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HARBOR WORKERS STRIKE FOR 8 HOURS

SHIPPING TIED UP BY DEMAND
FOR HIGHER WAGES AND
SHORTER DAY

New York, Jan. 9.—Except for a small fleet of ferryboats, tugs and lighters engaged in debarkation of homecoming troops and loading of perishable supplies for the American expeditionary forces, harbor shipping was at a standstill today as the result of the strike of 15,000 marine workers in an attempt to force arbitration of their demands for higher wages and an eight hour day.

Not only privately owned craft, but the boats of the railroad administration, 1,200 in number, were tied up and the sailing or berthing of ocean steamships, as well as the ferrying of passengers between Manhattan and its neighboring boroughs and suburbs, was impossible.

The tie-up left New York with a limited stock of fresh foods and the milk supply already seriously curtailed by the strike of the New York Dairymen's league was further threatened when shipments from New York halted movement of coal essential to maintenance of the limited supply which the city's storage facilities can accommodate, also was suspended.

Union officials announced that all the city's fire and police boats would be tied up by the calling out of their crews. Establishment of an eight hour day is demanded by the strikers.

Government May Act

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretaries Daniels and Baker called into conference today representatives of the railroad administration and shipping board to consider the New York harbor strike situation. It was intimated that some definite action might be expected during the day. Reports were current that either the navy or the war department would take over operation of all harbor facilities.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's death cast gloom over the meeting of the republican national committee scheduled for tomorrow. The committee will adopt resolutions on the death of the colonel at its meeting, elect national committeemen in several states where vacancies exist, decide a contest over the national committee in Louisiana and listen

to addresses by Governor Beekman of Rhode Island, Governor McKelvie of Nebraska and Governor Burnquist of Minnesota.

P. Sullivan will be elected committeeman for Wyoming.

Chairman Will H. Hays first act upon arrival was to cancel the love feast banquet planned for the committee by the Hamilton club out of respect for the memory of Colonel Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A comprehensive program for private ownership and management of railroads under strict government regulation was laid before the senate interstate commerce committee today by Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the association of railway executives, representing practically all leading roads in the United States. The plan includes provisions for merging systems, a large measure of unification of operation, pooling of facilities and, in certain cases of earnings, enforcement of adequate service under supervision of a secretary of transportation, a new cabinet office with the interstate commerce commission acting as a supreme court of review of rate disputes.

Mr. Cuyler said future wages, in case roads are returned to private control, must depend on trade conditions. He added that the railroads probably could not do business profitably under private control with the present scale of rates, and costs of materials.

Senator Townsend suggested that Director General McAdoo had testified that the government expected to be able to reduce rates and Senator Kellogg interjected:

"But every act of his indicates he is planning to raise them."

"Have the rates made by the director general been as satisfactory as if they were made by the interstate commerce commission?" inquired Senator Gore.

"I don't believe they are scientific at all" replied Mr. Cuyler.

Senator Townsend inquired what the big railroads would do to short lines under the program presented. Mr. Cuyler said the executive had no particular plan further than the provision for mergers under supervision of a secretary of transportation. Several senators asked whether a secretary of transportation might not be subject to strong political influence. Mr. Cuyler declared that a secretary of transportation probably would rise above political considerations.

Senator Cummins suggested that through frequent changes of policy

by a cabinet officer at least once every four years, railroad conditions might be disrupted. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee said:

"I am rather of the opinion that a cabinet officer, changing every four years would create a situation in which we would never know where we were."

Paris, Jan. 9.—The representatives of the allied nations here intend to give immediate consideration to the question of mitigating the severity of the blockade of the central powers, according to indications today. Such litigation would be granted in order to permit movement of food supplies for Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and sections of Russia and other territory which cannot be reached except through territory which the central powers are holding.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Gross sales in excess of \$1,300,000,000 returned net profits of \$21,157,277 to Swift and Company, according to the annual report read at the annual stockholders' meeting held here today. The net is reached after deducting \$11,828,164 for federal and foreign taxes. The net for the previous year was \$34,650,000. The 1918 profit on meat and all other product was approximately 1% per cent, according to the report.

In the meat department sales amounted to \$922,726,756 and the earnings were 2.04 per cent. In the period covered, says the report, live stock prices all increased, cattle 25 per cent, hogs 33 per cent and sheep and lambs 22 per cent.

CLAIMED TO BE

ROOSEVELT'S SON

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 9.—E. R. Jay, who, according to federal authorities has obtained money fraudulently by representing himself variously as Captain Archie Roosevelt, a department of justice official and others, has been arrested at Nogales, Arizona, according to a message received today by Department of Justice officials here.

Papete, Island of Tahiti, Dec. 18. Approximately twenty per cent of the population of this city has been wiped out as the result of the influenza epidemic and the disease still is taking toll of hundreds in the districts of Tahti and the outlying islands.

The disease already has reached the Leeward group, including Raiatea, Eaha, Huahina and Borabora, where there are no doctors or medicines.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE FIGHTS RED FLAG

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LAYS
PLANS FOR COMING YEAR,
ELECTS OFFICERS

Washington, Jan. 9.—Plans for a nation-wide fight against the "Red Flag" movement were made today at the annual convention here of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. A program for a fight in the next congress against the proposed Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment also was considered. Leaders of the association said they considered the amendment defeated for the present session.

Opposition to the alleged attitude of the national republican committee, seeking endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment, was expressed by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Jr. of New York, president.

An open letter to Chairman Will Hays of the national republican committee was prepared voicing criticism of the personnel of the women's executive personnel of the which Mrs. Medill McCormick is chairman.

Mrs. Wadsworth charged that Mrs. McCormick's committee was devoting its efforts to the passage of the suffrage amendment rather than to "purely republican propaganda."

Mrs. Basil Clark, of Brussels outlined a program to fight radicalism and asked support for a forthcoming attack on the non partisan league in the northwest. Association leaders said they believed the radical political movement in this country was associated with the agitation for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Wadsworth was re-elected president, Miss Murray Ledyard, Washington was elected secretary and Mrs. Robert Garret, Baltimore, treasurer.

AMERICANS TO BE BROUGHT

Washington, Jan. 9.—Steps are being taken by the state department to bring home from Turkey, some 3,500 native and naturalized Americans who have been there during the war. It was said today a warship probably would be sent for them.

TITLE OF TROY

HOTEL SETTLED

The final chapter of long drawn out litigation of considerable interest to old time Las Vegas has just been written by the state Supreme Court in its decision in the case of Roxia Barney vs Geo H. Hutchison. The whole question involved in the case was whether Frank Barney father of the plaintiff had been legally adopted by Mrs. George Hutchison, formerly Mrs. Barney. The supreme court has decided that, although not all the requirements of the New Mexico statute had been complied with, there had nevertheless been a legal adoption. Accordingly Roxia Barney becomes the heir of Mrs. Hutchison, her father being dead. Included in the property is the Troy hotel and other Las Vegas real estate.

The case has been vigorously maintained for the little girl, by her guardian and next friend, Wm. B. Bunker of San Francisco, who came here especially last summer to appear at the supreme court hearing. Associated with him are Mr. Ward of this city and H. W. Clark of San Francisco.

BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah has been in the grip of a storm for the past eight days and this morning found us with an additional eight inch snow, aggregating 59 inches for the winter. The mercury has played around the zero several mornings and one time forgetting itself went 8 below. While it is bearing hard on the livestock family, there is a sufficient amount of hay to carry them through without loss.

While we are prone to complain of these storms, we can also take consolation from the fact that they do not often come with such severity and also that we will be more repaid next season with unusual crops which invariably follow severe winters and heavy snow falls.

Elliott Barker who is supervisor of the Carson Forest with headquarters at Taca spent Christmas with his parents at Beulah and while here was incidentally looking for a renter for his ranches on the Sapello.

The mining prop and lumber industry has been at a standstill for several weeks, owing to the bad condition of the roads. However our road boss has repaired many places and has constructed a veritable bridge at crossing at San Ignacio.

Threshing will be continued over into the early part of the new year as machines are scarce this season and crops rather larger than usual.

The Flu has about run its course as there are no new cases reported.

RUSTICUS

Cured at a Cost of 25 Cents
"Eight year ago when we first moved to Mattoon, I was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation," writes Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on my stomach and chest all the time. I felt miserable. Every morsel of food distressed me. I could not rest at night and felt tired and worn out all the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and I have since felt like a different person."

Rome, Jan. 4.—President Wilson today was received at the Vatican, by Pope Benedict.

The president's arrival was announced by the master of the chamber to the pope who awaited the president in the throne room where two gilded armchairs had been placed. The president was admitted immediately to the presence of the pope, who was gowned in white.

On his way to the throne room the president was accompanied by a procession of Vatican servants.

As the president entered the ante-chamber to the papal apartments he was preceded by the pontifical chamberlain, Gendarmes in immense busbys and the palatine guard and the noble guard in their red tunics were drawn up to greet him.

President Wilson became a citizen of Rome tonight. The ceremony took place in the historic capitol, designed by Michael Angelo, and redolent with suggestions of ancient and mediaeval Rome. Assisting in the services were King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, members of the Italian cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps including Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and municipal and military authorities.

Rome was astir early this morning, seemingly the entire population streamed toward the station where President Wilson was welcomed by King Victor Emmanuel. The day had been made a national holiday.

At 10:30 there came the first important shouts of "Viva America," which was taken up by the crowds along the thronged streets. Like a wave the crowds rose on tiptoe to catch a first glimpse of the president. An engine whistle was heard in the distance and loud shouts broke forth rising into a deafening roar as the presidential train rolled into the station. Inside the station were the king and queen and all the members of the cabinet, headed by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, wearers of the collars of the Order of Annunziata, ranking as cousins of the king. Members of the diplomatic corps, presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, members of parliament and military and naval authorities were present.

When his train stopped, President Wilson was the first to alight. He shook hands with King Victor Emmanuel, who introduced him to Queen Helena. In the meantime Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson joined them. The king welcomed Mr. Wilson cordially to the Italian capital and introduced members of the party to the official welcoming delegation. The king said to Mr. Wilson: "I hope you will feel at home here."

To be in Rome is one of my greatest pleasures," answered Mr. Wilson. The king and Mr. Wilson then reviewed a company of soldiers drawn up at the station while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." After a short conversation in the royal waiting room, the king and Mr. Wilson appeared in front of the station. This was a signal for great outbursts of enthusiasm, cannons being fired, soldiers presenting arms and the historic bell on the capitol ringing, which is done only on great national occasions.

At the Plaza Esedra, Prince Prospero Colonna, the mayor of Rome, surrounded by aldermen and liveried

servants awaited the arrival of the procession.

The procession turned down the Via Nazionale, a long straight thoroughfare leading along directly to the quirinal. The smile of the president caused an ovation which became more tremendous as he drove along. From windows flowers were showered upon Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson. They acknowledged the people's salutations, their bows producing even greater outbursts of enthusiasm.

President Wilson was the guest of honor at an official dinner given at the quirinal tonight. There were only two addresses, by King Victor Emmanuel and by Mr. Wilson. The king said:

"You, yourself, Mr. President, are become our welcome and precious guest only today, but in the conscience of our people your personality already for a long time has inscribed itself in an ineffaceable way. It is that which in itself gathers all the powers which go to stimulate and bent on liberty and justice and give inspiration toward the highest conception of the destinies of humanity. Italy and America entered together into the war through a rare act of will; they were moved by the purpose to concur with all their energies in an effort to prevent the domination of the cult of force in the world; they were moved by the purpose to reaffirm in the scale of human values the principles of liberty and justice. They entered into war to conquer the powers of war. Their accomplishment is still unfinished and the common work must still be developed with firm faith and with tenacious constancy for the people effecting the security of peace."

In reply President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Your majesty, I have been very much touched by the generous terms of the address you have just read. I feel it would be difficult for me to make a worthy reply and yet I could speak simply the things that are in my heart. I am sure they would constitute an adequate reply. In every way we have been happy in our association at home and abroad with the people of this great state. I was saying playfully to Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino this afternoon that in trying to put the people of the world under their proper yoke and ereignities, we would not be willing to part with the Italians in the United States because we too much value the contribution that they have made, not only to the industry of the United States, but to its thought and to many elements of its life."

"This is, therefore, a very welcome occasion upon which to express a feeling that goes very deep. I was touched the other day to have an Italian, a very plain man, say to me that we had helped to feed Italy during the war, and it went to my heart because we had been able to do a little. It was necessary for us to use our tonnage so exclusively for the handling of troops and of the supplies that had to follow them from the United States that we could not do half as much as it was our desire to do to supply grain to this country or coal, or any of the supplies which are so much needed during the progress of the war. And knowing as we did the needs of the country, you will not wonder that we were moved by its steadfastness. My heart goes out to the little interest on daily balances."

poor families all over this great kingdom who stood the brunt and the strain of the war and gave their men gladly to make other men free and other women and other children free. These are the people and many like them to whom after all we owe the glory of this great achievement, and I want to join with you, for I am sure of joining with you in expressing not only my profound sympathy, but my very profound admiration as well.

It is my privilege and honor to propose the health of his majesty the king, and her majesty the queen and long prosperity to Italy."

RELIEF FOR WESTERN ASIA IS IMPERATIVE TO SAVE LIVES

San Miguel is asked to contribute the sum of \$1500 to the fund which is to be used for the relief of the millions of destitute refugees in Western Asia. In the wake of the butchering Hun and the unspeakable Turk, millions of Christian people are starving to death. It is for the purpose of preventing so terrible a loss of Christian life that "Armenian Relief" has begun the work of raising a fund of \$20,000,000. This is the minimum amount that is needed, and members of the National committee believe that the sum will be largely oversubscribed. New Mexico's quota is \$35,000 and of this amount San Miguel county is asked to subscribe \$1500. This last figure is a minimum and is likely to be largely oversubscribed.

Colbert C. Root is the chairman for San Miguel and will be in direct charge of soliciting subscriptions. The drive will not commence until January 12th to continue until the 19th, and no subscriptions will be solicited until the period of that drive. However, any who desire to make voluntary subscriptions will be allowed that privilege. They should make checks payable to Levi A. Hughes, treasurer, turning checks over to Mr. Root or to any member of the committee.

The National committee of the Armenian relief is composed of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, all serving without pay or reward. The New Mexico committee is made up of the same class of citizens, all serving without pay or reward. The work in this state is in charge of Col. Ralph E. Twitchell, now of Santa Fe, but a former resident of Las Vegas. He was in charge of the United War Work campaign, in which the state made a record which placed it in the same class with the foremost and most liberal states. Every dollar that is subscribed to this fund goes direct to the relief of starving people. Not a penny is spent for administration work. The cost even of collecting and distributing is borne by private subscription. The last report shows that the amount expended for the relief of the starving people actually exceeded the amount collected through subscriptions by more than \$50,000. This difference came from daily balances.

YEARS OF NEGLECT HAVE MADE CONDITIONS IN STATE DEPLORABLE

The public health situation in New Mexico has become so desperate thru years of neglect that experts diagnosticians called in consultation with the States own experts have prescribed the Gold Cure. Surgeon John W. Kerr of the United States public health service one of the leading authorities on public health organization in America in his recent report on public health conditions in New Mexico states the amount he estimates is required to give the state a sane workable health department from which results could be expected. He itemizes the personnel that will be required to carry on the work of health protection for the people of New Mexico. Major Kerr points out that New Mexico needs:

A Health Council composed of physicians and laymen. A small group of big men.

A Department of Health with an adequate appropriation to carry out the work.

A Commissioner of Health to direct the activities and a sufficient staff to enable him to accomplish the objects of the department. The commissioner should be a physician of wide experience in public health work.

Dr. Kerr suggests that his assistants should be:

A Sanitary Engineer to look into sanitary conditions of the cities, towns, mines, schools, dairies, slaughter houses and food producing establishments, the inspection of water supply and sewage disposal. All these things present engineering problems.

A Bacteriologist with a laboratory. This is fundamental. Laboratories are used more and more each year in public health work.

A Vital Statistician. Without figures on the occurrence and distribution of disease, it can no more be successfully fought than an enemy whose numbers and positions are unknown. Vital statistics have not only public but economic, legal and military value.

Supervising Public Health Nurse. Education along the lines of prevention is the big job of a modern health organization. Child welfare work would also come under this division.

Clerical Assistance. Such stenographic and other clerical help as is necessary for taking care of the detail work of the department.

In pointing out our very evident ability to afford a modern health department as a part of the states government, Dr. Kerr reminds us that "The Commonwealth of New Mexico comprising 122,580 square miles, the fourth state in the Union, in area, with a population of 480,950 (estimate from the bureau of the census) with taxable property valued at \$363,000,000.00 (in 1917) with receipts from taxes of \$7,151,734.98 and disbursements of \$2,255,443.98 (in 1916) has never voted a nickel either as a territory or as a state for public health.

"Progressive states consider 2 per cent of their revenue a fair sum

to expend upon the public health. On that basis New Mexico could easily afford to devote over \$50,000 annually to this work.

Surgeon Kerr then gives us very definitely the figures in detail of what a department of health, well within the ability of New Mexico to support, would cost:

Table listing costs for various health services: Commissioner, per year, not less than \$3,500; Sanitary engineer 2,500; Bacteriologist 2,000; Vital statistician 2,000; Public health nurse 1,200; Stenographic clerk 1,200; Freight and travel, etc. 5,000; Laboratory equipment, maintenance, etc. 3,500; Supplies, miscellaneous 2,000; And an epidemic appropriation of \$3,000 to be used in case of need at the discretion of the governor.

The present board of health is a board of health in name only. Composed of excellent men, it is powerless to act through lack of funds and personnel. It may be likened to a board of education without schools and without teachers. New Mexico needs an adequately financed and efficiently managed state department of health. It needs a state board of health with an efficient corps of inspectors who will force the quarantine of cats and dogs as well as human beings when there is an epidemic and prevent their spreading the disease. It needs a corps of state health inspectors who will prevent dogs and cats from entering grocery stores, meat markets, restaurants and all places where food is kept for sale and clean up the dairies. The prevention of typhoid alone would save many thousands of dollars to individuals and the state and more than pay the expense of a live department of health.

In any case a low death rate is better than a low tax rate.

B. Mason of Le Roy, N. Y. here in the interests of the Le Roy Flour company.

Conservation Posters.

The new posters of the target series, issued by the United States Food Administration to urge conservation of food for world relief, have just been received by the New Mexico division.

One bears the portrait of Lincoln, the other the portrait of the President, with appropriate quotations from both.

These posters are being mailed to grocers, public eating places, and other business houses with the request that they be displayed to the best advantage.

By displaying the posters the dealers will render a valuable service in bringing home to the people the fact that America is called upon for more than twenty million tons of food for starving Europe.

said H. Johnston, New Mexico Federal Food Administrator. "It is highly important that every man, woman, and child conserve food to save the lives of millions now facing famine."

A man wouldn't care a hang how much his wife worried if she would not worry out loud.

STATE APPOINTMENTS MADE

It is officially announced that Clara Olsen has been appointed, secretary to Governor O. A. Larrazolo.

Miss Olsen having served under every governor since Governor Otero.

Arthur A. Senecal has been appointed assistant secretary and Manuel B. Otero of Albuquerque a colonel on his staff.

State Auditor Edward Sargent announces the reappointment of A. G. Whittier as traveling auditor. Mrs. Nora Brumback is transferred from the state corporation commission to the office of attorney general as stenographer.

Miss Margaret Strong of Mora has been appointed by State Treasurer C. U. Strong to be chief clerk in the treasurer's office. B. L. Martinez of Taos will be stenographer in that office. Price Cross for years messenger in the governor's office will enter the law office of Francis C. Wilson.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Roosevelt received during the night a cablegram of sympathy from President Wilson, dated Modane, which is on the Franco-Italian frontier, reading as follows:

"Please accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband. The news of which has shocked me very much."

King George Cables.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Roosevelt today received the following cable from King George of England:

"The Queen and I have heard of your deep regret of this was one of more than 100 telegrams and cable messages which poured into Oyster Bay of Mrs. Roosevelt during the night.

the death of your distinguished husband and we offer you our most sincere sympathy in your irreparable loss. We had a personal regard for him and we always enjoyed meeting him. He will be missed by many friends in this country."

Other Messages of Sympathy.

Throughout the day messages of sympathy continued to arrive at the Sagamore Hill home. Addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt and to various members of the family, some of the messages follow:

"The class of eighteen eighty, Harvard college (The Colonel's class) sends deepest sympathy. John Woodbury, secretary."

"I am deeply grieved by the news of your bereavement and beg you to accept the expression of my profound and heartfelt sympathy. Monod, French high commissioner."

"Permit me to extend to you an expression of my profound sorrow in your bereavement, Colonel Roosevelt was a friend to humanity, a lover of justice, courageous and sympathetic. All will mourn his loss and pay worthy tribute to his memory. Simitch, Serbian charge d'affaires."

"Please accept the expression of my heartfelt sympathy on occasion of the death of Colonel Roosevelt. The Norwegian people is participating in your immeasurable be-

reavement and regret the loss caused not only to his own country, but to the whole mankind. Bryn, Norwegian minister."

"Following for you from Colonel House: 'Mrs. House shares with me the great sorrow which all Americans feel over the death of your distinguished husband,' to Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state."

"In offering to you in your great sorrow the condolence of my country whose friend Colonel Roosevelt was and those of the embassy where he was held in such high regard, I beg you to accept the assurance of my profound personal grief. Charles De Chambrun, French Charge d'affaires."

London, Jan. 7.—Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is working every day at the German foreign office preparing data for the peace conference, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Express. Count von Bernstorff said that he endorsed the plan for a league of nations. He said that in it he sees the only way to prevent war by a limitation of armaments.

"We entirely agree with Premier Lloyd George and want to get rid of universal military service," he said. Count von Bernstorff thinks the German assembly will meet January 23, but believes it is unlikely to pass off without trouble and hopes that the government will be firm enough to deal with the situation.

"They will only have to shoot once," he said in discussing this subject.

"It is unthinkable that the former emperor or any member of his family will again rule over Germany," Count von Bernstorff said. He said there was no danger of Wilhelm Hohenzollern being so hard in Holland, he count replied.

"Where the hell were you and him?"

Boise Idaho, Jan. 7.—Ratification by unanimous vote this morning of the national prohibition amendment was the first legislative action of the lower house of the fifteenth Idaho legislature sworn in yesterday morning. Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, Payette county prominent prohibitionist and national W. C. worker introduced a measure.

Ohio, Dry.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Ohio today went on record as favoring the national prohibition amendment. The lower house of the legislature by a vote of 84 to 29 this afternoon adopted the prohibition resolution. The state senate this morning adopted the resolution by a vote of 20 to 12. Ohio is the seventeenth state to ratify.

Paris, Jan. 7.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, arrived here at 10:30 o'clock this morning from their visit to Italy.

During their stay in Rome, President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited the Red Cross hospital in behalf of the Italian Red Cross, the cross of Merit was presented to Mrs. Wilson.

Another kind of optimist is a courting man who imagines his sweetheart will always be better looking than her married sister.

Paris, Jan. 9.—The Ebert-Scheidemann government in Germany has been overturned, the extremists having gained the upper hand in Berlin after sanguinary fighting, according to the latest German advices received here.

A new revolutionary government has been proclaimed, composed of independent socialists.

A part of the government troops is reported to have gone over to the rebels and the Spartacans now hold the principal points in Berlin.

Civil war is spreading to other parts of Germany, the advices indicate and parts of the Rhenish provinces and Bavaria now are reported to be involved.

A desperate reaction by the more conservative elements is expected.

The casualties in the Berlin fighting are reported to have been heavy.

The independent socialists said to be at the head of the new government are George Ledebour, Herr Liebmann and Herr Tiek.

Telegraphic reports from Berlin today state that the rebels there have formed a new government under the title of "The Revolutionary Committee."

This committee comprises three members, Herr Liebmann, George Ledebour, and Herr Tiek, the last named the president of the Spartacan league.

The Spartacans thus appear still to be working with the socialists of the left, or independents.

(The dispatch would also seem to indicate the possibility that the new government set up is a rival one to the Ebert-Scheidemann government and has not in fact displaced it, as today's advices through Paris report.)

Heavy fighting continued throughout last night at various points in Berlin. The civil warfare already is estimated to have cost 20 times as many lives as were sacrificed in the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty, 60 days ago.

The correspondent is informed that the government troops have been repulsed in every attempt they made to recapture public buildings from the Spartacans. The opposition forces hold the reichstag building, the approaches to the Brandenburg gate and the Silesian railway station.

Large bodies of troops, particularly artillery, it is added, continue to be sent to Berlin. Premier Ebert is reported to have told a friend that he had no doubt about the issue of the fighting.

Negotiations between the government and the revolting elements in Berlin were in progress all day yesterday, according to Copenhagen and Amsterdam dispatches received here tonight, but no definite result is apparent.

The Spartacus group, the dispatches show, has proclaimed a general strike for January 19.

The Potsdam division with an equipment of machine guns reported moving on Berlin.

Outside the capital, the message states, the Bolsheviki movement is weak, the bulk of the people disapproving of it.

Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 8.—The excitement and disorganization in the city is so great that it is impossible to secure details.

Since Monday the Spartacans have not repeated the attempt to capture the government headquarters in the chancellor's palace, which is strongly guarded by soldiers.

The conference between the government and the executive committee of the independent socialists was resumed this morning, but it is believed to be doomed to failure because Dr. Liebknecht and his followers, who comprise the great bulk of the rebels, refuse to deal with the "bloodhounds"

pital No. 17; medical supply depot number 7, 146th ordnance depot company, ambulance company No. 4, four staff officers quartermaster corps detachment comprising two officers and 27 men; medical detachment of 12 officers and 67 men, and small detachment of ordnance, signal corps, engineers cavalry intelligence, Philippine scouts and photographic sections.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—Breckenridge Jones, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust company said today that the trust company furnished the United States government the information now being made public concerning the shipment of munitions to Villa on the Mexican border, and paid for by F. A. Summerfield, now interned as an enemy alien.

"Last summer," Jones said, "when the names of Albert and Sommerfield were mentioned in the eastern papers as agents of the German government, we recalled that in 1914 they had accounts here, and that one of the accounts, opened in the name of Albert, was subsequently changed to the joint account of himself and Bernstorff, German ambassador.

He added that the matter was reported to the government and that all correspondence was turned over to the department of justice. Some of the funds, he said, were paid to the Western Cartridge company and bills of lading showing shipment of cartridges to Villa passed through the trust company office.

F. W. Olin, president of the Western Cartridge company, of Alton, said that the company had made full statement to the government regarding all its shipments of arms to Mexico and the Mexican border in the period before the Columbus raid.

Washington, Jan. 9.—American and allied operations in Russia are friendly and not hostile to the Russian people, although in opposition to German-Bolshevik forces, Chairman Hitchcock said in an address today, replying to the recent demand of Senator Johnson, of California for an official statement of the American policy in Russia.

After pointing out that seizure of the ports of Vladivostok, Murmansk and Archangel was proposed by the supreme war council to prevent Germany from obtaining valuable stores, he said:

"In each case it was done as a measure of war against Germany and not against Russia. In each case the local Russian government exists and functions with the American and allied soldiers.

"There is no Russia. What was Russia is a vast disorganized aggregation of local governments. Lenin and Trotzky have the great cities of Petrograd, Moscow and some others, and thus have the center of the wrecked nation, but it is the most unhappy, most lawless, brutal and most bloody. Other parts of Russia are comparatively calm and orderly."

"The very fact," said Senator Hitchcock, "that a line of communication across Siberia, 5,000 miles long from Vladivostok where our troops are, to the Ural mountains, where the troops of the Ufa government and Czechs are, together with a small force of British and French, is the best evidence that

we and the allies are on good terms with the Russians and are there as friends and not as enemies."

Regarding the American operations in Russia, Senator Hitchcock gave the following details, in specific reply to Senator Johnson's recent request for information:

"We sent about 10,000 men to Vladivostok, the Pacific port and about 5,000 to Archangel, the Arctic port in European Russia, and Murmansk, the port which leads to the Murman coast.

"Those landing at Vladivostok are for the most part still there or in that neighborhood. Those landing at Archangel and across the white sea at Murmansk, while holding those ports in connection with the British and French troops have penetrated a short distance inland in each case probably about 100 miles as a measure of protection of their bases. In one case they have gone up a river, in the other they have held the line of railway—both means of transportation.

"In all cases, the occupation of the Russian ports was made as a war measure, urged by the supreme war council in Paris at a time when our war with Germany was at its height."

Senator Borah of Idaho, said the only justification for American activities was that they were proceeding in the general policy of opposing Germany in the war.

Senator Johnson renewed his demand for an official statement from the administration regarding its plans in Russia and why American troops are being kept there. Senator Borah supported the demand.

"What possible objection can there be," said Senator Johnson, "to the government saying why we're there, what it intends to do and what it expects to accomplish?"

Senator Hitchcock said he could not speak for the government, but had endeavored to give Senator Johnson the real facts regarding operations there.

TO FOUND FLYING SCHOOL

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Washington advices received here today say that Captain Edward V. Rickenbacher, and seven other American aces, who have either reached home or are on their way, have been called home by the government to found a flying school which will rank with West Point military academy and Annapolis naval academy. Other aviators mentioned are Major William K. Thaw, Captain Sanford Biddle and Lieutenant Tobin who are already in the United States.

COMPLETE CASUALTIES SENT

Washington, Jan. 9.—Complete lists of casualties among the American expeditionary forces have been sent to Washington and one thousand additional clerks have been to work in the adjutant general's office to get them out as speedily as possible.

Washington, Jan. 9.—French army casualties up to November 1 were 4,762,800, according to the French high commissioner.

MONTANA WAS BOOTLEGGERS REFUGE

Helena, Mont., Jan. 7.—The coming of prohibition to Montana December 30 is probably more significant of the transmutation of the west from unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquor to abolition of its sale than has been the case with any other western state. Long renowned as one of the "wettest" states of the west and famous to the last, in spots at least, in that same particular, Montana has acted as a clearing house for bootleggers running liquor into prohibition Washington-Idaho and Oregon since those states forbade the traffic.

While this activity, feverish as it was in the closing days of the liquor regime in Montana, was checked, in large measures, by the vigilance of border-county officers, it was by no means stopped and the coming of prohibition to Montana is not expected to bring it to an absolute halt. It is, however, regarded as a mighty force in making still more effective the prohibition laws of neighboring states and rendering infinitely more difficult the successful prosecution of the whiskey-peddler's vocation.

"DRYS" CONFIDENT OF VERMONT MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 8.—A memorial for sailors and soldiers from Colorado Springs and El Paso county is to be erected here. It is to be an entrance to the city hall. The name of every man in the county who died in military service will be carved in the stone wall of the entrance under the caption "In Defense of Liberty."

As far as known at the present the list will contain sixty-three names, including those of two women who died in the Red Cross nursing service.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 8.—One of the first, if not the first of the many measures to be taken up in the Vermont state legislature, which convened today for its biennial session, will be the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. The temperance element is confident that both houses will ratify the amendment by a large majority.

New York, Jan. 8.—The 1919 United States board of tea experts, appointed by the secretary of the treasury, will hold its first meeting at the appraiser's stores in this city tomorrow, at which time the standards which go into effect on May 1 will be selected.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Notwithstanding his physician, President Wilson could not be forced to take a full day's rest today. Late this afternoon, he walked with Mrs. Wilson to the headquarters of the American mission where he had a short conference with the other members. During the walk the president was recognized by the crowds and returned their greetings.

The president spent a quiet and restful morning. He saw no one officially and his own activity was some dictation to his stenographers. Although the weather was fair, the president did not go out to play golf.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS PASS THROUGH LAS VEGAS

Prominent at the station today were two Australian soldiers, passing through the city on their way home, after service in the Australian army since 1914. A considerable crowd of interested listeners gathered about the men, Sergeants Gabel and Curtis, to hear them recount some of their experiences in soft English voices. Questioning brought out the fact that they had both been through the Dardanelles campaign, had fought in Egypt and subsequently in France. Each wore one red chevron for distinguished services, and four blue ones for number of years in the war. They have been discharged from the army, and are touring this country before returning to Australia.

The uniforms of the Anzacs, the first ever to appear in this city, are much like those of the United States Sammy except that the military coat has no pockets. The soldiers wear broad brimmed hats, with a silk scarf and turned upon the left side, much as in the old pictures of the Rough Riders.

London, Jan. 8.—Discontent has made its appearance in the grand fleet over the slowness of demobilization, especially among the auxiliaries whose duty has been to sweep up mines. The crews of many of the auxiliaries were recruited from fishing fleets and they are now wishing to share in the huge profits now being made by the fishermen. Other demonstrations by the soldiers took place today in London and other centers. The agitation has been settled by the admiralty which has decided that only volunteers should be engaged in sweeping mines. About 65 per cent of those engaged in mine sweeping volunteered for that service.

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS PEACE PLANS

Washington, Jan. 8.—Democrats of the senate began a series of conferences today with democratic leader Martin to plan unity of action during the remainder of the present session and to discuss the majority's attitude toward President Wilson's peace plans, particularly the league of nations proposal.

It was said informally that the opinion of the conferees was that the president should be left with a free hand. It was agreed, it is understood that democratic senators should not "shoot in the dark" in regard to the league of nations, since there was nothing as yet to show the extent of the plan.

Expedition of measures that must be passed before adjournment is one of the chief purposes of the meetings.

TAX CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Washington, Jan. 8.—Issuance of a block of treasury tax certificates of indefinite amount, dated January 16, maturing June 17, and bearing interest at 4½ per cent was announced today by the treasury. Cash requirements of the government now are at their maximum, ordinary disbursements having reached \$125,000,000 last Monday, the largest amount in the nation's history.

London, Jan. 8.—Several hundred persons have been killed in the fighting in Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company but up till 2 o'clock this morning no details of conditions there had been received. The government seems at least provisionally to be master of the situation.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to have arrived at Berlin.

Street fighting has been particularly sanguinary, it is said, owing to the fact that the Spartacus element has plenty of weapons taken from munition factories at Spandau.

Government troops have been posted on top of the Brandenburg gate and adjoining building with machine guns. The troops in the government buildings have been equipped with flame throwers.

Shortly before noon the Associated Press correspondent saw a troop of about 80 Spartacans, half soldiers and half civilians all armed and having with them one machine gun, march through the Potsdammer Place towards the Bolshevik gathering place.

The Spartacans reported to be conducting operations at various places on the outskirts of the old city, including the Anhalter and Silesian railway stations. They captured the barracks of the pioneer regiment in Kopenickerstrasse during the night, and there was other fighting in which 15 persons are reported to have been killed.

Machine gun fire was heard at 10 o'clock this morning from the lower end of the Wilhelmstrasse, where the Spartacans have attempted to cross the canal with armed forces.

Dr. Liebknecht and his followers have complete possession of police headquarters and of the section around the royal palace. Meanwhile the government is sitting tight at the Wilhelmstrasse, awaiting the expected attack.

The government buildings are strongly garrisoned while the buildings along the street bristle with machine guns.

The government has issued an appeal to all the soldiers and workmen's councils in Germany for their support. It declares the central executive committee armed the government with extraordinary and plenary powers and that the government has firmly decided to employ all the force necessary to establish order.

The correspondent learns that Premier Ebert held out for a long time against the use of force, declaring that among the people the government was supported by so great a majority as to render the use of force unnecessary. He was finally convinced, however, that another way would have to be chosen to put down Bolshevism in Germany.

(By the Associated Press)

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—At this hour Spartacan forces are being massed at several places where weapons and armored motor cars have been concentrated. In Wilhelmstrasse the government forces are awaiting an attack.

Premier Arrested

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotsky, minister of war and marine, who has made him

self dictator, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Gothenburg, Sweden, Gazette.

Trotsky was prompted to make the arrest because of a difference of opinion with Lenine concerning Bolshevik reforms, the dispatch states. Lenine desired to effect a coalition with the Menheviki or moderates, while Trotsky wished to continue the reign of red terror.

AS A MARK OF RESPECT TO ROOSEVELT, ALL INDUS- TRIES CEASE

New York, Jan. 8.—While the whole nation was mourning the passing of former President Roosevelt this city, in which he was born and to whose citizens he was perhaps most personally familiar, paid tribute today to his memory as his body was being laid to rest at Oyster Bay.

Old Trinity chimes began the funeral toll and as the sound was wafted upon the air the bell in the cupola of New York's historic city hall merged its mournful cadence with that of Trinity and hundreds of other churches in the upper and lower reaches of Manhattan—a last token of affection for all that was mortal of a great American.

Precisely at 1:59 p. m. and until 2 o'clock, for one minute, virtually every phase of industry in Greater New York stopped. The roar of subway, elevated and surface cars ceased and the hum of marts of trade was hushed. In the morning 800,000 public school children held special exercises in their class rooms in which the life of Colonel Roosevelt and the ideals of Americanism for which he stood were made the subject. In the afternoon schools closed as a mark of respect.

Street traffic was virtually suspended when 12,000 New York policemen at the moment of burial and while the bells were tolling, doffed their caps in silent memory of the man, who a quarter of a century before, had brought the police department up to a marvelous degree of efficiency.

Warsaw, Monday, Jan. 6.—Ignace Jan Paderewski is expected to return to Warsaw today from Cracow and to take part in the formation of a new ministry. Present plans are for a new ministry in which there will be three socialists. The ministry will have a national character with four members from Posen, four from Galicia, and eight from Russian Poland. Reports are that neither the friends of General Pilsudski nor the national Polish committee in Paris will be permitted to predominate in the cabinet.

CHINESE CABINET REORGANIZED

Peking, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—The Chinese parliament today approved the reorganization of the cabinet by Chin Nun Hsun, who has been acting premier. The new cabinet includes new ministers of finance and war.

BROTHER OF AMBASSADOR DIES

Elyria, O., Jan. 8.—George W. Sharp, twin brother of W. G. Sharp, American ambassador to France, died at the home of his mother, Mrs. M. Burrell, here today. Death was caused by a paralytic stroke. Ambassador Sharp arrived here from Paris ten days ago.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DIES SUDDENLY

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early today at his home on Sagamore Hill in this village.

Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart.

The colonel suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's day but none believed that his illness would likely prove fatal. The former president sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 o'clock a night.

About 4 a. m. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only other member of the family at Oyster Bay, went to her husband's room and found that he had died during the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Colonel Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the former president and he came to the Roosevelt home immediately. Telegrams were dispatched to the colonel's children, who were in other parts of the country.

Two of the colonel's sons, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and Captain Kermit Roosevelt, are in service abroad. Mrs. Ethel Derby and her two children are in Aiken, S. C.

The funeral services will be held at 12:45 p. m. Wednesday at Christ Episcopal church, preceded by brief services at the Sagamore Hill home.

The former president came to his home on Sagamore Hill from the Roosevelt hospital on Christmas Day but a week later was stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica, from which he had been suffering for some time.

On the Sunday previous to his departure for his home he had dictated articles for the Kansas City Star and other publications from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m.

Two separate blood tests had been made at the hospital, one by Dr. Richards and the other by Dr. Hartwell, each of which confirmed the diagnosis of the other. These tests, it was said, indicated that the colonel was entirely free from any organic disease and that his only trouble was inflammatory rheumatism.

This ailment was only pronounced in his left leg but at times it affected one of his hands and arms.

Blood pressure tests, it was said, showed that the patient had arteries of a man of 40 instead of 60 years.

One of the things that is believed to have contributed more than any other to the colonel's breakdown was the death last fall of his son, Quentin Roosevelt, the aviator in action in France.

Proud of his heroic son's achievements, Colonel Roosevelt kept his name in public view and did not allow his children to be forgotten.

He suffered most acutely at times and tried to forget his sorrow by plunging harder than ever into his work.

The colonel's death came as a surprise to his family. He had been in good health for some time.

His death was a great loss to the country. He was a man of great courage and determination.

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He said to treat the patient's lame joints.

"I am better now; I know I am better," the former president told him during the first visit at 8 o'clock.

But he was recalled to Sagamore Hill at 10:30 on the nurse's report that Mr. Roosevelt was quite ill.

"I felt as though my heart was going to stop beating," the patient told his physician. "I couldn't seem to get a long breath."

The doctor said the colonel "looked just as he always did," and was cheerful.

Since February 11, 1918, Colonel Roosevelt's last illness may be said to date from last February.

On February 5 it was announced that he had been removed from his home on Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in this city, following an operation on one of his ears.

Soon after his arrival at the hospital he underwent two more operations for the removal of diseased tissue in his infected ear and it was admitted at the time that he was seriously ill.

Dr. Richards revealed in his statement that the colonel's inflammatory rheumatism, from which he suffered acutely at times, was traceable 30 years back to an infected tooth.

This infection spread to nearly all the joints in the colonel's body as the years went on.

Colonel Roosevelt's career has left such a vivid impression upon the people of his time that it is necessary to touch but briefly upon some of the more striking phases of his varied, interesting and "strenuous" life.

Called to the White House in 1901 after President McKinley had been assassinated, Colonel Roosevelt, 42 years of age, became the youngest president the United States has ever had.

Three years later he was elected as president by the largest popular vote a president has received.

Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served for seven years as the nation's chief magistrate.

In a subsequent decade the fortunes of politics did not favor him, for, again a candidate for president, this time leading the progressive party, which he himself had organized, when he differed radically with some of the policies of the republican party in 1912—he went down to defeat.

Returning to New York he became the republican candidate for mayor in 1886. He was defeated.

President Harrison in 1889 appointed him a member of the United States civil service commission and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1895 to become New York city's police commissioner.

"A thing that attracted me to this office," Roosevelt said at the time he accepted this appointment, "was that it was to be done in the hurry-burry of life."

Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated.

Attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come, illicit liquor traffic was blighted in general, of these evils during travels on which his parents

took the children abroad. A porch rupt political opposition, and the re-gymnasium at his home provided putation he established as a reform-

er won him the personal selection by which he combatted a troublesome President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy.

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The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men—men whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt."

They came out of the west—plain men, men who were natural marksmen and who became their colonel and "T. D. D."

as he has become familiarly called by the public their lieutenant colonel. In company with the regulars of the army they took transport to Cuba, landed at Santiago were soon engaged in the thick of battle.

Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to brigadier general and Roosevelt to colonel and this title Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end.

Some of the Rough Riders formed the military escort when he was elected president a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing with the republican party needed of a capable candidate.

Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance, and it was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporators.

When the republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900 his party in New York state demanded and attained his nomination for vice president on the ticket with William McKinley.

In November of that year this ticket was elected. The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the president's tragic death at the hands of an assassin.

Roosevelt retained his predecessor's cabinet as his own and he kept in office the ambassadors and ministers whom McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the presidential campaign of 1904 republican organizations in various states began endorsing him as their next candidate.

It was thus that "the man of destiny" idea became associated with his life. Ostensibly Roosevelt leaving the governorship of New York to become vice president was moving forward from state politics into national politics so his political opponents professed publicly to believe; but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own community it was said, that prompted these political foes to obtain for him the vice presidential nomination, which he personally did not desire.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the term for which he had been elected, Roosevelt accomplished

much. He was a man of great courage and determination.

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achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influential negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe doctrine at a period when European powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a republic and his treaty with Panama by which the inter-oceanic canal through that country was put under way; and the settlement, through his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate federal legislation of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as president William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's re-nomination. The ex-president's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the white house. Now his influence was equally strong in opposing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Mr. Roosevelt had clashed with the Taft policies quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support. Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called republican "Old Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressive" and organized the progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for president. This split in the republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's selection.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel in Milwaukee, to go to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man standing among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Roosevelt after leaving the white house devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and explorations. He became contributing editor to the Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with The Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1882 to 1917 he published about 50 volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, nationalism, conservation, of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and American participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American west, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

Upon his return from his African journey—a return during which he made triumphant entries into European capitals and was received by native rulers, including the emperor of Germany—he arrived in New York to experience what was generally conceded to be the greatest ovation an American private citizen was ever accorded by the people of his country. At the head of an exploring party in South America in 1914 he discovered and followed for 600 miles a Madeira river tributary which the Brazilian government subsequently named, in his honor, Rio Theodoro. This was the famous "River of Doubt"—so-called because in many quarters considered authoritative it was questioned whether Roosevelt was the first man to explore the stream. During this journey the president contracted a jungle fever which was held indirectly responsible for the abscesses which developed malignantly and required several operations at the Roosevelt hospital in New York city in 1918.

Theodore Roosevelt, besides being a prolific writer, lectured and made public speeches extensively, not only in his own country but in England, Spain, South America and other parts of the world.

The strenuous physical activities in which Roosevelt engaged at the white house included boxing. It was not until about eight years after he left the white house that it was disclosed that during one of these bouts which he welcomed as a means of keeping him in fighting trim, a blow landed by a sparring opponent injured one of the colonel's eyes. Later blindness of this eye developed.

In the later years of his life two court suits, in which he figured as one of plaintiff and in the other as defendant, winning them both, kept Roosevelt before the public eye. During the presidential campaign of 1912 a Michigan editor charged him with intoxication. Roosevelt instituted a suit for libel and marshalled a notable host of witnesses to testify regarding his private life and habits. Their testimony was so overwhelming that the charge was withdrawn in open court and the jury brought in a nominal verdict of six cents in favor of the ex-president. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., accused Roosevelt in 1914 of uttering libel in a statement asserting that the "rottenness" of the New York state government was due directly to the dominance of Tammany Hall in politics, aided by Mr. Barnes and his followers. At Syracuse, N. Y., in 1915 the jury's verdict acquitted Roosevelt.

When the European war began Roosevelt vigorously advocated a policy of national preparedness, urging universal military training for the nation's youth.

With the United States a belligerent, Roosevelt endeavored to obtain the consent of the war department to establish an army division which he was anxious to take to France. This division was to have included many of the Rough Riders who were his associates in the campaign in Cuba and younger men of the same strenuous habits. The necessary permission for the formation of such a force was not forthcoming even though Roosevelt expressed willingness to accompany it as a subordinate officer. Denied the privilege of fighting with his flag, Theodore Roosevelt's later-

est was centered on his family's participation in the war. His four sons and his son-in-law, Dr. Derby, carried out a prediction made by the former president before the United States took up arms—that if war came they would enter service. Theodore, Jr., became a major and Archibald a captain, both in France. Quentin entered a French aviation squadron, and Dr. Derby the medical service, also both in France. Kermit, failing to pass a physical examination which would admit him to the United States army, received a commission in the British army and was soon in Mesopotamia.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN AS MARK OF RESPECT TO FORMER PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 6.—Both houses of congress adjourned today as a mark of respect after adopting resolutions of regret at the death of Col. Roosevelt and providing for the appointment of committees to attend his funeral.

The death of Colonel Roosevelt shocked the capital. Universal regret at the passing of a great figure in the nation's life was evident on every hand. Profound sorrow was shown by the many who knew the former president personally and his political friends and antagonists joined in expressions of admiration for the man.

The announcement was cabled to President Wilson as soon as it reached the white house. The flag over the executive mansion was lowered to half mast, and this soon was done at all other public buildings.

Secretary Daniels and General March ordered flags at half mast on every ship and shore station of the navy and at every army post and camp at home and abroad. In presenting the formal resolution in the senate, Democratic Leader Martin eulogized Mr. Roosevelt as a "truly great American."

"The life of President Roosevelt was full of activity and achievement," he said. "In such a life of course, he made antagonists, but I do not believe there is a man in the United States could today question the ability of President Roosevelt, his patriotism, his courage, his devotion to duty as he saw it. He met all responsibilities of his citizenship in a most courageous manner. That he made mistakes was inevitable, for it is human to err. But he was devoted to his country and hesitated at no sacrifice for its prosperity and its welfare. The characteristic of his life was his unqualified courage, of limitless resources and of unbounded patriotism."

"I look upon him as one of the great men produced on this continent since the discovery of America."

Senators Lodge, Martin of Virginia, regarded as the former president's closest friend in the senate, in a voice choked with emotion, said:

"Mr. Roosevelt served his country in war, as president, and as vice president. He was a great patriot, a great American, a great man. He devoted his life to his country, he tried always to serve it."

Senator Calder, of New York, said: "History will write his epitaph."

as a truly great American."

Vice President Marshall named the following committee to attend the funeral:

Senators Lodge, Martin, of Virginia, Wadsworth, Calder, Johnson of California, Knox, Kellogg, Poindexter, Curtis Harding, Saulsbury, Chamberlain, Underwood, Reed and Simmons. Tributes were paid by Acting Democratic Leader Rainey, in presenting the adjournment resolution in the house, and by Representative Hicks of the first New York congressional district in which Mr. Roosevelt lived.

FOREMOST MEN PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—Commenting on the death of Mr. Roosevelt, William H. Taft today said: "I am deeply shocked by the death of Colonel Roosevelt. I saw him in the hospital six weeks ago, and he seemed to be very vigorous. I mourn his loss personally, and I regret it for the sake of his country."

Asked if he thought Colonel Roosevelt's death would affect the international future of the nation, Mr. Taft replied: "That's a very difficult question to answer. His influence and advice were important. His patriotic Americanism will be missed, of course, I am very, very sorry."

France Grieves. Washington, Jan. 6.—Edouard De Billy, deputy high commissioner of France, made the following statement upon hearing of Colonel Roosevelt's death: "All Frenchmen feel that in Theodore Roosevelt they have lost one of their staunchest friends, who through his noble character and generous spirit it appealed to us as strongly as any foreigner ever did. The sacrifice he made of one of his sons, fallen for the common cause on our battlefield, endeared him more especially to us. France feels that America's bereavement is her own."

News in England. London, Jan. 6.—News of the death of former President Roosevelt first became known in London through a cable message to the Associated Press here, which was immediately transmitted to official circles where keenest regret was expressed.

Soon afterwards, a British news agency dispatch from New York gave the news to the public. Colonel Roosevelt, who always was a popular figure in England, became even more popular during the course of the war, because his unflinching support of the cause of the allies.

Supreme Court Adjourns

The supreme court adjourned immediately upon the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's death by Attorney General Gregory. The attorney general in making the motion said: "It is with very great regret and sadness that I announce the death of Theodore Roosevelt. He passed away this morning at his Oyster Bay home."

Chief Justice White replied: "The court sorrows to hear of the death of this great and conspicuous son of the republic whose service the country has lost and it is glad to give this mark of respect by granting the motion of the attorney general."

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Farming - Mining

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Old and not new is this thing we call Bolshevism. It is the product of such seismic social disturbances as we have just gone through, and represents what Carlyle termed in his description of the "leveler" movement in England, in 1649, as a wild notion "as to the swift attainability of perfect freedom, civil and religious, and a practical millennium on this earth." It was seen again in Paris in 1871, following the toppling down of the dynasty of Napoleon the Little, when the commune drenched the beleaguered French capital with blood.

Denominating it, if you please, as a social disease, it is to be observed that the recurrent remedy is ever the application of resolute force. Oliver Cromwell found the parliamentary army which had overthrown the Stuarts and dragged Charles to the block leavened with red republicanism. Mutiny followed, the victorious soldiers refusing to go to Ireland. Without hesitation the stern Ironside chief court-martialed the leaders and shot the foremost of them in St. Paul's churchyard.

Clapped into the tower were the intellectuals, whose counterparts are to be found throughout Europe today. From their confinement they put out their paper constitutions, but small heed was given them because of steadfast Oliver, who rigorously suppressed insolence among his men.

Bolshevism broke out again in the French revolution, but died violently before the cannon of the Corsican artillery officer, Napoleon Bonaparte, who was not afraid to use the "whiff of grape shot" unavailingly advised by War Minister Broglie before the Bastille fell.

So, too, the Commune of 1871 was drowned in its own gore by the merciless fire of the troops from Versailles, the Prussians looking on approvingly.

There is every indication that these fearful dramas will be acted over in Berlin, Petrograd and Vienna, and that the world will behold more human suffering and misery before the catastrophic agitation ceases. Once again will the hope of gaining the perfection of human nature with a maximum of rapidity, preached by the priests of leveling of revolution and of Bolshevism, be dashed. Evolution and not force governs mankind.

The war has done one thing. In the year 1919 a man will have more than a flock of hair and a dirty collar to make people think that he is a genius.

The retail prices of women's and children's clothing will recede great-

ly pretty soon, according to the Chicago garment makers. If they don't, we can say that there will ultimately be the most extensive human hide exposition the world has ever seen since the missionaries introduced bandannas and parasols in the tropics.

THE JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT

(New York Telegraph)

"When my wife and I disagree, she's always right," said an up-state justice; "at any rate," he added ruminating, "she gets the decision."

A PAIR OF HOPELESS LONGINGS

(Macon Telegraph)

There are two things we never will get over wanting to see. One is somebody hoist with his own petard, and the other is somebody taking up the cudgels in defense of something or somebody else.

THEIR DEFENSE WAS PENETRATED

(Detroit News)

We have been wondering ever since why von Tirpitz shaved off his whiskers, and have concluded he decided they weren't deceiving anybody.

Some Germans who thought armistice and sausage were synonyms in English are wondering what takes Herb Hoover so long.

At any rate, the fellow who brings up in the rear leaves none to talk about him behind his back.

Do not squawk about your luck. Maybe if you had all that is coming to you you would be in jail.

Subterranean discoveries at Spa the grand headquarters of the German armies on the west front, prove that the former kaiser and his generalissimo, Hindenburg, were scrupulously true to the traditions of the military caste. One of these is that officers must not unduly expose themselves to danger, the reasoning back of it being that it is a bad investment to sacrifice needlessly a unit the education of which was highly expensive, and whose loss was damaging to the general organization. Our soldiers found that German shock troops were usually led by noncommissioned officers.

Both the all highest and the super-general had "funk holes," or underground places of refuge, dug near their homes, almost a day's journey from the front trenches, and, according to report, ran into them, rabbit fashion, when real or imaginary danger threatened. These caves were furnished with Sybaritic luxurians-

ness and defended as strongly as the average bank vault in this country. With true Hohenzollern forehandedness the kaiser had an extra piece of entrance and exit for his "dugout."

It is quite believable that neither the ruler nor the general saw anything amiss with these performances but over here they excite the laughter and the scorn of those who have watched Wilhelm strutting in gorgeous uniforms—578 were found in his Berlin wardrobe—and who have been fed up on stories of the Napoleonic genius of his chief of staff. The Corsican genius flag in hand, led the charge over the bridge at Arcola, but Hindenburg—pfui!

The fact that King George had to send the master of the household to get President Wilson's emergency ration card filled with the neccessary butter, jam, sugar and other supplies helps to explain why the president was able truthfully to greet the king a "head of the democracy of Great Britain."

The strength of Great Britain lies partly in the fact that when a law is passed it is enforced upon high and low alike. Whatever glunders the food administration may have made, it was democratic in its operation. Rich and poor fared alike as to all the more essential food supplies. It would not have been possible for the German kaiser, to carry with him into the flight of defeat a rich supply of table luxures.

Ration cards go with the golden plate salvaged from the Spanish Armada and other costly tableware accumulated in the royal palaces through centuries of rule as strictly as they do in the munition maker's temporary lodging. That is one reason why the British people have accepted their war privations so philosophically.

3 STATES RATIFY PROHIBITION

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The general assembly of Tennessee today ratified the federal prohibition amendment, making the 21st state to vote for ratification. The house vote was 90 to 6 and the senate 28 to 3.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 9.—The senate of the Idaho legislature, following the example set yesterday by the lower house rushed through under suspension of rules a joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the national constitution providing for nationwide prohibition. The measure is certain of the approval of Governor Davis, for in his annual message he urged a speedy passage.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 9.—The prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was ratified by the house today 120 to 22. The resolution will go before the senate tomorrow.

J. D. Concidine who lives about 20 miles east and south of this city on the Mesa, was on town yesterday. He reports the roads in an almost impassable condition, owing to the great depth of snow and the drifts which occur from the high winds which carry the snow into the highways. It required the entire day with a heavy team for Mr. Concidine to reach town.

Ralph Goodrich who lives near the Gerard place fifteen miles out also found his way to the city and

confirms the report of Mr. Concidine. Snow two feet deep, with the roads wrighted full as reported by Mr. Goodrich makes it very difficult for settlers to get into town and for travelers to reach with wagons to any distant points.

Rafael G. Lucero, mail contractor who carries the mail to Chaperito and Park Springs has been unable to make his regular trips.

He reports La Liendre Hill very nearly impassable. The roads out to the Corthon place, where travel concentrates, is more broken and in better condition as appears by reports of the few persons coming in, but further out where the travel is less, conditions are very unfavorable.

The concensus of opinion among the old timers seems to be that the country has not seen such unfavorable road conditions for 20 years. All mails on railroad and rural routes are very irregular because of the heavy snows which have so much impeded travel.

FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9.—Inquiries received from many parts of the United States indicate a widespread interest in the conference of active friends of the American Indian, which has been called to assemble in this city this month. The conference, which is being arranged by the Indian Rights Association of this city, will be a duplication of a similar convention held a year ago. Its discussions will be largely informal and will be participated in by many men and women of prominence. The call for the conference was issued only after had been suggested by a number of those persons who took part in the former conference. Among other things the call says:

"The Indians have loyally responded to the country's call for service in all directions, not only by enlisting in the army and navy, but in the purchase of Liberty Bonds, Red Cross work, increased activity in agriculture and stock raising. In a word, they are doing their part to help make the world safe for democracy. In the readjustment process to follow the war the Indians should be given all the benefits that democracy can confer upon them, especially an open door opportunity and full responsibility. Now is the time for us to urge upon Congress such legislation as may be required to meet these new conditions."

Washington, Jan. 9.—By a vote of 5 to 3 the house rules committee today refused to report a rule giving privileged status to the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson for European relief work.

The bill now goes to the calendar, where its opponents say it will stay until the president gives more definite information about plans for using the proposed fund.

In America the silk industry is largely centered in Paterson, N. J., where silk mills give employment to a large proportion of the entire population of the city.

BODY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT LAID TO REST

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The body of Theodore Roosevelt was laid at rest today.

It was committed to earth at 1:43 p. m. in a family cemetery plot overlooking Long Island Sound.

Except for two sons, absent as soldiers in their country's service over-seas, the family of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty sixth president of the United States, assembled in the living room at Sagamore Hill shortly before noon today for the first of a trinity of simple services—at home, church and graveside—with which the body of the noted American was laid to rest as a private citizen of this Long Island village.

Mrs. Roosevelt, sharing her husband's antipathy to funeral ceremony, decided not to attend the church services nor to join the procession to the cemetery. It was announced that she would bid good bye to the body of her companion in the house where they lived for many years, though her children would see all that is mortal of their famous father committed to earth in the family plot topping the highest hill in Young's Memorial cemetery, overlooking Long Island Sound.

Short Home Service

The home service, one of prayer alone, lasted hardly more than five minutes according to the Rev. George D. Talmage rector of Christ Episcopal church, the Roosevelt family church.

After the former president's body was carried by household servants to the hearse, it was announced a procession of fifteen automobiles would be formed to convey the attendance at the prayer service to the church. The first car, the colonel's own, with his faithful negro chauffeur, Charlie Lee at the wheel, carried Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Richard Derby, Jr., daughters of the colonel; Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt, his daughter in law and his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson. Captain Archibald Roosevelt and Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew proceeded to the church a few minutes ahead of the procession with the rector, who is a nephew of the famous preacher, the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage.

The final service was witnessed by many members of the family and a few friends, the congressional delegation and a group of two hundred neighbors, among them many school children, who had assembled at the grave while the church service was in progress.

As the outdoor congregation recited the Lord's prayer, Captain Archibald Roosevelt stood directly behind the clergyman at the head of the grave, while to the left and quite alone, was former President Taft.

Other members of the family stood a few paces back from Captain Roosevelt, while the congressmen and people of Oyster Bay were assembled directly behind a delegation of Rough Riders at the foot of the grave.

The casket was borne to the altar rail by porters. Draped in an American flag, it was covered also with two battle flags with the Rough Rider regiments, upon which rested a large wreath of acacias tied with the yellow ribbon of the cavalry. These flowers, the only tribute near the casket were from the Colonels' comrades of the famous unit of Spanish American war days.

Among the flowers banked against the altar rail were wreathes from President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, the senate and house, secretary Daniels and the officers and men of the battleship Indiana. Back of the altar were hung two American flags while another floated from the entrance of the church.

As the casket was borne into the church every bell in the village began tolling. The streets surrounding the church were packed with thousands of mourners who had come from New York and all parts of Long Island.

Mr. Taft was in tears. Mr. Hughes walked with bowed head. Behind them came Joseph G. Cannon, for many years speaker of the house of representatives and still a member of congress. His head was bowed and tears were running down his face.

The casket was not opened in the church.

Among the close friends of the former president invited were:

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, former President William Howard Taft and former Justice Charles E. Hughes.

A delegation of Rough Riders who served under the colonel in the Spanish-American war had places of honor. This contingent included Lieutenant Colonel John C. Greenway, of Bisbee, Arizona, famous football and baseball player in his college days; Major Roscoe Channing former Princeton football player; Captain W. E. Dame, of Las Vegas, N. M., and Captain Arthur F. Cosby.

Tonight a soldiers guard of honor will do sentry duty at the grave. This military unit will be commanded by Dr. T. C. Reynolds, an army medical corps lieutenant, long a personal friend of the colonel. In this way the colonel's last resting place will be protected as long as necessary from encroachment by souvenir hunters.

Washington Mourns Death

Washington, Jan. 8.—Washington joined with the little village of Oyster Bay today in mourning the death of Theodore Roosevelt. While the funeral of the former president was being conducted in the town which knew him as a private citizen, government activities insofar as possible ceased in the city which knew him as a public official.

Flags over all government buildings here were at half mast today and will remain so for thirty days in accordance with the proclamation issued yesterday by President Wilson at Paris. The senate, over which Colonel Roosevelt was the presiding officer for a short time before becoming president, stood adjourned. The house met for only a brief session.

Although under an act passed in 1893 it was not possible to order the various government departments closed, work was reduced to a minimum during the services at Oyster Bay.

News Withheld From Son

American Army of Occupation, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—News of the death of Colonel Roosevelt was withheld by a friend from Captain Kermit Roosevelt, of the seventh artillery, until the captain had been given an opportunity to read his father's latest letter. The friend was in Coblenz when the news was received at army headquarters there and he delivered the letter before transmitting advices on the Colonel's death.

Legislature Holds Memorial

Denver, Colo., Jan. 8.—The Colorado legislature held a joint memorial session at 11 o'clock this morning out of respect to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. The memorial session was held in the senate chamber with the Rev. C. L. Mead, pastor of Trinity Church, Denver, as the principal speaker. He delivered a short eulogy after which a quartette from Trinity church sang Lead Kindly Light. The chaplains of the senate and house delivered the invocation and Benediction.

Arizona Pays Respects

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 8.—Governor Thomas E. Campbell last night ordered a suspension of public business for a half day today beginning at noon a mark of respect to the late Theodore Roosevelt. All offices in the capitol were closed this afternoon. Mayor Corpstein today issued a similar order for the city and all offices in the city hall were closed at noon. On account of influenza, none of the courts were in session so no action by them could be taken.

State Capitol Closed

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 8.—Governor Larazolo this morning ordered that the state capitol be closed and that public business be suspended as a mark of respect to the late Theodore Roosevelt. At the governor's suggestion, St. Michael's college was closed for the day.

In Albuquerque, all the courts, both state and federal were closed today.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Baker and delegations from seven cities appeared before the house public buildings committee today to protest against the senate joint resolution directing that the United States housing corporation suspend work upon all projects not 75 per cent completed.

"Lack of facilities to house government employes in Washington is a disgrace to the entire country," said Secretary Baker. "Conditions are simply indescribable. Girls who come here to work for the government are robbed by grasping boarding house keepers, forced to live in crowded quarters and are subjected to humiliating treatment."

The secretary said there would

be no appreciable decrease in the number of government employes for at least another year.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Stock Yards in thirty three cities are controlled by the five big packers, sixteen jointly by two or more of the packers and seventeen by one of them, Chairman Colver of the federal trade commission said today in continuing his testimony before the house interstate commerce committee on the administration bill for regulating the packing industry.

"Their ownership is to such extent in these yards that it involves control," declared Colver.

"Control of stockyards is an important factor in domination of the five packers" he said. "The relationship is so close and constant that it will be difficult to come to believe that the competition among the five is not as they would have it seem. These yards are extremely profitable. The money of the packers for dividends must come from producers who use the yards or from consumers."

PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT REGARDING IMPORTANT NEAR EAST CAMPAIGN

President Wilson is anxious that America raise in its entirety the fund of \$30,000,000 desired for the work of relief among the Armenians and Syrians, the following telegram received yesterday in Santa Fe by Colonel R. E. Twitchell, chairman for New Mexico, shows the president's solicitude for the success of the campaign:

"Cleveland Dodge treasurer, Armenian-Syrian relief, cabled yesterday to President Wilson regarding his request to congress for one hundred million dollars for European relief. Following reply received today: 'President's residence, Paris. Cleveland H. Dodge. The appropriation asked of congress for handling food relief is not intended in any way to take the place of subscriptions being asked for relief and rehabilitation in the Near East. I hope this subscription will not in any way be interrupted or reduced. The need is immediate and very great. Woodrow Wilson.' Push this in papers and everywhere possible. Biggest piece of publicity we have received. Get this cablegram to all your county and city chairmen at once. C. P. Burgess, general director, western division."

Every effort is being made every place to make the people understand that the need of the people of the Near East is greater now than that of Belgium, and its sufferings through the war have been equally as great. Details of the plans to raise San Miguel county's quota of \$1,500 will be announced soon.

BANK DENIES LOAN

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 9.—The Southern Products company which was mentioned in a hearing before the senate committee investigating German propaganda as having participated with the Chase National Bank of New York in a loan of \$3,000,000 to the German government today denied any knowledge of such a loan. The company is owned chiefly by Japanese.

J. J. Shippy is handling case for

his estate.

Jefferson Reynolds Resigns From Presidency of Banks

A business transaction of little importance and of much interest to the public is the resignation of Jefferson Reynolds from the presidency of the First National Bank of Las Vegas. Reynolds is the change of ownership of the bank and the resignation of Reynolds from the presidency of the bank. Reynolds is the change of ownership of the bank and the resignation of Reynolds from the presidency of the bank.

A Notable Career.
The marvellous business development of this nation since the civil war has been signally impressed by the ability, devotion, energy and broad prospective of a group of staunch and far-sighted Americans. Many of these men have combined with their business genius such public spiritedness and integrity to make their lives an inspiration to those who in the course of nature must assume the activities of those who have so long borne the burden and heat of the day. Such a life is that of Jefferson Reynolds who now retires from active pursuits to enjoy in the evening of his life a well earned rest.

Born at Canton, Ohio in October 1843, the home of Wm. McKinley Mr. Reynolds was a warm personal friend of the martyred president. In 1861 he enlisted in the Ohio Infantry regiment, but later was transferred to the war department where he served during the war. In 1867 he sought the golden west and at once entered upon his banking career as a clerk in the Colorado National Bank, transferring soon to the Rocky Mountain National Bank of Central City. Like the majority of ambitious young westerners Mr. Reynolds tried his luck at mining, making a start at Elizabeth town, New Mexico. The fickle goddess of fortune however did not favor him but he soon amassed enough money through a lucky strike to establish a bank with Carl Pfeiffer, the well known associate of Kit Carson, who went prospecting in the wild Saguache Mountains. After many adventures no one of which entirely resembled finding a paying gold mine, the party con-

sidered its self fortunate in finally being able to escape from the wilderness with their lives. The young man then decided to get back in the banking business and stick to it, but as a student taught school for a few years, taking his salary in sheep. The position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Pueblo soon offered. Several years later together with Chas. Goodnight and several other pioneers stockman Mr. Reynolds organized the Stock Growers National bank and became its first president. In 1876 he sold out his interests and together with his brother Fred organized the Reynolds Brothers Bank at Las Vegas. Keeping ahead of the Santa Fe Railroad the two brothers organized the Central Bank of Albuquerque. Seeing the possibilities of the then little adobe hamlet of El Paso Mr. Reynolds in 1884 organized and opened the First National Bank of El Paso, becoming its first president. Two years later Mr. Reynolds was joined by his brother Joshua, who like himself had begun his banking career with the Colorado National Bank. They soon bought out the First National of Albuquerque, Joshua Reynolds becoming president. At about the same time they re-organized their private banking interests in Las Vegas, establishing the First National Bank with Jefferson Reynolds as president. He soon acquired the entire ownership of the Las Vegas institutions, Joshua Reynolds assuming the active management and control of the Albuquerque and El Paso bank. Joshua Reynolds retired from the active management of his banks some three years ago, his son John becoming president of the First National at Albuquerque and Jas. G. McNary of the First National at El Paso and of the El Paso Mortgage and Trust company.

The New Management.
Notwithstanding the regret that many will feel that the old order changeth Las Vegas will have a warm welcome for the new ownership and the additional investment of capital. Antonio Lucero will begin his duties at once. In doing so, he announces his absolute retirement from politics. As Secretary of State and as the occupant of other important official positions, Mr. Lucero is one of the best known men in New Mexico. He takes the rank as one of the foremost Spanish scholars of the south west and for a number of years was professor of Spanish at the Normal University. His courteous presence and warm heartedness less than his integrity and eminent business and financial ability have ever given him a high standing in the regard of the low citizens, irrespective of political or other considerations. A brute is a man of whose name so afraid of him that she does not open his mail and read it.

THE COWBOYS' PRAYER
(New York Sun)
O, Lord, I've never lived where churches grow
I love creation better than I do
That day you finished this world
ago—these flowers
And looked upon your work
called it good.
I know that at last you in the light

That's settled down that you put
most window panes—let this
And yet I seem to feel you
in the dim light of the night
I thank you, Lord, that I am placed
so well; to continue from
That you have made my freedom
so complete every
That I am a slave of
clock, or bell,
Or wear eyes prisoner
Just let me live my life as I please
And give me work that I operate
the sky, I
Make me a partner of the wind
Sun, the sea, the
And I won't ask a life that's soft
or high.

Let me be easy on the man that's
down—
And make me square and gener-
ous with all;
I'm careless sometimes, Lord, when
I'm in town—
But never let them say I'm mean
and small.
Make me as big and open as the
plains—
As honest as the horse between
my knees—
Clean as the wind that blows be-
hind the rain,
Frown the hawk, hat circles
down the breeze.
Forgive me, Lord, when sometimes
I forget—
You understand the reasons that
are hid;
You know about the things that
gall and fret;
You know me better than my
mother did.
Just keep an eye on all that's done
and said,
Just right me sometimes when
I turn aside;
And guide me on the long and
trail ahead
That stretches upward toward the
Great Divide.

SHOE RETAILER TO CONFER
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—Owing to the present conditions of the retail shoe trade, which has suffered more disturbance during the war than almost any other line of retail business, the annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers' association to be held in this city the coming week promises to be the most important meeting in the history of that body. Important representatives of the trade from all sections of the country are already arriving in the city to take part in the session, which will begin Monday and continue several days. The convention has scheduled as speakers Charles M. Schwab, late director of the em-

ergency fleet corporation, and Harry A. Wheeler, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Paris, Jan. 7.—(Havas)—The first parleys of the peace conference according to present plans, will begin January 13 at the French foreign office and will be marked by an exchange of views between the heads of the governments and the foreign ministers of France, England, the United States and Italy. These preliminary negotiations will be completed about January 18 when the representatives of all the powers that have severed relations with the central powers will meet with the representatives of France, England, the United States and Italy and decide definitely on the composition of the delegations to the peace conference.

What it calls the American plan for a league of nations is outlined today by the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail. The paper says that the British government not only has accepted the plan, but is prepared to go much farther. It will be the framework of the American scheme according to the Daily Mail follows the working organization in a small country such as Belgium or Holland. Each nation shall send one ambassador who also will be a member of the council of his country. The ambassadors would sit continuously and would act always in agreement with their home governments. The court of the league of nations would be subordinate to and distinct from the ambassadors.

Arbitration in case of disputes would be voluntary if desired, compulsory if necessary. In case of a refusal to arbitrate, it is added, the league would appoint some of its members to exercise pressure.

Terrill Bartlett, of San Antonio, Texas, a prominent engineer and president of the Bartlett and Ranney firm of engineering and contracting, has been a visitor in the city since Saturday. He is now in the Las Vegas Hospital suffering from an attack of scarlet fever.

The postoffice has received the new War Saving cards, upon which are to be placed the War Savings stamps you buy in 1919. The cards are somewhat smaller than those of last year, and are printed in blue. The 1919 series of War Savings Stamps is issued upon the same basis as those of last year, except that they mature in 1924 instead of in 1923. The first month they may be purchased for 44 1/2¢, advancing one cent each month.

The recent drive for clothing to be sent to the Belgians brought such excellent results that the Red Cross was more than able to fill its quota while still keeping a large amount of clothing here that was not in the best of condition. This clothing has been turned over to Mayor Blood by the Red Cross chairman, Mr. Lucas, and is being distributed to the poor of the city. The ladies of the Woman's club are sorting and distributing it for the city.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Existing rate strictures would continue if railroads were turned back to private control until changes were made by orderly legal procedure. Several states have specific rate laws, the opinion of Director General McAdoo expressed today at the resumption of the senate interstate commerce committee hearings on the railroad problem.

The director general also expressed the opinion that railroads could be operated privately could maintain job ticket offices without violating anti-trust laws.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota challenged this statement. "Don't you know," the senator inquired, "that when a committee of railroad president tried to turn the roads before the government, they were violating the law."

"Do you believe in the elimination of all competition between railroads? Don't you think that competition of service has been a principal factor in promoting better railway services?"

Mr. McAdoo replied: "I don't know yet whether it would be best to eliminate all competition. That is a question for a five year test period. I do not think competition is a blessing, but a longer trial period on foot of railroads is in order."

Senator Kellogg asked Mr. McAdoo, you have stated that should be possible to reduce rates this year. As a matter of fact, has not the railroad administration on foot of railroads rates?

"No," replied Mr. McAdoo. "I have under consideration equalization of rates which have the incidental effect of raising charges in some localities."

Senator Kellogg then turned to the matter of the supply of rolling stock added during the past year. The director general replied that although numerically the supply had decreased, more effective operation has really enlarged the supply.

"There is no serious complaint now as to the lack of freight cars," he said, "for the prompt movement of freight, although some movements of troops movements, there is some shortage of passenger equipment."

Turning to the question of threatened breakdown in morale among officers and employees, which he feared if the government control should be limited to 21 months, the director general said: "It would be difficult with the impending presidential campaign to keep the railroad question out of politics. If the railroads are held only 21 months, I fear the employees themselves would become objects of solicitation for one plan of campaign of one group of candidates. The railroads of the United States must be kept out of politics."

Senator Cummins of Iowa questioned the statement in regard to the car shortage, saying he had received many complaints that railroads moved stock south from western markets to Chicago.

Mr. McAdoo said conditions in the west were better than

this regard were much better than in previous years. Senator Kellogg inquired why, in spite of increased revenues, the proportion of expenditures to receipts had jumped from 95 per cent in the first ten months of 1917 to 100 per cent in the first ten months of 1918.

"We had to meet the cost of higher wages and materials for the whole year, although higher rates were in effect only six months," replied Mr. McAdoo.

He suggested no alternative. Senators asked Mr. McAdoo to make a recommendation in case a year extension of government control is determined.

Mr. McAdoo replied that he had definite opinions. He reached the place where he is expected to go ahead with the plan.

Mr. McAdoo said: "We have spent a billion dollars in a year. If we surrender the roads to private control, we are expected to go ahead with the plan."

Suppose we try your experiment for five years and find it a failure? "I don't know," replied Mr. McAdoo. "I don't think we should try it for five years. I think we should try it for one year."

"My judgment is," said Mr. McAdoo, "that the five year test would show something conclusive. I don't think we should try it for five years."

Copenhagen, Jan. 7.—Berlin is in a state of complete anarchy and civil war has begun there. All the banks are barricaded and a great number of the public buildings are in the hands of the Spartans, or extreme radical group.

Thousands of armed workmen in the Spartans factory, Paris, are crowding the streets and at several points firing has begun.

The sound of machine gun fire could be heard from all parts of Berlin. Hundreds of persons are reported fleeing from the city.

Demonstration Against Government in Berlin Monday, Jan. 7.—The Spartans groups engaged today in a big demonstration against the government. Tens of thousands of people gathered in front of the headquarters of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and the Brandenburgerstrasse and a dispatch is filed as returning from the city.

The Wilhelmstrasse, the headquarters of the government, is packed with the Spartans. The Spartans are carrying rifles. First light has occurred at the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter Linden where the Spartans are holding a meeting.

Hundreds of Spartans are carrying rifles. First light has occurred at the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter Linden where the Spartans are holding a meeting.

The Spartans are carrying rifles. First light has occurred at the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter Linden where the Spartans are holding a meeting.

order in front of the Hotel Adlon with their rifles ready, but there was no firing.

The Spartans marchers with the exception of the workmen from certain factories, comprise the scum of the city and four-fifths of the principal newspapers being edited by said young girls.

The Spartans marchers with the exception of the workmen from certain factories, comprise the scum of the city and four-fifths of the principal newspapers being edited by said young girls.

The opinion seems to be that the Spartans are not serious in their intentions. They are only a few hundred men and they are not equipped with hand guns.

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SENATOR ASHURST SAYS IT WOULD BE VALUABLE TO U. S.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Speaking in the senate today in support of the resolution of the American by the United States, the senator declared that the Mexican government was unable to control the territory of the state of Sonora.

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NEW MEXICO MAKING GOOD
Enter Chancellor's Palace
Paris, Jan. 7.—During the fighting between the Spartans and the government supporters in Berlin on Monday the Spartans entered the chancellor's palace from which they opened fire on the building of the Vorwarts. Elchorn, the Spartans police chief is reported to be fortified in the castle.

TO ABANDON COLUMBUS CAMP
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 6.—Brigadier General James J. Hornbrook went to Columbus, N. M., today to inspect the camp there with a view to abandoning Columbus as a military camp. Troops have been stationed there since before the war.

TO RETURN TO FRANCE
Paris, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present congress, according to present plans and will come back to France for the later sittings of the peace congress.

APPEALS TO NEW MEXICO PEOPLE TO GIVE LIBERALLY TO SUFFERING PEOPLE

If all New Mexicans could be brought to know the extent of the suffering of the Armenians and Syrians, this state's quota in the drive to be conducted by the American Committee for the Relief of the Near East would be oversubscribed. Ambassador Monganathau, in his story of the war from the viewpoint of an American official in Constantinople, describes the horrible fate of the Armenians, who were driven from their homes and left to the lust and cruelty of robbers and assassins, without food or sufficient clothing. Among the sufferers were Christians and Jews, Catholics and Protestants. The movement to relieve the survivors, who number something over 2,000,000, has the support of eminent Christians and Jews. Cardinal Gibbons is a member of the executive committee.

Governor Larrazolo of New Mexico has issued the following proclamation:

To the People of New Mexico:
Whereas, through the inhuman practices of the Germans and the Turks during the war nearly 4,000,000 Christians and Jews are homeless and on the verge of starvation in the near east; and

Whereas, no government aid is available at this time and assistance must be given at once through the generosity of individuals; and

Whereas the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief duly and properly organized throughout the nation and with representatives of the highest integrity in the State of New Mexico, has dedicated itself to the task of raising \$30,000,000 for the relief of these stricken peoples; and

Whereas, the quota fixed for New Mexico is \$35,000 justly and equably apportioned among the several counties as the minimum sum to be subscribed by the people of this sovereign state:

Now therefore, I, O. A. Larrazolo, Governor of the State of New Mexico, do officially recognize this effort as one worthy of the support of all citizens, and urge all loyal New Mexicans to subscribe as generously as they may be able to do, thereby maintaining the record for patriotism and liberality which has been made by our beloved state during the whole of the war period.

Done at the Executive Office this 4th day of January, 1919.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico.

O. A. LARRAZOLO,

Attested:

MANUEL MARTINEZ,

Secretary of State.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 8.—There is much interest with regard to what action will be taken by the new legislature in South Dakota under the enlarged powers granted to that body in the November election. At that time all of the so-called public ownership amendments to the state constitution, five in number, were passed by substantial majorities. It now remains for the legislature to enact the necessary legislation to

carry out the will of the people as so expressed.

Under the amendments the state may purchase, develop and operate plants for the development of water power; engage in the manufacture of cement and cement products for the people of the state; provide for state hail insurance; engage in the mining and distribution of coal; purchase, construct and operate elevators and warehouses within or without the state; and buy or construct flouring mills and packing houses within the state.

The nonpartisan league exerted a potent influence in securing the submission of these amendments to the people and their ratification at the polls. However, the new legislature is overwhelmingly republican in both branches, and there seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to what action may be taken.

The state constitution provides that no money shall be appropriated for the purposes enumerated except upon a two-thirds vote of the members in each branch of the legislature. In consequence of this provision, a minority will have the power to obstruct all legislation on these matters if they so desire. In whichever way the situation is met, the outcome is likely to have considerable political significance.

AUTO ACCIDENT

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—While rounding a corner yesterday afternoon an automobile occupied by Millet Clancy and another young man ran down a Spanish-American who for the time being was too badly hurt to give his name. The man had both of his legs broken and seemed otherwise injured, and was taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

NEW MEXICO MAKING GOOD

Albuquerque, Jan. 8.—State headquarters of the united war work campaign received notice today from the national treasury that they would draw on State Treasurer M. E. Hickey \$65,000 on January, this being New Mexico's second call from the national treasury, the first having been made on December. Treasurer Hickey announced that he would draw on the county treasurers of the united war work campaign for their quota, in order to be prepared to meet the coming draft.

W. P. McDowell, director of collections, stated this morning that the collections as a whole over the state were very satisfactory. Some of the counties are somewhat slow in paying their pledges, while others have done remarkably well. The following counties have paid from 97 to 99 per cent of their pledges: Eddy, Mora, Santa Fe, San Miguel, San Juan, Sierra Torrance and Union.

State headquarters confidently expect New Mexico to be one of the first states in the union to collect its pledges 100 per cent. However, in order to attain this honor, each county must have all of its pledges collected by March the 1st.

ARMORY ROBBED

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—Thieves again broke into the national guard armory last night by going through a basement window and stole several small

of stoves and range equipment belonging to the Santa Fe Rifle association. This is the third time that the armory has been broken and objects stolen. The armory is unfortunately located for an arsenal, not only being a menace to surrounding public property but also hard to protect from vandals and thieves who desire weapons and ammunition.

MEN WITH DEPENDENTS

RELEASED FIRST

Washington, Jan. 8.—Commanders of Combat divisions in the United States were authorized today to discharge first from their forces those men whose allotment papers show they have dependents, and second, such men as would be affected adversely in obtaining civil employment as a result of being held further in service.

New York, Jan. 8.—In the death of Theodore Roosevelt, Japan will mourn the loss of "a very real and loyal friend," Baron Makino, ambassador with the Japanese peace mission, declared at a dinner given in his honor last night by the Japanese club.

Mr. Roosevelt's attitude as president, he said, had an important effect upon the settlement of the issues raised by the Russo-Japanese war and upon the amicable adjustment of international difficulties growing out of California's action regarding Japanese residents.

"When Japan had proved herself and the prowess of her soldiers and her navy," said the baron, in reference to the conflict with Russia, "the convention was called and the conclusion of the terms which brought about an honorable peace was due greatly to the broad, straight-forward, generous and ever noble attitude taken by President Roosevelt."

Throughout the world war, he added, Mr. Roosevelt had expressed opinions which were much appreciated in Japan.

"NEW MEXICO'S

LAND ENDOWMENT"

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—Former Governor Herbert J. Hagerman, president of the Taxpayers' Association of Association of New Mexico, contributes a noteworthy article on "New Mexico's Land Endowment" to the New Mexico Tax Review just from press. It is an able discussion of the check of the cash balances to the credit of the commissioner of public lands made by Director Rupert Asplund of the association. The number also has a digest of the tax collection and the budget laws of the state.

BRANCH RAILROAD

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—The Santa Fe is to build a branch line from Bayard station to Fort Bayard, now the largest tubercular sanatorium of the government, according to report of further plans for the enlargement of the hospital. The branch line will be five miles long.

We take this means to express our sincere thanks to the many kind friends for the sympathy and help extended to us during the illness and death of our daughter and sister, Grace, and for the many floral offerings.—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bausell and family.

AMERICANS HAVE THRILLING EXPERIENCE GETTING AWAY FROM BANDIT

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Jan. 8.—Fleeing before Villa's advance in a track motor car in which kerosene has been substituted for gasoline by mistake was the experience of E. P. Ryan, general manager of the Cusihiuriachic Mining company at Cusihiuriachic, Chih. His experience was typical of others undergone by American mining men in this state while Villa was riding over the country with his band of 800 men.

From his scouts who were stationed on all sides of the camp general manager Ryan learned that Villa was having a fight with the federal troops at Hacienda Rubio, 30 miles north. He went to San Antonio, the railroad junction point to obtain more definite information about the rebel leader's movements. With another American he watched the horizon for two days to see if any military forces were advancing toward that station. On the second day he saw twelve men riding hard toward San Antonio. Thinking they were only Villa stragglers Ryan and his companion started to seek shelter until the stragglers had passed.

Just then a rancher rode up badly frightened, and said Villa had visited his ranch personally that morning, had taken his family and was approaching with the small band to be seen in a dust cloud on the horizon. Realizing that Villa's presence was a menace to their lives the Americans boarded their track car and started for Chihuahua City over the railroad which was reported to be seen in a dust cloud on the horizon miles away from San Antonio the motor "died." It was started and again died just as two mounted and armed men were seen approaching. Pushing it ahead of them and with the San Antonio station master's family and bedding on board they reached another station where gasoline was obtained and substituted for the kerosene which had been placed in the fuel tank by mistake.

They continued the journey to the state capital, leaving the Mexican stationmaster and his family at Bustillos. Later they learned that the Villa band had burned \$20,000 worth of property at the Cusihiuriachic mines. It was to these mines that Charles Watson, then general manager, and twenty other Americans were going when Watson and 15 others were killed.

JACKSON DAY OBSERVED

New Orleans, La., Jan. 8.—The state of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans today observed the customary holiday in celebration of the 104th anniversary of General Jackson's victory in the battle of New Orleans, the last battle between England and the United States.

WOMAN FROZEN

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—Mrs. G. Benner, an aged woman, was one of the victims of the recent cold spell, her body being found in Rosa canyon, Torrance county, some distance from the home of her son, G. H. Renner, of Lucy, with whom she lived.

COMMISSIONER CLARK DE- CLARES PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT HAVE AUTHORITY

Coblenz, Monday, Jan. 6.—Ten million marks arrived here from Berlin today by special train, this sum being the first payment by the German government of the 35,000,000 marks due in January for the expenses of the American army of occupation.

The arrival of today's shipment makes a total of 64,000,000 marks which has been turned over to the American authorities for the current expenses of the occupying forces.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Congress, and not the president, should determine when the railroads are to be turned back to private management, said Interstate Commerce Commissioner Edgar E. Clark today, continuing his testimony before the senate interstate commerce committee at the hearing on railroad legislation. Yesterday he submitted a statement from the commission recommending private operation of the carriers under stricter government supervision.

"To state it bluntly" said Mr. Clark, "I think congress ought to withdraw from the president the power to turn back the roads on an hour's notice and congress itself ought to determine when this shall be."

Such action, however, would disturb financial arrangements, he said. "Which in your opinion, is more efficient, government or private operation?"

"Private operation," replied Mr. Clark. "There is a larger incentive for saving, less probability of expenses for meeting the insistence of certain localities and private control of any large industry is more likely to insure the adoption and use of improved methods."

"The pressure from political influence would undoubtedly bring about many expenditures which business men would not consider advisable."

"Is any part of this opinion based on the idea that the pay of employes should be reduced?" asked Senator Cummins.

"Not at all," replied the commissioner.

An annual rental of \$53,603,437 is provided in the government contract with the Pennsylvania lines, east, and six subsidiaries, announced today by the railroad administration.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 8.—The National league will formally open its season on April 23 in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, but will precede this formal opening with games, morning and afternoon on Patriot's day, April 19 at Boston. This announcement was made by President John Heydler of the National league, following the completion of the schedule by the joint American and National league committees today.

President Heydler added that the season would close September 23 and that the schedule was very similar to former schedules inasmuch as it consisted of what is known as three trips from west to east or vice versa.

GOVERNOR OF BANK RESIGNS

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Rolla Wells, governor of the federal reserve bank of St. Louis and of the Eighth federal reserve district today confirm-

ed the report that he had resigned his position and said that he had been notified that his successor would be selected soon.

DRIVE BOLSHEVIKI FORCES FROM THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL

Warsaw, Monday, Jan. 6.—The first fighting between the Poles and the Russian bolsheviki for the possession of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, has begun.

Polish advance guards have driven bolsheviki advance guards from the outskirts of Vilna. The bolsheviki are awaiting reinforcements.

During the struggle for the civil possession of Vilna by the Poles, several bolsheviki agents there are said to have committed suicide. The German troops in the city are anxious to leave and are handing over their arms to the Poles in order to gain a quick passage to Germany by way of Poland. The turning over of the arms to the Poles has improved their strength. The Polish forces at Vilna is said to number 120,000.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—Polish troops on Saturday gained control of most of the town of Bentschen, an important railway junction, according to the General Anzeiger, of Frankfurt. The Germans retired to the railroad station where they were bombarded by the Poles who attempted to capture the station, but were repulsed.

Stockholm, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—All members of the bourgeoisie have been arrested at Riga by the Lettish soviet, which has abolished the ownership of private property in that city, according to a Riga dispatch received here.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Informal conferences with entente statesmen which will lay the real ground work for the peace congress will begin on Thursday. These conferences will probably be President Wilson's only official activity prior to the beginning of the peace congress, as it is necessary for him to get some rest after a fatiguing round of speeches and traveling.

There seems to be excellent authority for saying that plans for the settlement of the most important questions—the league of nations, the freedom of the seas and disarmament—are still very indefinite.

The best information obtainable as to conferences so far held with British and Italian statesmen is that they were very satisfactory developments in no differences as to principles involved.

League Discussed

Secretary of State Lansing, Colonel E. M. House and Lord Cecil, who has made the subject of the league of nations a special study on behalf of the British government, held a long conference today regarding the details to be worked out in forming a league. Their conference followed consultations between President Wilson and Colonel House last evening.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENT

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 8.—An airplane was found half submerged today in the Cape Fear river near here

and it was reported that two aviators aboard were drowned. A report to army authorities from Raleigh said that an airplane left there last night, flying toward Fayetteville, and manned by Lieutenant Pope and Sergeant Barger, of Camp Jackson.

LABOR FINDING PLACES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEN- ERAL BUSINESS

Washington, Jan. 8.—Transition of the country from a war to a peace basis has proceeded thus far with very considerable smoothness and with decided lack of friction, says a general summary of business conditions issued today by the federal reserve board.

Such slackening of business as has occurred was described as due to conservatism. In the New York district "industries are marking time, awaiting developments" due in part to a feeling that prices will decline.

Other districts report a similar condition, but say generally the state of things calls for the opinion that the transition period is proving beneficial in its effects. Thus far the process of readjusting labor is said to have caused little inconvenience since labor set free from war industries has been absorbed steadily by general business relieving an existing shortage. Wages have not been reduced and in some cases have been increased. Agriculture was reported to be in an exceptionally promising condition. The farmer said to be in "the best financial shape that has prevailed for many years." Excellent crop prospects were reported, not only from the cotton region, but also from the wheat states and from California.

In the livestock region "conditions are much improved" and cattle probably will go through the season in fair condition. There is an active and firmer tone in the beef trade and record purchases of animals have been made.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Conversion of war risk insurance into permanent peace time policies will be started within 60 days. Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, head of the war risk insurance bureau announced today that schedules of rates and forms of policies had been completed, to be announced shortly. Nearly 4,000,000 persons hold policies which may be converted.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 9.—Robert Wesley Dewitt, who has been working here for several weeks as a policeman for the Oregon Short Line railroad was arrested here today for complicity in the robbery of two miners near Grants Pass, Ore., in April, 1918, at which time \$10,000 in gold bullion is said to have been stolen.

According to the chief deputy sheriff, Dewitt, in his confession, said that he and another man, Jefferson S. Howell, held up the miners near Grants Pass, bound and gagged them and fled into the woods with the bullion. In order to make their escape more certain, the men parted, the alleged confession declares, and Dewitt has not since seen Howell. Dewitt's confession, according to

the sheriff's deputy, alleges that Howell took with him the bullion stolen from the miners at the time of parting.

AMERICAN SPIES DIED TO KEEP FOOD FROM HUNS

Stories of Heroism During the War
Are Now Finding Their Way
to the Public

It is possible to reveal now one of the most dramatic secret chapters of the American war spy activity, whereby the German-Austrian food administration was nearly wrecked last winter by almost 2,000,000 spurious bread tickets circulated in the central empires.

Early in January, 1918, five American spies, one a woman, Bohemian born, crossed the frontier of Germany from Holland and from Switzerland with counterfeit tickets printed in Washington.

Working with confederates among corruptible food administration officials in Dresden, Munich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Prague and Vienna, they succeeded in distributing more than a million break tickets. Then all five escaped to neutral countries.

Again, in April a second attempt was made through the same channels and more than 300,000 tickets were distributed before the German secret service, seeking the cause of the unprecedented decrease in the bread stocks, managed to take up the trail of the Bohemian woman spy and of another.

Realizing they were discovered the American spies attempted to escape to neutral countries, but the woman and one of the men were caught.

Rosa Litzeneauer is the name of this American patriot. She was shot at Prague, together with her companion, whose name is not known.

Rosa was formerly an obscure music teacher at Milwaukee. She had volunteered for spy work in Washington as soon as America entered the war.

This girl died not knowing she helped to create more havoc among the German and Austrian forces than division of American troops could have caused, for the flood of 2,000,000 spurious tickets circulated during five months so depleted the bread stocks that the Teuton food administrations were forced to reorganize their entire system of flour distribution and recall all outstanding tickets.

Somewhere in the archives of the secret service at Washington is the word "missing" after certain numbers which represent the names of Rosa Litzeneauer and her companion.

That word is the sole epitaph of the heroism and devotion of those unheralded companions of Nathan Hale.

WOOL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Washington, Jan. 8.—Removal of restrictions upon importation of wool from all non-enemy countries has been ordered by the war trade board, effective January 19, as an important step in the program for reopening the ordinary peace-time channels of trade.

This is a speedy change. If often happens that a fellow wife is running around with an affinity before he finishes paying the installment man for the furniture.

PRESIDENT WILL EXPEND \$100,000,000 FOR STARVING PEOPLE

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Wilson's request that congress provide \$100,000,000 for relief work in Europe, outside of Germany, was approved today by the house appropriations committee. Chairman Sherry announced he would report a bill tomorrow and seek its prompt passage.

Although the president is given discretionary authority in the expenditure of the fund, the bill drafted by the house committee provides that the money may be used as a revolving fund until June 30, 1919, and that while food be given free to starving people unable to buy it, "the expenditures shall be reimbursed so far as possible by the government or subdivisions thereof to the people to whom the relief is furnished."

W. A. Glasgow of the food administration said Herbert C. Hoover, who had a survey of the European situation, had cabled that without immediate help the situation is hopeless.

Bismarck, D. C., Jan. 6.—The more than 400 members of the Non-Partisan League will be a solution of the North Dakota problem. The Non-Partisan League has the majority of members of the members of the house but lacks control of the senate. At the opening of the session, following the will listen to the message of Governor Lynn J. Frazier, in which he will outline the legislative policies for the session. It is expected the governor will deal particularly with measures aimed at establishing the workingmen's compensation in operation, the nationalization of state owned packing plants, elevators and flour mills, and other measures for the Non-Partisan League stands.

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS
San Antonio, Tex., writes: "I know whereof I speak. I have tried it in my own family. Your remedy acts quickly and relieves permanently. Good for colds, coughs, croup. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv."

The Hohenzollerns have so many things to think of now that they are forgetting their Kultur.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY
DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this and send it to Foley's Compound, 2355 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Compound for coughs, colds and croup, Foley's Kidney Pills and Foley's Cathartic Tablets.—Adv.

IN PASO, TEXAS, JAN. 6.—A peaceful movement to restore all Mexican refugees of whatever faction to their homes and property in Mexico was started here yesterday when 600 Mexican political refugees met in Liberty Hall and formed the Mexican Union. It is planned to extend this union to all cities on the border and in the United States where Mexican refugees reside.

Speeches were made by General Federico Cervantes, formerly with Zapata and later associated with General Felipe Angeles, General Juan Medina, Villa's former chief of staff and General Manuel Landa, a former Huerta officer. The officers of the union, pronounced delegates would be sent to Villa Carranza, Zapata and other Mexican leaders as well as to Paris to be present when the peace conference is held and make an effort to have their rights restored through the peace delegates. Other meetings is to be held Sunday.

AVIATORS RETURN FROM SAN ANTONIO
San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 6.—The aviators who returned from San Antonio, Tex., with Curtiss biplanes by freight to Oklahoma.

POISONOUS WAS A CASE
The case of a man who died after eating a piece of meat which was found to be poisonous.

RESOURCES OF DESPERATION
(Houston Post)
We suspect that all the graft and stealing in the Hog Island scandal was purposely done by republicans in order to tarnish the reputation of democracy for selfishness and unselfishness in the expenditure of public funds.

SURGEONS ASSESS THAT IN CASE OF FIRST TREATMENT
When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast. **BOROZONE** is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c. 50c. \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. S. Co.

SHE'S ONE GRAND WOMAN
(Grand Rapids Press)
Aunt Petunia has tried her fruit cake with a broomstraw and thinks it will only need about three more drinks to make it perfect.

Quick Cure for Croup
Watch for the first symptom of hoarseness and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual.—Adv.
Jimmy Hosie of St. Louis calling on the dry goods trade.

OCCUPIES NEWSPAPERS' OFFICES IN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL BERLIN

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—The Spartacus group Sunday evening made another attempt to seize the reins of power in Berlin and occupied the office of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency.

The last telegram received from the Wolff Bureau announced the seizure of its office. Private advices say that the Spartans occupied the offices of a dozen big newspapers, including Socialist Vorwarts. The offices of the Wolff Bureau and the leading newspapers are mentioned in a small area south of Unter den Linden which is possible from Grand Square, the strongholds of the Spartacus group previously seized newspaper offices but we are unable to gain access to the city.

Will Withstand Bolsheviks
London, Jan. 6.—Germany is taking diplomatic and military measures against the bolshevik government, according to a German official statement received here today. The message says: "The advance of the bolsheviks and the presence in Berlin of a military emissary (Radek) have brought about a diplomatic statement of war with Russia and a military state of war almost has intervened. Germany faced with the necessity of the purpose of pleasing the entente, but for protecting her own interests, must intervene energetically by taking diplomatic and military measures."

WAS RESTLESS AT NIGHT
Sufferer from kidney trouble, backache, rheumatic pains, stiffness in joints and muscles, sciatica, and other torments afflicting W. K. R. F. D. Box 9, Ala. writes: "I used Foley's Kidney Pills as I was so restless at night with pains in the small of my back and legs. The pills were sold everywhere."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
Before using this Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes: "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever tried."

By listening to women talk you will discover that there are different forms of emphasis. And by looking at their clothes you will discover that there are different emphases of forms.

PROFITTEERING WILL NOT BE ALLOWED

"Limitations as to profiteering and speculations in foodstuffs remain in effect," said M. R. Johnston, Acting Federal Food Administrator for New Mexico, today. "The food administration will continue to maintain supervision of the consumption of profits with a view of reducing profiteering to the minimum."

"If the consumer finds that he is being overcharged when purchasing staple foods, he should report the case at once to the Food Administration either through the county food administrator or direct to this office." Mr. Johnston continued. "We ask that the complaint be specific that prompt action may be taken. Fair price lists are also issued every week and published for the information of the consumer. These lists aim to guard the consumer from being exploited, but they fail of their purpose unless the consumer uses the lists in checking the prices asked when marketing."

But to curb profiteering fully. Mr. Johnston added the Food Administration must have the co-operation of the consumer and the dealers in the state.

A Great American
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.—John Jennings Bryan, who is staying in Baltimore while his wife is in hospital, paid the following tribute to Colonel Roosevelt: "The rare qualities which have made Colonel Roosevelt a multitude of devoted followers and a host of opponents, his death puts an end to controversy as well as by friend. He was a great American and made a profound impression on the thought of his generation. His picturesque career will form a fascinating chapter in our nation's history."

Political Parties Affected
Washington, Jan. 6.—Even members of congress and other political leaders who were most distressed over Colonel Roosevelt's death could not help being drawn into the inevitable discussion of its effect upon the presidential campaign of 1920. Every one agreed that the effect would be tremendous.

There had been reports that Colonel Roosevelt would issue a statement soon formally announcing his intention not to seek the nomination for president next year. Nevertheless, democratic leaders and many republicans still regarded him as the prospective republican nominee for president in 1920. His death is conceded, must cause a radical change in campaign plans of both parties.

WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE
Wm. Barnes, San Antonio, Tex., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar has been worth \$50 a bottle to me. I had the flu, followed by pneumonia, which left me weak with a persistent cough. The cough hung on. Some one advised Foley's Honey and Tar. I have completely recovered and do not cough at all. Sold everywhere.—Adv."

MOST UNUSUAL ORGANIZATION WAR HAS EVER KNOWN CLOSES PROSPEROUS YEAR

New York, Jan. 6.—A review of the year which the Young Men's Christian association regards as the greatest in the history of the organization in effort and accomplishment was made public today by the association's war work council. The review deals with the complaints of canteen overcharges made by some of the returning soldiers, refers to the War Department investigation which it says, exonerated the Y and states that because of frequent reiteration of these and other complaints by returning soldiers, John R. Mott, general secretary of the War Work Council, has asked that the entire administration of the Y. M. C. A. war programme overseas be investigated by the inspector general.

"It is our judgment," says Dr. Mott, "that these complaints should be frankly and fearlessly faced. If we were to ignore criticism we would be false to our trust. It is our duty to discover the unfounded criticism so that a patriotic organization, as a matter of simple honesty may not be blighted unjustly. It is equally our duty to discover the well founded criticism in order that we may adopt a constructive programme that will obviate in our future policy any administration of the past.

"Is it true that the Y. M. C. A. has been guilty of profiting in the operation of its post exchanges overseas? The following telegram from the third assistant secretary of war, Frederick P. Keppel, is self-explanatory: "Matter of prices asked by Young Men's Christian Association for its articles sold in canteens overseas already investigated by war department and condition being remedied. Young Men's Christian Association originally asked by General Pershing to run canteen for army on coast. To do this had to reckon in price fixing, such overhead charges as transportation charges and marine insurance so that prices were much higher than in this country. Young Men's Christian Association made no profit but lost thousands of dollars. Arrangements now made will enable them to obtain supplies from sources that will reduce overhead charges and keep prices down."

standing by the men in uniform. Motion picture entertainment, according to the reports, has been given without cost to an extent that the Y estimates could be duplicated in this country only at a box office income of \$4,000,000. This is based on the operations of an average month, during which 6,000 shows were given to a turnstile count of 5,982,000.

The Y. M. C. A. refers with pride to the response of the men and women of America to the association's call for service with the colors, and recalls their war record and the list of casualties among these civilian workers. The Y casualty list complete only so far as the list of dead among themselves. To this end 25 professional coaches were sent to France, hundreds of one-act plays were loaned to the men for their shows and costumes without number were supplied.

In athletic sports, the records of the Y state that the soldiers had the use of nearly a million dollars worth of sports equipment and entered into great mass athletic games under the leadership of several hundred sport directors. That this program will continue during the winter is shown by the shipment of athletic supplies valued at \$300,000 during November 1917.

An activity which was a Y program at all on year a woman in Chateaufort, during the German drive which was the first of the Y. M. C. A. educational campaign. Under the direction of the M. C. A. educational campaign, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of school facilities during the period of occupation and more.

Correspondence continues to play an important part in the program. The most elementary school will be taught and men academically qualified will be admitted to French and English universities. Nearly all of the activities have been set up in the American forces are to be found in the British and Italian armies. At the request of the military and civil authorities of France and Italy, the Y. M. C. A. agreed to extend its system to include the post and the fighting men of Italy. As this old year goes out the Y is supervising the operation of 1,500 Foyers de Soldats in France and with a nucleus of American workers in Italy has set up a system of hundreds of Case de Soldats.

Workers have served in Mesopotamia in Saloniki in the Balkans, in the Chinese labor battalions, and in Russia. The work of the home camps has been "at the peak" for more than a year. Nearly 6,000 workers in the home camps and cantonments but for the greater number of their war service is nearing the end. On the other hand, industries whose war production has been accelerated by the program of the Y. M. C. A. are demanding a continuation of this service during the period of reconstruction.

From figures available on December 15, 1918, it is estimated that today there are 6,048 men and 1,395 women in "Y" uniform overseas. Women are now being sent overseas at the rate of 100 a week for work with the army in the leave areas and debarkation ports of France and England.

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Backache? Rheumatism?
Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lumbago, sometimes from gout, swollen hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anuric," is found to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithia in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anuric" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, tropical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c trial package. MADERA, CAL.—"I recommend Doctor Pierce's Anuric very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with catarrh of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anuric advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I thought I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package. I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid troubles, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's remedies."—S. P. HANAWAY.

It is announced that the winter program of the Y. M. C. A. will be as long as there is a uniformed man overseas or in the demobilization camps.

TOWARD OFFICIAL RECOGNITION
The difference between an ordinary match and an ordinary match is that the ordinary match has only one flare-up, while the match of the Y. M. C. A. has many flare-ups. Don't forget who and what you were in your youth, and grow up to be a man who never forgets the disappointments of his infancy.

Chamberlain's Tablets
When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle purgation of the bowels, relieving indigestion and constipation.

Marriage licences have been recently issued to Tendula Ensinias, 18 of Las Vegas, and Cresosten Gonzalez, 21, of Las Vegas; David Ortega 27, Ojo del Alverto and Trinidad Madrid, 17, La Manga.

Only one arrest was made by the East side police during the month of December, according to police records for that month. The arrest was made on a charge of vagrancy. In December of 1917, 16 arrests were made. Judge Stewart has searched the records for years back, and finds no month in the history of the city when there were so few arrests.

Rosalio Romero and Ascencion Romero were arrested for burglary by Sheriff Secundino Romero. They were caught stealing hay from the Harvey dairy. They plead guilty to the offence and were given 15 days in the county jail and fined five dollars and costs. This is the first arrest made by the new sheriff, and he made it without a gun, having "forgotten" that his duties sometimes employed the use of a deadly weapon.

Recent casualty lists bear the following names of New Mexico boys: David Chavez, Clyde and David R. Locke, Corona, slightly wounded; Julianito Montoya, Jemez Springs, wounded severely; John L. Jones, Raton, Pedro C. Gallegos, Albert, wounded degree undetermined; Jose E. Cordova, Questa, Julio Romero, Arabella, Daniel Salazar, Milagado, returned to duty, previously reported missing; Reginald Edwin Baird, Ochoa, killed in action; Thomas F. Casey, Santa Rita, died of wounds; Isaac R. Kirkpatrick, Tucumcari and Henry A. Lindly, Lincoln, died of accident; Albert J. Putney, Cuervo, died of disease; Juliar Polaco, Amarago, returned to duty, previous reported killed.

Simon Hoffman received a letter from his sister in Alsace, France, this morning, the first word he has had from her in over two years. She tells of the evacuation of the German troops and the entrance of French and Americans into the country, for 47 years under German rule. The first act of the French was to distribute food to the people, white bread, and barrels of candy to the children, deprived of this luxury for four years. "If it had not been for the Americans," she says, "we would still be under the German rule." In her letter, she tells of the hardship suffered under the German regime, how the rations furnished became almost uneatable, how the houses were daily searched for contraband.

John Herman Spiess, in company with his mother, Mrs. Charles Spiess, left Friday for Denver, Colorado, where he will enlist in the Navy for a period of two years. Being under the age of eighteen it was necessary to secure the written consent of his parents to his enlistment. It is expected that he will be sent to the Naval Training Camp at Mare Island, near San Francisco.

William Donley, timekeeper in Superintendent Myers' office, left today

for a nextended vacation. He will visit points in the south and east.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 9.—Trading in stocks today embraced many speculative issues, mostly at gains, but in vestment issues were dull and generally lower. Sales approximated 550,000 shares. The close was:
 American Sugar Refining 114 7/8
 American T. and T. Co. 100 7/8
 Anaconda Copper 60
 Atchison. 92 1/4
 Chino Copper 33 1/2
 Colo. Fuel and Iron Co. 38
 Inspiration Copper 46 1/4
 Southern Pacific 101
 Union Pacific 129
 United States Steel 92 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The closing quotations at the Chicago Board of Trade today were as follows:
 Corn, Jan. \$1.44; May \$1.35.
 Oats, Jan. \$68 3-8; May 69 7/8.
 Pork, Jan. \$46; May \$42.37.
 Lard, Jan. \$22.90; May \$23.50.
 Ribs, Jan. \$25.20; May \$23.27

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 9.—Hogs, receipts 18,500. Market steady. Heavy \$17@17.60; lights \$16.80@17.40; pigs \$10@14.50.
 Cattle, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$18@20; western steers \$12@16; cows \$7@14; heifers \$8@16; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16; calves \$7@14.
 Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$13@16.65; yearlings 17.60; lights \$16.80@17.40; pigs \$10@10.25.

New Mexico boys on today's casualty list are Jesse T. Ritchiee, Gallup, d'ed of wounds; Francisco Lucero, Taylor Springs, died of disease; Richard E. Jones, Raton, wounded, degree undetermined; Ignacio Gutierrez, Ft. Sumner, returned to duty, previously reported missing.

Mr. J. F. Pendergast, an attorney at law of Mills, Colfax county, New Mexico, is in the city today. He has filed in the district Court a petition for a writ of Habeas corpus on behalf of Mrs. Rufus A. Hale, now confined in the jail at Mora, charged, together with her husband, with the killing of Frank Lusk, near the Town of Roy, on December 23th. She was committed to jail by Justice of the Peace Foster of Roy, without bail. It is stated that she had nothing to do with the killing of Frank Lusk, and that she should be released from such charge or at least granted bail. She has a baby six months old, and she and the baby are now in the county jail in Mora. A hearing will be held on the petition for habeas corpus before Judge David J. Leahy in Chambers tomorrow, provided Patricio Sanchez can bring Mrs. Hale before the court, the roads from Mora to Las Vegas being almost impassable on account of the deep snows.

Marriage licence shave been recently granted to Cecilia Duran 16, and Cristobal Bros, 22, both of Villanora; and Demifila Ribera, and Jose Ortega of San Isidro.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

Whereas, by virtue of the statutes of the State of New Mexico, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico are required to give public proclamation of the election to be held for justice of the peace and constable within and for the various precincts of said county, to be held on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1919;

Now Therefore in accordance with said laws, the said Board of County Commissioners of the County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico, do hereby publicly proclaim and give public notice that an election will be held within and for the said county of San Miguel and state aforesaid, on Monday, the 13th day of January A. D. 1919, such election being for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace and one constable in each and every one of the precincts of the said county, and that said election will be held within the hours prescribed by the law covering general elections, on the said day above mentioned at the following named places within said precincts respectively; to-wit:

- Precinct No. 1, San Miguel—House of Trinidad Garcia.
- Precinct No. 2, Villanueva—House of Antonio Gallegos.
- Precinct No. 3, Las Vegas South—Office of Pablo Ulibarri.
- Precinct No. 4, Tecolote—House of Manuel Dominguez.
- Precinct No. 5, Las Vegas North—House of Jose L. Galindre.
- Precinct No. 6, Las Vegas Central—House of Celofes Armijo.
- Precinct No. 7, San Antonio—House of Felix Sandoval.
- Precinct No. 8, Upper Las Vegas—House of Society of San Antonio.
- Precinct No. 9, Pecos—Schoolhouse.
- Precinct No. 10, Chaperito—Schoolhouse.
- Precinct No. 11, San Geronimo—House of Nicolas Esquibel.
- Precinct No. 12, Rowe—House of Donaciano Vigil.
- Precinct No. 13, Rociada—House of Margarito Bustos.
- Precinct No. 14, Sapello—House of Epifanio Martinez.
- Precinct No. 15, Las Manuelitas—House of Julian Padilla.
- Precinct No. 16, Union—House of David Trujillo.
- Precinct No. 17, San Patricio—House of Candido Aragon.
- Precinct No. 18, Mishawaka—Schoolhouse.
- Precinct No. 19, McKinley—House of Albino B. Gallegos.
- Precinct No. 20, San Juan—House of Antonio Flores.
- Precinct No. 21, Casa Colorado—House of Natividad Leyba.
- Precinct No. 22, Sabinoso—House of Senon Martinez.
- Precinct No. 23, San Jose—House of Carlos Griego.
- Precinct No. 24, La Liendre—House of Lorenzo Tapia.
- Precinct No. 25, Pena Blanca—House of Toribio S. Sanchez.
- Precinct No. 26, Los Alamos—House of Santiago Gallegos.
- Precinct No. 27, San Pablo—House of Timoteo Montoya.
- Precinct No. 28, Chavez—House of Agapito B. Garcia.
- Precinct No. 29, East Las Vegas—City hall.
- Precinct No. 30, Canon de Manuelitas—House of Vicente Sanchez.
- Precinct No. 31, Puertecito—House

- of Crescencio Martinez.
 - Precinct No. 32, El Pueblo—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 33, Los Vigiles—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 34, San Isidro—House of Reyes Garcia.
 - Precinct No. 35, Las Gallinas—House of Octaviano Salas.
 - Precinct No. 36, Penasco Blanco—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 37, El Cerrito—House of Epitacio Quintana.
 - Precinct No. 38, Los Torres—House of Luis Montano.
 - Precinct No. 39, Tecolotito—House of Gregorio L. Lucero.
 - Precinct No. 40, Bernal—House of Basilio Griego.
 - Precinct No. 41, Canon Largo—House of Juan B. Coca.
 - Precinct No. 42, Romeroville—House of Gumecindo Ortiz y Ortiz.
 - Precinct No. 43, San Agustin—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 44, Ojitos Frios—House of Esteban Montano.
 - Precinct No. 45, Cherryvale—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 46, Emplazado—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 47, Hot Springs—House of Juan Padilla.
 - Precinct No. 48, Trementina—House of Hilario Gonzales.
 - Precinct No. 49, Agua Zarca—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 50, Guadalupe—House of Bernardo Baca.
 - Precinct No. 51, San Ignacio—House of Ruben Collins.
 - Precinct No. 52, Las Colonias—House of Plutarco Armijo.
 - Precinct No. 53, Encinosa—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 54, Hillside—Schoolhouse.
 - Precinct No. 55, Aibera—House of Donaciano Sandoval.
 - Precinct No. 56, Los Gonzales—House of Juan de Mata Ortiz.
 - Precinct No. 57, Trujillo—House of Sixto Turjillo.
- Done at Las Vegas, New Mexico, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1919, by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico, in open session.
- BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN MIGUEL, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.**
- By MANUEL U. MARTINEZ,
 Attest: CHARMAN.
 PERFECTO GALLEGOS,
 Clerk.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gervin, of Oregon are expected here on the 24th of this month appearing as the first program on the Santa Fe lecture course. The program will be at the Y. M. C. A.
- Mr. Hazzard, of the Las Vegas Motor Car company went to the country for a car yesterday, and reports interesting experiments with a roast goat in a placita where he took dinner. He returned last night at midnight.
- Mrs. Clifford S. Losey left yesterday on train No. 10, for Jacksonville and Claremont, Florida, where she will remain several months visiting her sister. Captain Losey is still stationed at Camp Cody, New Mexico, as one of the physicians in the base hospital, and will probably remain in the service for some time.