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## 100 KILLED IN STREETS OF BERLIN

London, Dec. 26.—Nearly 100 persons were killed in the street fighting which began in Berlin on Tuesday morning, according to the latest reports from the German capital, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen.

The republican guards tried several times to take the royal stables, and the headquarters of the revolted sailors, but were repulsed.

Many soldiers belonging to the Berlin Guard and a few of the republican guards joined the sailors, Verwaerts reports.

When these reports were sent a large number of armed civilians were continuing to join the sailors, not only at the royal stables, but in the Koenigstrasse. This street with all its houses, was reported in the hands of the sailors, who were supported by the Spartacans.

They demanded that Premier Ebert and Secretary Haase resign and be replaced by George Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Further fighting was anticipated. It was added, as the Spartacans and the sailors had decided to attempt to force the guards to return to Potsdam. The Guards were stationed in Unter del Linden and on the Werderschen Platz.

According to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen, a force of 800 sailors on Monday formed a guard and seized the red castle, one of the former royal palaces. They blocked the main streets and entered the public buildings and arrested Herr Tels, the military commander of Berlin, Herr Fischer, his adjutant and Dr. Bongard.

The mutinous sailors who had been holding out in the Red Palace at Berlin have hoisted the white flag and have been allowed to leave under guard, according to advices from Berlin sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam. Government troops, the message adds, now occupy the palace and the royal stables.

Berlin, Wednesday, Dec. 25.—The editorial rooms and the publishing plant of the Socialist Vorwaerts

were seized and occupied at 10 o'clock tonight by members of the Spartacus group.

It was announced by the Spartacus group tonight that Dr. Liebknecht, their leader, would proclaim the overthrow of the Ebert government tomorrow morning. During the past few days the radical elements have threatened to suppress the Vorwaerts because of its attack on the revolutionary terrorists.

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 25.—The cause of the fighting was the decision of Otto Wels, the military commander of Berlin, to disband and pay off the greater number of naval reservists who had been doing guard duty at revolutionary headquarters.

Opposition to the continued presence of the sailors grew with the return of soldiers from the front and Wels finally announced that all but 600 of the 2,000 sailors would be discharged.

late yesterday afternoon a delegation of sailors marched to the headquarters of Wels in Unter den Linden to protest against his alleged hostile attitude. Wels summoned the republican guard, which opened fire on the sailors with machine guns as soon as it arrived.

The sailors then attacked the headquarters and captured Wels and his aids. They were detained in a palace, but were released ultimately.

About the same time a crowd of sailors marched to the Chancellor's palace for the purpose of interpellating the Ebert-Haase cabinet. The members of the cabinet were detained for two hours. Premier Ebert, fearing that an attempt was being made to overthrow the cabinet, summoned the Potsdam Guards. These companies of infantry and a battery of field artillery presently appeared before the palace, behind the iron gates of which were eighty sailors with machine guns. The troops demanded that the sailors disarm and disband. It appeared for a while that a serious clash was impending, but Ebert finally mounted a motor truck and announced that the government wanted both armed forces to withdraw.

The cabinet, he said, was satisfied to dispense with further pain. A long controversy as to which side should move first was settled by the simultaneous departure of guards and sailors in opposite directions.

The names on today's list of casualties are Carmen Marino of San Mateo, wounded in action, and Frank A. Gallegos, of Clayton, wounded.

## Proposed to Protect Government from Losses On Wheat Purchases

Washington, Dec. 26.—Legislation to make effective the wheat price guaranteed for the 1919 crop and at the same time to safeguard the government against losses was recommended to congress today by the Department of Agriculture and the food administration.

A memorandum sent to Representative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the house agricultural committee, made the following recommendations:

First—Extension by congress beyond June 1, 1920, of the date for the government purchase for the 1919 crop.

Second—Continuance of the food administration's grain corporation or creation of a new agency to buy store and sell wheat that may be offered to the government, and

Third, possible legislative provisions to protect the government against wheat or flour brought in from other countries during the period of effectiveness of the guaranteed price and also to protect buyers of such wheat as long as the wheat is in this country and not consumed.

The memorandum was compiled with the approval of President Wilson and Secretary Houston in submitting it said "the government has made a guarantee and it goes without saying that it must be made effective."

Regarding extension of the date of government purchase, the memorandum said:

"It will be impossible to carry out the guarantee as it is guaranteed by June 1 1920, and if producers do not sell their wheat to the United States before that date and are left with wheat on hand, it will be felt that the obligation of the United States has not been carried out in good faith."

"The government purchasing agency," the memorandum set forth, "must have ample funds."

The food administration grain corporation is maintaining the price for the 1918 crop with its capital of \$150,000,000 and its credits, combined with the export demand for wheat. The 1918 crop is estimated at 917,100,000 bushels and on November 29, last, the movement from

the farms amounted to 588,000,000 of which 254,000,000 was in storage.

"It will be observed," said the memorandum, "that there is a very large amount of the 1918 crop yet to be moved from the farms, and it will take all the resources of the grain corporation and the most careful attention to every detail to carry out the guaranteed price for the crop of 1918. In fact, if the export demand should diminish, it may be necessary that there be further appropriation by congress."

The carrying out of the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop presents a much more difficult situation, it was pointed out, because the winter wheat acreage is about 9,000,000 acres larger than that for 1918 and if an increase in spring wheat is planted, the harvest of 1919 may be in excess of that of 1918.

Export of 1918 wheat is estimated at about 310,000,000, a larger figure than can be expected for the 1919 crop, because of the shipments from Canada, Australia, India, and Argentina. Domestic consumption of the 1919 crop, including the seed wheat reserve, the memorandum stated, cannot exceed 640,000,000 bushels as a maximum. The possible 1919 crop was fixed at 1,114,500,000 bushels of which 90,000,000 would be for seed requirements, 550,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption, leaving 474,500,000 for export.

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Dec. 26.—The closing quotations at the Board of Trade market today were as follows:

Corn, Jan. \$1.41½; May \$1.38 3/8.  
Oats, Jan. 68 1/4; May 69 1/4.  
Pork, Jan. \$46.50; May \$42.50.  
Ribs, Jan. \$24.85; May \$23.55.

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Dec. 26.—Hogs, receipts 3500. Market higher. Heavy \$17@17.55; lights \$17@17.40; pigs \$12.50@14.25.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$18@20; western testers \$12@16; cows \$7@14; heifers \$8@14.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@9.16; calves \$7@13.55.

Sheep, receipts 1,000. Market strong. Lambs \$12@14.65; yearlings \$10@11.50; wethers \$9@10.25; ewes \$7.50@9.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS INJUNCTION TO PREVENT NEWS PIRACY.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Injunction granted the Associated Press to stop pirating of news by the International News service were sustained today by the supreme court of the United States.

The opinion was rendered on a vote of five to three, Justice Clark of Ohio, a newspaper publisher himself, taking no part. Justice Brandeis dissented entirely in a verbal opinion. Justice Holmes and Justice McKenna in their associate opinion merely declined to uphold all the views of the majority.

The opinion was rendered in proceedings instituted to restrain the International News service from selling news gathered at great labor and expense by the Associated Press for publication by its members. The defendant was charged with acting unfairly in competition with the Associated Press, and its practices were termed "piratical and unlawful."

The Associated Press charged that the International News service had bribed employes of the Associated Press members in Cleveland to furnish it with "tips" on news, which were sent at once to the International New York office where they were rewritten and then sent out by that service as its own news and to its own customers. Taking of Associated Press news from the office of the New York American, a member of that organization, by International News Service employes was also charged.

Pinehurst, N. C., Dec. 23.—Walter Hines Page, former ambassador to Great Britain, died after an illness of many weeks.

He was editor of the magazine, The World's Work, and a member of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page and Co., of Garden City, L. I., when in March, 1913 President Wilson appointed him American ambassador to Great Britain.

Phillips Represents Government  
Washington, Dec. 23.—Assistant Secretary William Phillips was designated today to represent the state department at the funeral at Aberdeen, N. C., tomorrow of Walter Hines Page, former ambassador to Great Britain who died there Saturday night.

London, Dec. 23.—The decorations of the city of London for President Wilson's visit of Saturday will be upon a splendid scale.

The various government departments were busily engaged today in perfecting the details of the preparations for the president's entertainment. There was likewise considerable activity at Buckingham Palace. President Wilson is not only the head of a republic to make a stay at the palace, but the first as guest of honor to be accompanied by his wife. As the wife of a president has no official status, the court has a problem in etiquette to decide regarding Mrs. Wilson.

The Charing Cross station where the president will enter London will be gaily decorated. The guards will furnish a guard of honor, and at Buckingham Palace the king's guard and the Welsh guards will await the

president's coming. These troops will mount guard in the quadrangle in front of the palace throughout the president's stay. On ceremonial occasions his carriage will be followed by the sovereign's escort of household cavalry.

When President and Mrs. Wilson arrive at Manchester Sunday evening after their visit to Carlisle, they will be conducted to the town hall, remaining there as guests of the lord mayor and lady mayoress. Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel E. M. House, it is stated, are expected to accompany them.

If time permits, President Wilson, on Monday, will be taken through the principal streets of Manchester, returning to the town hall at noon to receive the freedom of the city. Afterwards it is planned to give a luncheon in the president's honor.

Paris, Sunday, Dec. 22.—Although far away from the white house and the usual 40 pound Yuletide turkey, President and Mrs. Wilson will enjoy something of the spirit of Christmas even though the day is spent in the battle zone. Mr. Wilson recently slipped away from the Murat residence and went on foot through the shopping district, making purchases and looking about without being recognized. Mrs. Wilson also has been shopping alone at odd times and when Christmas morning comes it is fairly certain that Santa Claus will have visited the president's special train while enroute to Chaumont.

LOANS TO CHINA

Peking, Dec. 24.—Japan's loans to China are estimated by the Tokio correspondent of one Peking newspaper to have attained a total of about \$148,885,000. Loans from Japan contracted by China in the present year are placed at \$66,515,000.

The newspaper's correspondent alleges that according to his information much of the proceeds of the loans contracted this year has been diverted from the stipulated purposes for which they were made, and have been "squeezed" by private persons or wasted in prosecution of the civil war. He elaborates as follows:

"The loans of \$25,000,000 contracted by the Bank of Communications nominally for the purpose of effecting reforms in the said bank did nothing to attain that end but, on the contrary, the value of the bank notes kept dropping steadily. The proceeds of the Telegraphic Administration loan amounting to \$20,000,000 were also recklessly squandered. The military loan also amounting to \$20,000,000 was contracted ostensibly for the purpose of anticipating in the European war by recruiting and specially training 3 divisions and eight brigades of troops. But the proceeds were used for prosecuting the internal war."

Further loans in process of negotiation by China are estimated by the correspondent to amount to about \$70,000,000. Of this sum about \$50,000,000 is intended for the purpose of establishing iron works. According to the provision of the loan agreement the engineers and mechanics to be employed in these works must be engaged for the

NEW MEXICO'S CLIMATE IS ALL THAT GUARDS PUBLIC HEALTH

God and Nature has been good to New Mexico. With a climate such as we have in New Mexico, we should have a health record unsurpassed by none. But we have not. And that helps to answer the oft repeated question, does God regulate the death rate?

It is an accepted, though quantifying axiom that "The Lord helps them that help themselves." And we in New Mexico have not helped ourselves in the matter of health protection.

All states have health problems. New Mexico has health problems that are peculiarly her own and still others that are thrust upon her.

Aside from the situation that results from our entire lack of health organization and leaves us constantly at the mercy of epidemics, we have, so far as public health is concerned, an unguarded frontier extending 130 miles between our state and Old Mexico. Thus we are constantly exposed to the menace of smallpox and typhus.

The tubercular, who comes to our state in such numbers that he is estimated to amount to 60 per cent of the Anglo-American population, adds his no inconsiderable quota to our public health problem. Tuberculosis is prevalent among the Spanish-Americans and is on the increase. The Indians are particularly susceptible to this disease and show a death rate (according to the United States Indian service) that is more than double the average death rate in the registration area in the United States.

Then we have our own native conditions to combat. Silicosis and miner's consumption among the miners, rabies and Rocky Mountain spotted fever among the cattlemen, rabies and Malta fever among the herders, trachoma and tuberculosis among the Indians. Typhoid and other epidemics are constantly occurring in various parts of the state.

Health conditions have been known to be so bad in New Mexico (in the matter of smallpox for instance) as to bring complaint from the governors of adjacent states.

New Mexico has a live stock sanitary board to look after our cattle and hogs. We have a sheep sanitary board to look after the health of our sheep. We have representatives of the United States bureau of animal industry and the United States biological survey, resident in the state. For the protection of lives of wild game, birds and animals we have game wardens all over the state. Predatory animals are constantly being hunted down. Our forests are protected.

The agricultural college and agricultural agents in every county protect our fruit trees, grains and crops from disease. We have chambers of commerce to look out for our commercial welfare. We have firemen to protect our property from destruction by fire. We have peace officers to keep the peace. But there is no department no branch of the state's government to look after our health, and that of our families and friends. Does not this state care at least as much for the lives of human beings

—my babies and yours—as it does for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, grain and other property? Let the establishment of an adequate department of health be one of the first acts of the coming legislature.

New Mexico needs an adequately financed and efficiently managed state department of health.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE WILL BE BRILLIANT IN WHITE AND GOLD

London, Dec. 23.—Arrangements for the banquet to be given Friday night in honor of President Wilson are similar to those made for the king of Denmark during his recent visit to London. The banquet room in Buckingham Palace is decorated in white and gold and has some of the finest tapestries in existence. It is the largest room in the palace. There is a throne in one end, but this probably will be hidden by flowers. In the other end is an organ loft which will accommodate the orchestra on the night of the banquet.

The substitution of the dinner to be given by Premier Lloyd George for the banquet which was to have been given at Lancaster house on Saturday night means that it will be a much smaller and more intimate assemblage. The president meeting only a small body of men from the imperial war cabinet.

It has been decided that Mr. Wilson will dine with King George at Buckingham Palace Monday evening. He will leave the palace at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning pass through the lines of troops on his way to the station and take his train for Dover.

PADEREWSKI TO SUPPORT POLAND

Copenhagen, Monday, Dec. 23.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist and prominent in the work of Polish rehabilitation arrived here today on board a British cruiser that had been placed at his disposal.

The Berlingske Tidende expresses belief that Paderewski's mission is to found a new Polish government under entente auspices.

COPPER COMPANY REDUCES DIVIDEND

New York, Dec. 24.—The Anderson Copper Mining Company today declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 as compared with \$2.00 which has been the quarterly disbursement for some time. While no reason for the reduction was announced, it was attributed to the uncertain state of the copper industry.

Coincident with the cut in the Anderson dividend, it was learned that one of the largest copper producing companies had announced a reduction in refined copper for the first quarter of 1919 to 23 cents a pound as against the long standing 26 cent rate fixed by the war industries board.

In trade circles it was believed that other producer as well as refiners would meet this reduction.

BOLSHEVIKE PROGRESS

Stockholm, Dec. 24.—The bolsheviks are making considerable progress with their penetration of Esthonian territory the official statement of the Esthonian republic shows.

WILL TAX POLITICAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS HEAVILY

Washington, Dec. 23.—In disposing of amendments to the war revenue bill with a view to its passage before adjournment today, the senate expressed its first dissent from the finance committee's revision disapproving, 38 to 32, the twenty per cent tax on so-called luxuries.

The luxury tax section was estimated to raise about \$185,000,000. It imposed the 20 per cent rate on a variety of articles above fixed prices. Another final vote one reinsertion of the tax section was planned later.

The senate adopted 34 to 28 the amendment of Senator Thomas, of Colorado, democrat, for a tax of 100 per cent on political campaign contributions in excess of \$500.

The senate adopted an amendment by Senator Trammell of Florida, democrat, providing for a bonus of one month's pay to all officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the army, navy and marine corps after November 11.

The senate without objection adopted the committee's amendment for taxation of inheritances in lieu of the tax on estates as provided in the house bill.

The inheritance tax plan proposes a graduated levy ranging from one per cent on inheritances between \$10,000 and \$25,000 to 25 per cent on those over \$25,000.

Another amendment exempts from inheritance taxes, life insurance policies payable to beneficiaries, regardless of their amount. On motion of Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin the senate reduced the tax from 20 per cent to 10 per cent on all luxuries enumerated in the bill except on men's and women's clothing. The latter exception was made at the request of Senator McCumber of North Dakota who urged that the entire tax be removed from these articles.

An amendment by Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, to eliminate the five per cent tax on automobile trucks, wagon trailers and tractors, was adopted.

Adoption of this amendment leaves the five per cent tax only on automobile and motor cycles.

BASEBALL TO OPEN APRIL 23

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The 1919 major league season will open on Wednesday, April 23, President Ban Johnson of the American league announced today on his return from New York. The opening date was agreed upon at a conference with John A. Heydler president of the National league. The majors have definitely decided to play schedules of 140 games instead of 154, he said.

Paris, Dec. 23.—It developed today that Premier Romanones of Spain, plans to return to Paris in the near future to confer with the allied premiers and the American representatives on questions vitally concerning Spain. The Spanish premier is credited in some quarters with the project of raising the question of the return to Gibraltar to Spain and laying it before the peace conference.

According to the same sources, Spain is willing to concede Ceuta, on

the Moroccan side of the strait of Great Britain in exchange for Gibraltar on the ground that if military reasons were held to interfere with the transfer of Gibraltar to Spain, Spain in exchange for the possession of Ceuta by the British would afford equal strategic advantage in modern warfare.

PACKING INDUSTRY PROBE REPORTS

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The report of the federal trade commission on the meat packing industry has been turned over to the department of justice for its consideration and such action as it may deem proper, it was announced by United States District Attorney Cline here today.

Charles B. Morrison, a Chicago lawyer, has been appointed a special assistant to the attorney general to co-operate with Eliver E. Pugin, attorney for the department of justice and Mr. Clyne in the case.

The lawyers will determine whether legal proceedings should be instituted against the packers.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Matin today was authorized to print the article which was censored yesterday. The article, the first headline of which read: "Yesterday's Utopia Tomorrow's reality," sets forth the manner of procedure of the "promoters of a league of nations acting in agreement with the allied governments."

The formation of a league of nations, the article says, will be in three stages. The allied governments will decide the principles of such an organization, which will include compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments. Germany and her former allies will then be told that they must accept these principles, after which the treaty of peace will be formulated. Later, a conference will be held to discuss the formulation of a league. Neutrals will be admitted, the article continues, but Germany would not have an equal standing until row's reality," sets forth the man before she can do so an international organization will be working.

WOMAN ON PARDON BOARD

Denver, Dec. 23.—Henry B. Babb, lawyer of this city and Mrs. Martha J. Cranmer were appointed as members of the state board of pardons today by Governor Gunter. Mrs. Cranmer is at present a member of the board.

Mr. Babb succeeds Harry C. Riddle, whose term expired May 6, 1917, but who continued as a member for the reason that no successor was ever appointed by the governor. This shortens the term of Mr. Babb from four years to about two years, his term expiring May 6, 1921.

A similar condition existed in the case of Mrs. Cranmer, who succeeds herself and whose term will expire May 6, 1921.

This state has an organization called the New Mexico Game Protective association. Judging from the press stuff its officers have been giving to the newspapers, the association claims to have in its membership all of the sportsmen of the state. It is understood that this organization will

not only try to tell Governor Larrazolo whom he shall appoint for state game warden, but will demand from the next legislature certain changes in the game laws. One of these changes, it is announced will be to reduce the non-residence license for fishing, and impose a license upon the resident fisherman, who, under the present law are not required to pay, in so far as trout fishing is concerned. The reason for not taxing resident fishermen is a good one. The native people particularly, who live in the mountains, have ever since the country was inhabited, gotten a portion of their sustenance from the streams. It has always been their right, and is today. During the hundred or more years they have been fishing, there had been no noticeable diminution of the supply of trout. It has been only since tourists have flocked to the mountains of New Mexico that the fish have become fewer in the streams. We welcome the tourist. We want him to come and spend his vacation in our splendid climate. We want him to enjoy our excellent fishing. But we also want him to help pay for restocking the streams, and we want a game warden who will use the sportsmen's money for that purpose.

If Governor Larrazolo has the interests of the sportsmen at heart, and we know that he has, he will not only appoint a man who has done more for the propagation and protection of the game and fish of the state than all the other game wardens combined, but who never wasted one dollar of the sportsmen's money for the furtherance of his own political fortunes, or for any other purpose.

That man is Thomas P. Gable. We take pleasure in recommending him for the position. He has the solid endorsement of many of the best sportsmen of the state—sportsmen who, incidentally, had much to do with the success of the republican ticket.

The German towns into which the allied armies are advancing are gay with lights, theatres and movies are crowded, food is plenty, churches and cathedrals rise in unscarred beauty. Street cars are running, factories are operating regularly. The German soldiers, many of them happily reunited with their families, have resumed their former occupations. Happy women, pretty young girls and rosy children are everywhere.

What a contrast all this is to the towns of France and Belgium, laid waste by the Germans! Lille, Rheims, Soissons, Lens, St. Quentin, Perrone and Ypres and many another! There are not so many soldiers left to return to them, but when they do come back, what will they find? The very towns wiped out, the houses in ruins, their families scattered, dead or worse.

There are no cars, no factories, no lights, no food, not even streets. Of the beautiful cathedrals perhaps a broken spire remains, or a fragment of carved stone, to show that there was once a house of God.

The women smile a little, these German soldiers who were last seen in their little children who were last seen in their innocent and smiling faces. They are now in the hands of the victors. They are now in the hands of the victors. They are now in the hands of the victors.

what are they like, and who is to blame? And the young girls, once pretty and blushing like any young girls, like the young German girls now smiling at our soldiers—who violated their innocence and stole away their youth?

There is something sickening in the contrast between smug, comfortable Germany, welcoming her soldiers after their debauch of wanton cruelty, and these poor, desolate French towns with their more desolate people.

It is well to bear this contrast in mind, as the peace conference assembles. Then there will be little danger that any peace terms dictated to Germany will seem too harsh to any nation save Germany herself. As a matter of fact, it will be a difficult matter for any men inherently decent to impose terms that are harsh enough to be adequate punishment for all the ruin and horror that Germany has wrought.

Italy has been so enthusiastic about Polish independence and so cool about Jugo-Slav independence that it may be wondered how it will take the proposal of the Polish government for a tri-state league taking in Poland, Bohemia and Jugo-Slavia.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The United States is the only country which has definitely and officially announced the composition of its delegation to the peace conference. News reports have contained names of British, Italian, Belgian and Japanese delegates, but the French foreign office has received no notification of these appointments.

The work of the American commissioners will not be delayed by President Wilson's visit to England. It is stated that the daily conferences will continue among the delegates and the corps of specialists with such representatives of the entente and neutral governments as may wish to communicate with the American delegates. Such discussions will naturally be purely informal.

CONDOLES DEATH OF PAGE

Paris, Dec. 24.—President Wilson today cabled his condolences to Mrs. Walter H. Page, on the death of her husband, the former American ambassador in London. Mrs. Wilson today made personal and official Christmas calls, leaving the president's cards.

The members of the American peace delegation will take a Christmas holiday. Secretary Lansing will visit his two sisters who have been doing war work at the front.

CIRCULATION OF GERMAN NOTES INCREASES

Amsterdam, Dec. 24.—The circulation of German bank notes in the Netherlands has increased during the year 1918, according to a statement of the Dutch minister of finance, Dr. Van der Giessen, in his report to the parliament on the state of the treasury during the period from April 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918. The statement shows that the circulation of German notes in the Netherlands during the period mentioned has increased from 18,000,000 marks at the end of the year 1917 to 24,000,000 marks at the end of the year 1918.

The increase in the circulation of German notes in the Netherlands during the year 1918 is a clear indication of the success of the German government's policy of currency expansion. It is a clear indication of the success of the German government's policy of currency expansion. It is a clear indication of the success of the German government's policy of currency expansion.

## HUGE NAVAL PARADE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

New York, Dec. 26.—America's great armada and her 25,000 sea fighters came home from the war today.

From the minute the battleship Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the fleet, passed thru Ambrose Channel ahead of the procession of dreadnaughts, destroyers, torpedo boats, submarines, gunboats, and cruisers, at dawn today until the evening, the American jacks and their officers were acclaimed and entertained in lavish fashion.

Secretary Daniels and other government notables aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower, anchored off the Statue of Liberty, reviewed the flotilla as it steamed proudly into New York Bay and up Hudson River after nearly eighteen months of foreign service. Every ship—and there were twenty one dreadnaughts in line, in addition to the scores of smaller war craft—were gaily festooned with the colors of the allies. At night thousands of incandescent electric lights bulbs outlined the vessels and their flags and names in colors.

After the last of the ships passed the reviewing point, the Mayflower, accompanied by city officials aboard other craft followed them up the Hudson and reviewed the vessels at anchor, steaming around the fleet. The Mayflower then dropped anchor at the foot of Ninety Second Street where the secretary of the navy received the commander in chief, Admiral Mayo, the flag officer and commanders of the various ships.

Meanwhile the crews prepared to march down Broadway Fifty Ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty Third Street to the Hudson and back to their ships.

Those warships which were sent to service abroad were accompanied by others from home crews also participated in the land parade. The battleships Mississippi, Michigan, Alabama, Indiana, and Ohio.

most powerful of their class afloat. It is estimated that more than 10,000 men of dreadnaughts alone will be represented in the naval procession that will enter New York Harbor tomorrow morning.

Scarcely visible, a giant kite balloon preceded the Arizona, leading the fleet into the harbor—an aircraft towed, 800 feet up by the gunboat Gloucester, at the end of a mast line. Behind the Armada two more balloons were pulled along about the Florida, the last warship to enter. Above the slowly streaming dreadnaughts airplanes dipped and rose—obscure snow birds which gave the scene a picturesque touch as they darted about above the basket masts of the battleships. From each of these masts fluttered a great American flag.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The senate held a brief session today and adjourned until Monday.

Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee, announced that he would address the senate Monday on the disposition and treatment of soldiers abroad and in home cantonments. An address by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, democrat, on peace questions, to be delivered January 3, also was announced.

Senator Phelan of California, introduced the house resolution, now before the foreign affairs committee, proposing that the American peace commissioners assist in obtaining freedom for Ireland.

### SENATE DISCUSSES

#### SHIP QUESTION

Washington, Dec. 26.—Formulation of a definite government policy relative to the construction and their cost in order to increase the American merchant marine to meet our needs after the war was urged during a discussion of the ship question today in the senate.

Senators Vardaman, of Mississippi, and Weeks, of Massachusetts, advocated a readjustment in construction now, declaration was done, it would cost off of millions of dollars. It was declared that a building of ships to be used

## HEADED BY MAN WHO CAME HERE WITH "OPEN DOOR" MISSION

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—Baron Nobuaki Makino, head of the Japanese delegation enroute to the Versailles peace conference, arrived here today from Japan on the steamer Tenyo Maru. The party, which includes several high government officials of Japan, will depart tomorrow for New York.

Marquis Salonji, ranking ambassador of the Japanese peace mission, will leave Japan by the short Suez route and will be joined in Paris by Baron Makino and the delegates accompanying him.

Baron Makino said he was not authorized to discuss any possible policies of the mission. He added that no plans could be made for action at the peace conference until after the arrival of the mission at Paris and consultation there.

Baron Makino first came here forty seven years ago, accompanying his father with the mission sent abroad by Japan to proclaim to the world that the nation's determination to follow the "open door" policy in the Orient.

In a formal statement upon his arrival Baron Makino said:

"The terrible world war is over and the victors will now take council together to make plans for and lay a new, firm and permanent foundation on which civilization and progress, stayed for a time, may resume their upward and onward course. Japan will join the councils of the wise and brave men who have won this war and will contribute her share of the labor which must be furnished for the achievement of this glorious task.

"Fifty years ago Japan entered the family of nations. Today Japan is proud to associate herself with those nations in their work for humanity. Fifty years ago the mission from Japan set foot first on the soil of California and now again from here a Japanese delegation will start on its way eastward, proud of the right to stand as comrade and partner among those who have given and are giving so much for us all.

"We had only a few days preparation for the journey half way around the world and consequently in the hurry of arrangements to leave business and families we have had but little time to give to the consideration of the many and perplexing problems that must come before us at the conference at Versailles.

"The last seventeen days have been without connected thought. It would be improper, on the part of this party, to discuss the matters scheduled for our consideration.

"I am, however, deeply occupied with the consideration of the problems which will be presented to us at the conference.

breathe more freely."

The delegation was welcomed by representatives of the state and navy departments and the Japanese consul. Baron Makino had requested that there be no formal reception.

The Japanese delegates will leave tomorrow on a special train for New York. They will sail on the Carmania January 4.

### TESTIMONY SHOWS INCREASE OF EXPENSES WITHOUT MORE WAGES

Chicago, Dec. 26.—At the hearing of packing house employes for wage increases before federal judge Alschuler today, Miss Ethel Kelly, of Kansas City testified that a woman's coat that cost \$14.75 a year ago now costs \$35. She also said that when working on piece work the packing houses withheld the odd pennies from the employees. If a worker earned \$2.37 a day on piece work, they only got \$2.85, she said.

Mrs. Edna Wheeler, of Kansas City, said she averaged \$15 weekly and worked ten hours daily. This sum was insufficient, the witness said, and her board cost her \$8.50 a week and her room \$4.50.

Judge Alschuler authorized Miss Kelly to visit Chicago department stores to ascertain the differences, if any, in the cost of food and clothing in Kansas City and Chicago.

Queenstown, Dec. 26.—The American destroyers, flying their long "homeward bound" pennants, steamed out of the harbor today amid the roar of whistles from shipping. Seaplanes dipped over them as they disappeared in the fog.

In the returning flotilla were the destroyers Stockton, Wilkes, Beale, Duncan, Rowan, Kimberley, Allen, Downes, Davis, and Simpson. They were accompanied by the tug Genesee.

With the departure of the squadron, the harbor of Queenstown was cleared of all American vessels except the flagship Melville. The trip home will be by way of the Azores.

### GRADES OF SCHOOLS WILL OPEN NEXT MONDAY

It was announced this morning that the city board of health has given permission to the grades of the city schools and the Normal university to open Monday morning. Superintendent McFarlane said this morning that every health precaution would be taken in the schools and requests the co-operation of the homes. Children should not be sent to school if there is sickness in the family which might develop into influenza, and certainly not if they are ill themselves.

Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 26.—"All lines clear," was reported at the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads offices here today. Passenger schedules which have been demoralized for nearly three days are gradually being worked back to normal with a prospect that trains will be running on regular time tomorrow. All railroads report heavy losses of perishables enroute and delivered for ship-

was rendered this morning  
No. 2599 Mora county,  
Meridian Mercantile  
G. W. Freeman.

## SOLDIERS' LETTERS

France, November 19 1918.

Dear sisters and brothers:

No doubt you are all wondering what has become of me it has been so long since I have written. Well, the fact of the matter is that our company has been in the field and on the move since the middle of October and we have had hardly any opportunity. I have received a number of letters from you all and am thankful to know that you all are well and to be able to make the same report for myself.

Mary, your letters are very interesting and keep me well posted on all happenings at home. I am sorry to hear of the many deaths and serious illnesses on account of flu but trust that epidemic has been checked. Dave received a bunch of "screw drivers" today and of course I took in all the items of interest. Gee, there are so many strange names that it does not seem like reading the old home paper. Dave and Bill Koogler and myself pass the dope back and forth as we are the only members of that bunch of Las Vegas still left in our company. Dave is quite a pal and also is some soldier. During the last drive made by our division which was a warm one, wherever the captain was, so was Davy, and it was not in a bomb proof dug out either. Of course we have planned many stunts for our return and you will have to keep your eyes on us.

Johr I hope you have all that wood cut before I come to see you on my vacation. You know I was never very handy with an axe, if you need the services of a machine gunner I might do you some good. Take good care of those pigs for a pork chop is an absolute word in this country and my mouth is just watering for one. So little Marie gives the kaiser the dickens, well I guess old Bill has got all he wants and will perhaps get some more. Don't forget to reserve a room for I am on my way.

Francis, you and soldiers life don't seem to agree. Well old boy there are lots of things worse in life to go thru than military training and while I have been thru some hard roads have benefited by same. You perhaps will never cross now, and while it is quite a disappointment, still you will have raised some trying times and hard knocks, some sleep, a little chuck and a lot of water both in and out.

I am glad to know that you like your new home, Joey, and I sure hope those little shavers of yours as well as yourself and Wallace escape Fluey. I, of course have included you on my list to visit when I return. One would think that visiting was about all I am going to do when I get back but such is not so, a month or so, and then, well I haven't decided just what yet, sometimes the old railroad calls and others it does not.

I will now mention a few incidents of our last big move that commenced over a month ago. Our company was moved into line in the evening to fire a big barrage while the dough boys went "over." Of course you do not know what a barrage is so I will tell you. It means that a certain number of guns will fire continuously on a certain point for a certain length of time, this fire paves the way for the infantry to advance and after it starts and so are ready and willing to

fired the machine gunner picks up his equipment and follows them. Again as in the case of the first trip "over" for our company I was left back in charge of the train with Bill Koogler. The "train" will bother you too so here is what it consists of: 36 men, 48 mules, horses, carts, wagons and a rolling kitchen. Object of same: Keep the company supplied with water, food and equipment. Some job. The first night and day we stood in a jam in the road and never moved 100 yards. You know a thousand other like trains are moving at the same time and in the same direction. The next day we fared a little better but lost track of the company, they moved too darn fast. That night again we stood in one spot in the road in a rain storm from 7 until 2:30 in the morning and never moved an inch, great, you have to stand up. Finally we got word of the company and pulled off into a little wood and prepared to get them a hot meal, when they moved again and Bill and I had to scout for them. We moved on ahead of the train for about 8 miles through fields, woods and every other darn thing, ducking shells and machine gun fire from aeroplanes every hundred yards or so. They were shelling the supply roads like the devil. Finally we came to a little town just this side of the Meuse River and we decided that one of us should return to the kitchen so in case any one from the company show up, we could move up and leave word for the other to follow. Bill went ahead and I started back, but he caught me on the road, and I learned that the town was full of Hun snipers and that there was only about ten Yankees in there and when Bill got in, he got out quick, as our men were only advance patrols and had not cleaned the town out yet. We tied up until the following day when one of our men got thru from the company with orders to get the kitchen thru and get it quick. Well we started a fire and commenced to cook up a meal while the driver was hitching up and by the time we started everything was steaming so you could not see the horses or men, and Bill remarked as I was leaving with the kitchen that when a Fritz saw us he would swear that the Yanks were sending fire wagons after them. Well it looked that way to me to and I was not very jubilant as we had to take the train thru that same town Bill got run out of and we were not sure that the coast was as clear as it might be. We went thru lucky enough all through the town was being shelled heavy. Sure was glad that we made it too as the men were in rather hard shape as they had not eaten anything for about two days and had nothing to drink but what they got out of shell holes. I made five trips through that berg under heavy shell fire and sure feel that I am lucky to have escaped injury at least. Our company moved up into line once after we caught them and did good work. Since the 11th we have returned to billets and are quartered in a small town and are fairly well fixed. Getting re-equipped, reorganizing, etc., maybe to go with the Army of occupation and maybe back to the States. No one knows yet and while we all want to start home as soon as possible we want to know that the job is finished before we start and so are ready and willing to

go where ordered.

Best regards from the following who are well and anxious for the return: Bill Coleman, Dave Hendin, D. J. Trahey, Bill Koogler, Ray Gilles.

Yours with love,

RAGS YOUNG,

1st Sergeant Co. A 342nd M. G. Bn.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 26.—An unidentified man supposed to have been insane was shot and killed on Southern Pacific passenger train 10 miles east of here Tuesday. After he had twice shot and seriously wounded Conductor Seamonds of Tucson the man was killed by Fred D. Hastings, of Red Rock, Ariz.

The shooting occurred in a crowded chair car just after the train had left Rillito station for Tucson. A panic followed and many of the passengers were slightly bruised in attempting to escape from the car. According to witnesses the man became violent while talking with Conductor Seamonds and shouting "don't crowd me," shot the trainman in the thigh. Seamonds ran and as he turned the supposed lunatic shot him again in the back. Hastings who was seated at the other end of the train shot the man three times, the last time through the heart.

### CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

#### ASK RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Washington, Dec. 26.—A delegation of friends and relatives of conscientious objectors to military service today laid before Secretary Baker a petition bearing 15,000 names asking the immediate release for the 300 military prisoners of this class.

Dr. John L. Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild settlement, New York, who acted as spokesman, said the committee did not come to uphold in any degree the principles of conscientious objectors but "to ask for mercy, the only reason for further holding these prisoners having passed with the conclusion of hostilities."

Secretary Baker said the whole subject was under advisement and that a decision was awaiting a report from a board of review ordered to examine carefully into every case.

### MISSION TO SIBERIA

Washington, Dec. 26.—The American Red Cross is about to send a special mission to Siberia to investigate conditions there for the war council. It will be headed by George W. Simmons, a St. Louis merchant.

Copenhagen, Dec. 26.—The French troops of occupation have included Nled, a suburb of Frankfurt, in their zone, and contrary to the promises of Marshal Foch, the chairman of the German armistice commission complains, the French commandant has ordered all males who were not residents before the war to be interned.

The commandant's decree the complaint declares, concerns a large number of railway officials and several hundred workmen in a great locomotive factory which has been doing work for the entente, it is declared, and now has been shut down.

The Berlin dispatch contains this complaint, and adds that the measure prevents Germany from carrying out the delivery of locomotives to the entente as had been agreed up-

on and announces that the German armistice commission at Spa has entered a protest.

### VISIT OF KING CEMENTED

#### FRIENDSHIP

Paris, Dec. 26.—(Havas.)—King

Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, on the occasion of his leaving French soil after his visit to Paris, telegraphed President Poincare his warm gratitude for the greeting received. He renewed his wishes for the prosperity of France and expressed the hope that the co-operation of France and Italy always would be most cordial.

In reply, the president said that Paris would never forget the visit of the Italian king. His sojourn in France had contributed to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between France and Italy.

### NATIONAL GUARD WIPE OUT

Washington, Dec. 26.—An opinion of the judge advocate general's office approved by the secretary of war holds that officers and enlisted men of the national guard will revert to civilian status when discharged from the federal service. The effect of the ruling practically is to wipe out of existence the national guard as it was organized prior to the war.

Attorney Charles N. Higgins of this city is not to be disbarred, was the decree of the state supreme court on the afternoon of December 24 in Santa Fe.

Mr. Higgins was convicted some time ago in the district court of this county of San Miguel of the crime of criminal libel. He appealed from that judgment to the state supreme court and before the appeal was heard he was granted a full and complete pardon by Antonio Lucero, acting governor. The county clerk of this county transmitted the record of conviction to the supreme court under the provisions of section 363 of the code of 1915 which in effect provides that in case of the conviction of an attorney of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude the supreme court upon receipt of such conviction must enter an order disbarring the attorney.

After the granting of the pardon by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, acting as governor, Mr. Higgins filed his motion in the state supreme court asking that the proposed disbarment proceedings against him be dismissed, which motion was sustained by the court on the afternoon of December 23.

C. A. Hatch, assistant attorney general, appeared in behalf of the state and Mr. Higgins appeared for himself. There was no written opinion.

The appeals of Charles N. Higgins, Florencio C. de Baca, Jerome Clevenger and W. G. Ogle all of Las Vegas, were all dismissed upon motion of the state in view of the fact that a pardon had been issued in each case.

In railroad shops in the United States, 3,000 women are doing every kind of work from common labor to skilled machinists, earning the regular machinists' or carman's rate of compensation.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ANNOUNCES THAT NO MORE PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED**

Washington, Dec. 21.—No more permits for the importation of Mexican and West Indian labor will be granted, the department of labor announced today, and permits already granted will be void after January 15. Aliens permitted to enter temporarily for war work will be repatriated gradually without interfering with agriculture or other work now in progress.

The admission of semi-skilled laborers from Canada will be discontinued, but present arrangements whereby skilled laborers are admitted only when they cannot be employed in their own country, and when those countries have given consent to their departure, will be continued for the present. Conferences on this subject are under way between the United States and Canadian governments.

Mexicans admitted as agricultural laborers will be permitted to remain for the present agricultural season, or until the particular work for which they were imported has come to an end. Railroad laborers admitted from Mexico may remain until further orders, with the understanding that the railroad administration will make the best use of them by transferring those who have been working in the more northern sections to sections where the climatic conditions are better adapted to them. If that cannot be done, steps will be taken to return them to Mexico.

Mexicans brought here to work in mines will be returned as promptly as individual cases will permit and the matter of their stay will be considered in conference with the railroad administration.

Assistant District Attorney Luis Armijo was in telephonic communication this morning with Judge Lusk, of Roy, N. M., father of James B. Lusk, who was killed December by Rufus A. Hale of that vicinity.

Judge Lusk stated that his son had only been discharged from the army for six days at the time of his death. He was twenty-six years old.

Fearing runs high in Roy against Hale, who, it is said, has not been reputed an exemplary character. He is married, and has three children. His wife was with him at the time of the shooting, and will probably be called upon to testify in her husband's defense. Hale still refuses to talk at all on the subject of the murder, reiterating, when questioned, that he feels perfectly justified in what he did. He will be taken to Mora as soon as the sheriff arrives.

**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.

**WALLACE SPRINGER IS RECOVERING**

Hon. Frank Springer who is in Santa Fe, has at last received direct word from his son Wallace Springer, aviator, in France, that he is convalescing from wounds received during the last days of the war; but the cablegram does not state the extent or nature of his injuries. He was officially listed as severely wounded. The pilot of his machine was also wounded. Captain Edward Springer is in Army of occupation and is probably now on German soil.

**THIRTY THOUSAND A DAY BASIS ALMOST REACHED LAST WEEK**

Washington, Dec. 21.—With a total of 188,562 men discharged from the army during the week ending December 14, General March announced today, the war department has about reached the average of 30,000 discharges daily for which the demobilization plan calls.

On a seven day basis, the average for that week was 27,000 men per day, but in many cases demobilization of officers did not operate on Sunday.

Additional units in this country designated for early remobilization bring a total of men so selected to 900,000, General March announced. Up to the date of the latest official reports 26,903 officers had been honorably discharged.

General Pershing has reported that 3,210 American prisoners of war were repatriated up to December 16. Of these 2,653 came through Switzerland 324 passed through the American front lines, 170 went through Holland and 113 through Denmark. Those passing through Holland and Denmark are now all en route for England, the dispatch said.

General Pershing expressed the opinion that very few American prisoners remain in Germany and believed these would be quickly evacuated. He said a continued search is being made for isolated prisoners, British and French officials in Switzerland, Holland and Sweden and in Germany itself aiding in this search.

**Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for Fifteen Years**

"We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our family during the past 15 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, Pema, Ill.—Adv.

**RED CROSS OFFICIAL RESIGNS**

Washington, Dec. 23.—The resignation of W. Frank Persons, of New York, director general of civilian relief of the American Red Cross, was announced today.

**FOR GROUP, "FLU" AND "GRIP" COUGHS**

M. T. Davis, leading merchant of Bearysville, W. Va., writes: "A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with group 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.

**ONLY THOSE REQUIRED FOR ARMY USE WILL BE KEPT UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL**

New York, Dec. 21.—Plans for the prompt release from government requisition of a part of the fleet of 174 tank steamships, 18 of them Pacific coast vessels, with an approximate aggregate tonnage of 1,400,000 dead-weight tons, were announced here today by the United States shipping board. Only those required for supplying the army and navy of the United States with fuel oil, it was stated, will be retained by the government.

W. B. A. Walker, tank steamer executive of the shipping control committee in making the announcement said:

"The shipping board further announces that as to these tank steamships which are now engaged in the owners' own unusual previous service, free from accounting, it would be the policy to have the release effective without delay.

"As to all other tankers to be released, the release will be effective upon the return and discharge of cargo, at a United States port as soon as practicable after the full settlement of commitments already made or which may be found necessary to make and where commitments or other reasons may necessitate special treatment.

"This announcement is to be taken merely as a statement of policy and the details as to the release of each tanker will be promptly taken up by the board with each tank steamer owner."

The 174 tank steamships were requisitioned by the government in October, 1917, with other American ships and were used for various purposes but chiefly for supplying naval vessels and army transports with fuel oil from Mexico.

**POINCARÉ TOASTS**

Paris, Dec. 21.—(Havas.)—The victory of Italy has created a new Italy in a new Europe, declared President Poincaré last night, in toasting King Victor Emmanuel at a banquet in the palace of Elysee.

The greatness of Italy, the president said, was due to the intervention of the king which had resulted in the destruction of former diplomatic combinations and the tightening of the bonds of sentiment and interest between France and Italy. Italy and France were allies in the war and would remain united in peace.

King Victor Emmanuel expressed thanks for the cordial welcome given him in Paris. France and Italy, he continued, were at the threshold of an era of pacific collaboration and had a great common mission to accomplish.

The Matin says that the toast exchanged by the president and the king "marked the beginning of an intimate and fruitful alliance."

Sickly children need WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. It only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic in the stomach and bowels. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

**Foley's Honey and Tar for This!**



**Stops La Grippe Coughs!**

The quickest and simplest way to stop an ugly, hard, la grippe cough is to take

**Foley's Honey and Tar**

In it, you get the curative influence of the pine balsam (so beneficial for inflamed bronchial tubes and sore chest) and other healing ingredients, together with the mollifying laxative action of honey.

It covers and sheathes the inflamed surfaces of the throat, puts an end to the hard, racking cough, stops tickling and hoarseness.

Bedford, Ind., F. G. Prevo writes: "Two bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar cured me of a severe cough following an attack of la grippe."

**TO FACILITATE EXPORT TRADE OF AMERICA IS PURPOSE OF NEW CORPORATION**

New York, Dec. 21.—Organization of the North American Steel Products corporation a combination of the larger independent steel companies to advance their foreign trade, was formally announced here today.

The new exporting organization will represent the following companies with a combined annual ingot capacity of 12,000,000 tons.

Bethlehem Steel, Brier Hill Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Lukens Steel, Midvale Steel and Ormande, Republic Iron and Steel, Sharon Steel Hoop, Trumbull Steel, Whittaker-Glessner Company and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company will be president of the corporation, having resigned his present position to take effect January 1. In a statement telling of the purpose of the organization, Mr. Clarke said today:

"It is expected that other producing interests will join the the North American company later on and that eventually it will represent in export trade, substantially all important steel producing companies of the country—outside of the United States Steel corporation.

"The company expects to incorporate immediately and to begin active business on January 2, next. In addition to its principal office in New York city, the location of which has not yet been decided, it will have branches throughout the world wherever the introduction and sale of American iron and steel products make it desirable."

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS, Cashier.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 14th at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS,

### CZECHO-SLOVAKS CLAIM BOHEMIAN TERRITORY

Prague, Bohemia, Dec. 23.—The Czecho-Slovak republic recognizes no part of the territory within Bohemia as open to any controversy to be settled by the peace conference, as suggested by the German Bohemians, it was declared today by Premier Kramarz to a delegation from German Bohemia.

The entente, Premier Kramarz set forth, had signed an agreement by which the entire country was declared to belong to the Czecho-Slovak state. He assured the Germans that their cultural and national development would be assured them and added that he desired the return of the troops of occupation as soon as possible.

New York, Dec. 23.—President T. G. Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak government, has informed the Zionist organization of America in response to a cable message that the deportation of Jewish refugees from Bohemia has been stopped. The president said that not only had the deportation orders been cancelled but the refugees had been assigned to domiciles in such a manner as to avoid the over-congestion of Prague and other towns.

Berlin, Sunday, Dec. 22.—This outlook for Berlin's first revolutionary Christmas appears to be anything but merry. The disposition of the Berliners seems to be gloomy. The stigma of military defeat has been eclipsed momentarily by political uncertainty, food stringency and disturbed economic conditions.

Never before have beggars and street vendors been so numerous in Berlin. Three years ago a soldier would not have been permitted to walk the streets in uniform and beg. Professional beggars and crippled and invalid soldiers multiply in numbers daily augmented by other soldiers who sell cigarettes, soap and sweet meats brought in from west of the Rhine, where such things have been more plentiful than in Berlin. An odd holiday spectacle is an able-bodied soldier in uniform grinding out Christmas music from a street organ.

The Unter den Linden, the Potsdamer Platz and Friedrichstrasse present an incongruous appearance with street stalls filled with films, games and substitutes for Christmas pasty and wax candles.

There will be little holiday travel as through trains have been with few exceptions and local trains have been stripped of ordinary comforts, such as dining facilities, heating and illumination. Trips which ordinarily took 12 hours now take 30. Trains are taken off without notice and printed schedules are worthless.

The newspapers also are lacking in Christmas cheer.

The mood of the holiday shopper inclines to books although the jewelers are garnering their last war profits.

#### Food Thru Holland

Brussels, Dec. 23.—It is reported here that Holland has been informed by Great Britain of her intention to send supplies to the British army of occupation in Germany by way of the River Scheldt and Dutch Limburg.

#### German Troops in Poland

Zurich, Dec. 23. (Havas.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to

reports received here from Germany, has concentrated a large force of soldiers in Posen.

Posen is in German Poland. Polish nationalists have claimed it as part of the new Poland and Polish troops have invaded the territory.

#### Ambassador to Return

Amsterdam, Dec. 23.—While Adolph Joffe, the Russian Bolshevik ambassador to Germany, has not returned to Berlin, after leaving some time ago by request of the government, the staff of the embassy is again in the German capital, according to a Berlin telegram today.

#### EDITOR OF AMERICAN SOCIALIST LIST DECLARES IT WAS NOT ANTI AMERICAN

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Details of the unsuccessful flight made by the leaders of the socialist party to have the American Socialist restored to second class mailing privileges were related today by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the paper, when he was recalled as a witness in the trial of five socialist leaders charged with violation of the espionage law.

The witness said the paper was barred from the mails June 30, 1917, after the publication of the "Liberty Edition" of which 250,000 copies had been printed. He told of numerous visits made to Chicago post office officials in an effort to ascertain what articles in the paper were objectionable, but he received no satisfaction.

Engdahl said he had no desire to violate the law and had tried unsuccessfully to have the government representatives make definite rulings on the character of the articles.

Engdahl said he then sent a copy of the paper to every member member of congress with a request that they express an opinion as to whether it was a violation of the espionage act. A number of replies were received which the witness read to the jury.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON AND OTHER SHIPS LOADED WITH TROOPS AND CASUALS

New York, Dec. 23.—The steamships Cedric and George Washington arrived today bringing home American troops.

The George Washington, which left Brest December 15 had 331 officers and 3,461 men, including the 139th field artillery, complete 63 officers and 1,484 men; Batteries A, B, D, F, and headquarters company, 137th field artillery, 33 officers and 324 men; 138th field artillery, 35 officers; advance school detachment 11th division, 49 officers and 32 men; sick and wounded 968, of whom 75 are bedridden.

The sick included 33 men suffering from mumps. There were no deaths on the voyage across.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Sailing from France December 19 of the transport Rijndam with about 3,000 officers and men was announced today by the war department.

On board the Rijndam are casual companies 111 and 404, 32nd brigade headquarters; coast artillery corps; 9th and 13th anti-aircraft sections; 114th ammunition train; 31 casual officers, including Brigadier General Charles Zimmerman.

Paris, Dec. 23.—President Wilson's conferences today and tomorrow will virtually complete the preliminaries. He is expected to dispose of before going to England. They probably will lay the principal part of the ground work for the actual peace conference.

Mr. Wilson considers the most pressing of all problems before the entente nations in a fair way toward being solved. This is the question of supplying food to the starving peoples of liberated countries. It now seems probable that the work will be handled principally by the United States through Herbert C. Hoover. It has been made plain to the entente nations that the United States has no wish to claim entire credit for the work of relief in the minds of the people who are to be fed and a satisfactory understanding appears to be in sight. Mr. Hoover will confer with the president again today.

Participation by the United States in various councils that have been handling food questions, matters of shipping and the like is being gradually wound up as American officials are trending toward the opinion that these are proper subjects for the consideration of a league of nations of at least of preliminary organizations which may precede it.

Some of those who have been giving the subject close study and have been following the conferences with entente representatives say they would not be surprised if the general foundation of a league of nations were to be laid in co-operative arrangements between the United States and the allies for handling these fundamental questions.

Mr. Wilson's address at the Sorbonne on Saturday, in which he again defined his conception of a league of nations attracted closest attention from all public men here. This is especially true of his statement that the war could never have occurred if the central powers had discussed it for a fortnight and certainly not if they had been forced to talk matters over for more than a year.

The president's address has recalled that the United States, while William Jennings Bryan was secretary of state, negotiated a dozen arbitration treaties one of them with Great Britain. These treaties bound their signatories to discuss their controversies for at least a year before proceeding to a declaration of war. An attempt was made to negotiate such a treaty with Germany but the Berlin government refused to entertain it. There is no official authority for the statement that Mr. Wilson is thinking of the Bryan plan as one of the elements in the proposed machinery for preserving world peace but this reference to the plan in his Sorbonne speech has set public men to talking.

No announcement has been made as to how far the conference between Mr. Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando and foreign minister Sonnino have gone but French public men have declared that their premier's talks with the president were entirely satisfactory. It is also believed that Mr. Wilson has made substantial progress in his conferences with Italian statesmen.

### U. S. WARNED GERMANY THIS SERVICES COULD BE DIS- PENSED WITH

Washington, Dec. 23.—An indirect warning from the American government was responsible for the decision of the German authorities to dispense with the services of the notorious minister von Eckhardt at Mexico City. It was learned officially today that a hint was transmitted to Berlin recently that it was difficult to reconcile Eckhardt's continued anti American and anti ally propaganda with the new German government's protestations of regard for the United States and repeated appeals for food supplies.

Evidence of Eckhardt's influence in the Mexican capital was seen today in a report from Ambassador Fletcher that El Pueblo, a government organ has published a denial of the minister's recall.

The state department has been advised of the recall, although evidently there has been no official announcement of it at Mexico City. Ambassador Fletcher said the newspapers there other than El Pueblo were saying Eckhardt's mission had ended, though he had not decided as to leaving the country.

### SURVEYOR CHARGED WITH MURDER

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 23.—George S. Johnston, former surveyor general of Louisiana, was brought here today from Van Horn, Texas, and placed in jail without bond charged with murder in connection with the shooting Friday afternoon of Arthur Wilson on a ranch 25 miles from Van Horn. Johnston has been engaged in the cattle business in west Texas for 12 years.

### 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.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 23.—Vila's main command which passed through Cusihuiriachic, Chihuahua Wednesday destroyed property of the Cusi Mining company, an American corporation to the value of \$20,000. A cooling tower, quantities of lumber, firewood and box cars were burned and the houses and company's office looted.

Villa was closely pursued by General Hernandez and a command of federales. He went in the direction of Parral. The American officials escaped as Vilal entered the camp.

### CUT THIS OUT—IT

#### IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 835 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's Kidney Pills and Foley's Cathartic Tablets. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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During the active period of the war the legend of the German superman was fostered in various ways: In no more strikingly than by wonder-tales of U boats gigantic in size, miraculous in equipment and boundless in potentiality. All seas were to be swept and all coasts ravaged through these diabolic craft. No voyage was to be too long for these terrors of the undersea, no storm too fierce, no opposing force sufficiently alert and powerful.

There were believers in these legends of an indomitable frightfulness on the main. We are forced to confess that also there were those who took the tales with grains of sea-salt. To both kinds of listeners comes the verdict of British naval men who received and examined the U boats as they were surrendered. The expert word of John Bull's best sailors is that there were no marvels in all the German submarine fleet, save as any boats built successfully to proceed beneath the waves partake of a marvellous quality.

So the boast and blare of frightfulness by sea perish even as the blare and boast of frightfulness by land. There were Teutonic prodigies of invention displayed in the war. These had their equals, in cases their superiors, among the fighting instruments of the Allies. The only monstrosities in the great contest were human. Fortunately for civilization, they were with the vanquished forces.

In attempting to commit suicide the other day the former kaiser showed that he was a coward of the lowest type in addition to being a murderer, a rapist, a despoiler, and a violator of the rights of his fellowman. Suicide is "the easy way out" taken by moral degenerates when they find themselves in trouble; truly great men such as the former kaiser pretended to be, fight their way thru their troubles or face the music with courage and take the consequences of their deeds without a murmur. Besides, does he think he can pay with his worthless old life, voluntarily given, for all the crimes he has committed? Not by any chance! The world will exact the supreme penalty, and part of that penalty will be to live amidst all the shame and humility of an outcast, scorned by his fellows, to live through the ignominy and disgrace of a public trial which will be the most notorious the world has ever known and then

to die because justice says so and not because it is an "easy way out."

The editor of an Illinois exchange is a public benefactor and when he dies the people of his county ought to erect a monument to the honor of his memory. He has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He tells you simply to rub a'um on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes a bite it puckers his gasoople so it can't sting. Then it sets down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker loose, catches its death of cold and dies of pneumonia.

An inventory of the ex-kaiser's personal belongings showed that he possessed 598 military and naval uniforms. Germany's change from a monarchy to a republic will effect a considerable conservation of cloth.

For 10 years French hotels are not to receive "natives of enemy countries." But with Europe in the melting pot it may not be easy to know which are the enemy countries.

Troubled as Europe may be, it can find time now and then for a joke like the proposal of Karlsbad to set up as an independent republic under the protection of the United States.

## AMERICA FRIENDLY

Harbin, Manchuria.—America's friendship for Russia is recognized by the Manchuria, a labor organ of this city which declares editorially that the words of the United States can be trusted and that American diplomacy is straightforward and democratic. The paper quotes the American consul at Irkutsk as announcing that the United States would in no way interfere in Russian internal affairs.

"We must learn from America to build our fortunes by ourselves and develop the wealth of our country," the Manchuria says. "America is our true friend offering her services without any hypocrisy 'if we desire them.' Russia and America! How strong would be such an alliance. What possibilities it would present to our long suffering country. America extends to us a helping hand. May we not fail to grasp it. And it must not be forgotten for one moment that if anyone should occupy Siberia it will not be America."

## BODIES RECOVERED

London.—Latest reports from the

island of Islay state that 241 bodies known to be those of Americans who lost their lives in the sinking of the British transport Otranto have been recovered, 15 having come ashore within one week. Of these 20 have not been identified. There are 149 other bodies that have been found, but whether they are those of Americans or members of the transports crews has not been determined.

Another British army labor battalion has arrived at the island to aid in the work of combing the wreckage from the steamer for bodies. Several that came ashore on the neighboring island of Jura have been removed to Islay and buried.

## SOLDIERS ARE WELL CARED FOR

Tours, Nov. 14. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Mothers, sisters, and sweethearts in America need not worry about protection of their soldiers in Europe against the rigors of coming winter. The quartermaster's corps, specialists in France declare to the Associated Press that the boys are better equipped than the majority of them ever were in civilian life.

Each soldier has two pairs of heavy nail clinched and dubbed shoes which are impervious to water, five pairs of wool socks three suits wool underwear, two complete wool uniforms, two wool O. D. flannel shirts, one short but heavy overcoat trench style, and one pair of wool knit spiral puttees ten feet long.

The quartermasters corps estimates that the average soldier in campaign wears out one pair of trousers every two months and makes provision on this basis although the normal life of a pair of breeches is six months. Every soldier has also an overseas cap that has a felt protector to pull down over his ears. He is not allowed to wear the old issue of campaign hat that his folks at home are used to seeing. He has wool gloves and one-finger leather mittens over them and each soldier is provided with at least three blankets and a waterproof slicker or raincoat.

In addition to all this, every soldier on outdoor duty has a leather waistcoat to wear beneath his overcoat. This leather waistcoat is newly issued and much admired.

Apart from what the men have on them and in their possession, the quartermasters corps in France has in well distributed stocks available for issue: Breeches and trousers, 1,504,000 pairs; wool coats, 200,000; undershirts, 3,000,000; undershirts, 2,714,000; wool gloves 2,960,000; leather waistcoats or jerkins, 1,068,000; mittens, 746,000; overcoats, 379,500; wool spiral puttees, 1,718,000; field slickers, 2,570,000; wool O. D. flannel shirts 2,349,000; slickers, 623,000; heavy wool stockings, 7,807,000; blankets 721,900. This after the quartermasters corps in France turned over to the medical corps more than 100,000 blankets.

New York, Dec. 24.—Widespread complaints by home-coming soldiers of exorbitant charges for services in Y. M. C. A. canteens overseas will be referred to the war department for investigation.

Declaring that the association wanted to "know all its shortcomings" and that "if we are not 'delivering the goods' after the way the people

of the country have supported us we ought to be made to do so," John R. Mott, head of the war work council, announced today that all specific complaints would be placed before Third Assistant Secretary of War Keppel, in charge of army morale, with the request that they be made the subject of an inquiry by the inspection general's office of the American expeditionary forces.

"If I have been inefficient I ought to be removed," said Dr. Mott. "If anybody else has, he or she ought to be removed. We want to know our shortcomings, both of omission and commission, so that, as far as possible they may be corrected."

Dr. Mott said that his decision to turn the inquiry over to the war department was based upon a report to him by P. T. Edrop a Y. M. C. A. chaplain, who had made a preliminary investigation by examining written complaints regarding association service and who had interviewed returned soldiers.

Summarizing specific complaints, Mr. Edrop stated that the soldiers charged that in certain sectors canteen charges were excessive; in others that there was lack of supplies for free distribution near the firing lines and in some cases for sale as well; that there was a congestion of secretaries in large cities and a noticeable lack of workers near the front at some points; that some secretaries alienated the sympathies of the troops through an assumption that their mode of living was demoralizing; and that workers did their tasks grudgingly and idled whenever possible.

On the other hand, Mr. Edrop said, evidence was abundant including official citations by American and allied commanders of the heroism and devotion to duty of many Y. M. C. A. workers.

Pending an official investigation the chaplain urged that Y. M. C. A. secretaries be instructed to lay emphasis upon "the new tradition created by our men of the A. E. F.", in contrast to the old assumption that the soldier 'hopelessly tempted, was different from the civilian."

Washington, Dec. 24.—Friends of Speaker Clark in congress said today that the speaker would be a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in 1920, although no formal announcement of the subject could be expected for some time. Mr. Clark himself said:

"I have no announcement to make except to say that I know nothing about it."

According to the story going the rounds at the capitol, Mr. Clark will be supported by William J. Bryan.

## POST OFFICE CHRISTMAS

### NOTICE

In the forenoon carriers will make one complete delivery, none later.

In addition, in forenoon, there will be a delivery by carrier with wagon of all Christmas parcels.

From 8 to 9, morning, windows open and deliveries made, but closed at all other times. Patrons requested to come promptly so that all mail may be delivered during this morning hour. Lobby will be open all day.

E. V. LONG, P. M.



### EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A CLOSE SHAVE TOLD

London, England.—Now that censorship rules have been much relaxed, extraordinary stories of close shaves and unexpected happenings are being published. Hard to beat is one related by the Liverpool Evening Express. It tells how a torpedo from a U-boat passed under an intended victim—which at the psychological moment was lifted beyond its reach by a big wave—and administered the quietus to an other enemy submarine on the other side of the steamer. Here is the paper's account of it:

The British steamer *Algonia*, commanded by Captain Frederick Taylor, was off Bardsey Island and had a cargo of timber from Ross-lare to Garston. There was a heavy sea on and the ship was pitching about.

The first to see the first submarine was the gunner who also spotted the track of a torpedo which if something like a miracle had not happened, would have struck amidships. Nothing could be done in time to turn the ship clear of danger, but a heavy sea lifted high on its crest the steamer which was only drawing a few feet of water, and then those who had just been expecting to be torpedoed themselves, saw a second U-boat which was working in conjunction with the one on the other side of the steamer, struck by the torpedo.

They heard a deafening explosion and saw a mountain of spray thrown up into the air.

### DIAMONDS FOR THE GIRLS BACK HOME

Paris, France.—Two parcels, as valuable as they are small, are stowed away in a Y. M. C. A. safe at Ipeccourt, France. They give the only clue to one of the unfinished romances of the war. Each is addressed and ready for mailing to a girl back in America. Each contains a diamond ring and more than a thousand francs. They will have to lie in that Red Triangle safe until the last casualty lists are published, for they were turned over to the "Y" secretary in trust by two young officers just a day or two before the fighting ceased.

"Say, doc," said the spokesman, "we want to leave these with you in case—well, you know. In the morning we're going after Heine again. If we don't come back, send these things to the addresses on them."

They haven't come back—yet—but the "Y" man is not sure. Rings—diamond rings—should be messengers of joy to American girls, not harbingers of tragedy. So the "Y" man is keeping the rings until the officers turn up—or until the last casualty lists tell their tale of supreme sacrifice.

Clara Louise Power of Boston is the first woman to be appointed as a notary public in Massachusetts, to which office women are made eligible by the adoption of an amendment to the State constitution at the November election. Miss

Power is a well known lawyer, having been the first woman from Massachusetts to be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

### CAMPAIGN CLOSES WITH MEMBERSHIP IN THIS CITY

Las Vegas as has always been her custom in the war work, has done her self proud during this Red Cross subscription drive which was brought to a close last night with 1611 names of our citizens on the honor roll of the American Red Cross.

Every committee has done more than was expected of it despite the bad weather and the sickness of many workers. They have worked and worked diligently and the committee is more than pleased with the results.

It has been impossible to receive an authentic report from the committees working in the county owing to the heavy snow a very poor canvass of the country districts has been made.

### GIVE THE BIRDS A CHRISTMAS DINNER

Let us not forget the birds this Christmas. With this continued snow on the ground, they are leading a precarious existence. They are subsisting on air, and sunshine, mostly, and the few berries they can pick from summer vines and they have sent word to the Optic that they would appreciate a piece of suet or a crust of dry bread tomorrow for their Christmas dinner.

The best place to lay their banquet is on the twigs of trees, but a clothes line, wrapped with rags to keep the tiny feet from freezing, will do almost as well. The children will love to watch the birdies feast, but everyone must be very careful to keep kitty in the house.

### RUSSIA TO COOPERATE

Paris, Dec. 24 (Havas).—Important conference in an effort to find a ground for co-operation between the allies and the United States on the one hand and the patriotic elements in Russia on the other were held yesterday at the Russian embassy.

The entente governments, the press accounts declare, are completely in accord in a decision to refuse to undertake a vast military expedition into Russia.

It is considered the part of Russia herself to get together her orderly elements which when united it is declared, will find support and practical help forthcoming from the allied nations and the American republic.

### PLOT TO DESTROY

#### BELGIUM FAILED

Bruges.—The one time German governor of Belgium Von Bissing rendered Belgium a signal service by endeavoring to exploit his plan of splitting the country into two parts by his scheme of Flemish autonomy. Judged from present indications it has united Belgium as never before in its history. Before the war there was a well defined Flemish movement but when von Bissing attempted to exploit it the Flemish murmur for they feared the German bearing gifts.

The number of disciples converted to the policy of von Bissing is small.

Adventurers, discontented office seekers and for the most part youths, they are no longer in position to champion the designs of von Bissing for they have taken refuge in Germany or Holland where it is likely they will spend years of exile.

### BETTER CONDITIONS PROPHESYED FOR CHRISTMAS DAY

Denver, Dec. 24.—Denver is practically without railroad transportation to the east and south. There has been no service to the east by way of the Santa Fe or the Union Pacific roads for the last twenty-four hours. Some passenger trains are moving on the Rock Island but are many hours late. The Colorado and Southern route has not been able to send a train through to Texas from Denver since Friday. The line is open as far south as Trinidad, Colo.

Blizzards in Kansas and in the Panhandle have filled the right way cuts with snow to a depth of 12 to 15 feet. All mail and passenger trains have been held at eating house stations. Railroad officials report and there is no suffering among travelers.

The tie-up of rail traffic means that Santa Claus is going to be late with a considerable portion of his pack in Denver. Tons of Christmas presents consigned to Coloradoans from the east and south are stacked in cars throughout Kansas and northern Texas and in eastern Colorado. Even should these lines be opened Tuesday afternoon, as railroad officials hope, the Yuletide offerings cannot reach Colorado in time for distribution by the post office and express company.

The Santa Fe has been blocked from Dodge City to La Junta. Passenger trains are tied up at Syracuse, Dodge City and Kendall. The last Santa Fe train arriving in Denver from the East reached here at 12:15 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was due here at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The road is open between Denver and La Junta and no snow plows have been needed on this portion of the line. Three big rotary plows have been in constant operation since Friday between La Junta and Dodge City.

At 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning Santa Fe officials reported the blizzard subsiding and felt that all passenger trains could go forward.

At Syracuse, Kansas, the snow is five feet deep. Syracuse is 101 miles east of La Junta and ten miles east of the Colorado line.

West bound train No. 11, due at Denver at 7:30 Monday night, was still at Syracuse at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Westbound train No. 5, due at Denver at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, was being held at Newton, Kansas at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Both of these trains were expected to start for Denver before noon. Three west bound California trains are also held up two at Dodge City and one at Syracuse.

One east bound train was held up at Holly, Colo. at 4 o'clock Monday morning, but started east behind a rotary plow Tuesday morning. Two other eastbound trains on the

Santa Fe are at Syracuse, one of these being number 12, which left Denver at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning.

The main line of the Santa Fe through Albuquerque and Trinidad to Los Angeles is reported open. Santa Fe officials say that the snow-storm has extended south into New Mexico.

Similar conditions are reported on the Kansas lines of the Union Pacific train number 103, due at Denver at 7:30 Tuesday morning being marooned at Oakley, Kansas. Train number 104, which left Denver at 7:45 o'clock Monday night, is marooned at Sharon Springs, Kansas. Fifteen inches of snow are reported on this line from Kit Carson, Colorado, to Oakley, Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 24.—An 11 inch snow combined with a street car strike had Kansas virtually tied up this morning but the local weather bureau today announced that the worst of the storm is over and moderate temperatures presaged an early relief.

Southern Kansas was buried beneath a 15 inch snow this morning and snow ranging from nine to 12 inches covers Oklahoma, western Missouri, Arkansas and the panhandle region of Texas.

### GASSED MONEY

Paris.—Gassed money has made its way to Paris to be spent since the small townspeople refuse to take it in trade. A Young Men's Christian association secretary in a village protested when an aged woman storekeeper refused the jet black coins he offered, briefly explaining "No good."

"But," insisted the red triangle man, "those coins are perfectly good. They were new and shiny when I put them in my pocket I have been through a gas attack and the fumes have turned them black. See—"

And he took out his knife and scraped until the bright metal was revealed.

"Non," replied madame, still unconvinced. "Ce n'est pas bon." And she went on to explain that after a coin had been gassed she did not want to have anything to do with it.

Finally the man who had made the purchase was obliged to borrow enough from a fellow worker to pay for what he had bought.

"It is bad enough to go through the danger and discomfort of a gas attack without having perfectly good money ruined," mused the Y. M. C. A. man. "This matter ought to be held against the Boches when the final settlement comes. It is the worst of all their crimes."

Washington, Dec. 24.—Senate passed war revenue bill without a record vote. The bill will raise about \$6,000,000,000 in 1919 and \$4,000,000,000 in 1920.

Orlando, Fla., Dec. 24.—Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chancellor emeritus of New York university today died in a hospital here. He was 78 years old.

New York, Dec. 23.—The Aero Club of America will send an expedition to the polar regions next June to survey the North Pole by airplane.

**WILSON'S PEACE ARTICLES  
ATTACKED BY LODGE**

Washington, Dec. 21.—Five of President Wilson's fourteen principles of peace were held up in the senate today by Senator Lodge, the republican leader, as questions which might lead to division among the nations which have conquered Germany and which certainly should be postponed until after the peace conference. They relate to secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, economic barriers, reduction of armaments and the league of nations.

The senator recalled that no treaty can become binding upon the United States without the senate's consent and declared that unfavorable results would be avoided only if the senate expressed itself frankly in advance.

"While I think it a grave mistake," he said, "on the part of the president to ignore the senate because our ultimate responsibility in making the peace is quite equal to my own, I have no fault to find with his not appointing senators as delegates to the peace conference. There is no obligation whatever upon him to make such appointments."

"In the present situation," he said, "I think it is of last importance that those concerned in the actual negotiations of the treaty should at least know the views of the senate."

In his discussion of the freedom of the seas the senator called attention to the "strange development" in connection with the pending naval appropriation bill, the advocacy by rear admiral Badger of a program calling for a navy as large as that of England by 1925. He said he thought he had favored building more ships than anybody else, but that he never had contemplated such a program and did not think it necessary.

Mr. Lodge said he would be glad if the senate debates on peace were supplemented by resolutions expressing views on important points.

"Peace being our object, terms must be exacted which will make it impossible for Germany to break out again upon the world. This cannot be done by treaty engagements. At this juncture of affairs Germany would sign anything. It is well to remember that Germany did not change its nature overnight when the kaiser ran away to Holland. The deep rooted ambitions, the evil principles, the barbarous methods and doctrines remain unaltered. I do not need to repeat what those physicians and general should be doing to prevent the general agreement upon them not only in the senate but among the American people. They include the restoration of Belgium, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of the Italia Irredenta to Italy, the establishment of a large Slav state and of an independent state formed by the Czecho-Slovaks. They include also the security of Greece, the settlement of Albania and Monte negro, the restoration of Rumania, the consolidation of all the Rumanian people under one government as well as the neutralization of the Straits, the putting of Constantinople under international protection with Greece perhaps as the

mandatory of the powers to administer the affairs of the city, the independence of Armenia and return of those portions to Asia Minor where Greeks are predominant, to Greece, the protection of Syria and Palestine from the Turks, a large powerful and independent Polish state, the independence of Russia's Baltic provinces, the return of Danish Slesvig to the Danes and the neutralization of the Kiel canal.

"These physical guarantees have only one object and that is to prevent Germany from attempting to attempt to correct in Russia, the east and West the Marie conditions, which she has periodically used in her wars, can never be used by her again. In addition to those guarantees there must be heavy indemnities paid by Germany for the ruin she has wrought in Belgium and northern France, Italy and for her destruction of vessels, both neutral and belligerent through the use of submarines. In those indemnities the United States must have a proportionate share, not only for indemnity for its ships destroyed by submarines and its people murdered on the Lusitania and other vessels, but a suitable restitution in part at least of the vast expenses forced upon us by Germany."

**MEDALS TO GENERALS**

Washington, Dec. 23.—General Pershing notified the war department today that under authority granted him by the president he had awarded the distinguished service medal to the generals commanding the various French, British, Belgian and Italian armies. In all, decorations were awarded to sixteen French generals, seven British, two Belgian and three Italian generals.

**TO FIGHT FLU IN ALASKA**

Washington, Dec. 21.—A joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to combat influenza in Alaska was introduced today by Senator Jones of Washington. The senator said hundreds of indigent natives are suffering from the disease and that the Red Cross funds for relief there have been exhausted.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Appointed to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker for the release at once of at least two hundred Ohio convicts from the army to aid in combating the influenza epidemic in the prison sections was made in a letter sent today.

The letter was sent to the secretary.

The letter told that the physicians are released immediately, the epidemic will take a fearful toll of the population.

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 or bronchials and may well be regarded as a signal of danger. No one can tell what serious disease may follow when it is neglected. As a rule the disease that causes the coughing may be cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is all you will need.—Adv.

**NON-PARTISANS IN CONTROL**

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 23.—The North Dakota legislature that convenes next month will be controlled by the Non-Partisan league, that organization having about 84 of the 111 members in the house of representatives, and 32 to 35 of the 49 members of the state senate. In the last session, the non-partisans had about 80 members in the house and 27 members in the senate.

Legislative policies will be outlined at the opening of the session by Governor Lynn J. Frazier, who is also an adherent of the non-partisan league. He is expected to deal with many measures aimed at establishing the working conditions in the state in a manner for the benefit of the laboring classes. He is also expected to deal with measures aimed at the improvement of the conditions under which mines are operated.

**INCORRIGIBLE BACHELOR**

London, Dec. 23.—Gave 100 cigarettes over the shoulder of a young man who had been in the army for two years. No matter how good he has been and how faithful he has been, he is still a bachelor.

has Lord Milner, not withstanding the fact that some people who do not agree with his views on the subject have been trying to prove that he is a German. True, Lord Milner was educated in Germany, but he was born in England.

His father, Dr. Milner, might perhaps have been described as "a German subject" since he was born in Germany. But Dr. Milner's father was English and the son of an Englishman is always an Englishman, wherever he may have been born.

Lord Milner, by the way, has been described as the most incorrigible bachelor in English society. His engagement has never even been rumored.

**CODY TROOPS DEMOBILIZED**

Camp Cody, N. D., Dec. 23.—The 2,000 of the troop stationed here have gone and only the necessary units are being maintained, including the hospital corps, the salvage department and quartermaster department. The number leaving daily has been reduced from 500 to 50 and the number is practically deserted. The power of those being held here for the necessary work. The work of demobilizing the camp continues and most of the buildings used for the division camp have been wrecked and salvaged.

**HE WAS WEAK AND**

ALL RUN DOWN. "I thought my kidneys might be the cause of my run-down condition and weakness," writes W. H. Frear, 100 Middle Ave., Albany, N. Y. "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.

**RUSSIAN CASUALTIES HEAVY**

Copenhagen, Dec. 23.—Russian war casualties are estimated at 9,150,000 men, of which 1,700,000 were killed.

**To Avoid and Relieve Influenza**

By DR. FRANKLIN DUANE.

Many people have been frightened by what they have read or heard of influenza. The more you fear the disease, the surer you are to get it. Go right about your business and forget it. As the disease is spread principally by contact thru sneezing, coughing or spitting, many health authorities have advised that everyone wear a gauze, which is daily washed and saturated with a one to five hundred solution of zinc sulphate in water, and then dried before wearing over the nose and mouth. You should avoid crowds, common drinking cups and public towels. Keep your strength up by taking lots of exercise in the open air and plenty of nourishing food.

If you have any of such symptoms as chilliness, nasal obstructions, flushed face, headache, feverishness, restlessness, weakness, or irritating cough, give up work at once and go to bed. This will save your strength to help overcome the disease. Put your feet in hot water for fifteen minutes. Thoroughly loosen the bowels with some such mild and non-irritating physic as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Drink principally of hot lemonade and then cover up with plenty of clothes in bed so as to get a good sweat. When sweating is free and the fever reduced take a dose of two Anuric Tablets every four hours, followed by drinking at least a glass or two of hot water. Anuric Tablets help quickly to relieve the soreness of the muscles and bones from which most patients complain and help the kidneys flush out the poisons.

To relieve nasal obstructions and excessive discharge from the nose, probably nothing is better than such a mild, soothing, antiseptic wash as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will give great relief. Employed as a gargle, in same strength as made up for use in the nose, and as hot as can be borne, it quickly arrests soreness and dryness in the throat.

Influenza weakens the patient's resistance to disease, so that there is danger of bronchitis and pneumonia developing. To combat this tendency and fortify the patient's strength insist that he keep in bed at least two days. Probably nothing will at this stage hasten the recovery and strengthen the patient more than an iron tonic tablet called "Ironic" or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been used by thousands in the past two generations.

**TO OPPOSE RATE INCREASE**

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 23.—Representatives of the Iowa and South Dakota state railway commissions conferred with Chairman T. L. Hall of the Nebraska commission in Omaha yesterday relative to concerted action to be taken by the three states to oppose the order of Director General McAdoo of the railroad administration, increasing express rates.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 21.—While no definite line of action in contesting the federal railroad administration's right to regulate interstate rates was decided upon here today by attorneys representing the Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska railway commissions, H. C. Taylor, of the Nebraska commission, said that it was likely an agreement would be retained, or at least that the rates would be filed with the commission. He was unable to indicate which of the three states the action would be started. He said, however, that it was probable that national legislation to set railway commissions would be introduced to the fight against the federal rates.

**A Good Word for Chamberlain's Tablets**

"I am very much pleased to have the opportunity to say a good word for Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Mamie Bartel McBerly Moore. "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.

The population of Sweden is 4,000,000 more women than men.

**REED AND BECKER CLASH**

Washington, Dec. 21.—Cross questioning by Senator Reed of Missouri, who is not a member of the committee led to a sharp clash at today's session of the senate committee investigating German propaganda between the Missouri senator and Alfred L. Becker, deputy attorney general of New York and Major E. Lowry Humes, in charge of the inquiry.

Mr. Becker refused to answer questions by Senator Reed as to the identity of persons employed by the attorney general of New York to get information concerning the German propaganda system. Senator Reed demanded that the committee instruct the witness to answer.

Becker asked the senator if he desired to have information on matters relating to his client, Mr. Hearst, where upon Senator Reed told the committee that Mr. Becker's reply had been framed in an insolent manner and denied that he was appearing for Mr. Hearst.

"You don't mean to say that Mr. Hearst is my client?" asked Senator Reed.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Becker.

"You needn't beg my pardon," Senator Reed retorted. "Your answer was what your testimony has been all the way through this case and it does not reflect on your veracity. I am here trying to develop some truth through a maze of testimony that has been distorted."

Mr. Becker based his refusal to answer the question on the ground that it was secret service work and secrecy was essential to its success. He said that he had known that "the Hearst forces" had been trying for six months to find out the names of the men making the investigation "and they haven't found out yet."

Major Humes objected to Senator Reed's questioning and Senator Reed asked him who he represented. Major Humes replied that he represented the committee and had been detailed by the war department to conduct the investigation and was under orders from the committee.

"If you do represent the committee," said Senator Reed, "I want to know what kind of representation it is that you give when you refuse to give the names of people who got this testimony."

"I will not dignify that question with an answer," replied Major Humes.

Another flare up occurred when Senator Reed asked Mr. Becker if it were not true that he obtained information which he used for political purposes. Mr. Becker interrupted the senator in his long question with the comment:

"I hope the Hearst reporter is getting this."

A moment later he apologized to the committee for the remark.

Senator Reed tried to make Mr. Becker state the expense incurred in obtaining the affidavits and depositions. Becker said he could not remember the aggregate but that nothing was paid the witnesses or deponents except to cover their loss of time taken in making the affidavits. He added that all the affidavits were taken in "good faith" and "along with many others about Mr. Hearst which I have not made public."

The committee reserved its ruling on whether Mr. Becker should be

compelled to make public the names of the state investigators.

Later when Becker spoke of Senator Reed "holding a brief" from Hearst the senator addressing the committee asked that such references be stopped. "If the committee doesn't stop him I will take my own way of doing it," he said.

Chairman Overman said he believed the reply to be improper and Mr. Becker again apologized.

Senator Reed asked Mr. Becker further about a statement given out jointly by Attorney General Lewis and Mr. Becker dealing with a dinner given in honor of William Randolph Hearst by Bobo Pasha. Mr. Becker said that Mr. Hearst's indignation at that statement was the beginning of a suspicion in his mind that there might be a connection between Hearst and Bobo Pasha.

"That statement coupled with the fact that Hearst lied when he said that he had met Bobo only once, when the statement of his own employees showed that he met him at least once, when the statement of his own employees showed that he met him at least three times; right then was born in my mind the impression that there might be something wrong," said Mr. Becker.

Senator Reed asked the witness if he stood by his statement that Mr. Hearst lied about the Bobo incident. Mr. Becker replied that he would change the reference to a statement that Mr. Hearst told something that was untrue because, he said, a lie implies an intent to tell what was not true.

The committee adjourned until after the holiday but not until after Senator Reed and Mr. Becker had another clash. Senator Reed said he had known Mr. Hearst as a newspaper man, that he had had no social or personal relations with him and no political relations with him "except generally he supports the party to which I belong."

"I have followed these hearings closely," he added, "and I have become convinced that there has been some attempt to fasten the crime of treason on Mr. Hearst by placing together scraps of information. For that reason I asked to cross-examine this witness and I would have done the same thing for the editor of the New York Times or any other newspaper, or for any street laborer."

"That is why I am here," Senator Reed continued, "and any man who intimates anything to the contrary is a common scoundrel."

Chairman Overman directed the official stenographer to strike the last reference to Mr. Becker from the record, but Senator Wolcott interposed an objection.

"If the committee does not keep this witness within the traces he will have to take his medicine if he gets out," Senator Reed continued.

"I have no objection to the remark going into the record," said Mr. Becker. "I am used to being attacked and I am glad to be pursued by any one representing the Hearst crowd." The statement went into the record.

Albert B. Fall, United States senator, announces that he has a number of copies of the 1916 edition of the Agricultural Year Book for free distribution, and that requests for same addressed to him at Washington, will be promptly honored.

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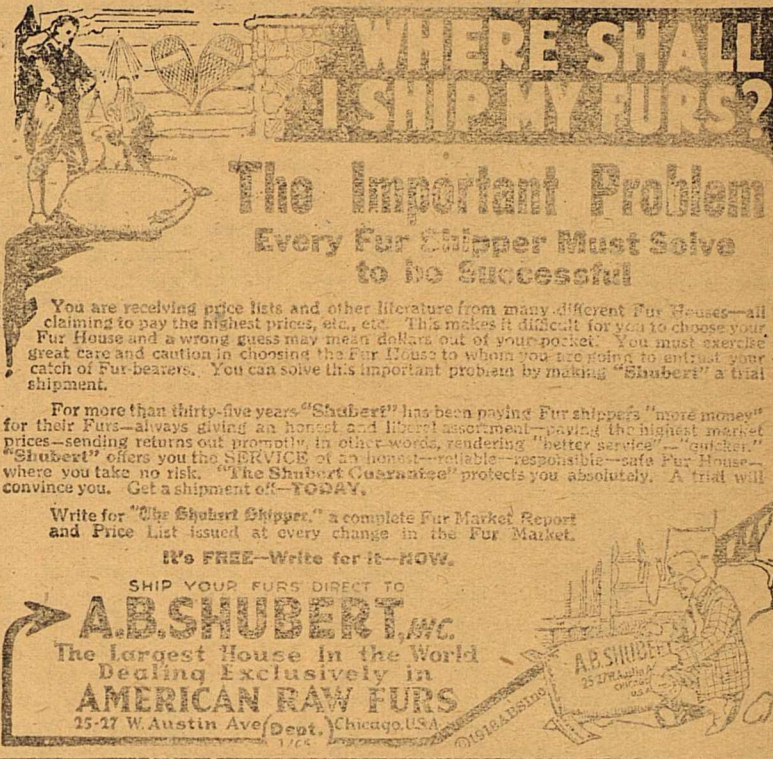
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Washington, Dec. 23.—Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, issued a statement today in reference to the organization of the next congress by the republicans recalling disastrous events over the party organization and warning against a "scramble for positions" now.

"The country await 1920 to place full authority of the government in the keeping of the republican party" said the statement.

"Whether this will be done or not will depend upon how we use the victory given us by the people. If the house now, in its first opportunity since it has come under control of our party, proceeds to effect an organization upon any ground other than the country's welfare through party solidarity it will be a serious mistake, too apparent for any comment.

"The vote of confidence in the last election which was emphatic as to its significance will be as quickly withdrawn as it was given if either personal ambition or factional rivalry be permitted to descend to any bitter scramble for position, either in the speakership or the assignment of committees. No such consideration can be allowed to dictate our first official act."

**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 O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.**

**U. S. PATROLS THE RHINE**  
With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 23.—American patrol boats, armed with machine guns, are patrolling the Rhine.

**Very Much Surprised**  
Some time ago Mrs. Ella Wright, Chillicothe, Mo., 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 afforded.—Adv.

**HOME GUARD MUSTERED OUT**

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 23.—Thirty thousand home guards organized to take the place of the State's national guard after the latter organization was absorbed into the federal army, will be mustered out of service within a few days, Governor Keith Neville announced today. This action will leave Nebraska without military forces of any kind. Signing of the armistice made maintenance of the home guard organizations unnecessary, the governor said.

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

**JAPANESE DOCTOR SHOOT'S PHYSICIAN**

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23.—Dr. Moberly Ishida, a Japanese and a member of the medical staff of the Sheppard-Pratt hospital here, shot and instantly killed Dr. George B. Wolfe, another physician of the hospital, in the office of the institution Saturday. Jealousy over one of the nurses prompted the deed, according to the police. Hospital physicians who disarmed Dr. Ishida declared, however, that he told them Dr. Wolfe had constantly accused him of being a Japanese spy and had circulated false reports regarding his conduct toward nurses in the hospital.

Dr. Ishida is a professor of mental diseases at the Johns Hopkins university.

**GREAT FOR "FLU" AND "GRIP" COUGHS**

"I had an awful cold that left me with a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. M. E. Smith, Denton, La. "I 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 rampant. Contains no opiates.

**Y. M. C. A. HAS BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS TREE**

When the residents of the Y. M. C. A. dormitory came down into the lobby Christmas morning they found a beautifully decorated Christmas tree, so large that its top reached the ceiling, and on its branches were hung Christmas stockings filled with nuts, candies, fruits and a Christmas present for each resident of the dormitory. Secretary Kohl also remembered each one with a Christmas card greeting. It is one of the most beautiful Christmas trees that has ever been placed in the Y. M. C. A. and was duly appreciated by the residents of the Y.

**MURPHEY GETS A CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST**

E. G. Murphey was the recipient of a Christmas breakfast at the Castaneda lunch room that was a delight to both his heart and his appetite. Four of the young ladies served him simultaneously and his breakfast was quadruple in quantity and served fastidiously and with elaborate Christmas decorations. It is said that Mr. Murphey had announced that the first young lady to wait upon him Christmas morning would receive a Christmas gift. It cost him four.

**INFANTRY OFFICER DECORATED**

Boston, Dec. 26.—Major General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the northeastern department today bestowed upon Lieutenant commander Charles W. Whittlesey of the 30th infantry, a congressional medal of honor awarded him for gallantry in defying the Germans when, with a small band of soldiers he was cut off from communication with his division.

**WITH MAGAZINES EXPLODING, CAPTAIN AID CREW HID FOR ANOTHER CHANCE**

London.—The loss of the British decoy ship Dunraven in a desperate battle with a German submarine, the story of which has now been made public by the British admiralty, constitutes one of the most daring and heroic episodes of the antisubmarine war. With their vessel ablaze, and boxes of cordite and shells exploding every few minutes, the after gun crew stuck to their gun until the magazine exploded and blew them and their gun into the air. Meanwhile the battle with the submarine was fiercely waged.

This action took place in August, 1917. The vessel was one of the decoys which was commanded by Captain Gordon Campbell, who had previously won the Victoria cross by heroic and successful work in decoying submarines to their destruction. In her role of an armed British merchant ship, the Dunraven was zig-zagging her course in the lanes haunted by the submarines when a u-boat opened fire upon her at 5,000 yards. The Dunraven returned the fire with her merchant ship gun and reduced her speed to enable the Hun to overtake her. To coax him on, wireless signals were sent out reading: "Help. Come quickly. Submarine chasing and shelling me."

Finally when the submarine's shells began falling close, the Dunraven stopped and the usual "panic party"

abandoned ship. The Dunraven was then on fire aft and the submarine closed in to a distance of 400 yards, but was partly obscured from view by dense clouds of smoke issuing from the Dunraven's stern.

Although he knew that the magazine must explode if he waited, and that a gun and a gun's crew lay concealed over the magazine, Captain Campbell reserved his fire until the submarine had passed clear of the smoke. A moment later there was a heavy explosion and the Dunraven's gun and its crew were blown into the air. The concussion started the fire songs at the remaining gun positions. The screens hiding the guns were dropped and the only gun that could be brought to bear opened fire. The submarine commenced to submerge. Knowing that a torpedo would surely follow, Captain Campbell had all the wounded brought up and concealed in cabins. The after part of the Dunraven was a mass of flame but the crew fought the fire with hose while wireless signals were sent out warning all other vessels to keep below the horizon so as not to interrupt the final phase of the fight.

Twenty minutes later another torpedo struck the ship abaft the engine room. Another "panic party" was sent away in the boats, leaving the ship apparently completely abandoned with the British flag flying and her guns unmasked, but Captain Campbell and a handful of officers and men had remained on board and lay hidden for nearly an hour while the submarine commander held off watching the burning ship through his periscope.

During all that time boxes of cordite and shells were exploding every few minutes and the fire was blazing furiously. Eventually the submarine emerged astern where no guns could be brought to bear upon her, and shelled the Dunraven for 20 minutes. The u-boat then steamed past the ship 150 yards off and Campbell fired one of his torpedoes at her but missed by a few inches. A second torpedo also missed. The submarine saw it and submerged. A third "panic party" was planning to jump overboard and leave one gun crew for a final attempt to sink the u-boat when British and American destroyers arrived on the scene. The Dunraven's wounded were transferred, her guns recalled and the fire extinguished. The Dunraven, in a sinking condition was taken in tow, but the weather grew worse and on the following morning she sank with her colors flying.

**INTERVENTION NEEDED**

Paris, Dec. 26.—Allied intervention in Russia is essential, declared V. N. Kokovsoff, formerly Russian premier, in a statement to the Morning newspapers.

"A military dictatorship," he said, "must be established. Should the allies not intervene, it would permit the Germans to strengthen and extend their grip on Russia and finally bring about close political relations between the two countries."

"Will the allies intervene? Frankly I hardly think so. I bring from London a rather pessimistic impression. In that capital they aspire above all to complete the settlement of the cataclysm which upset the world and seem afraid of the mere idea of fresh complications."

**ARMIES EXCHANGE GREETINGS**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The American armies in France and at home exchanged Christmas greetings by cable. General Pershing cabled to General March: "Please accept for the officers and men of the American army in the United States cordial Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming year from the American expeditionary force."

General March replied: "Christmas greetings to yourself and the American expeditionary force. A happy New Year and a speedy return home."

**SLASHED HUSBAND'S THROAT**

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 26.—Uttering words of endearment as she lay in bed suffering from Spanish influenza, Tuesday, Mrs. Susie Sullivan, 34 years old, a moment later slashed his throat with a pen-knife concealed in her hand, according to a confession she is said to have made to the police. The husband will recover. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the attack.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 26.—When the University of New Mexico reopens for its second quarter on January 6th a complete new department will be opened in the new University school of business, which is now fully organized and ready for students. The new department is in charge of Prof. R. M. Howard, who comes to New Mexico after a very successful experience in the same line in the Oregon Agriculture College. The work of the department includes thorough courses in the science of accounting, business management and allied subjects. There is already a considerable enrollment, and the new department is expected to prove attractive both to young men and young women who wish to prepare themselves for active business careers.

Students entering the University on January 6th will be at no disadvantage in beginning courses, since practically all courses in all departments will begin on that date. It is, in effect, the opening of the University year. This has been made necessary by the long interruption of college work due to the influenza epidemic which forced the University, like all other schools in the state, to remain closed for a six weeks period. The outlook is for a material increase in the University's enrollment at the reopening, and many students are planning to continue through the fourth or summer quarter in order to make up for the time lost during the fall season and the influenza epidemic period.

**WAR STAMPS AS GOOD AS GOLD**

Washington, Dec. 26.—To clear a mistaken idea reported from many sections that war savings certificates must be cashed before January 1, Lewis B. Franklin, director of war loan organization has issued this statement:

"War savings stamps and thrift stamps are as good as gold whether your certificate or thrift card is completely filled or not. The idea that unfilled certificates must be cashed before January 1 is absolutely baseless. The government will continue to sell thrift stamps so that you can fill out these cards and exchange them for the 1919 issue of war savings stamps."

**GERMAN SAILORS REVOLTED**

Amsterdam.—The attempt of officers of the German high seas fleet to make a suicidal sortie against the British grand fleet before the armistice was signed is characterized by the Berlin Vorwaerts as "the last devilish crime against the German people that sealed the doom of the pan-Germans." Refusal of the sailors to go out and fight is regarded as the first step toward the German revolution. This mutiny is described by the Vorwaerts as "an act of self-defense by 80,000 men against the villainous pan-German plan."

"To understand the position," continues the newspaper, "it is necessary to go back to the feverish propaganda by the pan-Germans at the end of October for a so-called national fight of despair. To save their necks they conceived the idea of baiting the people into a forlorn hope which could only end in complete extermination. The death of the doomed 80,000 did not concern these maniacs in whose reckonings human blood never counted. Their notion of military honor was that the whole people should suffer themselves to be butchered rather than undergo the shame of defeat."

"With their minds steeped in the worship of might they had no inkling of the revolutionary currents among the men. They still imagined that iron discipline was paramount. Their fiendish plan was to send out the ships to be sacrificed to the last ship. The news spread like wildfire."

"At the last stage of the war are we all to be killed?" they asked.

"The officers harangued, cajoled, in vain. Three times the order was given. It was a difficult position for men with no backing but their feeling of solidarity. A thousand were imprisoned at Wilhelmshaven. The choice between freedom and imprisonment was not difficult. It was revolution. It was the irony of fate that the pan-Germans, with whom was to be their last desperate blow should themselves have started the conflagration. It was this last, devilish crime against the German people that sealed their doom."

**THE POLITE BELGIANS**

Bruges.—The Belgians are the most polite people in the world. Yesterday seven correspondents traveled to Audeanrde. We were informed that we might cross the Escaut and proceed in the direction of Ghent. As our two automobiles came over the ridge before entering the town they were spotted by an eagle-eyed observer in the German lines and as we reached the entrance of the town and left from our cars preparing to enter on foot, a shell whizzed over our heads and exploded duly in a rain soaked field 50 yards beyond the road. Another followed about the same distance short. Then they came so fast that I lost count. Gas shells they were and we donned our masks, and made for the cars. The lieutenant in charge of our party bowed to the oldest correspondent and bade him enter the car. The latter being Belgian in turn bowed to his neighbor motioned him into the car. He demurred and then followed some Alphonse and Gaston moving pictures until some one motioned to me to enter the car. I did. Then they all came in. And as we raced down the road to Thielt shells spitefully splattered along the muddy road.

## WILSON RECEIVES GREAT OVATION

(Continued from Page One)

London, Dec. 26.—President and Mrs. Wilson were in Buckingham Palace this afternoon after a journey from Calais to London during which they were accorded all the honors ever given royalty. Never has a royal progress, except those of great national ceremonials excited such interest here as the first state visit of an American president.

The drive of the short procession from the station to the palace was made through streets lined with the guards regiments in khaki. Fresh flags hung overhead and covered the buildings, while windows, balconies, sidewalks and open spaces were filled with people, many of whom wore the American colors.

It was a brief spectacle. First came the sovereigns' escort of troops from the household cavalry, with helmets and steel cuirasses. Then came the carriages with King George and the president and Queen Mary, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary. These were followed by three others, which passed almost unnoticed, as all eyes were on Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the royal family.

Between Piccadilly and Buckingham Palace there stretches a Green park which was dark with people. The party drove past Wellington arch and along the southern side of the park, flanked on the right by the wall of the palace grounds, and then into the broad plaza before the palace and through the iron gates into the palace forecourt.

### Vast Crowds Line Streets

Probably the most interesting part of the spectacle for the president was the people who were crowded everywhere to greet him. The day being a holiday, workmen and women had a chance to turn out with their small children. They made the most of their opportunity and to no stratum of British humanity could the president have made a stronger appeal.

That such masses of American flags could be produced at such short notice was a revelation of London's resources and none appreciated them more than the American soldiers and bluejackets among the spectators.

From the war office and other government buildings in Whitehall British and American flags were flying from the same staff. Photographs of President Wilson were displayed in windows all along his route to Buckingham Palace.

As the procession passed through Pall Mall, Dowager Queen Alexandra, Queen Maude of Norway, Princess Victoria and Prince Olof unceremoniously came out of Marlborough house and stood on the pavement. The crowd fell back. As the president's carriage passed he leaned forward to salute the royal group who waved a welcome to him. The same act of welcome was repeated when the carriage with Queen Mary and Mrs. Wilson passed.

### Greatest Ovation Ever Given

The parade moved smoothly, according to program. It was witnessed by such an outpouring of people and amid such enthusiasm as London had never known except upon the occasion of coronations and of Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897. There was gen-

eral agreement among Londoners that the significance of reviewing fighting men on foreign soil for the first time had been given such an ovation as that accorded the American president.

The progress of the royal and presidential party was in semi-state coaches, each drawn by four dark horses, with two postillions in scarlet coats, white breeches and black silk hats and two footmen in long buff overcoats sitting behind.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the arrival at the Charing Cross station as the president accompanied by King George emerged from the station, the crowds jamming the streets broke into prolonged cheers. At the same time guns began to thunder out a salute and dozens of airplanes soared overhead. The bells and whistles all over the city also pealed a welcome.

During the procession, hats and handkerchiefs were waved. The president was uncovered throughout the drive to acknowledge the cheers.

The scene inside the Charing Cross station was not less cordial although not so noisy. The reception party included King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary, Premier Lloyd George and all the members of the cabinet, the heads of the army and navy, premiers of the various dominions, and a representative of India and other officials.

There was a guard of honor from the Scots guards, while the band of the Grenadier guards played the "Star Spangled Banner."

### Wounded Men Cheer

London, Dec. 26.—As soon as President Wilson and his party entered Buckingham Palace the crowds outside, including several hundred wounded soldiers in the palace yard began cheering. They came shouting "We Want Wilson, We Want Wilson."

In response, the president and Mrs. Wilson, together with King George and Queen Mary appeared on the second floor balcony.

President Wilson laughed and waved his hand, indicating that he would rather not speak. Mrs. Wilson waved a small Union Jack. The crowd, however, insisted on a speech, so the president waved the chorus of voices to silence and then addressed himself especially to the wounded soldiers:

"I do not want to make a speech," he said, "but I do want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom and to thank you all for the welcome you have so generously given me. I hope each and every one of you will come through safely to enjoy the fruits of the victory for which you so courageously fought."

As soon as the president's speech was concluded the party re-entered the palace where King George received a large group of American newspaper correspondents including those who preceded President Wilson to France on the steamer Orizaba.

### Addressed American Troops

(By the Associated Press)

On Board President Wilson's Special Train Enroute to Calais, Dec. 26.—President Wilson left Chaumont for England late yesterday afternoon, feeling more strongly than ever the magnificent part American soldier took in the winning of the war. Yesterday's review, in which 10,000 American soldiers marched before him, created a deep impression on the president quite apart from his

When addressing his troops as "Fellow Countrymen" he told them that he believed he could "promise them a happy year." This was considered the keynote of the address and friends about Mr. Wilson construed his words to mean that he was beginning to see the way more clearly toward the attainment of the objectives he has set for himself at the peace conference.

At least one very important address may be expected from the president while he is in England. It may define his line of thought more clearly on issues in which Great Britain is so deeply interested. He will take opportunity to do this in the course of the conferences he will hold with Premier Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, but whatever public speeches he will make will be of course in explanation to the English people themselves, who he believes are in accord with the principles on which the making of peace has been begun.

In this address to the American troops yesterday President Wilson said he had found no difference in principles or of fundamental purpose. He expects to return to Paris to continue the work of the peace conference with what may be differences of opinion cleared away or on the way to accommodation.

### Reviews U. S. Soldiers

Yesterday's review was a picture worthy of a great painter. The sight of ten thousand American veterans carrying the United States on the soil of a sister republic, a comrade in arms in a great cause, was just a little too much to permit the president to suppress his emotion. He frankly admitted being "all choked up."

Chaumont, Dec. 25.—Addressing the American troops President Wilson said:

"General Pershing and fellow comrades: I wish that I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how every one has put his heart into it so you have done your duty and something more. You have done your duty, and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory.

"And now we are to hail the fruits of everything. You conquered, when you came over, what you came over for and you have done what it was appointed for you to do. I know what you expected of me. Some time ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war, and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified.

"Everybody at home is proud of you and has followed every movement of this great army with confidence and affection.

"The whole people of United States are now awaiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably has never greeted any other army, because our country is like this country. We have been so proud of the stand taken for the purpose for which this war was entered by the

## FAMOUS WATERING PLACES

### REST AREAS

Tours, France, Dec. 26.—Nearly all of the five districts in France which have been designated as "leave areas" for American soldiers are well-known summer watering places to which only the wealthy usually resorted in peace times.

The great hotels which then were occupied by the tourists from America and other parts of the world now shelter the American soldiers who are on leave after a period of service at the front.

Beautiful casino buildings and other facilities for attractions which are connected with these hotels or conducted for the benefit of tourists now have been taken over by the Y. M. C. A., military bands have been ordered to all these "leave areas" and Y. M. C. A. entertainment programs are given in all of them.

London, Dec. 26.—The exalted title and rich endowment which the government has decided to bestow upon Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is but another evidence that when Britain's generals serve her well she never fails in a gratitude which takes substantial form. It has been her custom to shower peerages on them, to make their tunics blaze with the stars of her knightly orders, to dower them with princely fortunes or fat pensions, and to give them, on occasions, palaces and broad lands.

In a score of crowded and brilliant years John Churchill was raised through every grade of the English nobility to a dukedom, and he was awarded a pension to himself and his successors of \$20,000 a year.

Parliament gave him the estate of Woodstock, Queen Anne caused the legal palace of Blenheim to be raised for her hero and so substantial were his other pickings that when he died he left a fortune of more than \$15,000,000 to his widow.

Wellington found his country not less grateful for his magnificent services to her. Within six years of brilliant generalship in the Peninsular war he climbed the peerage ladder to a dukedom, and was thanking the House of Commons for a grant of \$2,000,000. The next year he was created Prince of Waterloo; and grateful nation presented him with the magnificent estate of Stratfieldsaye, in Berkshire. And to crown these rewards he was granted annuities of \$20,000 for himself and his next two heirs, from which they have drawn well over a million dollars.

Although such rich rewards as these naturally fall to the lot of few soldiers, however good their services, no successful British general has been allowed to go without a substantial recognition of his services.

The grand old Scotsman, Sir Colin Campbell, richly deserved his field marshal's baton, the Clyde barony, and the \$10,000 pension he won by

The women's organization of Tours have pledged themselves to obtain in future from buying goods made in Germany.

A Lutheran Christmas service will be held on Christmas morning at 10:30 in the I. O. O. F. hall. The Lutheran Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. P. Kretzschmar, 1005 Seventh St. next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Professor C. F. Lewis will return to the Normal University the 28th to resume his duties as instructor in the science department at the Normal which place has been held open for him as he was only on a leave of absence for the period of the war. Professor Lewis is bringing several samples of the gasses that put the Hun out of commission.

Word of the death of Donald Scott has been received here. He was a victim of influenza at his home in Los Angeles. He formerly resided here and is a nephew of Charles Peterson, a former resident of this city.

Donald Blevins, regimental sergeant major F. A., is among the boys home to spend Christmas from Fort Bliss, where he has been stationed. He will soon receive three silver service stripes on account of service rendered to the U. S. in the secret service department before going into the medical corps. He also received a presidential appointment to West Point which he was unable to accept. Donald is a well known boy in Las Vegas, having established a commendable record during his attendance at the Normal University.

Friends of Mrs. N. B. Stonerod will regret to hear that she has suffered a paralytic stroke and is confined to her bed. She is with her daughter Mrs. Gordon, in Jefferson Missouri. Other daughters are Mrs. A. A. Jones and Mrs. F. R. Lord, former residents of this city.

Mrs. Laura A. Malaney and children, of Malaney's studio, returned last evening from an extended visit to Sulphur Springs, Oklahoma. Mrs. Malaney is very much improved in health.

The names of the New Mexico boys who appear on today's casualty list are: Francisco Naranjo of Socorro, wounded in action; Francis C. Boggs of Clayton, wounded in action; Joe Quincey Gibbon of Newwirth, wounded; Irwin W. Davis of Flora Vista, wounded; Robert W. Lowdon of Albuquerque, wounded in action; Francisco A. Herrera of Ocate, missing in action; Arthur La Beau of Deming, wounded; Thomas Casey of Santa Rita, wounded; Roy A. Ferrault of Sherman, wounded; Delifdo Quintana of Santa Cruz, wounded; Esquibel Sena of Antonchisen, wounded slightly; Nicolas Martinez of Albert, wounded slightly; Juan Trujillo of Cleveland, wounded severely. Leondas H. McCune of Clayton, wounded; Pedro Presques of Tularo, wounded; Clemente Chavez of Sebayeto, wounded; Felipe Martinez of Santa Fe, wounded; Alex Rivera of Tucumcari and Lusiano Paiz of La Cruces, wounded.

The sad news reached Las Vegas yesterday afternoon of the untimely death at Alamosa, Colo., of Mrs. Beulah Duncan Price, wife of G. C. Price of Pueblo, Colo., and

daughter of J. S. Duncan of this city. Death was caused by pneumonia following an attack of influenza. In answering the call of the Grim Reaper at the early age of 29 years takes from life no nobler woman or loving mother than Mrs. Price has been. Born and raised in Las Vegas where she received her earlier education and grew to young womanhood, Mrs. Price is known to nearly all Las Vegas being possessed of an endearing disposition and lovable nature which made her loved by all who knew her. Mrs. Price completed her education at Loretto Heights Academy and Wolf Hall college in Denver, Colo.

In June 1908 deceased was united in marriage to G. C. Price in St. Pauls Episcopal church at Denver, Colo. Of this union six children were born for sons and two daughters, all of whom together with her husband survive the deceased.

The casualties on today's list from New Mexico are: Samuel E. Wood of Texico, wounded; Neal W. Butler of Taiban, killed in action; Aberico J. Romero of Taos, wounded; Marcelino Archuleta of Cleveland, wounded; Jose I. Padilla of Marquez, killed in action; Frank Brown of Tucumcari, killed in action.

The funeral of Mrs. S. W. Halleck was held Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church. Reverend A. P. Gaines officiating. In spite of the inclement weather, many friends gathered to pay their last respects to the deceased. Mrs. Halleck is survived by her husband, a daughter, Laura, one brother, and her two grandchildren. The following acted as pall bearers: M. M. Sunda, C. V. Hedcock, Lester Sands, William Shillinglaw. The body will rest temporarily in the Masonic vault, and will be taken to Oshkosh, Wisconsin for burial.

The remains of the late Mrs. Beulah Duncan Price, accompanied by her husband J. C. Price, arrived late yesterday afternoon from Alamosa, Colo. Funeral services were held this afternoon at two o'clock from the Day undertaking parlors. The Episcopal burial services were most solemnly and impressively read by Rev. J. S. Moore, rector. Vocal selections were beautifully rendered by members of the church choir. The many beautiful floral decorations evidenced about the casket of Mrs. Price as she lay peacefully in her last sleep marked the high esteem and loving remembrance in which she was held by her many friends in this city. Interment was made in the Masonic cemetery. The pall bearers were Edward J. McWenig, Colbert C. Root, Richard R. Devine, Manuel O. Henriquez, Orrin Blood and Lawrence Tamme.

Word of the death of Mrs. N. B. Stonerod was received here this morning by Mrs. M. V. Woods. Death occurred at the home of her daughter Mrs. John Gordon of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mrs. Stonerod was a resident of this city for over 40 years and leave a host of friends in whose memory she will always be held dear.

She came here a bride of N. B. Stonerod from California and made

her home here up until about 2 years ago when she went to Washington to reside with her daughter Mrs. A. A. Jones wife of United States Senator A. A. Jones of this state.

She is survived by six daughters and one son Mrs. Ed Misner of Terehaute, Indiana, Mrs. F. R. Lord of Schenectady, N. Y., Mrs. John Gordon of Jefferson, Mo., Mrs. A. A. Jones of Washington, Mrs. Farro and Mrs. Hill of California and Mr. John Peck of California.

The body will be held in Jefferson City, Missouri until a later date when it will be brought here for burial in the family plot at Maconic Cemetery.

#### FLYER TAKES BACA RIDING

Santa Fe, Dec. 24.—Adjutant General James A. Baca today accompanied Lieutenant Graham of the U. S. aviation service on a trial trip in a Curtiss plane which performed its evolutions above the city at an altitude that at one time reached almost 12,000 feet. Mrs. Baca, the wife of the adjutant general, today received from her brother-in-law, Jesus Baca, who is with the American expeditionary forces in France, a helmet captured during the battle of the Argonne.

#### NATURALIZED AMERICANS

##### WILL COME BACK

Palermo, Sicily, Dec. 24.—Back to America! This is the cry of hundreds of soldiers of different nationalities who have been arriving here after four years of fighting for their native lands. Five hundred Servians, every one a naturalized citizen of the United States, passed through here a few days ago, their one desire being to get back to America as quickly as possible. In the party was a negro volunteer, a big, broadshouldered, smiling dary, who apparently was the pet of the outfit. To an American Red Cross worker the big negro asserted he would get back to the United States if he had to swim the entire distance.

#### GOVERNOR RETURNS

Santa Fe, Dec. 24.—Governor W. E. Lindsey, ex-Governor and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince arrived yesterday on a belated eastern train from the east. Governor Lindsey together with Governor-elect O. A. Larrazolo were at Annapolis, Md., attending the conference of state executives. Governor and Mrs. Prince had been at their Flushing, N. Y., home since early in summer.

#### COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS

Santa Fe, Dec. 24.—Santa Fe will again have a community Christmas tree, mainly through the efforts of Colonel Jose D. Sena who secured more than in \$250 in voluntary subscriptions for the tree which will be erected in the capital grounds. On Christmas afternoon at 4:30 o'clock candy and nuts and fruit will be distributed to the children.

#### DENOUNCES LEAGUE

##### OF NATIONS

New York, Dec. 24.—Asserting that President Wilson had sailed for Europe "in eager pursuit" of the entangling alliances against which Washington warned the nation, Colonel George Harvey denounced the League of Nations plan, in an address at the annual dinner of the New England Society of the city of New York.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

##### Warranty Deeds

U. S. A. to David Jaramillo, Oct. 19, 1905, 160 acres in sec. 2 twp. 17, range 21.

U. S. A. to Valvanera Ulibarri, March 5, 1906, 160 acres in sec. 27 and 28, 33 twp. 18, range 21.

U. S. A. to Simon Ulibarri, June 30, 1905, 160 acres in sec. 8, 9, and 17 twp. 17, range 21.

U. S. A. to Alejandro Maes, Oct. 4, 1913, 160 acres in sec. 8 and 9 twp. 17, range 21.

U. S. A. to Marcelino Jaramillo, July 13, 1905, 160 acres in sec. 2, twp. 17, range 21.

U. S. A. to Benigno Ulibarri, April 18, 1905, 160 acres in sec. 33 and 34, twp. 18 range 21.

David Jaramillo to Benigno Ulibarri, Dec. 29, 1905, 160 acres in sec. 2, twp. 17, range 21.

Valvanera Ulibarri, Aug. 8, 1906, land in sec. 27 and 28 and 33, twp. 18, range 21.

Simon Ulibarri to Simon Vorenberg, Jan. 31, 1906, land in sec. 8 and 9 and 17 twp. 17 R. 21.

Simon Vorenberg to Benigno Ulibarri April 17, 1906, land in sec. 8, 9, 17, twp. 17 range 21.

Alejandro Maes to Benigno Ulibarri, Nov. 19, 1913, land in sec. 8 and 9 twp. 17 range 21.

Marcelino Jaramillo to Benigno Ulibarri, March 12, 1906, land in sec. 2, twp. 17, range 21.

J. Ramon Ulibarri to Ben Ulibarri, June 29, 1912, land in sec. 4, twp. 17, range 21.

H. D. Reinken to Filiseo Cordoba, April 3, 1915, 160 acres in sec. 3, twp. 17, range 21.

Elisio Cordova, to Benigno Ulibarri, Jan. 3, 1916, land in sec. 3, twp. 17, range 21.

C. J. Woolford to Benigno Ulibarri, March 14, 1900, 160 acres in sec. 3, twp. 18, range 21.

J. Stublely to Wm. Organ, Nov. 20, 1916, land north of Las Vegas.

E. Dalton to Mrs. A. C. Koch, Dec. 4, 1918, 1.98 acres on Pecos.

Gregorio Felix to Toribio Martinez, Jan. 27, 1912, 160 acres in sec. 6, twp. 16, range 155.

L. J. Havert to N. O. Herman, May 22 1916, \$1,000, lots 23 and 24 blk. 7 Las Vegas Town Co. Add.

Guadalupe Martinez to Apolonio Ulibarri July 30, 1918, sec 1-4 of 35, twp. 18, range 21.

E. F. Shellaberger to Emma Hunter, \$4,000, 156 acres on Sapello.

#### STATUS OF NEUTRALS DEFINED

Paris, Dec. 23.—The visit of Premier Romanones, of Spain, to Paris has brought about a definite understanding concerning the status of neutral nations before the peace congress. While no formal decision has been taken, a member of the American peace commission said to the Associated Press today that whenever a question arose affecting the interest of any particular neutral nation, it would have its opportunity of being heard, probably through delegates.

These delegates, it was added, will not sit regularly in the congress and will have no vote on questions between the allies and the central powers bearing directly on the war, but will be called in when their interests are affected.

Ships built of steel are estimated to be able to carry about 20 per cent more freight than those made of iron.

DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED AND EACH SOLDIER GET A PRESENT

Paris, Dec. 24.—An American Christmas for American soldiers and for French children is the great Yuletide project of the American Expeditionary force, aided by the Young Men's Christian association. Thousands of tinsel'd trees decked with presents have been distributed in readiness for the day, thousands of red Santa Claus costumes, with accompanying white whiskers, have been provided, and thousands of Christmas entertainments have been prepared for presentation on Christmas eve in the red triangle huts—"his home over there."

The Americans have shown the French what they can do in the way of fighting, and now will present their peculiar dress in the way of celebrating the day of universal good will. Last December, they had more than 200,000 American soldiers in France, and these mostly busied training for the great knockout which they did find in November. This summer, the boys in khaki and the Y workers made a small sample of the American Christmas idea to the French. This year, the 2,000,000 Americans will impart America's Yuletide to the French, and set it down on the records of France, where the people have learned to expect the Yuletide everything on the grand scale.

The celebration will divide into two parts, the Christmas for the American boys so far from their own shores and the gift day for the youngsters of France, so long denied the observation of their beloved No. To each of the 2,000,000 soldiers in American expeditionary force, the M. C. A. will present a Christmas package containing two bars of chocolate, a package of cream candy, two packages of cigarettes and a tin of tobacco. In addition each man will receive a Christmas card.

The Red Triangle organization has arranged for the Christmas entertainments in the Y huts, 1,500 in number as well as in the 1,500 Yuletide Soldat maintained with the French army. A comedy sketch written exclusively for the American soldiers in France has been in the exercise secret rehearsal for weeks and will be given in the grand program in the night. The entertainment will consist of the birth with hundreds of Yuletide songs. The entertainment is arranged at the Y. M. C. A. and the Yuletide made speeches who should be the directors in the presentation of the Yuletide, and the Yuletide up.

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Amateur talent, however, will be the mainstay of the festival, and the young men enjoy most the entertain-

ment which they get up themselves, the Y secretaries have arranged unlimited minstrel shows at which plenty of local "hits" and "more verses" taking off the members of particular units will count heavily in smothering the "black beetles" back beyond their Hindenburg line.

In every hut will glisten the Christmas tree. Where the hut has electric lighting, the greenery will be illumined with little varicolored incandescents. At the appropriate time Santa Claus will make his initial bow in France. His first appearance. For the familiar old saint of England and America is not so widely known in France, although he will be a fixture from this year on in the present arrangement for his debut court for Yuletide.

During the long, hot summer months, while the Germans were being forced back from Paris, the Y. M. C. A. mistletoe sprigged hoppers and part of the English women's work on Santa Claus costumes at the Paris headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. As a result, it is now thought that there in readiness to be the Christmas festivities.

The Yuletide contributions to the soldiers of the 21st selected infantry of Santa Claus will fare off on Yuletide day to carry the fight to the children of France. Boys had been provided in abundance in the theory but the boys in khaki, unable to celebrate with their families would find happiness in brightening the lives of these little ones of another land.

Sollier choruses, drilled by song directors, will sing carols in the camps early Christmas morning. Special religious services will follow in the huts, with the chaplains of every denomination invited to preside. Appropriate addresses will be delivered in English and French. The day of good will and gifts will reach its climax at night, when a dance will be held in each hut, the women canteen workers dancing with as many soldiers as they can by changing partners every time the music changes.

The celebration in Paris will be the same as at any point, on a magnified scale, with the many American women war workers to make the dances more homelike with a special revue at the American theater and an athletic contest under Yuletide direction at the Palais de Glace.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 23.—President Wilson's plans of visiting America had a twist at Chroumont according to England are reported. He will leave Paris for London and will not return until the New Year's day.

President Wilson, while he is with the army, which was at first entirely in the hands of General Pershing, have been changed in one respect. Mr. Wilson insisted upon taking Christmas dinner with the troops and eating from a mess kit with the soldiers about him. He will have formal dinner with General Pershing and his officers later. After reviewing the troops, the president will deliver an address, which he has already prepared.

President Wilson this morning paid a visit to Premier Clemenceau. He met Colonel Cooper American food administrator and Edward N. Harley, chairman of the American shipping board, called on President

Wilson by appointment today.

President and Mrs. Wilson went Christmas shopping today, visiting many of the principal shops during a tour of two hours in the center of Paris.

Papeete, Tahiti, Dec. 9.—(Mail.)—Influenza has turned the Island of Tahiti into a charnel place. At the crest of Papeete burn great pyres with the stark, sheet-covered bodies of many natives waiting to be thrown into the howling ashes of those who have been consumed by the flames.

The Associated Press correspondent has learned that fully one-seventh of the population of Papeete are dead, in almost every native home families are with no medical and little attention, while the fever consumes their lives. They beg in vain for food.

Those Europeans and Americans who escaped the disease, found it difficult to procure food and medicine to the sick and to take measures for the disposal of the dead. But the situation grew desperate, and soon got out of hand. The death became so numerous in the past week that to bury the victims was impossible. Only the pyre was left.

The start of the epidemic has been traced to the arrival of a steamer here on November 17, with many cases on board.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN NEW YORK WILL BE REMEMBERED

New York, Dec. 24.—Public celebration of the victory Christmas in New York tomorrow as well as throughout thousands of homes here have been arranged with a special view of providing Yuletide cheer for the 100,000 American soldiers, sailors and marines who will be unable to spend the day at their homes in distant states. Fighting men of the allied also will be remembered.

The city government, the Red Cross, the war camp community service, the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations will act Santa Claus to the men. Every enlisted man will receive a present and a bountiful dinner. Most of the attention, however, will be devoted to the 42,000 men who are ill or wounded at hospitals here and in nearby army camps.

BOLSHEVISTS HOLD PRISONERS

London, Dec. 24.—In the Krest prison, one of the prisons of Petrograd, 3,502 persons are being detained by the bolshevik authorities according to Russian advices received by Reuter's limited. Among the prisoners are 350 bourgeoisie, 87 monarchists, 270 social democrats, 311 social revolutionaries, 52 social communists, 5 anarchists, 85 bolshevik and 661 of no definite party.

RUSSIAN OBLIGED TO LEAVE

Paris, Dec. 24.—Paul N. Milukoff, former Russian foreign minister who was accused last July of Germanophile leanings, has been obliged to leave Paris, according to the Matin. His presence here was believed to be unnecessary.

Professor Milukoff obtained a passport for France at Constantinople by mistake the newspaper says. He had been in Paris four days.

Denver, Dec. 24.—When Mrs. Ahne Mathilda Julia Cardoner, of Barcelo-

na, Spain, died a few days ago in Albuquerque, New Mexico, her friends believed she was comparatively poor. But when her attorney Joseph P. Wilson of Albuquerque, came to Denver today and in the presence of representatives of the Colorado inheritance tax department opened the dead woman's safety deposit boxes in the Denver National bank and the international trust company, he found \$320,000 worth of liberty bonds and thousands of dollars worth of other securities. Colorado will receive more than \$20,000 inheritance tax for the estate.

Not even Mrs. Cardoner's most intimate friends knew of the existence of the fortune. The Spanish woman, who had come to Colorado and then to New Mexico for treatment for her health, lived in humble circumstances.

NOTHING TO EAT AND LESS TO WEAR IS CONFESSION IN VIENNA

Vienna, Monday, Dec. 23.—With shops closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after which the streets are in darkness, with home slacking in light and heat with food and clothing at famine prices and more than 50,000 persons unemployed, Vienna's first peace Christmas promises to be far gloomier than any during the four years of the war. Persons with unlimited means can get nearly everything they need, but the middle class and the families of professional men who before the war and even two years ago were comfortably off, now for the first time go to bed on Christmas night at 4 o'clock because of the entire lack of light.

Since the armistice was signed the shop keepers have brought out amazing stores of goods, especially of clothing, which only a few days previously they asserted were non-existent. Prices have fallen to one-fourth the previous fantastic rates but are still too high for any but the war profiteers. Food prices show no reduction and are still prohibitive in many cases, while some products like milk are almost unobtainable.

The newspapers report that 50,000 persons were waiting at the meat markets on Saturday morning, of whom 10,000 had been standing in queues all night long. Turkey cost 80 cents a pound, and beef, 33 and pork 45. The prices of all Christmas fruits are equally prohibitive.

DIAMOND ROBBERY

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 24.—The Minneapolis Jewelry company was robbed by four men early today of \$50,000 in diamonds and \$850 in cash. A clerk was forced to open the vault containing the stock, knocked unconscious with a gun butt and left in the vault.

MEDICAL OFFICER DIES

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Major F. L. Delaney, chief medical officer at Fort Des Moines hospital died early today after a week's illness from influenza. His home was in Omaha, Nebraska.

Though we can all understand Admiral Beatty's disappointment that "the grand fleet was unable to strike their blow for the freedom of the world," nobody is likely to underestimate the part played by the British navy in winning the war.

Miss Elizabeth Condon, who has been here to spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Condon and who is also a very active home service worker in the Red Cross from Pueblo, visited our local home service offices and complimented us very highly on the efficient work being done in our office.

#### SOLDIERS VISIT LONDON

London, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—The feature of peace Christmas in London was the great influx of soldiers in leave from the various fronts or returned from captivity in Germany. Every organization was taxed to the utmost to lodge and entertain the soldiers, especially British colonials and a liberal sprinkling of Americans. Christmas dinners and teas were provided at all possible centers. In one instance a huge iced cake weighing 300 pounds had been prepared for the Australian soldiers. The sugar for the cake was sent from Australia.

#### MAJORS DISCHARGED

Camp Funston, Kansas, Dec. 26.—Major Gustav O. Taussig and Major Frank S. White, today received notice from the war department that they had been honorably discharged from the army. A war department announcement last week said the two officers were to be dismissed on account of the exercise of undue severity in connection with conscientious objectors.

#### CAROLLERS SANG IN

##### BELOW ZERO WEATHER

The Christmas carollers under the auspices of the Music and Art society braved weather below zero on Christmas eve and collected \$55.66, which will be turned over to the Las Vegas hospital. The familiar old songs floating out on the cold air could be heard for blocks and donations were unusually generous. The young people are to be commended for their delightful rendition. The amount collected was especially appreciated in view of the misunderstanding prevalent in the city as to the placing of the carols.

Frank Bedinger passed away yesterday morning at the sanitarium. He was 28 years of age and came here three months ago for the benefit of his health. The body is in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Members of the Boomerang club will enjoy a dancing party to be given at the I. O. O. F. hall on Saturday evening. This is one of the most popular dancing clubs in the city and everyone is promised a good time. The best of music has been secured.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Peppard on Sixth street, William D. Wesner passed away after an illness of many months but whose condition has been serious for the past month. Mr. Wesner came here from Arkansas several years ago to reside with his children. The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon from the First Baptist church under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Mrs. A. A. Jones, wife of Senator A. A. Jones arrived this noon on belated train No. 3 from Jefferson City,

Mo., accompanying the body of her mother, the late Mrs. N. B. Stone-road. Arrangements for the funeral cannot be completed owing to the weather conditions, but will be announced at a later date.

Probably never before in the history of Las Vegas have there been so few beggars at the doors for Christmas gifts. This is due to the fact that every poor family in our community was furnished with not only candies and fruits but with the necessities of real food and clothing by the various Charney organizations throughout the city. Every business house and every home donated their portion for the poor and we are proud to say Las Vegas poor are well taken care of.

Mrs. May Carlyle bookkeeper at the El Paso Bitulithic company office here slipped and fell on Murphy's corner this noon, spraining her ankle. She was taken into the store and received treatment from Dr. Fleming.

Rome, Dec. 24.—In view of the approaching visit of the president of the United States and his wife Americans may be interested to learn something more about their Italian majesties whose guests the President and Mrs. Wilson will be during their stay in Rome.

Everybody says that King Victor Emmanuel is a very good fellow. He is democratic in his manners, amiable in disposition, generous with his money, tolerant of opposition and liberal in politics. While he is no brilliant intellectually, he is an all-round good man, with only one small flaw, and that, the collection of antiques. He began when quite a youngster. He has succeeded in getting together one of the best numismatic cabinets in Europe. He is neither penurious nor extravagant; he spends money freely for purposes that are necessary and useful, and gives liberally to charity and to such objects as a king is expected to contribute to. He is not wasteful like his grandfather, and has shown no disposition toward ostentation or display.

The story of Victor Emmanuel's early life is one of Spartan training, hard study and struggles against physical weakness. As a child he suffered from rickets, and the plain living and constant application to study which were his daily portion undermined his health to an alarming degree, but fortunately for his subsequent career his father, King Humbert, changed his mode of living just in time, and sent him traveling about the world, with the result that he returned in a great measure restored to health.

His early studies were mainly directed by his mother, Queen Margherita, who was always extremely intellectual. Modern languages (with several of which he is thoroughly conversant), the dead languages, mathematics, military history and philosophy formed the most important part of his curriculum. Yet, in spite of these scholarly attainments, Victor Emmanuel is a thorough and enthusiastic soldier and sailor into the bargain.

In addition to coin collecting, his majesty has one other hobby, if such it may be termed. He is an electrician of no mean merit. Indeed he has been called "the only real elec-

trician among all the royalty of Europe." He is well versed in all that concerns the application of electricity, to light, motive power, sound and photography, and he was one of the earliest and most successful experimenters with the X-rays. Soon after that famous discovery he turned his apartments in the Quirinal into something like a chemical laboratory, much to the disgust of other members of the royal family.

Although a weakling in his youth, the king is now almost impervious to fatigue. Testimony to this fact can be borne by the officers and soldiers who were with him during the many weeks and months that he spent at the front in the recent war. He can remain on horseback for many hours without tiring, he can go a long time without food, and in military marches and maneuvers he has displayed unceasing energy and untiring zeal.

Though much physical activity much study, a great deal of politics and considerable warfare have been crammed into the king's short life, he has yet found time to write a sentimental novel!

The king's family relations are, and always have been, of the happiest nature. Queen Helena, to whom he was married in 1896, was a princess of Montenegro, daughter of the king Nicholas whose throne has been left more or less "up in the air" as one of the results of the war. Her majesty is very popular with the Italian people, although it is unlikely she will ever be as popular as her mother-in-law, the beautiful Queen Margherita, who has both mental and physical attractions and is admired quite as much as she is loved.

Queen Helena is a brunette, with dark eyes, jet black hair and a very fair complexion. She plays both the piano and the violin, is devoted to sport and is as fond of the sea as is her husband. She speaks four languages, including Russian. The queen's love of children is a popular tradition in Italy.

Apart from the official glamour that surround them, the king and queen have always been more of a "happy young couple" than most sovereigns, simple in their home life and as unostentatious as the rigors of court etiquette will permit.

#### TO ENLARGE ARMY

##### AFTER PEACE

Washington, Dec. 26.—Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army, and the repeal of provisions of the selective service act limiting enlistments to the period of the war, was urged today by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the House military committee.

Without the legislation, Secretary Baker said, the army after the proclamation of peace would not have sufficient forces to perform essential military duties, including the policing of the Mexican border.

Marriage licenses were issued Tuesday to Alfredo Marquez of Las Vegas and Maria Archuleta of East Las Vegas; also to Robert Capilli and Maggie Thornmond, residents of East Las Vegas.

The patrons of the library having books taken out before closing in October are requested to return them by Saturday to avoid fines.

As fighting gives place to negotiation we can more clearly see the mischief worked by secret diplomacy.

purpose of the old regime, in settling the disputes of princes, in which the people had no share; in a democracy it is not only out of place, but a source of danger. The government which dare not or will not take the people into its confidence is perpetually in danger of exposure and becomes nervous, irritable and despotic because in constant fear that its hidden weakness may be brought to light.

Even in countries whose essential aims were of the noblest character, there has been, as is well known, a popular unrest due to suspicion that other less creditable aims were being kept from the people.

The strength of the bolsheviki has been due in a large measure to their perceiving the immense possibilities of public diplomacy. The bolsheviki have been smart enough to go straight to the people with their program. They have used democracy's best weapon. Their formula, "re-annexations, no indemnities" appealed to nearly the entire Russian nation, and helps to account for the acceptance by Russia of the Lenin government.

The Germans found the publicity of bolshevist diplomacy awkward to deal with. But democratic countries have at their disposal the best of antidotes. Turning on the pitiless white light of publicity robs propaganda of half of its terrors. The phase of bolshevist propaganda which has been most serious abroad has indeed been its strong anti-imperialism, which is not necessarily bolshevists at all. It took the allies at a disadvantage only because diplomacy in democratic countries has not yet been fully made democratic.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

During the recent naturalization of soldiers in the United States army a husky Pole in uniform was asked what reason he had for enlisting. He explained that his old home was near the German border, and one winter about five years ago he and a friend got in a saloon fight with four Germans because they yelled "Down with the Czar first, and then down with the Kaiser." The two Poles were cleaning up on the four Germans when some German police put in an appearance, and the fracas was broken up by the Poles making speed back out of Germany. They knew the German officers would have them arrested and brought back, however, so they got together some money and came to the United States, where they continued to work.

"I am here in the army so I can go back and finish up on those four Germans," said the Pole.

In Guadalupe county in the case of R. J. Thompson vs. J. H. Sanford an order was made modifying injunction heretofore issued in cause. Injunction now permits Dr. Sanford to practice medicine in Santa Rosa.

On December 24 Andres Baca issued a petition asking to be permitted to adopt Cesaria Baca, a little two year old girl. Her mother resisted the petition and the child was left in the custody of her mother.