, 1918, lots 26 and 27 blk. A Rosenwald and Co. addition. Consideration \$400.

J. A. Baker to W. C. Mayes Nov. 29, 1918, mine deed, on mine called Red Jacket.

T. B. Catron to Ortiz Grant Co. Nov. 9, 1918, 23954.9 acres of land in Ortiz grant. Consideration \$1,000.

Ortiz Grant Co. to A. A. Sena et al Nov. 21, 1918, 26954.9 acres of land on Ortiz grant. Consideration \$5,000.

Julius G. Day to Ortiz Grant Co. Nov. 16, 1918, land on Ortiz grant.

E. L. Hammond et ux to Rhoads E. Childress July 15, 1918, lots 7 and 8 in block 19 San Miguel Town Company.

DECISION WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL WILSON IS CONSULTED

London, Dec. 3.—The British war cabinet and the French and Italian representatives in London are in agreement as to the proposed punishment of William Hohenzollern, former German emperor, but have decided to take no action until President Wilson arrives in Europe, the Evening News says it learns.

The allies are not willing to allow a technicality to prevent bringing William Hohenzollern to trial. If Holland refuses his extradition without the consent of Germany, the newspaper adds, pressure will be brought to secure consent.

CHILLEAN RESERVES CALLED

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 3.—The Chilean army reserves from the districts of Iquique, Serena, Antofagasta, Tacna and Soplano, who were released from service in 1917 and 1918, have been recalled to the colors. The naval commanders in all parts of the republic are reported to have been called to Santiago for a naval conference today.

LAFOLLETTE ABSOLVED

Washington, Dec. 3.—A formal report recommending dismissal of proceedings involving disloyalty charges against Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin on account of his speech before the non-partisan league at St. Paul, September 20, 1917, was presented to the senate yesterday by Senator Dillingham, republican, of Vermont, acting for the majority of the privileges and elections committee.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Baker, appearing before the senate military committee today to explain the delay in completing the publication of American casualties overseas, said he thought most of the unreported names were those of men slightly wounded and would come by mail.

Senators were unable to understand why only something over 100,000 names have been published when it had been officially announced that the casualties number 262,693. The secretary said every effort consistent with accuracy was made to prevent delay, and that General Pershing had been urged repeatedly to expedite his lists, sending the names of the dead first.

"The department from the beginning," Mr. Baker said, "has never held up, withheld or delayed giving out casualty lists. Our policy has been to give a complete statement as soon as possible."

General March, chief of staff, and Assistant Secretary Keppel were with the secretary. Mr. Keppel said the system of obtaining and verifying casualty reports in France had been slow at first and if it had to be done over again it probably would be done differently.

General March, discussing General Pershing's plan for selecting units for the occupational force of about 1,250,000 men and that all the other American soldiers in France would be brought home as rapidly as shipping could be provided. "Has there been any unwarranted delay on the other side?" asked Senator Weeks of Mr. Baker.

"I don't feel free to say that," Mr.

Baker answered.

"Has General Pershing been asked to expedite the reports?"

"Repeatedly; repeatedly." "There have been so many cases it seems to me the system was inefficient," Senator Weeks observed. "We had to choose between speed and unreliable information and a somewhat slower system but reliable," answered the secretary.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska said that soldiers' mail has been delayed and that there must be shiploads of it held up. Mr. Baker agreed.

Senator Johnson of California asked what was holding up the names of the men included in the total number already announced.

"I don't know why," Secretary Baker answered. "We're getting them as rapidly as the cables are able to carry them. I think the major part of those missing are of slightly wounded and coming by mail."

"I cabled General Pershing a suggestion made to me by Mr. Stone, of the Associated Press, to send the deaths first and let the seriously wounded follow and then the slightly wounded. I asked General Pershing if his machinery was adapted to cable the deaths first. He replied that sending of wounded was not delaying the lists of dead and that no speed could be gotten by the process suggested."

Senator Johnson asked how many Americans had been in actual fighting up to the signing of the armistice. Secretary Baker estimated 750,000 and General March added that it was above that number, but "somewhat less than 1,000,000."

General March also said unless relatives of Americans who have lost their lives request otherwise all bodies of the American dead will be brought home, without legislation by congress. How soon the transportation of bodies will begin, General March said he could not state.

Obviously, General March said, while active fighting was in progress, reports of casualties were slow.

Senator Hitchcock conceded that while fighting was in progress reports might be slow, but added:

"But it stopped November 11, and still we don't know what has happened."

General March replied that on November 11, he cabled General Pershing to send promptly a complete total casualty summary of dead and missing. General Pershing replied that it would be done and a report of seriously wounded would come without delaying reports on the dead and missing.

Senator Hitchcock observed that apparently 160,000 casualties still were unreported. General March said as Secretary Baker had, that most of these were slightly wounded.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, said that apparently the total American deaths were 60,000 and of these only 42,000 have been reported.

ARMY PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

Washington, Dec. 3.—Promotions in the regular establishment for several general officers serving in the national army was announced today in nominations sent by President Wilson to the senate. Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard of the national army, was nominated for promotion from the grade of brigadier to that of Major General in the regular army. The following colonels

serving as major generals in the national army were named to be brigadiers in the regular forces: George W. Read, Charles T. Menoher, William G. Haan, John L. Hines, Charles H. Muir, James W. McAndrew, James G. Harbord, Charles P. Summerall.

LABOR CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

Washington, Dec. 3.—The resignation of Frank P. Walsh, as joint chairman of the national war labor board, has been accepted by President Wilson, and Basil M. Manly has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William Harmon Black, Mr. Walsh's alternate on the board also resigned, but was re-appointed by Mr. Manly as his alternate.

STARTLING STATEMENT

London, Dec. 3.—M. Clemenceau, French premier, caused a sensation in an address at the French embassy by declaring that but for him Marshall Foch would have had no command.

VIENNA CUT OFF FROM GERMANY BY FORCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Vienna, Friday, Nov. 29.—The disintegration of the former Austro-Hungarian empire goes on apace and is accompanied by fighting here and there and the depredations of marauding bands. Meanwhile, the food situation in Vienna becomes more perilous each day.

Czecho-Slovak forces have occupied Bodenbach, near the German frontier, thereby cutting off from Vienna large stores of provisions.

The Czecho-Slovaks have garrisoned the larger part of German Bohemia and are said to be pressing toward the frontiers of upper Austria. In the south the Jugo Slavs have occupied Marburg, which claims to be a German city. Their forces have also entered the provinces of Carinthia and Styria.

In the northeast the Poles continue their fight with the Ukrainians and are advancing over the Carpathian mountains to the frontiers of Hungary. They are reported to be robbing the Jews as they go.

A Rumanian army has marched into Bukowina as war as Kolomea on the river Pruth. It is claimed in Vienna that this force is clearly out of the limits of the Rumanian sphere in Bukowina.

Vienna is outwardly calm. The winter snows have come and the restaurants and hotels are full of well dressed people. But over all is an atmosphere of intense expectancy.

Although the new government appears to be composed of competent and well intentioned men, they are being overwhelmed by the problem of feeding and keeping warm two million persons. The price of food continues to jump. A piece of chocolate smaller than an American silver dollar sells for three dollars. There also is a lack of fats. Pork is selling at three dollars a pound. Robbery is rampant.

AVIATOR KILLED

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant J. H. Brumback, of Kansas City was instantly killed and Lieutenant C. J. Sohn, of Washington State, was injured at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when their airplane fell in West Springfield, Ohio. They were from Wilbur Wright Aviation

Field, near this city.

EXPLOSIVES AND DISEASE GERMS WERE SUPPLIED TO THE ANARCHISTS

London, Dec. 3 (British Wireless Service).—Condemnation of the "terrorist" service organized by the Germans in Switzerland is voiced by the Frankfort Gazette in its issue of November 23.

"The trials in connection with the discovery of bombs at Zurich," says the newspaper, "have led to the disclosure of a 'terrorist' service of the German general staff in Switzerland. With the support of diplomatic and consular couriers explosives and bacterial cultures were supplied, especially to Italian and French anarchists, in order that they might practice sabotage in their countries and spread disease among the army horses.

"This terrorist service was not the mere work of subordinates. Quite definite accusations are made against even for the former imperial chancellor, von Buelow. Hitherto in similar cases the German public has been permitted to learn only half the truth. Now when the barriers have fallen and speech is free we can give Switzerland the assurance that this incendiary diplomacy is not countenanced in Germany."

PRINCES LEAVE GERMANY

London, Dec. 3.—The German government has consented to permit a number of the Hohenzollern princes to leave Germany on condition that they leave their fortunes behind them, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. They have accepted the conditions, it is stated, and expect to proceed to Switzerland, Denmark or Holland.

SUSPECTED MURDERER CAUGHT

Los Angeles, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant H. E. Perry, sought in connection with the death by shooting of Captain Abram Posner at Escondido yesterday, was captured by Deputy Sheriffs of Los Angeles county at Palmdale, about 75 miles northeast of here today. The officers said they would return with their prisoner, reaching here late today.

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 3.—The scene of military activity has shifted in northern Mexico from the Mexican Central railroad to the Mexican Northwestern railroad in the Casas Grandes district.

Today the federal troops which were sent from Chihuahua City to pursue the Villa command are moving into the Casas Grandes district and a fight is expected to occur in that district within the next 24 hours. Fighting was reported yesterday at Lena station, 65 kilometers south of here but this was believed by military officers here to have been an outpost skirmish and not a general engagement.

Additional details of the fighting at Villa Ahumada last Sunday were brought here today by ranchers Luis Gameros, a cattleman, the railroad station agent, the mayor of the town and the owner of the only saloon in Villa Ahumada were hanged by Villa's orders. A number of fiscal guards were also killed. Villa held the town from Sunday until Wednesday when he abandoned it before General Murguia's advance northward and marched westward toward Casas

Grandes, sending a small band east to the Guadalupe district to deceive the federal troops as to the location of the main command. Villa agents here claimed today a number of federals had joined the Villa command at Villa Ahumada.

ASK PROTECTION

London, Dec. 3.—The diplomatic corps in Berlin has asked the German government for protection against the anarchistic propaganda of the Spartacus group which is agitating for the general arming of the proletariat, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

LEAGUE OR NATIONS POSTPONED

Washington, Dec. 3.—Postponement until after the peace conference, of questions regarding forming a league of nations and any "sweeping changes" in ancient international laws of freedom of the seas is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, republican, formerly secretary of state.

The Red Cross knitting room requests that all who are knitting sweaters finish them this week if possible. Socks are badly needed. Are you making them? If not, get busy, and see how many pairs you can finish before the end of the month.

FATAL AIRPLANE ACCIDENT

Wichita Falls, Texas, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant F. C. Holbern, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cadet A. K. Lincoln, of Pittsfield, Mass., were instantly killed in an airplane accident at Call Field this morning.

OIL WORKERS WILL STRIKE

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 3.—Delegates attending the International Oil and Gas Workers convention here announced that the convention had agreed in executive session to stand firm in its resolution to ask for a general strike of the oil workers and allied crafts unless Thomas J. Mooney was given a new trial. The convention has been in executive session here for more than a week with delegates from Oklahoma, California, Texas and Louisiana present.

DOCUMENTS DESTROYED

Paris, Dec. 3.—(Havas)—The German foreign office destroyed by fire all damaging documents in the archives of the German general government at Brussels and destroyed all documents in Berlin which might be useful in placing responsibility for the war on the German government. Herr Melkenbuhr a former socialist member of the reichstag declared in a speech in Berlin according to advices received here.

AVIATOR KILLED IN FRANCE

Phoenix, Arizona, Dec. 3.—Official confirmation of the death in action of Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, most spectacular of American aviators with the First Army in France, was received last night by his father Frank Luke in a telegram from Adjutant General Harris. The dispatch stated that Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., had been killed in action about September 29. Previous advices had convinced the fam-

ily that Lieutenant Luke had been killed in action and was not held a prisoner in Germany.

SHIP BUILDERS' PAY RAISED

Washington, Dec. 3.—Increase of ten per cent in piece work pay for men employe at riveting, shipping and caulking, drilling and reaming, in steel ship yards of the Atlantic coast, Delaware river, Gulf coast and Great Lakes steel ship yards is given in an award today by the shipbuilding labor adjustment board. The increase is effective as of November 30. Additional retractive pay for these piece workers on a basis of 80 cents per day for every day worked from October 1 to November 30 is also awarded.

WILL OCCUPY POSITION FORTY THREE MILES IN LENGTH

American Army of Occupation, Monday, Dec. 2.—After their first night's sleep in Germany, the American troops of the army of occupation were ready at dawn this morning to resume their march toward the Rhine. In advancing toward Coblenz, the American forces are moving ahead astride the Moselle, traveling a northeasterly direction.

Across the Rhine the American army will take up a line a little over 60 miles in length. It will describe an arc of a circle, having Coblenz as a center and with a radius of 18 and six tenths miles in length. This circle pivoting upon Coblenz is the bridgehead which the Germans conceded in the armistice. The line leaves the Rhine at a point northwest of Coblenz, swings eastward through Rehms and Oberlahr and turns to the south just beyond Rossbach. It continues through Woelferlingen, Molzberg, Diez, Schonborn, Katzenelenbogen and Welteroth and reaches the Rhine again at Caub.

Along the Rhine the Americans will occupy a line about 43 miles in length. The front will extend a few miles beyond either end of the semicircle described above, this overlapping in places the lines of the British on the left and the French on the right.

FOCH APPLAUDED

London, Dec. 3. (Via Montreal).—The sessions of the interallied conference, assembled to discuss the preliminaries of the peace conference, were resumed in Downing street this morning. A huge crowd again assembled to greet the delegates who were heartily cheered. Marshal Foch, especially, was again greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

SOIF MUST RESIGN

Copenhagen, Dec. 3.—It is announced officially in Berlin that the executive committee for greater Berlin has reached an understanding with the Bavarian executive committee to demand that the resignation of Dr. Solf, foreign secretary, be fulfilled immediately. They will also ask that Mathias Erzberger, who was a member of the German armistice delegation not be permitted to participate in the peace negotiations.

Paris, Dec. 3.—Edmond Rostand, poet and playwright died yesterday afternoon. He had been ill from grippe.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Development of a new American type of two seated monoplane was announced today by the war department in a statement disclosing that in a recent test at Dayton, Ohio, the machine attained a speed of 145 miles an hour with full military load and an altitude of 25,000 feet with two passengers in remarkable time, exceeding the record of any European single seater combat machine.

NEW MEXICANS WILL BE CARED FOR AT FORT BAYARD, IN THIS STATE

Washington, Dec. 3.—Plans under which all wounded men returning from France will go to hospitals within 300 miles of the homes of their nearest relatives were announced today by the war department.

To this end, base hospitals at training camps have been turned over to the surgeon general, providing 75 hospitals with facilities to care for 104,231 men. Fifty thousand men are expected to be sent to these institutions within the next four months.

The groups serving territory west of the Mississippi include:

General hospitals, Fort Bayard, N. M., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Denver, Colo., and base hospitals Camp Cody and Fort Riley.

General hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas, and base hospitals, Camp Logan, Travis, McArthur and Bowie and at Forsts Sam Houston, Sill and Bliss.

DECLARES THE WAR WAS LOST FOR GERMANY AT THE FIRST MARNE BATTLE

Amsterdam, Holland, Dec. 3.—"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatever," the former German crown prince declared to the correspondent today.

"I was convinced early in October 1914 that we had lost the war" the former crown prince said to his interviewer. "I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne which we should have not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

COMMITTEE ASKS CHANGE

Washington, Dec. 3.—The war finance corporation reported to congress today that it had loaned \$71,385,000 to war industries since its

Germans Want More Time suggested changes in the existing law to permit it to continue "judicious use of its large resources" during the period of readjustment.

PEACE MEETING

London, Dec. 3.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy assembled to discuss the preliminaries of the peace conference. A statement said that certain important conclusions had been arrived at.

**THERE WAS NOTHING SO HEL-
LISH THAT A GERMAN
WOULDN'T DO IT**

With the British-American armies, Dec. 4.—German devntry seemed to know no bounds in the last dasy of the fighting on the British front after the Hindenburg line had been shattered. They attached grenades to the bodies of dead Huns left behind in the German retreat, so that when the bodies were lifted the grenades exploded, killing or wounding the bearers.

Near the town of Le Cateau, a number of Australian stretcher-bearers were killed by these grenades in attempting to remove some German dead from the field in front of an American machine-gun position. Thereafter no Australian would put hand on a dead German. In some cases the bodies were dragged to their burial places by means of a long rope which allowed the stretcher-bearers to keep out of range of any exploding hand grenades.

The Americans, on the other hand, hit upon the plan of making the German prisoners bury their own dead. In one instance a Boche prisoner was summarily shot because he refused to remove the body of one of his dead companions. An examination of the body later led to the discovery that it was mined. The German was aware of this fact and refused to touch it.

In one small town evacuated by the Germans, many of the beds were found to be mined. An American officer, tired and worn by a long and hard fighting sought rest on a lounge in a room previously occupied by a German officer. The lounge blew up and he was intantly killed.

Another officer picked up a pair of field-glasses left by the Germans and was adjusting the focus when the glasses exploded in his hands and blew away a part of his face.

The Huns had become adept in the nefarious business of making infernal machines, mines and time fuses, and there was scarcely an area where the electrical and engineering experts of the Allies did not find some new form of their fiendish ingenuity.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Enlisted men discharged from the army will be required to return to the government within four months the uniform in which they leave camp. Army zone supply offices, General March announced today, will receive this equipment and all troops will be supplied at the time of discharge with franked labels for the return of uniforms by mail.

LIP READING COURSE

Denver, Colo.—A course in lip reading is one of the features of the evening vocational high school of Denver. The course is intended not only for totally deaf persons but also those who hear imperfectly on account of defective auditory organs.

No tuition is charged students in the lip reading class. They are required, however, to deposit a registration fee of \$2 returnable at the end of the term if the student has attended three-fourths of the classes

BUSINESS GETTING INTO LINE

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 4.—The reconstruction conference called by

the Chamber of the United States, for which preparations have been in progress ever since the end of the war came into view, was formally opened here today. The congress, which will continue for several days, has for its specific object the determination of practical methods whereby industry may co-operate still more closely with the government agencies in the great task of industrial conversion to peace conditions, and with this purpose in view more than 1,000 delegates have gathered to participate in the proceedings.

The most definite action of the congress probably will be that looking to the preservation of the existing war service committees in every industry under a different name. These committees it is planned to consolidate into a few large industrial and commercial groups, which in turn will be federated in one unit. This will represent a larger proportion of business interests of all kinds than any previous organization.

TRIED TO PREVENT WAR

London.—M. Stambuliwsky, leader of the peasants' party and head of the new peasants' government in Bulgaria, was among those who sought to prevent King Ferdinand from committing Bulgaria to war on the side of the central powers.

At a conference of party leaders held with the king at the palace, M. Stambuliwsky spoke his mind freely, telling the king that he was leading the country to destruction and that he would pay for his crime with his crown and perhaps with his head.

To this the king replied that Stambuliwsky need have no concern for the royal head, but had better take care of his own. Later Stambuliwsky was imprisoned.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 3. (British Wireless Service).—The Times in discussing the former German emperor's act of renunciation points out that there still is room for doubt whether his abdication is legal and adds:

"Moreover, the only effect of the emperor's abdication under the Prussian constitution is to make the crown prince king of Prussia and therefore until the German empire is formally dissolved, the German emperor. Last Thursday's document, therefore, does not abolish the Prussian monarchy and still less does it set up the republic of Prussia."

The abdication of the crown prince was expected to be published today, says the North German Gazette, the former semi-official organ, according to advices received here.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 4.—"If it is permitted me to urge a few words of practical advice to American industry, I should say to them: Beware of the temptation hastily to lay rash hands upon wages," said Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, in addressing the reconstruction congress of the chamber of commerce of the United States today.

Continuing Mr. Redfield said: "Find and seize hold upon all that science has said or can say concerning industry. The responsive power of well paid and well contented labor to far sighte leadership in in-

dustry is the geratest force in production and happy are they who have it behind them."

AUSTRIAN DIVISION DISSOLVES

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—Two Austrian divisions and a half of another division on the way from the western front, broke up near Heilbronn, north of Stuttgart in Wurtemberg and left all their equipment behind, according to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung. The abandoned material included two batteries of large howitzers and other guns, in addition to 6,000 horses.

NEWSPAPER RESTRICTIONS OFF

Washington, Dec. 4.—All restrictions of the use of newsprint paper were withdrawn today by the war industries board, effective December 15. In making this announcement, Chairman Baruch urged the adoption of permanent rules by publishers prohibiting wasteful practices, and continued voluntary conservation of reading matter space for a time.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE

Washington, Dec. 4.—A severe earthquake centered approximately 4,600 miles from Washington and apparently in South America, began at 6:58 o'clock this morning and was continuing more than three hours later. Brazil, Chile and Argentina are in the area of the quake, as shown on the seismographs at Georgetown University.

OUTBREAK FEARED IN BERLIN

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—The Berlin government, according to the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, seriously fears a Bolshevik outbreak under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the radical socialist. The extremists are said to have a quantity of artillery and munitions concealed.

HINDENBURG TO BE ARRESTED

Copenhagen.—The soldiers and workers council at Leipzig has decided that German general headquarters shall be dissolved and Field Marshal von Hindenburg arrested, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

POLISH TROOPS IN BREST LITOVSK

Paris, Dec. 4.—Brest Litovsk, where Germany negotiated the peace treaties with Russia and the Ukraine has been occupied by Polish troops, according to the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, sasy a Geneva dispatch to L'Information.

OFFICERS PARDONED

Washington.—Lieutenant Colonels J. G. Vincent and George W. Mixer, army officers named by Charles E. Hughes in his report on the aircraft investigation as having transacted business with private concerns in which they were interested, were pardoned by President Wilson.

N. M. AVIATOR KILLED

San Diego.—Lieutenant William Goodwin, of Alamogordo, N. M., and Master Electrician R. H. Teernstra, of Holland, were killed at Rockwell Field when a biplane in which they were flying fell.

ALWAYS SUNSHINE IN YUMA

Yuma, Ariz., Dec. 4.—For the past

33 years a hotel here has displayed a large sign announcing to the public it will serve free meals every day the sun fails to shine on Yuma. It is a tradition of the house that there has never been occasion for making good the promise conveyed by the sign. According to old inhabitants, there has not been a day in more than 40 years during which the sun failed to shine here.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Amalgamation of the Marine Cable system of the Western Union Telegraph company and Commercial Cable company under direction of George G. Ward, vice president of the Commercial company was authorized today by Postmaster General Burleson.

The amalgamation was announced in the following letter from Mr. Burleson to Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable company at New York:

"The interests of the public service during the present emergency necessitate the unification in operation to the fullest extent possible in cable systems from this country to Europe so that the full capacity of all the cables may be made available to the public and the press. It is manifest that this can only be accomplished through the operation of the two systems under one management. I have made a survey of the situation and am satisfied that the object sought can best be accomplished by placing the cables with the operating head of the commercial cable company.

"I therefore direct, so far as I am authorized by the joint resolution of congress, under which the cable systems are now controlled, by the government of the United States, that Mr. George G. Ward, vice president of the Commercial Cable company and who I understand now has direct charge of your cable system, assume the management and operation of both the Commercial Cable system and the cable system operated by the Western Union Telegraph company.

"I trust that I will have the hearty co-operation of the officials of both cable systems in carrying out these directions.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Ward, also to Mr. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph company."

Cable Company Complaints

New York, Dec. 4.—Complaint in an injunction against Postmaster General Burleson was filed by the Commercial Cable company here today seeking to prevent the postmaster general from assuming control of the company's marine cable system.

The complaint alleges that if the postoffice department is not enjoined from carrying out his purpose the company will sustain irreparable damage. It was filed by Charles E. Hughes and William W. Cook, as counsel for the company.

Although official announcement was lacking, it was understood here today that the postoffice department has ordered the amalgamation of the Western Union and Postal telegraph land lines under control of the Western Union management.

War Savings Stamps for Christmas.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give—you receive.

New York, Dec. 4.—Berlin was to have been bombed by a squadron of eight to twelve super Handley-Page and De Havilland-10 airplanes on the night of November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice, according to a number of American aviators who returned today on the transport Lapland.

Forty fliers of the new and powerful aircraft had been preparing for weeks at Fort Junction, Sussex, on the English channel, to attack the German capital. Eighteen of the aviators came home today and the remainder are still in England. All of them had been trained in this country for the particular purpose of attacking interior German cities. Each man had received, it was said, 300 hours experience as night fliers at Ellington Field, Texas.

According to their story all plans had been made for dropping tons of trinitrotoluol on Berlin. The distance from Ford Junction to the German capital is about 500 miles.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 4.—The American government has informed Peru that she may count upon the friendly approval of the United States in efforts to obtain the plebiscite in the provinces of Tacna and Africa provided for in the treaty of Ancon, according to the version reaching Santiago of the exchanges between the Peruvian and American governments, despatches from Santiago report. Peru was told, however, according to this version, that the United States could not enter into any discussion regarding the province of Tara paca, the former Peruvian province annexed by Chile after the war with Peru.

Chilean Consul Goes Home

Washington, Dec. 4.—The Chilean consul general at Lima, Peru, has left for Chile upon instructions from the Chilean foreign office. Official despatches today reporting the incident say that before leaving he expressed sorrow over the trouble between the two countries and declared his friendship for Peru.

Bolivia Offers Services

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 4.—The Bolivian government has offered to Chile the service of its consuls in Peru if Chile desires. In official circles, it is declared that the government is working on plans for a peaceable settlement of the differences with Peru. Commercial and official circles believe that there is no danger of war.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF

TRUST LAW

Newark, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Klaxon Motor Horn company was today enjoined by federal judge Rellstab from continuing an alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Application for the order was filed by District Attorney Lynch.

It is contended that the Klaxon company has created and is engaged in a combination with jobbers in

restraint of trade and commerce.

The combination, it is charged, has been made effective by uniform yearly contracts exacted by the company from all jobbers using the warning signal distributed by the defendant.

A THOUSAND FEDERAL TROOPS START FOR CASAS GRANDES

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 4.—General Francisco Murguia arrived in Juarez at noon today with 1,000 troops and a quantity of field artillery in pursuit of Villa and his main command. General Murguia is scheduled to leave Juarez late today for Casas Grandes where Villa was last reported. The troop trains which brought the federal command here will be switched to the Mexico northwestern railroad preparatory to leaving for Casas Grandes this afternoon. No fighting was reported along the line of the Mexican Central railroad since Villa attacked and captured Villa Ahumada November 24.

Villa was last located on the Mexico Northwestern railroad southwest of here where a skirmish was fought Monday between his rear guard and a small detachment of federals sent out from Juarez. The main Villa command is now believed to be in the mountains near Casas Grandes and Murguia will detain at that point and take the field against Villa.

A number of Villa suspects have been arrested here since the appearance of Villa in the Juarez district and they will be sent to Chihuahua city for military trial, now that the railroad line has been re-opened and trains are running.

FOUNDER OF EL PASO VISITS THAT CITY

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 4.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, former chief of staff of the United States army, will arrive here December 15 as the guest of Brigadier General Anson Mills, retired, who will accompany him from Washington. General Miles, who surveyed the first site of El Paso and gave the city its name, will remain here two weeks with General Mills.

With the French army in Germany, Tuesday, Dec. 3.—The tenth French army on its way to the Rhine and Mayence has crossed the German frontier of 1870, occupying the valley of the Sarre. The advance into German territory has been without incident.

The population of the districts thus far reached appears to be more astonished than downcast, and those that come into direct contact with the French show more politeness than displeasure. The imperial functionaries still in charge receive the French military authorities with coolness, but without rudeness.

Town and country life are proceeding to all appearances, undisturbed by the momentous historical incident.

On Board the British Destroyer Tilbury, Sebastopol, Wednesday, Nov. 27.—The allied fleet has taken from the Germans ten warships in the harbor here. The Russian dreadnaught Volia now is under the Brit-

ish flag. Five destroyers were apportioned among the allies, the British taking two, the French two and the Italians one. Four submarines, all German, were divided between the French and British. All the remaining warships and merchant vessels of the German Black Sea fleet will be held here.

There are about 11,000 troops in Crimea. They have requested permission to proceed to Germany by way of Trieste.

Sebastopol is governed by a coalition committee of working men, merchants and professors. The people want to establish Crimea as a self-governing state, with its capital at Simferopol under the federal republic of Russia.

TO ASSIST SOLDIERS

Barkely, Cal., Dec. 4.—The military bureau of the University of California together with its branches in various parts of the state, is organizing to assist men returning to civil life from the army and navy to find employment. Representatives of the bureaus are gathering data on the need for additional workers in different industries. Previous to the signing of the armistice the bureau served the important functions of information bureau, personnel agency and liaison office.

FEWER BUSINESS FAILURES

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 4.—The El Paso Credit Men's association, an organization of wholesale dealers handling merchandise in Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas, decided at a meeting held last night to arrange to finance creditors whose finances were not in good condition providing their business affairs were found to be solvent. It is expected that this will reduce the number of business failures 50 per cent in these three states.

Albuquerque, Dec. 4.—"The armistice marks the real end of fighting, but the work of the food administration does not end until the formal proclamation of peace by the president," said E. N. Boule of the division of investigation today in discussing the enforcement of food rules.

"Mr. Hoover has formulated the policy to be pursued during this interval between the armistice and formal peace," Mr. Boule continued. "Briefly, the general principles continue unaltered, though changes in certain details will occur. We are to continue to exercise our powers, especially those which tend to prevent profiteering and hoarding.

"There is a natural tendency towards relaxation, a feeling that food control is over. The food control act is still in force and the regulations, wherever not modified, must be obeyed. We are to exercise our powers in connection with production, distribution, and consumption to the end that our own country is fed and that Mr. Hoover may be armed with the food supply needed for his fight abroad against want, famine, and anarchy—the aftermath of war."

Juneau, Alaska.—Wolves are very numerous in all parts of the Yukon valley where caribou are running according to reports reaching here. One trader reports seeing a pack of about 200 wolves.

ECONOMIC REACTION STARTS IN MORE LIBERAL PURCHASING OF CLOTHES

Washington, Dec. 4.—Reaction from war time economy is apparent in reports to various government agencies since the signing of the armistice. War savings committees in all parts of the country have submitted statements tending to show that persons who abstained from buying unnecessary clothes during the war have rushed to shops within the past week or two and bought according to pre war standards.

Retail business report stimulation of business by peace news. In some cases, the response was immediate, business showing a big jump within a day or two after Nov. 11. This reaction seems most marked among the wealthier classes.

Reports gathered by the federal reserve board also show activity among wholesale houses to meet the demand of retailers. The wholesale business, however, is somewhat restricted by the desire of retail merchants to let their stocks run low, while waiting for prices to come down. Thousands of retailers quickly arranged special sales of their stocks at lower prices, in view of the uncertainties of the future course of prices.

Building operations have taken a sudden start after the long enforced period of sluggishness during the war, and building materials are now beginning to follow away from former war enterprises, toward peace time building projects. Private building seems to be holding back, however, municipalities and states have turned their thoughts to building roads and bridges, held up during the war by shortage of materials, and within the next month officials here look for a multitude of advertisements for bids for these projects.

At least eight billions of dollars must be raised in the United States next year from war bonds or war savings. Officials argue that floating of these loans without corresponding saving in money and materials merely serves to inflate credit, and the practical result of this inflation is a general rise in prices.

The treasury now is seeking to develop means of continuing thrift propaganda throughout the next few years, to educate the public to the duty of paying off indebtedness before relaxing war time economy. In fact, students of economy in the treasury declare that unless the American people learn lessons of thrift which populations of England, France, Germany and other warring nations have learned during the past four years, the country will be in position during reconstruction of absorbing much more than its share of the world's available stock of food, materials and labor, needed for the physical rebuilding of devastated portions of Europe.

Treasury agencies studying banks' conditions in industrial communities, particularly where war materials were manufactured, find that savings and checking accounts maintained by workmen do not have proportionate savings to their advances during the war.

London, Dec. 2.—A plot to restore imperialism and secure the return of Emperor William has been discovered in Berlin, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Express.

According to the dispatch which was filed at Amsterdam on Friday, the chief men behind the plot were Field Marshal von Mackensen, General von Bon and General Count von Arnim. Large sums of money are said to have been placed at the disposal of the leaders by munition makers.

The plot collapsed owing to the fact that a secret service agent overheard a telephone conversation. Many arrests have been made in Berlin and other cities while the government has a long list of suspects who had planned to seize members of the present government.

No direct evidence of William Hohenzollern's connection with the plot has been found, it is said, but it is believed that the outline of the plan was brought to Berlin by two of his suite who recently went to the German capital for the ostensible purpose of taking the wife of the former emperor to Amerongen, Holland.

Lieutenant Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen is said to have been in control of the financial arrangements. Field Marshal von Mackensen is reported to have attempted to induce Field Marshal von Hindenburg to join but the latter refused, saying that he intended to retire after the demobilization of the army.

The whole Prussian court it is stated, was in sympathy with the plotters and it is said that Prince von Buelow and Dr. George Michaelis, former imperial chancellor, had promised to help.

The plan was to organize a provisional government under Field Marshal von Mackensen or some other military leader and then urge William Hohenzollern to return.

OBITUARY

Charles Rogers, whose death occurred on Nov. 23, was married to Miss Bessie Elizabeth Green on Nov. 27, 1897. He was buried on his 21st anniversary. The children of this union were Arthur, aged twenty years, Alfred 17, Ellen May 14, Robert William 7, and Martha Jane 3 years. All survive him. Mr. Rogers was a brother of A. T. Rogers, Sr., of this city, and followed the trade of a blacksmith. He was a well known and highly esteemed member of the community for many years, and was connected with many public improvements in the city. His death at the age of 56 is regretted by his many firm friends.

Out-of-town relatives and friends who came here to attend his funeral are Mr. and Mrs. Vern Vanneuse, Charles Lobb and Mrs. Morrison of Raton, Millard Chaffin and Alpha Chaffin of San Bernardino, California, who came to attend their father's funeral, and stayed for their uncle's.

SUCH IS HUMAN NATURE

The influenza germ is so small that it cannot be seen with a microscope. And yet people have been trying to shut it out by the coarse meshes of a "flu mask."

AMERICAN ARMY ENCOUNTERS NEITHER WELCOME NOR HOSTILITY

American Army of Occupation, Sunday, Dec. 1.—No demonstrations, either friendly or hostile marked the entry of Major General Dickma's army into Germany today. The frontier was crossed early in the day and by nightfall the Americans had moved forward twelve miles, reaching Ragden on the left Saarholz on the right. The line extended along the Saar river and through Saarburg and Treves.

The reception given the Americans differed from that encountered in Luxemburg and parts of Belgium and France. There they were welcomed as deliverers by almost all of the population. The attitude of the population of Rhenish Prussia was different. Not a single act of open antagonism was reported but it was evident that even the children had been schooled carefully in the role they must play.

On the Luxemburg side of the Moselle river the streets of the villages were filled with those out to say goodbye to the departing troops or by those who paused on the way to or from church. Across the Moselle the streets of the villages were almost deserted.

Larger crowds were encountered in Treves, the largest place occupied later in the day, but even there most of the people kept moving maintaining always a studied air of indifference.

Brigadier General Preston Brown the military governor for occupied territory, has established his headquarters at Treves, which also has been made advanced headquarters.

MINING RESUMED

Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 2.—Anthracite mining, which has been lagging ever since influenza swept over this region, is about to be resumed on a larger scale than before the epidemic. Hundreds of miners who, attracted by the higher wages in munition plants, left the mines, are now returning.

The increase of \$1 a day in wages recently granted miners is another reason for the return of the men. Their number will be augmented by thousands of young miners to be released from the military camps.

In the Minersville district several collieries have announced that they have again their full complement of workers.

It is expected that production of anthracite, which coal company officials say fell off more than a million tons in October, will soon become normal.

HE WAS WEAK AND

ALL RUN DOWN

"I thought my kidneys might be the cause of my rundown condition and weakness," writes W. H. Frear, 63 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y., "so I took Foley Kidney Pills and they did the work. I cheerfully recommend them. You can use my name wherever you wish." They stop rheumatic aches. Sold everywhere. —Adv.

The life of the soldier is interesting and varied—recruited at the start, decoated at the finish.

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THE WAR CONGRESS OF 1917-18

Washington, Dec. 2.—The short and final session of the Sixty-fifth congress, which convened today is the third session of what will go down in history as the "War Congress of 1917-18." Since the commencement of the war a year ago last April congress has been in almost continuous session and during this period some of the most momentous measures in the history of the nation have been enacted. The first, or extra, session began on April 2, 1917. On April 4 the senate passed the war resolution and two days later it was passed by the house and signed by the president. The second session began on December 3, 1917, and continued, with only brief recesses, for almost a year. This session saw the signing of the armistice, and the short session now under way will probably hear peace formally declared.

9 WOMEN SUPERINTENDENTS

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—Nine counties have elected women to serve as county superintendents of schools for the next biennium. Chaves, DeBaca, Lea, Luna, Santa Fe, reelected respectively Mrs. Hayes, Miss Smith, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Warren. In Bernalillo county, Mrs. J. W. Wilson succeeds Hon. Atanacio Montoya, in Grant county Miss Eckles is succeeded by Mrs. Maud Austin Fielder, and in Lincoln county, Mrs. Koonce gives way to Mrs. Maude L. Blarney. During the past two years, seven women have held the office.

ROBBERY IN MEXICO

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 3.—Highwaymen today attacked a motor car in which Carlos Caturegli, customs collector at Agua Prieta, was carrying \$50,000 to Naco, killing the collector and wounding Emilio Vidrio, one of his five armed guards, according to a report made to the Mexican consul at Naco. The highwaymen escaped.

The guards, aside from the one who was wounded, are missing.

The German navy escaped defeat by staying in its base. The former Kaiser's mistake was in not prescribing the same policy for his army.

NEW TRAIN ON BRANCH

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—A midnight train from Lamy to Santa Fe is to be put on for late rains that arrive at Lamy after the last train on the present schedule has left. The glad news comes from Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams who is in the east conferring with the federal railroad administration regarding lower passenger rates for New Mexico.

Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for Fifteen Years

"We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our family during the past fifteen years. I have taken it myself and have given it to the children for coughs and colds, and have found it to be a quick cure for these complaints," writes Mrs. William C. Proffit, Pana, Ill.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 3.—Considerable interest is manifested in political circles in the first national conference of the National Non-Partisan League, which assembled in this city today in pursuance of a call recently issued by A. C. Townley, the national president of the organization. The announced purpose of the conference, as set forth in the official call, is to discuss the future campaign plans and policies of the league and determine the organization's stand on reconstruction issues. It is believed that a campaign of organization on a broader scale than any heretofore attempted will be outlined at the conference. In the recent State elections, the league was successful in only one State, North Dakota, and as a result of this showing the leaders realize the necessity for giving the movement increased impetus in those States where it has so far been rejected. The conference sessions, which will continue several days, will be participated in by delegates from a dozen or more States.

BELGIUM CLAIMS BIG DAMAGE

Brussels, Dec. 2.—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation estimates that Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw materials at 6,560,000 francs.

Word was received Tuesday afternoon by Ignacio Lopez of the county assessor's office of the death of his son Arturo Lopez who has been in the United States navy for over 5 years. He was taken ill in Spain and brought to New York where an operation was performed which proved to be fatal. He was a well known young man of the west side having spent most of his youth here attending the Normal University up until the time he enlisted in the navy and has been stationed on the Destroyer Venitio as a gun pointer.

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. W. H. Rhodes in her home in Sedan, Kansas. She is the mother of the late Charles Rhodes and of Mrs. W. B. Hurt of this city. Mrs. Rhodes spent much of her time in Las Vegas and will be remembered by many residents.

E. A. Roberts, who has been a resident of this city for some time and was employed at the Santa Fe freight depot, died at the Santa Fe hospital Wednesday at 11:30.

The funeral of Mrs. Barney Kolbo, whose death occurred last week from influenza, was held Thursday from Day's undertaking parlors.

NORMA TALMADGE IN "THE SAFETY CURTAIN" WILL BE OPENER

After having been closed for eight weeks the Coronado will open Sunday night with Norma Talmadge, the 100 per cent star, in the "Safety Curtain." Miss Talmadge has the enviable record of having never made a picture that was a failure, and will be seen in eight new pictures during the coming year. Constance Talmadge, Clara Kimball Young, Alice Brady, and Marion Davies are the other stars that have been booked from the Select Pictures Corp., to be shown at the Coronado.

"Pershing's Crusaders" Monday

Monday and Tuesday, the big government picture "Pershing's Crusaders" will be shown. While this is in a sense a war picture, it is really more of a history of what the country has done in the war, showing the big cantonments, how the soldiers that were too much for the proud "Prussian guard" were made, how they were equipped—the educational features of this picture will make you want to see it.

Theater in Good Condition

While the Coronado has been closed the building has been thoroughly cleaned. Curtains and draperies have been dry cleaned, walls wiped down, the ventilating and heating plant overhauled and put in first class condition—everything made ready for this opening.

Mr. Rosenwald stated today that he did not think there was the slightest danger of spreading the influenza by the opening of the Coronado. "We closed the show before the schools or churches were closed by the city health officers," he said. "And do not believe that the ban would have been raised had there been any real danger from the epidemic now. The Coronado is one of the best ventilated buildings in the entire country, and is constantly supplied with air drawn from the outside air that is washed and

heated in passing through the ventilating plant before being forced into the building. Our patrons can attend our shows with a minimum of danger to their health."

"The Safety Curtain"

"The Safety Curtain", which will be shown at the opening of the Coronado Sunday, is a story of India, and is one of Norma Talmadge's best. The opening scenes of the story are laid in England, but afterwards the action takes place in India. Here it is that we pick up Kipling's trail.

First in Bombay, on the coast, and afterwards in the hill country at Simla, for it is to Simla that the English officer, portrayed by Eugene O'Brien, sends his young wife when the season of rains and fever sets in. And it was at Simla that Kipling's most famous stories were laid. The young wife in this case is portrayed by Norma Talmadge.

Pershing's Crusaders

"Pershing's Crusaders" is a feature in eight reels. It was photographed by the United States signal corps, navy photographers and cameramen of the French general staff. It shows how every man, woman and child is helping Uncle Sam, with interesting scenes showing the progress being made in ship building, aeroplane construction and gun and ammunition making as well as interesting phases of cantonment training. The big feature of this picture, however, is that portion which gives the very latest news of what our boys are doing in the front line trenches in France. There will also be shown in this film a number of stirring scenes which have been taken for the governments of France and England covering phases of American activities abroad.

A telegram was received today to the effect that Mrs. T. W. Garrard, mother of Mrs. W. L. Crockett, died in Roswell as a result of injuries received in an accident about two weeks ago when she fell, breaking her hip. Both mother and daughter have been residents of Las Vegas for many years. The body will be brought to Las Vegas tonight for burial.

Mr. Frank Veevers returned this noon from Alabama where he has been visiting with his mother for a short time. Mr. Reeves was in the army for some time and has recently been mustered out.

Jim Whitmore and A. A. Sena are shipping cattle today at the stock yards.

The names of the New Mexico boys which appear on today's casualty list are: Godfrey Allingham of Silver City and Leopold E. Carabajal of Armijo, N. M., died of wounds; Jose Perea of Santa Fe and Charles Parl of Gardner, N. M., wounded; Morris A. Ford of Alma, N. M., died from accident and other causes; Carl H. Myer of La Luz, N. M., died of disease; Cyril H. Pipkin of Carlsbad wounded (degree undetermined); Wm. G. Cambell of Carlsbad, N. M., slightly wounded.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Revocation in September of a war department order by which the American Red Cross was not permitted to make public the names obtained by its agencies of American casualties was

explained today by William R. Castle, Red Cross director of communication at the senate military committee's investigation of delays in reporting casualties.

Mr. Castle said the ruling was irksome, as it was the purpose of the organization to inform families of soldiers as soon as possible. "The unjustness of the order," he said, "caused Red Cross officials to appeal to the department with the result that the order was cancelled September 27."

Records of wounded men were obtained by the Red Cross from hospitals and were accurate, Mr. Castle said, and reports of soldiers killed were sent from the field as soon as checked. Little time was lost in transmitting the data to the Red Cross headquarters here and in many cases, Mr. Castle said, it was ahead of war department reports.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Savings approaching twelve billion dollars are expected to be made from the \$24,281,000,000 appropriations made during the war for the war department. Secretary Baker gave his estimate today to the house appropriations sub committee inquiring what part of war appropriations may be returned to the treasury.

Mr. Baker said the department's disbursements to date in the United States total \$9,159,000,000 and those in France \$1,168,000,000.

Of all the money appropriated \$9,528,000,000 remains unobligated, and this with more than two billion dollars of additional cancelled contracts represents the prospective saving. Mr. Baker already has informed the committee of contract cancellations aggregating about \$2,600,000,000.

NAVY BUDGET REDUCED

Washington, Dec. 5.—More than a billion dollars has been cut from the navy's estimates of expenditures for the coming fiscal year. Secretary Daniels disclosed today that the estimates sent to congress Monday were based on the war program and that the reduction process that already has eliminated over two-fifths of the \$2,600,000,000 total is continuing.

THIRD ARMY ADVANCES

Washington, Dec. 5.—General Pershing's communique for Wednesday follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Force, France, December 4, 1918.

"The third army continuing its advance south of the Moselle today reached the general line Berncastel-Malborn-Otzebhausen. Northwest of Berncastel, our line remains unchanged."

BIG SHIP OUTPUT

Washington, Dec. 5.—One hundred and two ocean-going steamships of 330,336 gross tons, were built by American shipyards in November.

OMAHA STRIKERS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Advice to go back to work and act in good faith towards their employers was sent to striking street car men at Omaha, Neb., today by the war labor board.

PRIVATE SHIPS REQUESTIONED FOR WAR RETURNED TO OWNERS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Discharge of 20 per cent of the navy's war time personnel, about 100,000 men has been authorized. Secretary Daniels said today the men would be released as quickly as possible with due regard to the convenience of the service.

Private yachts, motor boats and other craft taken over by the navy for the war already are being turned back to their owners. Mr. Daniels said by February seven hundred craft will have been stricken from the navy list. The release of enlisted men is authorized not because the navy is over-manned but to permit the return to civil pursuits of youths who joined for the war and who do not intend to follow the sea.

Members of naval units in schools and colleges will complete their training and then discharged. In the cases of special student bodies, such as the paymasters school at Princeton and the ensigns schools at Annapolis, students in the present classes upon graduation will be commissioned in the reserve.

INFLUENZA DEATHS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Influenza and pneumonia have caused between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths in the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to the public health service's estimate.

AID AMERICAN RED CROSS

Send \$3,500 to the United States the Contribution of Ten Men in Chilean Town

Among the most pro-ally of all the peoples of the newer parts of the world are the Yugoslavs in South America. These people live in settlements scattered all down the western coast of South America. Most of them came originally from Dalmatia. Recently in the town of Iquique, Chile, where there is a thriving colony of Yugoslavs, ten men sent \$3,500 to the United States, to our American Red Cross. All were members of the Yugoslav national defense.

The Yugoslav national defense is an organization which is active in furthering the interests of the Yugoslavs in South America, and has put forth considerable efforts in support of the Jugoslav cause in Europe. Large sums of money have been raised to assist the southern Slavs of Europe in their fight for liberation and independence. The society has branches in every town where there is a Yugoslav colony of any size.

Many of these Dalmatian emigrants have become owners of salt-petre mines and have amassed big fortunes. In addition to giving their money freely for war relief charities many of the younger men have gone back to Saloniki to fight at the Serbian front, paying their own passage money which amounts to about \$800, back to their native land.

BASEBALL RESUMED NEXT YEAR

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Ban B. Johnson president of the American league, made positive announcement that baseball would be resumed in the major leagues next season.