

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## BUSINESS WILL BE NORMAL SOON

### THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD GIVES OPTIMISTIC REPORT ON CONDITIONS

Washington, March 6.—Confidence that business conditions are readjusting themselves "in a fairly satisfactory way" although not as fast as many interests wish, was expressed today by the federal reserve board in a review of business reports for February. These reports were made by federal reserve agents in each district, based on specific surveys of commercial and industrial conditions.

Reports as to labor unemployment have been numerous in the press, says the board's review, "but the reports of federal reserve agents show that there has probably thus far been an over exaggeration with respect to this matter."

From several manufacturing districts it is reported labor conditions are far from satisfactory and there is considerable unemployment but it also is noted that the condition does not seem to have grown worse during February."

It appears that the surplus of labor is smallest in the south and southwest. In the south and southwest there are no indications of any reduction in the wage scale, while in the north and east employes are demanding higher wages, notwithstanding with the existence of considerable unemployment.

"There is as yet no general revision of wages downward, although there are indications of a tendency to let wages settle to a definite level which shall without question be higher than that existing before the war."

"Banking conditions in general show a condition of greater ease," the board said, "with some accumulation of funds at centers and a strong tendency on the part of the money hoarded to return to the banks." According to some bankers estimates the amount of hoarded money that has been returned to banks since the armistice would aggregate \$300,000,000."

Washington, March 6.—Senators Borah of Idaho, republican, and Reed of Missouri and Thomas of Colorado, democrats, left today for New York, where they will speak tonight on the league of nations be-

fore the Arts and Sciences association. Senator Thomas' address will be the first he has delivered on the subject, but Mr. Borah and Reed have made addresses on the draft of the league's constitution. Senator Borah will speak at Boston Saturday and at Brooklyn Sunday.

### ITALY IMPOSES BLOCKADE ON JUGO-SLAVIC COUNTRIES CUTTING OFF FOOD.

Washington, March 6.—It was stated today in an authoritative quarter that the Italian government had caused intolerable conditions by the blockade she has imposed against the Jugo-Slavic countries and which operates also against the Czecho-Slovaks. The blockade has not been wholly effective, but many delays have been caused, resulting often in holding up supplies, the need of which was desperate.

Reports from Paris of the existence of chaotic conditions because of the blockade have not been confirmed here, but it is known that much suffering has been caused, directly attributable to the stand taken by Italy. News from Paris that representatives of England and of France were outspoken in their condemnation of the attitude of Italy, had been cabled to the United States but the action of the American government in sending its warning to Italy was taken before that news came.

No reply has been made by the Italian government.

### Delegates Criticize Blockade.

Paris, March 6.—The British and French delegates here have been bitterly outspoken in the supreme war council and the supreme council in criticism of the food blockade which the Italian government is maintaining against Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovine, Croatia and Slovenia.

The new democracies built out of the old Austrian empire are relied upon by the entente as a protection against the bolshevik wave and the food shortage in them is creating chaos.

While the American delegates are less outspoken than the British and French they are concerned over the situation, which is stopping all the American work.

Italy is dependent upon the United States for food staples, receiving credits through the American treasury with which to make purchases. Some European representatives are suggesting the possibility of the discontinuance of American relief for Italy.

Vienna, March 6.—There have been sanguinary engagements between soldiers and citizens in numerous towns in German Bohemia, according to reports received here.

The trouble started when the Germans attempted to hold elections for the Austrian national assembly in Vienna, which the Czecho government prohibited because Bohemia is Czech territory. The Germans organized manifestations against Czech rule and the Czechs used rifles and bayonets in suppressing the demonstrations. Three persons are reported to have been killed at Kar'sbad and ten at Sternberg.

Washington, March 6.—Means of financing railroads without a government appropriation were discussed today by Director General Hines and Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the war finance corporation. They purpose to ascertain to what extent the \$337,000,000 available in the finance corporation's funds might be used as loans to individual railroads, to be paid by the roads to the government on account of advances previously made to them.

Mr. Hines reiterated that there was no occasion to discuss the question of relinquishment of the railroads at this time.

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, March 6.—Removal of the hog price minimum had only a transient depressing effort today on the corn market.

Provisions, like cereals, quickly rallied from an initial moderate break. The close was:

Corn, May \$1.29 3/8; July \$1.24 1/4.  
Oats, May 60 3/4; July 59 1/4.  
Pork, May \$41.20; July \$38.05.  
Lard, May \$25.12; July \$24.47.  
Ribs May \$22.75; July \$21.52.

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, Mar. 6.—Hogs, receipts 2500. Market higher. Heavy \$17.85 @18.25; pigs \$12@16.

Cattle, receipts 2000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$18@19; western steers \$12@16.75; cows \$10@16.75; heifers \$10@14.50; stockers and feeders \$12@16.50; calves \$10@14.

Sheep, receipts 4500. Market higher. Lambs \$19@19.65; yearlings \$16.50@17.50; wethers \$12@15; ewes \$13@13.75.  
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There are twice as many blind people in Russia as in the whole of the rest of Europe.

## FIGHTING IN STREETS OF BERLIN

Berlin, Wednesday, March 6.—The vicinity of police headquarters in the Alexander Platz continued today to be the scene of recurring street fighting between government chine guns on the crowds, which comprising soldiers, sailors and strikers. At 1 o'clock the troops and policemen fired heavily with machine guns in the Alexander platz, after being driven off. Strong reinforcements were sent to police headquarters including field pieces. Minor clashes occurred these Tuesday, the casualties being six dead and 20 wounded.

At 10 o'clock this morning two persons were killed in a clash between troops and rioters in Huttenstrasse in the Moabit district.

The Spartacans have constructed barricades in several side streets leading off from Alexander platz and continue to plunder the shops in the vicinity Herr Ernest, the police chief, declares that the strike wave is receding and that police headquarters is amply fortified against any attack.

Considerable artillery fighting has taken place in the vicinity of police headquarters, which is held by the government forces, since darkness.

The volunteer marine division and a portion of the republican militia, which have been supporting the government have gone over to the Spartacans. An attempt by the Spartacans to storm police headquarters this afternoon was repulsed.

### Electric Power Stopped

Copenhagen, March 6.—The volunteer corps commanded by General Huelsen entered Spandau, near Berlin, Wednesday and occupied all the public buildings. General Huelsen established his headquarters in the town hall. Most of the factories in Spandau have ceased operations because the Spartacan and strikers have stopped electric power.

### CREDIT OVERSUBSCRIBED.

New York, March 6.—The acceptance credit of 50 million dollars made by American banks in favor of Belgian banks has been oversubscribed 15 million dollars it was announced today.

## HIGHWAY BILL LOSES OUT BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE PREVENTS A VOTE ON CONFERENCE REPORT

Phoenix, Ariz., March 1.—The partisan fight on the senate highway bill came to a dramatic climax in the house today when the measure was killed by a vote of 19 to 14 and J. W. Sullivan, representative from Cochise, the oldest member in point of service in the house, withdrew rather than vote.

Sullivan, who is well up in years, appeared to be on the verge of collapse in the corridors when President Johns, who represents Cochise in the senate, and Senator Graham hurried to his assistance and removed to his hotel.

Following the vote against the highway bill a motion was carried for reconsideration.

This measure, which precipitated the first party clash of the session last Tuesday, carries provisions which would take from the governor the power of naming the state highway commission, and has been recognized by both sides as likely to demand a test of utmost strength on the final vote.

The galleries were filled today when the roll was called without any incident till the clerk asked for Sullivan's vote.

"I pass," said the senator.

"Vote, vote," was shouted from several quarters.

"I refuse," again replied Sullivan.

"The house demands that you vote or retire," called Lines.

"Very well, I shall retire," and suiting the action to the word, Sullivan left the floor. He took a seat in the corridor evidently laboring under great excitement, and to a question as to whether his retirement meant permanent withdrawal from the house said: "I don't know."

### SPRING CLEANING TIME IS HERE.

If a house needs spring cleaning, how about the human body after a winter of indoor life and heavy food? Don't suffer from indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas or constipation, when relief can be so easily had. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean stomach and bowels and tone up the liver.—Adv.

One of the best known mining men in this section of the country has been secured to take charge of the Santa Fe Coal and Coke Company's properties.

For about twenty years Mr. Rochester has been on the chief engineering staff of the Phelps Dodge corporation and made a government geological survey through this country several years ago. Mr. Rochester at the present time has charge of the operation of five large mining companies and he is now on the ground laying plans for the construction of trams and the development of the Santa Fe Coal and Coke Company's mine.

**A FRIEND RECOMMENDED THEM.**  
J. N. Tohill, clerk Lottie Hotel, Evansville, Ind., writes: "For six weeks I suffered constantly with pains in the muscles of my thigh. Upon recommendation of a friend, I tried Foley Kidney Pills and began to get relief almost immediately. They stop backache, rheumatic pains and soreness and stiffness.—Adv."

Washington, March 1.—The oil and land leasing bill virtually was killed late today when obstruction led by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, prevented a vote on the conference report which had been adopted by the house. Managers and opponents of the bill agreed there is now practically no chance of securing action on the bill before congress adjourns.

Madrid, Friday, Feb. 28.—Martial law has been declared in Madrid and troops are patrolling the streets. Order has been restored, but some theaters have been closed.

This action was the suit of rioting against profiteers today, provision and butcher shops being attacked by mobs.

The government has taken possession of all bake shops.

Premier Romanones has issued a statement saying that martial law has been declared so as to enable the government to work better for a settlement of pending social questions.

Once again the libels concerning American youth have been exploded. In the war's beginning the country was driven into a nervous lather by weird tales of physical ills caused by vicious social diseases and alcoholism, and the relatives of soldiers were rendered almost insane by pseudo-scientific alarms and hectic pulpiterings of the sawdust revivalist brand. It was quickly shown that incapacitation through the use of strong drink was negligible, the proportion of defection on this account being infinitesimally small.

Now there is at hand an official report showing that 50 per cent of the soldiers sent into the development camps were returned to duty upon re-examination, three useful men being returned to the line for every unit dismissed as totally unfit. Only one third, and not 90 per cent, as alleged, were suffering from communicable diseases, and many of these were cured while being trained for their profession of arms. Weakened foot arches and heart trouble accounted for 20 per cent of the disqualifications.

It is no difficult to account for these wild utterances. The expert in lunatic conditions believes that everybody is just a wee bit off his mental balance, while the shell-hardened theologian is just as sure that all men and most women are castaway and condemned.

Between the two schools the layman loses heavily. Statistics though are his final redemption and ultimate salvation.

Despite the shrieking in the market places, the American youth is one of whom to be proud.

### For a Bad Cold.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.—Adv.

Earthworms have no eyes, but the ends of their mouths are sensitive to light. They can thus distinguish between night and day.

The war against hunger has just started and it will be a hard fight to conquer the enemy, says a bulletin today from the National War Garden Commission of Washington. We had 5,285,000 war gardens in the United States. Let us have 10,000,000 "victory gardens" in 1919 and help feed the hungry millions of the world.

Now is the time to start. Just a little seed box planted now with cabbage, collard, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery, eggplant, tomato or lettuce seed is the way to get started for the early spring garden. Every reader of this paper should get a free garden instruction book by writing to the Commission in Washington, enclosing a two cent stamp for postage.

About six or seven weeks before the plants may be transplanted to the garden is the time to start the seed box. Fill the box with rich garden earth or sandy loam mixed with decayed manure. Make rows one-fourth inch deep, two inches apart crosswise of the box and plant six or eight seeds to the inch of row. Water carefully so it does not run through and lay a piece of paper or cloth over the ground to keep in the moisture. As soon as the seeds sprout which will be in three or four days take off the paper or cloth. Water as needed to keep the plants growing. Set the box by a sunny window or if the weather is mild set it out doors in a protected place in the sun.

When the plants are about an inch high thin out the surplus ones so those left are two inches apart. If you can use these thinned out plants set them in other boxes two inches apart in each direction. This will give them room to grow into stock plants by the time the garden is ready for them. In mild weather keep the boxes out doors so the plants will "harden" and not be chilled and stunted when they are set in the garden.

### Forgot What He Needed.

From the Republican, Mt. Gilead, Ohio: The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came to this office and asked for a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed to him, and then said: "Now I know!" "What is it you are looking for," we inquired. "My wife sent me after a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's.' I'll try again, and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores that they post their clerks and never let them substitute. Customers lose faith in stores where substituting is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers.—Adv.

### LUNCH WITH PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 1.—Members of the Democratic national committee lunched with the resident at the White House. The guests said that politics were not mentioned.



## What They Need

You just can't keep children from wading in water and trampling through slush and snow, but you can see that they do not suffer with coughs, colds, croup, sore throats or bronchitis following it.

**Foley's Honey and Tar** is just what they ought to have when they come in, cold and wet, sneezing and coughing. It makes them feel warm and comfortable, tastes good, soothes a raw inflamed throat, and prevents serious results from the wetting and chill.

Mrs. E. J. Bedard, Cowiche, Wash., writes:—"Foley's Honey and Tar is the best cough medicine I ever used. I always keep it in the house. A quick cure for coughs and colds."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

It is a strained conclusion, attributed to "allied circles" at Berne, that Kurt Eisner's murder shows that the Democratic reorganization of Germany is a trick, and that as soon as the peace has been signed Germany will shed its democracy and revert to the rule of the militarists. If the killing of the Bavarian premier proves anything at all, which may perhaps be questionable, it is certainly not this. Assassination is the weapon of the weak, the beaten, the spiteful; those who have power may use it cruelly, but they have little temptation to assassinate—their killings are called executions. If M. Clemenceau's enemies had been in power they would not have been tempted to shoot him. Likewise if the German revolution were but a collusion and a sham it would not have occurred to a fanatical reactionary aristocrat to sacrifice his own life in order to get rid of a radical leader. There may or may not be danger of a counter revolution in Germany; we shall know more about that in a few weeks. But it is quite certain that after fully organizing a German republic with control in the hands of the people, Germany will not easily revert to autocracy.

In Bavaria the situation is still ominous, and the cutting of the telegraph between Munich and Switzerland is not a good sign. Conditions are quite different from those in Prussia, partly because the industrial proletariat is less powerful in South Germany than in the north, partly because of the strength of the Catholic center, partly because as a result of all these things the chances were more favorable than in Prussia for a royalist plot against the revolution. The result is said to have been a defensive alliance of the moderate and radical Socialists, and if the rioting is not soon brought to an end there is perhaps danger that the revolution may take a more extreme form than in Prussia. This is not so paradoxical as might appear, for the menace of counter revolution is usually the principal factor in putting the extremists in control. The Spartans are relatively weak in Bavaria but in a civil conflict they might easily get control. The Bavarian delegates to the national assembly at Weimar have shown their sense of the peril by hurrying back to Munich.

**HEALTH BILL HAS HARD ROAD**

Santa Fe, March 3.—Five of the laws introduced for the New Mexico Bankers' association have been killed thus far in committee and others including the uniform bills of lading act seems to be headed the same way. There are only two states, one of them New Mexico, which are said not to have this act on their statute books. The coup de grace was given today in house caucus to the department of health bill. The discussion waxed furious, but one operation after another was performed on the measure until it seems doubtful whether it will survive at all. If it does it will not look like itself at all.

Washington, March 3.—State governors and mayors of cities in conference on labor and business problems at the White House today, adopted a resolution endorsing a statement by Secretary of Labor Wilson that it was the secretary's duty to deport all persons advocating the overthrow of government by force.

A copy of these resolutions was ordered sent to the Central Federated Union of New York, which had sent a telegram protesting against the deportation of aliens for threatened overthrow of government. Mr. Wilson said there had been no deportations for that cause.

Posen, March 3.—The Germans after three days of comparative quiet, resumed attacks all along the line upon the Poles today, according to reports from the Polish German frontier.

An armistice between the Poles and the Germans was agreed upon February 17. Since then, however, there has been more or less sporadic fighting along the front, in which the Poles accused the Germans of being the aggressives, but no general resumption of the hostilities.

The inter-allied mission, according to a dispatch from Warsaw Saturday, was then about to proceed to Posen to spend a week conferring with the German authorities on impending questions and the first meeting was to have been held today.

The Polish forces operating on the Polish northern front have been having some severe brushes with the Bolsheviks to the eastward of Kovel, other messages stated.

The first occasion on which a train bearing the inter-allied commission was reported fired upon by Ukrainians was on February 20. The mission was then traveling from Cracow to Lemberg. Several Polish soldiers on the train were wounded by the Ukrainian bullets.

**Another Train Fired Upon.**

Warsaw, Sunday, March 2.—For the second time a train bearing the members of the inter-allied mission to Poland has been fired on by the Ukrainians, according to an official telegram received by Premier Paderewski. The shooting occurred on the route between Lemberg and Przemysl.

**EARLY CONVOY HOME**

Washington, March 3.—Additional organizations assigned to early convoy, the war department announced today are Companies D and E 45th telegraph battalion headquarters. Base hospitals numbers 11, 34, 38, 52

and 58; convalescent camp number 2 and evacuation hospitals numbers 2 and 4.

**PLATTSBURG DUE MARCH 6**

Washington, March 3.—The transport Plattsburgh which is due at New York March 6, the war department announced today, is bringing among other units, the 49th aero squadron instead of the 37th as previously announced.

**FEBRUARY WAS COLD**

Santa Fe, March 3.—February just past was five degrees a day colder than the normal, according to the United States weather bureau for New Mexico. This is the fourth month in succession, beginning with November last year, which averaged far below the normal in temperature, making this the coldest winter New Mexico has experienced in the 47 years that the United States has kept official records.

**WILL INSPECT ORDNANCE.**

Washington, March 3.—Major General Clarence C. Williams, chief of ordnance, was Saturday ordered by the war department to report to General Pershing in France for the purpose of inspecting the operations of the ordnance department in the American forces. He will also make inspection of ordnance activities in England.

**REPEAL OF LUXURY TAX.**

Washington, March 3.—The house today passed without a record vote and sent to the senate the resolution providing for the repeal of the luxury tax clause of the war revenue bill. It imposed a ten per cent tax after May 1 on higher priced wearing apparel and many other articles.

Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee, stated the tax had been put in the revenue bill original to encourage thrift, and now that the war was over it was no longer necessary. He said the section had been opposed by the senate and that the conferees had made an agreement to strike it out in a separate resolution.

**ORDERS FOR CONCENTRATION.**

Washington, March 2.—A cablegram from the American military attache at Rome to the war department that the 332nd American infantry had been ordered concentrated at a point in France has been received. General March explained that the orders for the concentration had been issued by Major General Charles G. Treat, commanding the American troops in that region. He added that no authority has yet been issued by the war department for the return of the regiment to the United States.

**CONTRACTS CANCELLED.**

Washington, March 3.—Contracts for the construction of 550 vessels of 2,700,000 deadweight tons at an estimated cost value of \$400,000,000 have been cancelled since the signing of the armistice and in the period just previous to the signing, Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the shipping board said today in a letter to the chairman of the house appropriation committee.

**SIBONEY ARRIVES.**

New York, March 3.—The steamship Siboney, arriving today from Bordeaux, brought 3,151 troops in-

cluding detachments headquarters of fourth division (National Guard men of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico). A detachment from the 87th division and a number of convalescents and casual detachments of other branches of the service.

**NO ACTION ON HOG PRICES**

Washington, March 3.—It was said at the food administration today that no action was expected for a day or two in the matter of fixing a minimum price for hogs. The present minimum of \$17.50 a hundred pounds which expired February 28 at midnight, will be continued, it was explained, until announcement of a decision by the president regarding existing embargoes on pork affecting neutral and other countries.

**PERSECUTIONS ARE COMPARED TO THOSE OF CHRISTIANS IN EARLY DAYS.**

London, March 3.—Murders of clergymen constitute the latest feature of Bolshevik terror in Russia, says Professor Peter Struve, a distinguished Russian economist, who escaped from Russia and arrived in England after hiding from the Bolsheviks for months in Moscow, and after a long journey on foot to reach safety in Finland. He was compelled to disguise himself to escape death at the hands of the adherents of Lenin and Trotzky. Professor Struve was representative from Petrograd in the second Duma and a member of the assembly convoked by Alexander F. Kerensky.

"Altogether ten bishops have been shot and many priests murdered and the dean of Kazan Cathedral and his two sons were drowned in the Neva by the Red soldiers," said Professor Struve. "Near Kotlas, all the monks in one monastery were shot to death. Professor Kartasheff, minister of religion in Kerensky's government, who has escaped into Finland, says that the present persecution of the church in Petrograd is only comparable with the persecution of the early Christians.

"In Moscow all the shootings take place at night, but in Petrograd the victims of the Bolsheviks are shot in the afternoon in the courtyard of the headquarters of the executive commission and, in order to drown the noise, it is usual to start up the engines of motor cars which are waiting in the vicinity.

"At the beginning of the Bolshevik movement I publicly expressed the opinion that not even a German would hold converse with a Bolshevik. As a Russian Constitutionalist it is completely inexplicable to me how any allied government can contemplate discussion of any sort in any circumstances or at any place with anyone who calls himself a Bolshevik.

"Those who imagine that there can be any pact between the forces of civilization and Bolshevism have no conception of the real state of affairs in Russia. The most moderate form of restoration of order and liberty in Russia would make the existence of Bolshevism impossible. Bolshevism is complete tyranny, which is absolutely incompatible with any form of ordered liberty and constitutional government. It is entirely false to say that Bolshevism is a popular form of government. If

Trotzky would walk a verst through Moscow he would be killed. No czar lived in greater terror of his subjects than the chiefs of the Bolshevik government. There was more law and justice under serfdom than under the Bolsheviks.

"It is untrue that the armed forces of the Bolsheviks can offer any serious resistance to organized and well armed pressure, and the failure of the Bolsheviks in Esthonia, where they yielded before a small but compact force, is much more characteristic of their real nature than the successes they gained in the north and the east against the dribbles which were put in action there.

"To represent the Bolsheviks as being strong is not only false but very dangerous because it creates the very impression that the Bolsheviks desire to create. The aim at world revolution and to create a false impression of their power is to further their aims. Civilization must not shrink from the problem; it can be dealt with easily if it is grasped firmly. The real strength of the Bolsheviks lies in the irresolution of the leaders of civilization."

**WILL KEEP UP MILITARY**

London, March 3.—The regular military establishment of England never could and never ought to fall to the low scale of 1914 as it is now known, said Winston Spencer Churchill. Colonel Churchill was introducing the army estimates for the coming year.

**Try This For Sour Stomach.**

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.—Adv.

**ENJOINS SELLING LAND**

Washington, March 3.—Federal court decrees enjoining Secretary Lane from selling lands held by the Indians of the Pueblo of Santa Rosa in Arizona, and from interfering with their rights were set aside today by the supreme court on appeals brought by the governments. The land involved consist of 720 square miles in Pima county.

**LOAN BILL SIGNED**

Washington, March 3.—The victory loan bill, authorizing \$7,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 for foreign commerce extension by the war finance corporation was signed today by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark and sent to President Wilson.

**MONARCHIST SUICIDES PROTEST NEGOTIATIONS**

Washington, March 3.—In a cablegram address to President Wilson Senator Hitchcock, and Senator Lodge, republican leader, two Russian representatives at Paris protested of the negotiations with the Bolshevik government.

**Bad Taste in Your Mouth.**

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.—Adv.

As a general thing, the higher a man's brow is the harder it is to get him to cut the wood.

Washington, March 4.—Congress adjourned at noon today in the midst of a republican filibuster in the senate that killed a long list of important measures.

Among the bills that failed was one appropriating \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration without which, some administration leaders say, the railroads must be returned to their owners before the middle of April.

There was no turning back of clocks. Democratic leaders realized the situation was hopeless and the gavels ending the long, great war session and the Sixty-fifth congress actually tapped at noon.

Big bills that failed included both the army and navy appropriation measures. Only two important measures than ran the gauntlet of the last 48 hours of filibustering were the victory loan bill and the bill for wheat prices.

While Senator Sherman was speaking, Senator Jones of New Mexico sought consent to present a favorable report of the woman suffrage committee on the resolution, but the Illinois senator blocked his efforts by refusing to yield the floor.

Insistence by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, that the senate act on his proposal to order demobilization of all drafted soldiers in this country within 30 days unexpectedly complicated the legislative situation a half hour before the end of the session.

A motion by Senator Pittman of Nevada to table the Gore amendment was defeated by a vote of 48 to 38.

The bill and the Gore amendment died with the adjournment of congress at noon.

The filibuster of the group of republicans working for an extra session continued until the end. Senator Sherman of Illinois, republican, who began a speech at 7:30 a. m., held the floor more than four hours and successfully prevented further consideration of the railroad bill.

The final adjournment was an uproar of laughter when the vice president announced that the senate was adjournment sine die, instead of sine die.

There was no further action in the resolution offered last night by Republican Leader Lodge, and signed by 38 republican members of the next senate, opposing the league of nations in its present form. The house resolution urging the American peace delegates to make an effort for Irish independence also died in the senate.

Failure of the \$750,000,000 railroad bill also carried with it other appropriations in the general deficiency bill.

There also was pending a house resolution providing for the payment of salaries and allowances to members for time spent in war service.

Senator Lewis endeavored to introduce another amendment expressing the wish of the senate that the president would have a safe journey and safe return and providing that the senate earnestly approves all proper efforts of the president to effect a league of peace that can bring an arrangement guaranteeing the tranquility of nations and the mutual friendships of the world.

After being read Vice President Marshall ruled it out of order.

In declining to make a statement relative to the session just closed, Republican Leader Lodge said:

"It speaks for itself."

Great crowds thronged the capitol as the session neared its close. The senate furnished the special attraction owing to the filibuster. The galleries were filled to overflowing.

A number of senators-elect who will take their seats at the next session were present among them being Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, Dav's Elkins of West Virginia, Governor Stanley of Kentucky and Lawrence C. Phipps of Colorado.

Never in 30 years, veteran congressional employes said, had there been such a complete tie-up of business by a filibuster, which today blocked even the usual and perfunctory affairs, such as exchanges of courtesy to and from retiring officers.

The long list of measures that failed

group of men in the senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government and to imperil the financial interests of the railroad systems of the country."

The president's statement follows: "A group of men in the senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interests of the people."

"It is plainly my present duty to attend the peace conference in Paris. It is also my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of the congress. I must make my choice between these two duties, and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice."

"It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington because of a more pressing duty elsewhere to co-operate with the houses."

"I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this into considerations and are willing to assume the responsibility of the impaired efficiency of the government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence."

Washington, March 4.—Failure of the army appropriation bill and other military measures to pass before congress adjourned, leaves the war department in a difficult but not a serious situation, Secretary Baker said today. No immediate shortage of funds to care for the troops is in prospect.

Mr. Baker said his greatest regret was that failure of the army reorganization bill meant that a number of men of the war time army will remain in the service for a longer time than would have been necessary otherwise.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts received a telegram today from Senator Fall of New Mexico, republican, authorizing the signing of his name to the resolution opposing acceptance of the league of nations constitution as now drafted. Signatures to the resolution now number 39.

**NO DEMONSTRATION AT DEPARTURE; SMALL CROWD AT PIER.**

New York, March 5.—President Wilson sailed today on his second voyage to France, determined, as he said in his Metropolitan opera house speech here last night, not to "come back till its over over there." The transport George Washington, bearing the presidential party, left the Hoboken, N. J. pier at 8:15 a. m.

The chief executive's departure

contrasted with the noisy demonstration given him when the George Washington carried Mr. Wilson on his first journey last December to Paris.

Today there was only a small crowd of persons assembled at the pier. To these the president, hat in hand, and Mrs. Wilson, waved farewell greetings as the George Washington swung out into the lower Hudson river, while the band on the transport Great Northern, berthed nearby, played "The Star Spangled Banner." Standing on the bridge the president and his wife saw the American flag raised on the staff at the stern and heard the booming of the presidential salute of 21 guns. As the transport turned her nose toward the statue of liberty an escort of destroyers got under way ahead.

In addition to the president and Mrs. Wilson the party on board the George Washington included Miss Benham, secretary to Mrs. Wilson; Rear Admiral Carey T. Grayson, aid to the president; Former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, Prefect of the United States food administration; Irwin Hoover, chief usher at the White House; Gilbert F. Close and Charles M. Schwem.

About 3,000 tons of supplies for the army in France and Germany are being carried on the George Washington.

The George Washington passed quarantine at 9:10 a. m. and was saluted by 21 guns by the United States ship Amphitrite and by whistles blown by all the steam craft in the lower bay.

Owing to the harbor strike there were no private tugs available to tow the George Washington out into the river. Two army transport tugs were present, but the ship was got under way without their aid, by W. J. McLaughlin, Sandy Hook pilot. The ship sailed in command of Capt. Edward McCauley, Jr.

London, March 5.—President Wilson's speech in New York last night arrived in London too late for extended editorial comment in the papers, but it occupies a most prominent place in the news columns.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the president's expressed conviction that an overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of a league of nations, says:

"That is the case, but the crucial question is whether they are prepared to pledge the practical resources and action of their country to vindicate the league when it is formed. Unless America is prepared to share in the 'collar work' of the league she can have no voice in its policy."

Referring to the report that republican senators were determined to oppose the league of nations as now constituted, the Globe says:

"President Wilson returns to Europe with greatly diminished prestige as a result of the action of an important representative action by congress."

**REJECT MINOR POWERS.**

Paris, March 6.—The supreme council decided yesterday to reject the demands of the minor powers with limited interests for greater representation on the financial and economical commissions which are about to be formed.

### IN ADDRESS TO COMMITTEE HE URGES EMPLOYERS SHARE IN PRODUCTION

London, March 5.—Premier Lloyd George, in addressing the first meeting yesterday of the joint committee of employers and employes constituted by the industrial parliament last week, said:

"Civilization, unless we try to save it, may be precipitated and shattered to atoms. It can only be saved by the triumph of justice and fair play to all classes alike."

The premier warned the committee that it was the trustee of the welfare and safety of the whole nation. Unemployment must be banished, he said, and the workers must never again be put in dread of the horrors of distress and hunger.

"Let the workers understand," the premier declared, "that where there is an increase of products they will get a fair share of it."

Mr. Lloyd George said that what was wanted was more confidence and understanding between employers and employes. The employers must never again say "You are earning too much; your wages must come down."

The task of supplying the world with material had fallen to the United States and England, and possibly Japan, the premier continued. It was a mistake, he said, to keep men working longer hours than were absolutely necessary but at the same time foreign competition and the need of productivity must be borne in mind. He pointed out to the workers that what is happening in Russia might happen in Germany and elsewhere. He said that anarchy was least suited to the working class because when they appeared to be triumphing most they were in reality, except for a favored few, suffering the most dreadful horrors.

### ARIZONA LEGISLATURE CHANGES LAND BILL

Phoenix, March 5.—Many radical changes in the land bill which has passed the house and is in the senate, were forecast today on the floor of the lower chamber. Galbreath's motion to reconsider the bill was lost and another motion made by him to ask the governor to veto the bill was laid on the table, but before this was done Mrs. McKay said she understood the senate would make changes in the measure which would materially affect it. The bill, which lifts the one section limit on leased lands and extends the period of the leases from five to twenty years, was bitterly opposed by homesteaders. Today it was called by Vine Delbridge and others the "most vicious piece of legislation in many years."

### WILL URGE IMPORTANT BILLS FOR PASSAGE BEFORE NEXT CONGRESS

Washington, March 5.—Secretary Lane announced today his intention of pressing for action in the next congress legislation which in spite of his efforts failed in the jam which marked the adjournment yesterday. In a statement the secretary said: "Congress adjourned without passing any of these important national bills which I have been urging:

1—The appropriation of \$100,000 for providing farms for returned

soldiers upon our unused lands. This measure was reported into both houses but never came to a vote. Twenty thousand soldiers and sailors have written me supporting it.

2—The Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill, providing a method by which we can overcome illiteracy and give our eight million illiterates and opportunity to read the newspapers and the legislation of the United States so that they may be informed of what is going on.

3—A measure providing for the survey of the power resources of the east as well as the west—that our railroads, industries and cities may conserve fuel.

4—The general leasing bill under which withdrawn coal, oil, phosphate and sodium lands would be open for development under a leasing system, which has been before congress for five years and for which there is a strong majority in both houses.

5—The water power bill which will permit the use of water now running to waste in our rivers and induce immediate investment in over 20 states in the construction of hydro-electric plants.

Washington, March 5.—The government has no immediate intention of relinquishing control of the railroads as a result of the failure of congress to appropriate funds for the administration, Director General Hines stated today.

Mr. Hines also explained that every effort would be made to continue operations as usual to avoid laying off employes and to finance the railroads through private loans or through advances from the war finance corporation.

Although the railroad administration's program of capital expenditure for extensions, improvements and new buildings may be modified, the government will try to continue the projects planned through the next few months.

The railroad administration, Mr. Hines said, did not contemplate raising rates as a means of dealing with its financial predicament.

Referring to the congressional situation resulting in failure to appropriate funds, Mr. Hines in a statement said:

"This unexpected result puts up on the director general the necessity for devising methods of dealing with the extremely difficult situation. I believe that the difficulties will be a result of action to relinquish eventually the control of the roads in the near future.

"Numerous methods must be devised for dealing with different phases of the subject and each will require its separate study and perhaps a plan of co-operation. But I believe that on the part of all responsible interests affected there will be a prompt response to my own definite purpose of finding a way to meet the difficulty and I do not believe anyone should give way to alarm on account of the condition which has been produced."

### EX-PRESIDENT OF BELGIAN RELIEF CLASSES BAD FOOD REPORT FALSEHOOD

Paris, March 5.—Emile Franqui, member of the Belgian cabinet at one time, president of the Belgian relief committee, announced today

he had sent the following message to William Cader, at Washington, under date of March 4:

"I am shocked by reports that you have moved an investigation of the statement that some American food was sent to Belgium and not to France in bad condition. How could such lies be received seriously?"

"During four years of the German occupation I, myself, was head of the organization which co-operated with in Belgium with the American relief commission. I have had daily knowledge of the quality, use and effect of the precious food which saved my nation and the lives of the people in the occupied parts of France.

"I bitterly resent and my countrymen are filled with sorrow that responsible men should lend their ears in the matter in a slander of this kind.

"I feel that it would belittle their services to deny the gossip, yet it is impossible to let it pass.

"Therefore, for myself and for my country I emphatically protest against this tissue of falsehoods. Seven millions of my county men and 2,500,000 inhabitants of northern France are alive, which is proof that none starved and that none was poisoned. If I said more I could go further and further into details of this character."

### FRAME PARTY ORGANIZATION

Washington, March 5.—Seniority of rank will obtain in the republican membership and choice of chairman of the 11 principal house committees of the next congress it was decided tentatively today at the meeting the republican committee on committees which is framing the party organization for control of the next house.

El Paso, March 5.—Congressional legislation to stop cattle stealing on the Mexican border was recommended to the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's association by A. J. Harper, attorney for the association. He urged that all hides or cattle imported from Mexico be accompanied by a bill of sale and the other necessary declarations to show they were not stolen. He also recommended that the association stand behind the Texas rangers who had done so much good for the cattle interests, he said.

Tucumcari, N. M., is the strongest bidder for the 1920 convention with Fort Worth also in the field. Luke C Brite is a candidate to succeed himself as president. The election will be held tomorrow.

F. S. Brooks, representing the packing companies, defended the position of the packers and appealed to the cattlemen for closer co-operation between the growers and packing men.

Weimar, March 5.—Weimar is hourly becoming more fearful that the general strike will spread to this city and bring with its the distressing conditions that have been created in nearly all towns and cities. Two of the councillors of Erfurt, a few miles away, succeeded in reaching Weimar this morning. They declared they had not eaten for two days.

They reported the majority of the population of that village starving because the Spartacans have seized all the food supplies and distributed them exclusively among their own adherents.

### DESCRIBES CONDITIONS.

Washington, March 5.—Conditions in Russia under the Kerensky gov-

ernment and Bolsheviks prior to the inauguration of the "red terror" were described today by Miss Besie Beatty, a magazine writer, to the senate committee investigating lawless propaganda.

Miss Beatty said she lived eight months in Russia but left January, 1917, before the reign of terror was started. She said this started about the time of allied intervention and that it, she understood, was what brought about the present situation.

### WILSON URGES LEAGUE.

New York, March 5.—On the eve of his return to the peace conference President Wilson delivered an address at the Metropolitan opera house urging a league of nations. Former President Taft, speaking from the same platform, outlined his reasons for believing that a league should be formed.

### SHOWS LICENSE INCREASE

Montpelier, Vt., March 5.—A marked trend toward "license" was shown today in the tabulation of results of the annual voting yesterday in the various towns and cities of the state on the liquor question. At least 24 cities of the state on the liquor question. At least 24 cities and towns have voted for license as compared with 13 last year. The number may be increased when the returns are complete. The list of places entered in the license list includes Burlington and Montpelier.

### RUSSIAN BULLETS HARMLESS

Paris, March 5.—A man who later admitted his name was Kneller and that he was a Russian Jew, fired two shots from a revolver from the Palais de Elysee the residence of President Poincare today. He declared he desired to protest against allied intervention in Russia. The shooting occurred in the presence of the guards and sentinels. The bullets fell harmlessly on the veranda of the court of honor.

### SERIOUS FOR NAVY.

Washington, March 5.—Failure of congress to pass the emergency deficiency bill has created a "pretty serious situation" for the navy, Secretary Daniels said today. The most important naval item was the 5 million dollar appropriation for the bureau of medicine and surgery, lacking which the secretary said, important operations already planned would have to be postponed.

### TAKE PART IN READJUSTMENT.

Washington, March 5.—Dr. F. W. Taussig, has been directed by the resident to proceed to Paris for the purpose of taking part in the readjustment of commercial treaties and similar problems. He will leave for Europe at once.

### WANT EMBARGO LIFTED.

Washington, March 5.—Action has been decided upon by the war trade board on the proposal that embargoes on the exports of pork to neutral countries be lifted as a preliminary to abandonment of the fixed minimum price on hogs. An announcement is expected tonight on the board's action and of the food administration's decision as to hog prices.

MEMBERS VOICE OPPOSITION;  
PRESIDENT ACTING AS A  
USERPER IS CHARGE.

Washington, March 3.—The constitution of the league of nations as presented at the peace conference, was pictured to the senate today by Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, as a "pandora's box full of evils, which would empty upon the American people the aggregated calamities of the world."

Senator Sherman sharply criticized President Wilson, asking who authorized him to "rear above the republic an autocratic power." He added that the president had been acting either as "a userper or a dictator."

"Shall we not ask with the dramatist," the senator said, "now in the name of all the gods at once, upon what does this Caesar feed that he has grown so great?"

"He adroitly maneuvers himself into the spotlight as the fountain of peace perpetual and the guardian of mankind," Senator Sherman continued. "As he kept us out of war in 1916, so he will keep us out of impending war conjured up to serve the issues of 1920 and keep us at peace forever if we but accept him again. Like his neutrality device was the prelude to unprepared war, his peace league engages not in one war but in all wars that scourge the earth. It is simple but deadly. Apparently an open covenant of peace is a masked harbor of war; the voice of Mars, but the hand of Woodrow."

Of the proposed constitution Senator Sherman said it would set any idea of the worst possible sort, adding:

"If we cut the cables of constitutional government here we are caught in the tides that will sweep us into the maelstrom of the old world's blood currents. The feuds and spolitations of a thousand years will become our daily charter of action. All we know is that a few men in some hidden chamber known as the executive council wield over us powers of life and death."

After Senator Sherman's address Senator McCumber, Republican, a member of the foreign relations committee, took the floor and urged that the United States become a party to a league preserving world peace.

Senator McCumber urged amendment of the league charter so that there could be no possibility of any surrender of American sovereignty or the Monroe Doctrine. The senator decried some recent criticisms by Republicans, declaring many of the arguments were "far fetched."

Senator McCumber criticized those opponents of the proposed league charter who have advanced no substitute plan. Stating that Senators Lodge and Knox had proposed substitute he added:

"Others have simply attacked without giving the president the slightest idea of what should be done to maintain the peace of the world."

Granting that the proposed league was imperfect, Mr. McCumber said he believed that the American representatives would secure amendment.

Senator McCumber said that because of recent addresses by Repub-

lican senators he feared the country might be misled into the idea that all Republicans are opposed to a league of any character. Depicting the horrors of war Senator McCumber added:

"There is some obligation resting on the American people to help maintain the peace of the world."

Referring to the recent attack on the league of nations by Senator Poindexter of Washington, Republican, Mr. McCumber said the Washington senator proclaimed, "mind our own business."

London, March 3.—Concerning the fate of surrendered German warships, Reuter's limited, has been given the following official information:

First—That it would take three years to break up the ships and the junk would bring about only \$2,000,000.

Second—That any country taking over the ships would be faced with insuperable obstacles to find spare parts.

Third—The ships are obsolete.

Fourth—Their use as merchantmen is impossible owing to their enormous consumption and the difficulty of adapting their interiors to merchant use.

Fifth: The idea of sinking the ships for breakwater purposes has been proved impracticable by experiments made at Scapa Flow.

Sixth—If the ships are divided some basis of division must be found. It has been suggested they be divided according to losses in the war or on the basis of the present naval strength of the powers.

## WAR DEPARTMENT BEGINS CAMPAIGN TO OBTAIN WORK FOR SOLDIERS.

Washington, March 3.—With the appointment of Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, assistant to Secretary Baker, the war department embarked on a nation wide campaign to obtain employment for soldiers.

Mr. Woods will serve as the war department representative in the conferences with the department of labor and the council of national defense as well as with other agencies of the government which are seeking to restore normal conditions of employment for both soldiers and civilians who came into the government service during the war. The war department will direct its attention only to assisting in employment of soldiers.

Mr. Woods plans to organize the chambers of commerce, state public works officials and all similar agencies interested in the subject. It may be, it was said today, that the machinery of the selective service system can be found useful in returning the troops to civil life.

New York, March 4.—Stocks broke sharply today when it became known in Wall street at midday that congress had adjourned without acting on the \$750,000,000 railroad revolving fund.

Investment rails lost 1 to 3 points; steels and associated equipments reacted to the same extent while specialties suffered even greater reversals the setback ranging from 2 to 5 points. There were irregular recoveries from lowest prices during the

early afternoon but the undertone was feverish.

Washington, March 4.—Director General Hines, commenting today on the failure of congress to pass the \$750,000,000 appropriation for the railroad administration said he had not come to any conclusions concerning the government's future course in regards to the railroads.

Other administration officials are studying the war finance corporation act with a view to determining whether that corporation has authority to make advances to the railroads and eliminate the necessity of premature relinquishment by the government.

## Regards Failure Serious.

Washington, March 4.—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, regards the failure of congress to pass the \$750,000,000 appropriation for the railroad revolving fund as serious.

In a statement today Mr. Rea said: "I urged the assage of the appropriation recommended by the railroad administration and deeply regret it has failed, because it leaves the railroad situation in a state of confusion and may bring the stoppage of a large amount of construction now in progress."

## SOLDIERS WHO RELAPSE ARE TAKEN CARE OF

Washington, March 4.—Soldiers, honorably discharged since October 6, 1917 for disability incurred in line of duty and who again became ill are entitled to free hospital care under the provisions of the war insurance act. The war department in making this announcement today explained that in emergency cases the chief medical adviser of the war risk bureau should be informed by telegraph. Army hospitals have been placed at the disposal for the treatment of discharged soldiers entitled to such attention.

## CONVICTED OF SEDITION.

Washington, March 4.—Conviction in North Dakota of Kate Richards O'Hare because of a speech in which she was quoted as saying "any person who enlisted in the army for service in France would be used for fertilizer," was in effect sustained by the supreme court which denied her petition for review. The lower court gave her a five-year sentence.

## WITHDRAW OBJECTIONS

Washington, March 4.—Democratic leaders of the senate today withdrew their objection to the receipt of the credentials of Truman H Newberry, republican senator-elect from Michigan whose election is being contested. They said Mr. Newberry was assured of being seated in the next senate, subject to investigation.

## FALL OF GOVERNMENT NEAR

London, March 3.—The possible fall of the German government is reported in newspaper dispatches. The members of the government have arrived at Berlin to consult with the workmen's council and a manifesto has been issued.

## WILL DIRECT RELIEF

Washington, March 3.—Herbert C. Hoover has been appointed by President Wilson as director general of

the American relief administration created under the new \$100,000,000 famine relief bill.

Peking, March 4.—Chinese officials today emphatically denied that any understanding had been reached between China and Japan, as stated by Premier Hara in the Japanese diet.

(The nature of the understanding to which Premier Hara is credited with alluding is not known as no report of any statement by him to this effect has reached the United States.)

No arrangement was completed by Lo Cheng Hsiang, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Viscount Chinda, Chinese ambassador to England; or any one else, the officials declare. Moreover, it is stated, Lu Cheng Hsiang having had his suspicions aroused while in Japan, feigned illness to avoid visiting Tokio, but was finally compelled to proceed to the Japanese capital. His visit there was of extremely short duration, lasting only two hours, within which time would have been impossible for him to conduct negotiations and to reach an agreement, it is argued.

The allegation that Japan failed to publish certain agreements in compliance with the wishes of China also is denied. China, it is declared by the officials, stands ready to make public all agreements; publicity naturally being more to her advantage than secrecy.

Lu Cheng Hsiang is the head of the Chinese delegation to the peace conference at Paris. The delegation passed through Japan last December on its way to the conference.

New York, March 4.—Dissention broke out among the leaders of the marine workers this afternoon, nine hours after they had called a strike disrupting the marine traffic of the port. The harbor boat men's union announced it had withdrawn from marine workers' affiliation which ordered the strike. The split came it was announced, over the question of operating the municipal ferries, the harbor boat men's union being in favor of maintaining them, while other labor leaders urged their crews be ordered to join the strike.

The split will not affect the strike according to Paul A. Vaccarelli, the head of the union, who said that the 4,000 members would not return to work until their demands were met.

## CIVIL BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 1.—The house passed the last of the annual appropriation bills, the \$8,000,000 sundry civil bill. The measure now goes to the senate where many other money measures still are awaiting action.

## DIFFERENCE OVER LOAN.

Washington, March 1.—Differences between Democratic and Republican leaders over the legislative program may be forced to an issue in the senate with the calling up of the "victory loan" bill.

Basle, March 1.—Business and professional men in several German towns have been urged to meet the strike of the working classes by going on strike themselves, according to dispatches from Berlin.

## GOVERNMENT TO HELP SOLVE LABOR PROBLEMS

Washington, March 3.—Opening the white house conference of governors and mayors on peace time business and labor problems today, President Wilson promised that the federal government would consider itself the servant of the states, municipalities and counties in solving readjustment problems, and would perform its duty guided by suggestions of the conference.

The president said he hoped the conference discussion would assume a wide range, including means of restoring labor conditions to a normal basis as soon as possible, "and to affecting such fresh allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances make necessary."

Touching on the peace conference, he said the conferees at Paris regarded themselves only as servants of about seven hundred million people of the world and not as its masters. Consequently, said the president, the conferees are anxious to keep in close sympathy with the peoples whom they represent.

The president spoke chiefly, confining himself chiefly to welcoming the visitors and promising complete federal control. He explained that the demands upon his time during the day and a half he could remain in Washington made it impossible for him to participate in the conference. Secretary of Labor Wilson, who presided at the opening session, told the conference that the recent strikes at Seattle, Butte, Lawrence, Mass., and other places were not industrial disputes in their original form, but were results of a deliberate attempt at a special political movement to establish soviet governments in the United States.

With a threatened shortage in the normal labor supply for from three to five million workers in the United States and prospect of a wave of general prosperity after a short period of readjustment of industry, it would be folly, Secretary Wilson said, to attempt a reduction of wages now. He declared that industry should eliminate extra profits to which it has been accustomed to during the war, adding that many manufacturers disposed to hold down activities because of abnormal prices.

Proper disposition on the part of industry made it possible, he thought, for prices to own without affecting existing wages.

It will not be long before the nation's forces are fully demobilized, he predicted and as demobilization must be gradual, the labor shortage is bound to exist.

Secretary Wilson said that even during industrial activity one million workers are unemployed, represented the turning over of labor. He added:

"I don't believe any country owes every man a living, but I do believe every country owes every man a chance to earn a living."

Because of threatened shortage of work incident to slowness of demobilization buffer employment must be found, he said, and the best means of furnishing this lay in the government engaging at once in normal construction of public work. To provide labor with employment in the way, he declared would unite the workers and would not prove a fertile field for propaganda and false

promises, and prevent a possible decade of unrest.

### Baker Speaks

Secretary Baker followed Secretary Wilson and explained the war department's method in canceling contracts so as to accomplish a great saving to the government without demoralizing industry or disturbing labor.

Immediately after the armistice was signed steps were taken to cancel contracts and so far he said the war department has suspended operations that would have cost five billion, eight hundred and twenty-nine million dollars to complete. There were 19,000 separate contracts that had to be adjusted and of these 4,600 have been settled.

One reason why the return of troops has been slowed up, Secretary Baker said, is that England withdrew troop ships to carry home colonial soldiers who had been in service longer than Americans, which he said, was a perfectly proper procedure. He reiterated that by April 300,000 American troops would be returning monthly.

The war department, the secretary said, is much interested in measures to provide jobs for returning soldiers, and he told how Colonel Arthur Woods had been an assistant in the department of labor and the council of national defense for employment activities.

Reciting the terrible human losses of the war and vast expenditures of money, the war secretary said:

"The time for the United States to do the greatest service to mankind is now."

He added that the United States should set an example of solidarity of government and that one essential to this was to restore normal conditions of employment and industrial activity as soon as possible.

### Daniels Optimistic

Speaking of the fear of a period of unemployment entertained by some, Secretary Daniels said:

"I am not one of those who believe there will be general unemployment. The demand of the world for what America makes will be so great there will be a job for every man who wants to work."

He paid this tribute to labor:

"Labor heard the call as truly as the men who wore the uniforms," and closed his address by predicting and era of prosperity.

"The end of the war will not see us go back to the small navy which we had before the war," Secretary Daniels said, in pointing out that constant building, repairing and altering of ships would offer employment to large numbers of men.

As against 36,000 skilled men employed in the navy yards before the war, he said there were today 92,000 employed and on the day of the armistice 86,000.

"Men skilled in shipbuilding," said the secretary, "can find plenty of employment at fair wages with the navy and thus we can tide over the days before the return to normal conditions."

Mr. Daniels outlined efforts of the department to protect smaller industries engaged in navy war work. Plants having munition contracts may now be asked to make small parts of destroyers and other ships to be assembled in larger shops.

After the morning session the conferees had a buffet lunch with the president.

The president said in part:

"The primary duty of caring for our people in the intimate matters that we want to discuss here, of course, falls upon the states and upon the municipalities and the function of the federal government is to do what is trying to do in a conference of this sort—draw the executive minds of the country together so they may profit by each other's suggestions and plans, and so that we may offer our services to co-ordinate their efforts in any way that they may deem it wise to co-ordinate. In other words, it is the privilege of the government in matters of this sort to be the servants of the executives of the states and municipalities and counties, and we shall perform that duty with the greatest pleasure if you will guide us with your suggestions.

"I hope that the discussions of this conference will take as a wide scope as you think necessary. We are not met to discuss any single or narrow subject. We are met to discuss the proper method of restoring all the labor conditions of the country to a normal basis as soon as possible and to effect such fresh allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary. I think I can testify from what I have seen, that we are more fortunate than other nations in respect to these great problems. Our industries have been disturbed and disorganized—disorganized as compared with peace basis, very seriously, indeed, by the war and it seems to me, therefore that we should approach these problems that we are about to discuss with a good deal of confidence—with a good deal of confidence that if we have a common purpose we can realize that common purpose without serious or insurmountable difficulties.

"The thing that has impressed me most, not only in the recent weeks when I have been in conference on the other side of the water, but for many months before I went across the water, was this: We are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of peoples runs down into the great body of men and women who do the work of the world, and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere score of great enterprises—it is completed only by the standard of the benefit that it confers upon those who in the obscure ranks of life contribute to the success of those enterprises.

"And so I am the more distressed that I cannot take part in these councils because my present business is to understand what plain men want. We are meeting here as the servants of, I believe it is, about 700,000 people and that unless we show that we understand the business of servants, we will not satisfy them and we will not accomplish the peace of the world, and that if we show that we want to serve any interest but theirs we will have become candidates for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history."

When the afternoon session began Secretary Wilson read a telegram from the Central Federation Unionably located.

of New York protesting against deportation of aliens because of strike activities. The secretary denied the deportation and outlined the department of labor's policy in the matter. "No one," he said, "is being deported because of his union affiliations both of Villanueva,

and strike activities. It is the duty of the secretary of labor to deport all who advocate the overthrow of government by force, but none will be deported because he is a radical. Reports of overthrow of government have not been considered in these matters.

That does not mean, he continued, "that aliens will be denied the right of going to the limit in a peaceful way. When the people of this country, the secretary said, desire to make a change in government the constitution provides the machinery.

Governors or representatives of each state were called on by Secretary Wilson to report unemployment conditions of their states. Judge E. W. Lewis of Arizona said 20 per cent of the 60,000 copper miners of that state were out of work and this percentage would increase unless the government co-operated to help. Meanwhile, he asked that the secretary of labor send a representative to his state and see to the needs of the securing public works to furnish employment. He said the efforts of state officers to stimulate road and building construction did not seem to impress local officials.

Santa Fe, March 4.—Much indignation was expressed in legislative halls yesterday over a communication from Albuquerque in the New York Times of February 25, in which the charge is made that New Mexico has no compulsory education law and the intimation is thrown out that Governor Larrazolo's educational program is intended to make the state altogether Spanish, when as a matter of fact New Mexico has had a compulsory education law for years and the Larrazolo program is intended to educate every child in the English language. The editorial comment by the Times the day following is based on the communication and while couched in sympathetic terms is yet quite harmful to the state as it creates the wrong impression among the many and powerful readers of the Times.

### HARBOR MEN WILL STRIKE

New York, March 4.—A strike of harbor boat men, effective at 6 o'clock this morning, was voted today by the executive council of the marine workers affiliation, following a conference with owners of private craft which failed to bring about an adjustment of the dispute over the award of an 8-hour day for some of the classes of port workers by an umpire of the national war labor board.

### GOOD ALUMINA DEPOSITS

Santa Fe, March 4.—A. L. Ross of Chicago is in Santa Fe inspecting deposits of alumina earths in New Mexico. He is negotiating for a large deposit at Red Peaks near Tucumcari and also is figuring on deposits near Silver City and Albuquerque. Alumina earths are not uncommon and their commercial value depends upon quantity, quality and nearness to transportation facilities.

The Quay county deposits is declared to be especially large and favorably located.

Marriage licenses were granted to Adolfo Trujillo and Cesaria Varela both of Los Ojos; Felipe Chavez and Elvira Armijo, both of Ojitos Frios; Emilia Lucero and Soleno Garcia, both of Villanueva.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining  
ESTABLISHED 1882

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American industries are going through a more severe trial since the signing of the armistice than at any time since the beginning of the war.

It takes a strong heart and a clear vision into the future to face the situation cheerfully.

On the one hand commodity prices dropped overnight while cost of operation remained at the war figure and demand fell to zero. Coupled with this, heavy tax payments are now coming due with a fifth national loan following in April. In the meantime business has been standing still pending settlement of peace terms.

A pessimist can paint a gloomy picture but one cannot afford to be a pessimist now. Instead, forget for a minute this critical period through which we are now passing and look into the future.

Take your own home as an example. Nine chances to one you have been delaying repairs and improvements from two to five years due to war conditions, high cost of material and labor.

The condition which prevails in your own home prevails in other homes and in every industry from the largest to the smallest, in development enterprises of all kinds, both public and private, to say nothing of empty cupboards and storehouses of Europe.

Prices and wages are both dropping from a war to a peace basis and nothing can stop them. The sooner industry and labor recognize this fact and cooperate to that end the sooner will the readjustment be completed.

Spring is coming and with the signing of peace and final removal of war restrictions and regulations of industry business must inevitably begin to pick up.

From all indications the darkest hour has passed and we are about to enter the first stretch of a wonderful period of development and expansion.

A telegram from Vancouver, B. C., February 22, reads:

"Increase in tonnage of Robert Dollar Company's trans-Pacific fleet will be made as soon as pre-war conditions are re-established according to a statement made by Melvin Dollar, president of the company."

The little telegram reveals the tragic fate of American shipping under the operations of the La Follette Seamen's Act, which has driven our flag off the Pacific ocean.

The Dollar line of steamships was

San Francisco concern. It paid taxes handed cargoes and employed labor from American ports.

The La Follette destroyed the Dollar and other lines to incorporate under British shipping laws and operate from British ports. The line is now to be extended to compete with our ships.

Great Britain, with its oriental colonies, can employ all nationalities in making up crews who are barred from working on American ships yet we are supposed to compete with the British ships for the commerce of the world.

Coupled with this is the policy of the shipping board exercising arbitrary control over privately owned yards, forcing them into idleness in the face of ample business offered them. The whole program mystifies and discourages American shipping and abolishes interests at a time when they should be given every encouragement.

An unusual and highly gratifying interest in the morals of men is exhibited by many of the ladies of this country which cannot but edify the objects of their solicitude.

Recently a powerful organization of women's clubs demanded of the designers of feminine apparel that they shall hereafter cut evening gowns with greater liberality of material and with less exposure of the female form divine, in order that the young and innocent of the sex romantically designated as the stronger should not be subjected to undue allurements by their dancing partners or dinner companions.

Now another body of far sighted women has called upon the dealers in women's more intimate garments to banish them from the shop windows, where under present conditions they are notoriously displayed in such a manner as to enable all passersby to inform themselves as to their material, detail of adornment and general outline.

In such enterprises of public improvement when undertaken by lovely woman mere man has no right or reason to intrude, is advice is not asked; it is not wanted. His lot has been considered and passed upon by a high court from which there is no appeal, and all he is called on to do is humbly to acknowledge his blessings and accept the protection superior wisdom throws about him.

In Iceland a woman must have attained the age of 35 before she can exercise the franchise.

GOODBY, DOC.

(Written for those benighted ones who complain that through the rosy aura of the League of Nations they fail to perceive the ancient Monroe Doctrine.)

Goodbye, Doc—take care of yourself. Time to lay you on the shelf.

Force is done with—no more force—Force is rude, unlovely, coarse.

What will fend us from invasion? Echo answers: "Moral suasion."

Goodby, Doc—old Doc Monroe—You are passe. Long ago

You were popular—a prince—Now you are a moral quince.

All the world is now our fellow—Helps us run things—red, blue, yellow.

Goodby, Doc—your hemisphere Merges in an ether clear

Wherein our whole planet swims. Drowning all unlovely whims—

We abolish longitude As unnecessary, crude.

Goodby, Doc—we turn the page Whilgt the unregenerated rage

Greenland's icy, India's coral Joins us in a highly moral

Anthem in the modern manner Cancel "The Star Spangled Banner."

Goodby, Doc—you've served your turn. Lincoln liked you—live and learn.

Cleveland fiercely spoke nor quailed When your satus was assailed.

Roosevelt shot you at the Kaiser. Now we've sweeter grown and wiser.

Goodby, Doc—here's your release. Our new League is all for peace.

We could never let you play In your old aggressive way.

Captains Grover, Ted and Co. Never gave the Ump a show.

Goodby, Doc—the U. S. A. Sure do move. We're on our way.

Old traditions? Ancient lore? All ashamed that's going ashore!

Where we're bound for we don't know, But goodbye, Doc—old Doc Monroe.

—Maurice Morris in New York Sun.

Senator Knox's address against the league of nations plan is so able and profound, so clear and explicit,

reveals such legal knowledge, radiates such statesmanship and is inspired by such patriotism, that to read the last single word of it as it was printed in full in Congressional Record Monday, could well be called the first duty of every American citizen.

In the League document which President Wilson has presented to this nation for approval or disapproval, there are not merely weak points, inconsistent points, conflicting points; there are points which lack sense, points which are irrational, points which are fatal. Upon every one of them Senator Knox puts his finger unerringly. Without passion but mercilessly, with the logic of the great lawyer, the experience of the tried secretary of state and the sworn duty of the responsible United States senator he strips them all down to their emptiness, non sense and danger.

The league, as it has been loosely

and crudely formulated, is not a league; it is a small number of national units conferring upon themselves the power as an international tyranny to dominate a large number of national and tribal units. It has no clear and specific methods of procedure. It has no rules. Its regulations it can make as it sees fit to make them. Its decisions it can reach as it suits it to reach them. Its penalties it can impose as it is pleased to impose them. Its execution of those decisions and penalties it can enforce as it feels like enforcing them.

But while the league's constitution itself is a mere jumble of words some of them meaningless, some of them incoherent, there does stand out the distinct, the terrible fact that this nation, going into such a covenant to prevent war, could not prevent war. This nation, on the contrary, could be called upon, against its principles, against the sacred ties of friendship and blood, against the very laws of God, to make war against some nation it trusted and loved devotedly and in behalf of some nation it mistrusted and despised.

Either these would be the obligations which we assumed and which we should be in honor bound to fulfill, or there would be nothing at all to the league; for Senator Knox repudiates with scorn the suggestion that we can go into the covenant, pledge ourselves to it, if we do not feel like living up to our obligations, turn our backs on them. He well says, his appeal ringing with all the sincerity that is in American manhood, that if we do bind ourselves, in law or in honor, we must not default when we are called upon, commanded to do what we have pledged ourselves to do, though it be, in behalf of naked barbarism or of civilized greed, to pierce the hearts of those we honor and those who are our next of kin.

If Senator Knox's address is read and understood by the American people, as they should read and understand it before they consent to the sacrifice of our national birthright, Mr. Wilson's league of nations will never become the super law and super power over the constitution of the United States and the sovereignty of the American nation.

The profits of the federal reserve banks for the past year make the so-called profiteering corporations look like pikers. The New York bank made net earnings of 109 per cent. Would somebody please advise how much of this is paid back to the government in the form of taxes such as are imposed on other lines of industry, including private banks?

When a 17 year old boy's father tells him it's time he was picking out a trade he doesn't see any reason to hurry. But when his girl tells him the same thing he begins deciding between statesmanship and professional baseball right away.

Still reading his Bible daily, the ex-kaiser, it is said, continues to prefer the Old Testament to the New. He certainly enjoyed the Genesis of the war better than its Revelations.



# Wind Aids in Constructing Sand Roads in New Mexico

(Engineering and Contracting) A radical departure from old methods of building roads across extensive stretches of sand has been employed successfully in the construction of some 80 miles of highway in New Mexico. The method, in brief, is to make a cut in the sand to the underlying clay and then let the wind widen this cut. The method was developed by D. W. Jones, district highway superintendent of Curry, De Baca, Roosevelt and Guadalupe counties, New Mexico, and was described by him in the January Highway Magazine.

The first highway constructed by this method was the Delphos Road in Roosevelt county. The route ran through a sand bed 9 miles long, 7 miles of which consisted of sand more than 30 inches deep with pockets of unknown depth. A state road outfit in charge of Mr. Jones handled the work. The right of way was cleared of weeds and grass and the sand excavated down to hard pan. Fresnoes were used for moving the sand, which was deposited in spoil banks, located as shown in the sketch. The width of the cut at the bottom was about 12 feet. A narrow strip of clay road between high walls of loose sand was constructed, and left to action of the wind. The spring and fall winds swept away the sand remaining on the clay surface and widened the highway from its original width of 12 feet to 35 feet for the entire length of 9 miles.

The surface of the clay was very irregular and there were sand pockets ranging from 30 inches to 5 feet in depth. This surface was not graded off until the waste piles had disappeared and the widening of the road by wind scouring had taken place. If the pockets were less than 30 inches deep they were left to the action of the wind and the wheels of vehicles. If they were more than 30 inches deep clay was hauled in and used to fill them.

The Delphos road was constructed in 1915. The illustration is made from a photograph taken last October and shows the eroded width of the sand on that date. The two stakes and the cross bar show the exact width (omitting the side slopes) and depth of the original excavation through the sand. The road cost less than \$500 per mile, which figures include some betterment work done during the following year. The maintenance cost in 1918 was only about 20 per cent of the cost of maintaining the adjoining Clovis-Portales roads "plated" road, the original cost of which was more than \$2,000 per mile.

The results obtained on the Delphos road were so successful that this method was adopted for a dozen different sand beds in eight counties in the state. After the Delphos job the others followed in rapid succession. The most important are: The Clovis-Melrose sand bed, 7 miles long; the Kenna-Chaves county sand bed, 6.3 miles long; the Fort Sumner-Ricard sands, 10 miles; the Evandola-Yeso sand, 5 miles; the Thompson-Near road, 9 miles; the Elida-Jenkins road, 10 miles; the Portales

Loving road and the Alamogordo-Newman (E. Paso) road. The latter two had more than 30 miles of sand beds, sand hills and sand runes and other complications of this material. All these roads are opened today and in almost every instance just where they were the worst before treatment they are now the best.

## DISAGREEMENT OF MEETING TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSES ROW.

Washington, March 5.—Dissatisfaction of western delegates over failure of the conference of governors and mayors to take definite action toward relieving unemployment which has been in evidence since yesterday, culminated today in a row during which Secretary Houston left the hall.

Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, who criticized congress yesterday, started the trouble by summing up a resolution that the president reconvene congress and in his message demanded passage of legislation which failed with the adjournment of yesterday. There was a heated discussion before the conference decided to send the resolution up for a later date.

"With all due respect to the gentlemen who have addressed us," Mr. Rolph said, "they have not told us a word that we didn't already know. We have traveled 3,000 miles not to hear that every American ought to own a home or that good roads ought to be built, but to find out how the poor American hero, begging on the streets of New York, is going to get a job. Most of the trouble with the labor situation is right here in Washington and we want to know what's going to be done."

Mr. Rolph's resolution condemned the building of American ships in Japan and China and demanded that those contracts be cancelled and replaced with some of the contracts recently cancelled by the shipping board in this country. The resolution also advocated collective bargaining be abolished.

When a motion to refer the resolution to a committee was made, one of the delegates said the rule of the conference called for submission of resolutions without their being read. Judge Lewis, representing Arizona, immediately protested against a gag rule. Discussion became general and in reply to criticism of the resolutions, Mayor Baker of Portland, Ore., declared the western delegates were much dissatisfied with the procedure of the conference and wanted something done. It was at this point that Secretary Houston departed.

Motion to abandon the afternoon program in order to hear a report of the resolution committee was finally made. It was amended to permit an address by Secretary Lane in the afternoon and then was accepted almost unanimously.

During the discussion one delegate said he knew of least nine men who

were going home before the conference ended because they were dissatisfied with the deliberations.

Proposals to form a national conference of mayors will be considered at a meeting tonight.

When Governor Cox of Ohio, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the committee report, which he said had been adopted, he gave notice to the conference that the report entirely disregarded controversial subjects and did not include the resolution offered by Mayor Rolph. Prominent among the things advocated by the report was reduction in freight rates on all building materials.

George B. Pickering arrived in Las Vegas and has accepted a position as pharmacist at the Murphey drug store. He is filling the vacancy caused by F. B. Blacketer, who left for a visit to Arkansas City, Ark., and Pawnee, Okla., before returning to his home in Brayner, Mo.

Paris, March 5.—The police of Paris have arrested two sergeants of the American army, two Armenians, two Belgians and two Frenchmen in connection with the theft of American army stores. The Americans arrested are Sergeant Pristler and Glackson. They are accused of stealing the goods and selling them to the Armenians, who sold them to the Belgians, who in turn employed the Frenchmen to retail them.

The stores alleged to have been stolen comprised a large stock of tobacco and cigarettes and 6000 pounds of chocolate and forty cases of pastry.

28,000 Troops in Berlin  
Basle, Mar. 5.—Government troops have been assembled in Berlin to the number of 28,000, according to advices from the German capital received here.

It was announced at Monday's meeting of the Berlin workmen's council that the railway men in central Germany had declared against the strike.

The doctors of the city announced that they will refuse to perform services until the lighting, heating, water, food and street car services are guaranteed. The workers councils, it is stated, promised to make every effort to restore the gas and electric services.

Grave incidents, including looting, are reported from Magdeburg and Hanover.

Government Seizes Newspapers  
Copenhagen, March 5.—Government troops Tuesday occupied the printing plant of the Red Flag, the Spartacan organ, without fighting, according to a dispatch from Berlin. Dr. Hans Meyer, the editor of the paper, was arrested by the troops.

Thirty Civilians Killed.  
Berlin, March 5.—The government troops occupied the city of Halle, between Berlin and Weimar, late Monday, after sanguinary street fighting in which thirty civilians were killed, according to an aviator who has arrived here by airplane from Halle. The troops also suffered casualties.

The aviator reports that the rioters seized officers of the govern-

ment forces and threw them into the river Saale, where they permitted them to drown. There was much looting and the property loss is said to be heavy.

The Spartacan leaders fled from the city and are reported to have taken a large amount of city funds with them. The government troops have proclaimed a state of siege in Halle.

Halle, an important railroad junction between Berlin and Weimar, had been in the hands of the Spartacans most of last week. It was one of the first cities in central Germany to be affected by the Spartacan movement.

Seamen the world over entertain the belief that re-named ships are unlucky.

SOLDIERS ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT KIND OF WORK  
New York, March 5.—Because soldiers returning from France are "very particular" about the positions they will accept, the task of placing them is much more difficult than obtaining jobs for civilians. Dr. George W. Kirchway, federal director of employment in New York state, declared today.

The result, he added, was that while 56 per cent of the male civilians applying for work were employed, the percentage of discharged soldiers in the same category was only 38 per cent.

"CALIF." NEW ABBREVIATION.  
Washington, March 5.—At the request of the postoffice department the geographic board changed the abbreviation for California from "Cal." to "Calif." The change was made because of confusion with the abbreviation for Colo.

PALMER SWORN IN.  
Washington, March 5.—A. Mitchell Palmer was sworn in today as attorney general of the United States, succeeding Thomas W. Gregory. The oath was administered by Chief Justice White.

Mr. Palmer's successor as alien custodian, Francis P. Garvan, assumed his new duties at once.

CLOSE EXCHANGE.  
New York, March 5.—Managers of the New York cotton exchange today decided to close the exchange until tomorrow in order to permit members to readjust trading to provisions of the wheat bill passed yesterday by congress affecting the cotton futures act.

WILSON SPEAKS TO IRISH.  
New York, March 5.—President Wilson refused to confer with the delegates named by the Irish race convention to urge his support of Irish freedom until Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New York state supreme court, mentioned in the Bernstorff correspondence, had withdrawn from the room.

Berlin, March 5.—A Spartacan marine division has seized police headquarters, dispersing the government troops. The appearance of Former Chief of Police Eichorn is expected. A general strike has been proclaimed at Bremen.

After an almost all night search, men of prominence who look upon Sheriff Romero landed two alleged cattle thieves at a very early hour this morning, when he placed in jail Pedro Romero and Antonio Ortiz, both of whom live in the vicinity of Romeroville.

Jesus Maria Gonzales late yesterday reported to Sheriff Romero that he had lost a cow, and he was inclined to believe that it had been butchered by some one of his neighbors. The sheriff immediately went to Romeroville, and after an almost all night effort located the beef and the mutilated hide. He took Romero and Ortiz into custody, and after applying something like the third degree, Pedro Romero confessed, the sheriff says.

Ortiz is not unknown to the cattle stealing game, as Sheriff Romero during his administration as sheriff several years ago, escorted Ortiz to the penitentiary, where he served a term for stealing cattle.

Both were bound over to the grand jury, Romero's bond being \$1,000 and Ortiz's \$150.

A marriage license has been granted to Maria Predicanda Gonzales of Puertecito and Aurelio Vigil of Lagunita.

Ben Coles, who has been quite ill for the past few weeks and who is on a leave of absence from the Santa Fe, where he has been working for the past year, has opened a new and second hand store on National avenue, this side of the bridge. He will deal also in hides and pelts.

J. D. Hannah, internal revenue inspector, who has been in the city for the past week assisting taxpayers in making income returns, is leaving today for Raton and Clayton, where will assist the taxpayers of that location in making their returns. He wishes to advise the public that income tax returns must be in the Ariz., not later than March 15 with one-fourth of the amount due. Dealers in cigars and tobacco are also requested to take an inventory of all stock and hand, which returns must be in the collector's office not later than March 27.

Captain A. A. Sena of the mounted police received a letter this morning from Mrs. M. F. Wells of White Oaks. Mrs. Wells claims that her son is in the navy and that she is alone and unprotected and as a result cattle rustlers have been stealing and butchering her cattle under her very eyes, and is unable to do anything to stop the practice. She asked for protection and Captain Sena sent a private to investigate the case this morning. Mr. Sena is receiving a great number of complaints and seems to be unable to attend to the cases as soon as they come up on account of lack of men, but will handle each case in the order received and as soon after as possible.

**NEW ERA BANQUET**

Santa Fe, March 4.—A new era banquet was held last evening by the men of the Presbyterian church in the Woman's Board of Trade library assembly rooms, followed by a mass meeting in the church, at which the reconstruction work by the churches was considered. Dr. Hugh Walker of Los Angeles was the principal speaker but there were also talks by local

**NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR BELIEVES PEOPLE SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE.**

Washington, March 4.—A clash between Governor Edge of New Jersey and Governor Cox of Ohio developed today at the conference of governors and mayors after an attack by Governor Edge on the government's policy of "trying to do too much for the people."

Governor Cox said the government was not doing enough.

After Governor Cox had concluded a speech urging the government to determine the basis of reasonable prices, reduce freight charges on road materials and start at once a railroad improvement program, and criticizing certain governors' remarks, he was applauded for some time. Governor Edge said: "This is hardly a forum for the development of political view points, but I shall be glad to develop my points further at another time."

Previously Governor Edge had declared there was nothing wrong with the country or the government except he thought some times the government tried to do too much for the people.

"The people today, employers and employes alike," he said, "want to be left alone. Then leave them alone."

He also charged the government with failing to adopt a definite and permanent policy toward industry, saying this was the principle cause of uncertainty.

Governor Cox relied that the executive branch of the government has recommended a definite policy, but that congress had failed to act on it.

**CROWDS FORCE THEIR WAY INTO POLICE STATION TO LIBERATE PRISONERS**

London, March 4.—A general strike began in Berlin Monday evening, a German wireless message received this evening announced. All traffic has been stopped on the street and elevated and underground railways.

Berlin is without water, electricity or gas, the exchange telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports.

**Spartacans Appeal for Strike**

Berlin, March 4.—The national Spartacus league and the greater Berlin communist organizations have issued an appeal for immediate general strike and the overthrow of the national assembly and the present republic.

The organizations instruct their followers to assemble at factories to prevent work and direct them to avoid street demonstrations in order that the government may have no opportunity to crush the movement by force.

Workingmen of the Schwarte plant who are among the most radical in Berlin, have voted for a general strike, 12,000 men being affected.

Crowds forced their way into various police stations Monday night according to information from that city, determined to liberate all prisoners. There was some fighting and the crowds of rioters were repulsed and driven away.

**TROTZKY APPEALS FOR FUNDS TO CARRY ON HIS PROPAGANDA.**

(By The Associated Press.)

Geneva, March 4.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik war minister, has written from Moscow under date of February 14 to a friend here claiming that Bolshevism is spreading throughout Russia and Siberia. He declares in this letter that after peace is signed a new campaign will be started among the workers of the world to fight imperialism and capitalism. Trotzky asks his friends to co-operate with Mme. Barbanoff, who now is in Switzerland, with several million rubles in her possession to carry on Bolshevik propaganda in France and Italy and later in England and the United States.

Trotzky boasts that success for the Bolsheviks has already been gained in Germany through the Spartacists, and declares his belief that Bolshevism eventually will rule the world.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 4.—The house last night passed the bill to repeal the law which collects a road tax of three dollars a year from each individual.

The number bills introduced in the house has reached a total of 246.

A resolution by the steering committee was passed to have all future bills referred to that committee and that on March 10 all committees turn over to the steering committee such bills and resolutions as they may have in their possession.

The senate this afternoon passed the workmen's compensation act with one dissenting vote.

A senate bill introduced today provides for classification and authorizes the land commissioner to make such classification and valuation.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 4.—Fort Russell has been designated by the war department as the demobilization camp for Colorado, Wyoming and Montana troops, in place of Fort Logan, according to orders received today by the camp commandant.

**MEMBERS TO VISIT CANAL**

Washington, March 4.—A party of members of congress, many accompanied by their wives, will leave New York tomorrow for a visit to the Panama canal. Among them will be Representative Taylor of Colorado.

**WANTS AMERICAN'S RELEASE**

Washington, March 4.—The British government has asked the government of India to release a Russian bolsheviki prisoner now held in Persia in exchange for United States Consul Roger C. Tredwell, of New York, who has been held prisoner by bolsheviki officials at Tashkend, Turkey, for several months.

**Copenhagen, March 4.—**

Marshal Foch has demanded the immediate delivery of the German mercantile fleet without regard to the question of food supply, according to a dispatch from Weimar, where the German national assembly is in session.

The United States owns fully one-half of the world's stock of diamonds.

**LEGISLATURE PUTS A BAN ON DISLOYAL EMBLEMS IN THIS STATE**

Santa Fe, March 4.—The senate held an unusually long session yesterday afternoon, and, as a result, concurred in seven house bills. One of these is the bill which prohibits the use or display of any red or black flags, or of any other colors, emblems or insignia of societies opposed to organized government. The bill provides both fine and jail sentence for violation.

The house remained at work until 5:30, but did not conclude any considerable part of the work on the calendar, and consequently voted to hold a night session, commencing at 7:30.

There was an effort made by Blanchard to have recalled from committee house bill No. 110, which abolishes the office of superintendent of insurance. His motion failed by three votes. Later, Trujillo moved to reconsider, and this motion prevailed. Two amendments were offered and adopted. Dan Padilla's motion to table the bill was lost by 17 to 27. The passage of the bill was by the vote of 26 to 19. Then Blanchard moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to table the reconsideration. This motion carried 26 to 19. It means that the bill is killed and can not be taken up again at this session.

Speaking to a point of personal privilege, Major W. H. H. Llewellyn asked to have read, both in English and Spanish, a story in Saturday's New Mexican, which he said reflected upon his integrity. After the story had been read, the major declared it was wholly false, and that it was insulting and degrading to him; that he wanted the house to know that he resented the story and its publication.

Speaker Sedillo relinquished the chair and spoke on the same subject. He asserted that the story might be funny, in the opinion of the man who wrote it, and in the opinion of the man who inspired it. The story was false, the speaker declared, and he added that the writer knew it to be false at the time it was written. Continuing, he said that while the New Mexico pretended to be a republican newspaper, every story and article it had printed since the convening of the legislature had reflected a different spirit; that in dealing with the legislature, it had assumed an attitude that was light, trifling and monkeyish; that its whole effort had been to treat the house of representatives as a huge joke. He said that he did not object in the least to criticism of the proper sort, but that he had grown tired of the continued ridicule of the house and abuse of its members. If the paper went too far, he said, and "put its foot into it," he, for one, would take such steps as might be necessary to insure protection.

**COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES**

Washington, March 3.—Attorney General Gregory has recommended to the president commutation of the sentences of persons convicted under the espionage laws according to circumstances in each case.

To encourage honesty and industry Chinese salesmen receive, almost universally, an annual percentage of the firm's profits, in addition to their wages.

### RESOLUTION CITING CONSPICUOUS LEADERS BELIEVED WILL PASS BOTH HOUSES

Santa Fe, Feb. 28.—A medal of honor for conspicuous service, is proposed in a house joint memorial introduced by the committee on state affairs for the following: General John J. Pershing, and Major General Leonard Wood, of the army; Admiral William S. Benson, of the navy; Major General G. A. Barnett of the marine corps. It is believed that the resolution will be passed by both houses.

Under a suspension of the rules, the house passed another joint resolution on which was introduced by the same committee. It memorializes the president and the congress to maintain the sovereignty and independence of the United States and to avoid entangling alliances with other countries.

House joint memorial No. 5, introduced some weeks ago by Blanchard, was passed by the house, after a determined fight on the measure had been made by the democrats, who mustered some republican votes. The vote was 23 to 19. This memorial petitions the senate of the United States to refuse to ratify the society of nations as it is now proposed to form such society, the people and the senate of the United States having been allowed no voice in the matter.

One of the bills passed by the house was house bill No. 200, providing for the payment of salaries of county officers monthly instead of quarterly. This bill was the subject of debate on the floor of the house on Tuesday night, and at that time was left on the calendar without prejudice. Before passage, it was amended to become effective at the beginning of the eighth fiscal year, which will be on December 1, 1919.

Herbert has introduced house bill No. 315, which was referred to the committee on education. The purpose of the bill is "to regulate the employment of children and to make uniform the laws relating thereto." The bill contains 21 pages.

Bills which have become laws through passage by both houses of the Fourth New Mexico legislature, and signature of Governor Larrazolo, as reported by him yesterday, are as follows:

Senate bill No. 24, by the committee on private, county and municipal corporations. Conferring additional powers on villages having a population of 500 or more.

Committee substitute for house bill No. 12, by Roberson and Linwood. Authorizing the consolidation of rural schools in two or more counties and providing for the management thereof.

House bill No. 24, by Lynd. Relating to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in replevin suits.

House bill No. 70, by Winston. Fixing the time of holding terms of court in the county of Sierra, Seventh judicial district.

House bill No. 73, by Barnes. Dividing the county of Grant and creating therefrom the county of Hidalgo, with Lordsburg as the county seat.

House bill No. 81, by Barnes. Providing for the giving of bond by county clerks.

German flag is to be black, red and yellow. Presumably treachery, blood lust and cowardice.

### OFFICERS REMOVE FROM HOTEL WINDOW; CITY SHOWS NO CHANGE SINCE WAR.

Berlin, Sunday, March 2.—During a demonstration on the return of Gen. Von Lettow-Vorberk and some of his East African troops this afternoon, a crowd of enthusiasts shook fists and sticks at a number of American officers sitting in the windows of the hotel where the American mission is quartered.

Others in the crowd countered by clapping their hands and cheering the Americans. The officers promptly withdrew when they saw that their presence might provoke trouble.

The hostile crowd hung around the hotel for a long time and made offensive remarks about the French mission which has its headquarters in the same hotel, because of an unfounded report that the French had hissed the German procession. Finally, German troops were lined up in front of the hotel to prevent possible violence.

The reception to the former German commander in East Africa savored of the old regime.

The imperial flags fluttered everywhere instead of the banners of the German republic. Patriotic songs of the old regime rang out in quite the old way.

New York, March 3.—Two shots were fired at William J. Burns, detective agency head, by a woman, as Burns was entering the waiting room of the Grand Central station this afternoon. Neither shot took effect. The woman, whose name is Gertrude Wormworth, 27 years of age of Brooklyn, was arrested and later taken to Bellevue hospital for observation. Burns said he did not know her.

### GENERAL MARCH STATES DIVISION RECEIVES DOUBLE NUMBER

Washington, March 3.—Of the total of 3,918 distinguished service crosses awarded for gallantry in action to American soldiers, General March announced Saturday, 664 or more than double the number given to any other division went to the second regulars. The first division of regulars came next with 300 crosses awarded to its members. The third regulars with 233 was third.

The 26th (New England national guard) the fourth in the list with 229 awards, led all national guard and national army divisions. The 42nd (Rainbow) came next with 205 and then the 30th with 177. The 27th division (New York national guard) now on the high seas returning home, received 139. The 77th (also a New York division) received 146.

The other divisions in order, from the 30th, which was the sixth in precedence, were as follows: 77th (146); 27th, 139; 32nd, 134; 91st, 134; 89th, 97; 78th, 95; 79th, 80; 33rd, 76; 4th, 66; 28th, 58; 90th, 57; 80th, 42; 82nd, 34; 70th, 30; 37th, 25; 36th, 24; 02nd, 21; 81st, 19; 35th, 17; 6th, 10; 88th, 1.

In the various branches of the army the infantry, General March said, naturally led with 2,942 decorations out of the total. The air serv-

ice was second with 251 awards, medical corps third, with 238; artillery 183; engineers 149; signal corps 50; tank corps 36; and the remaining awards divided among the other branches, with Y. M. C. A. attaches receiving three.

### INCREASING PROSPERITY.

Dublin, March 3.—Increasing prosperity during the past half year is shown by Irish bank reports. The dividends paid to the shareholders vary from eighteen per cent to seven per cent. Since the war began the deposits in the Irish banks have increased from 60,000,000 pounds to 90,000,000 pounds, notwithstanding the fact that the interest payable on deposits is much smaller than that obtainable from war loans. A great deal of Irish money went into the war loans. The increase in the money available in spite of greatly increased taxation as a measure of the effect of the war on Irish prosperity.

### HARBOR WORKERS STRIKE.

New York, March 1.—A strike of 16,000 harbor workers, effective at 2 o'clock today, was voted today by the executive council of the marine workers affiliation, as a result of dissatisfaction with the award of V. V. Everett Macy, of the national war labor board, granting an 8 hour day without increased wages.

### ENFORCE PROHIBITION

Washington, March 3.—Agreement was reached today by the senate judiciary committee to take no action on legislation to enforce war time prohibition which becomes effective July 1. The committee decided there was no chance for passage of the pending bill at this session.

### JEWISH COMMONWEALTH

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson told a delegation from the American Jewish congress that he was persuaded that the allied nations with the fullest concurrence of the American government and people were agreed that in Palestine should be laid the foundations of Jewish commonwealth.

Just as there is a shortage of food in the world, so is there a shortage of seed. Therefore, do not delay the purchase of your garden seeds, is the warning to the victory gardeners of 1919 from the National War Garden commission of Washington in today's bulletin. Buy only in such amounts as needed, so there will be no waste and so other gardeners may have a chance even if they are a little slow in getting into action. Get a free garden book by writing to the commission, Washington, which will send a copy to any reader of this paper for a two cent stamp for postage.

Deal with reliable seedmen only and buy the highest grade of seeds regardless of price, they will be cheaper in the end. Ordinarily the seed packet boxes kept in many stores do not contain as good a grade of seeds as should be used unless these packets bear the name of firms known to be reliable.

If several neighbors or community garden clubs will join together and order seeds in large quantities they may make a considerable saving in expense. The community spirit in ordering is worth while.

The amount of seeds necessary for

100 feet of row are about as follows: Bush beans, half pint; lima beans, half pint; beets, 2 ounces; cabbage, half ounce; carrot, half ounce; cauliflower, 1 packet; celery, 1 packet; collards, quarter ounce; sweet corn, quarter pint; cucumber, 1 packet; egg plant 1 packet; kale, half ounce; lettuce, half ounce; muskmelon, 1 packet; okra, 2 ounces; onion sets, 1 quart; onion seed, 1 ounce; parsley, 1 packet; parsnips, half ounce; peas, 1 to 2 pints; radish, 1 ounce; salsify, half ounce; spinach, 1 ounce; squash, 1 packet; tomato, one-eighth ounce; turnip, half ounce; Irish potato, 5 to 6 pounds; sweet potato, 3 pounds, or 75 plants.

### SUFFERED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Rheumatic pains, lase back, sore muscles and stiff joints often are due to overworked, weak or disordered kidneys. Daisy Bell, R. F. D. 3, Box 234, Savannah, Ga., writes: "I suffered eight years with pain in the back and could not do any of my work, but since taking Foley Kidney Pills, I can do all of my work."—Adv.

### SHORTAGE OF FUNDS.

Phoenix, March 4.—That a shortage of funds will prevent Arizona from giving any great number of returned fighting men work on the state highways is the statement made by State Engineer Holmquist in a letter to Governor Campbell. Holmquist wrote in reply to the governor's suggestion that road work be expanded to help take care of unemployed.

### GUARD THE CHILDRENS' HEALTH.

Mrs. Efav, Box 26, Bennett, Wis., writes: "We have always used Foley's Honey and Tar for colds and find it great. The children all run for it when they see the bottle and ask for more." Contains no opiates, safe, and harmless, but gives prompt relief to coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.—Adv.

### ESPIONAGE ACT SUSTAINED.

Washington, March 4.—Constitutionality of the so-called enlistment section of the espionage act was in effect upheld today by the supreme court in sustaining conviction under the act of Charles T. Schenck and Elizabeth Baer of Philadelphia, on charges of sending non-mailable circulars regarding the war to men in draft ages.

### STOPPED COUGH AFTER INFLUENZA.

"Foley's Honey and Tar is the best cough medicine I ever tried," writes E. B. McDowel, R. F. D. 1, Box 119, Arlington, Tenn. "My son had influenza. He had the worst kind of a cough. I tried everything but nothing did any good. God sent me a friend with Foley's Honey and Tar, and in two days his cough was gone."—Adv.

### NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN

Warsaw, March 3.—Negotiations at Lemberg between the inter allied mission and the Poles and Ukrainians have been broken off, it being found impossible to get the Poles and Ukrainians to agree on a line of demarcation between their forces. Hostilities are about to be resumed.

**TO BE USED IN PAYING TRANSPORTATION OR STUDENTS LIVING AT DISTANCE**

Santa Fe, March 5.—Motion to adjourn sine die was made yesterday afternoon by Clancy, during a wrangle over a bill. He may have thought it would be fitting and appropriate for the fourth New Mexico legislature to pass into history on the same day with the Sixty-fifth congress. Speaker Sedillo ruled that the house could not adjourn permanently without notice to the senate, and therefore refused to entertain the motion.

The New Mexico Normal University at East Las Vegas, and the New Mexico normal school at Silver City, will each receive the sum of \$5,000 during the eighth and ninth fiscal years, through the concurrence of the house in senate bill No. 25, by Murray. This sum is to be expended by the school authorities to pay the transportation charges, in excess of \$3, of all students who are preparing to teach in the schools of New Mexico.

A bill to abolish the mounted police was introduced in the house by Blanchard, and was referred to the steering committee. A similar bill was introduced in the senate some weeks ago, but has not yet been reported out by committee.

Officers of both houses have signed the bill which raises the pay of the game and fish warden, his chief deputy and other members of the force.

The senate judiciary committee has favorably reported house bill No. 97 which creates a state highway between the county of San Juan and the city of Albuquerque. Only one small amendment is recommended by the senate committee.

**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL BODIES ADDED TO PEACE CONFERENCE.**

Paris, March 5.—New economic and financial commissions will be added to the peace conference organization. The commissions each will comprise ten members from the great powers and five members from the minor powers combined.

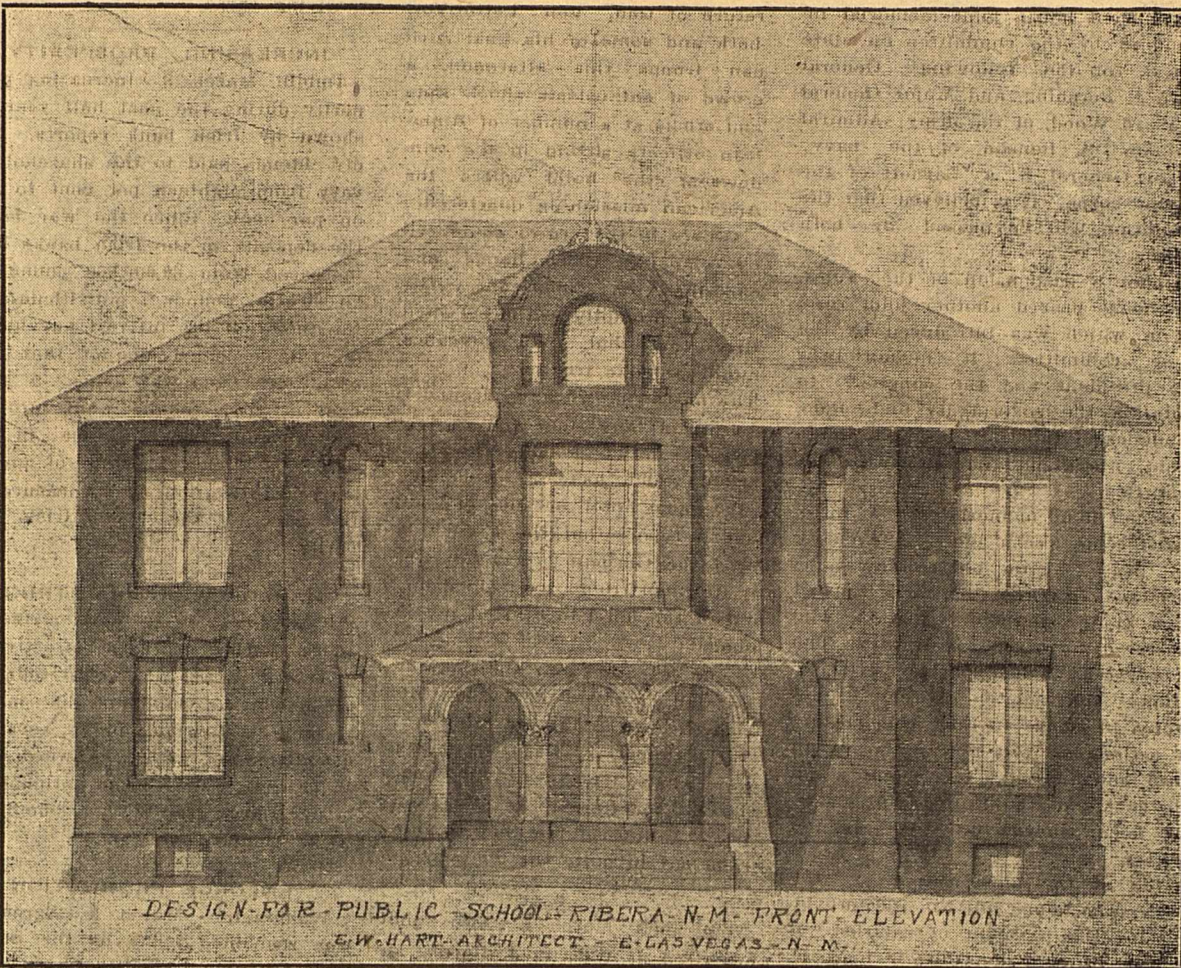
The economic commission will take up the subjects of customs regulation, the disposition of contracts between citizens of entente countries and those of the central powers, the status of enemy citizens in all the countries and the fate of the commercial treaties made before the war.

The task of the financial commission will be to decide how the enemy countries shall pay their duties, how the public debt shall be apportioned among the enemy countries, and whose boundaries will change, and what disposition shall be made of the paper money now in circulation. It will also frame an agreement for the protection of the financial interest of the allies in enemy countries and consider the elimination of enemy nations from international financial arrangements such as exist in China, Turkey and Greece.

Some of the delegates of the minor powers declined to accept the proposal that they have only five representatives. According to a Havas agency report, these delegates demanded the same representations as the great powers.

The South American delegates

**New School Building to Be Erected at Ribera**



A school house is to be erected at Ribera during the coming summer and work will be commenced as soon as weather permits. The new building will have seven large class rooms, a nice auditorium and a large stage. It will be one of the most

modern school buildings in the county. E. W. Hart is the architect and Jack Fitch has the contract for its construction. A manual training teacher and a domestic science teacher will be employed at this school in the future.

The school has an enrollment of 204 pupils with an average attendance of 175, and the present building is too small to accommodate that number. The approximate cost of this building will be \$9,200.

took the lead in refusing any compromise on the subject. Enrique de Alsua, the Ecuadoran minister in Paris, and Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the head of the Brazilian delegation, were firm in their attitude. The meeting adjourned without reaching a decision.

**PENS THAT MADE HISTORY**

London, March 5.—When the final peace treaty of the world war is signed the pen used for the historic occasion will probably be preserved as an international relic. It might have been thought that many pens would be used for so big an event, but this is not so. It is customary when a treaty is signed, to prepare one pen only, and that of pure gold throughout. With this the representatives in turn append their signatures. There have been many momentous documents signed during the war, and consequently the last five years have been rich in the accumulation of pens of history.

In the Hohenzollern museum at Berlin there is a tray full of pens worked gold, and many of them flashing with jewels. Each one of them has been used by the ex-kaiser on occasions he thought historic, and afterwards presented to the museum.

Many of these pens are pregnant of the war. One there is that was used by the ex-kaiser in August, 1914 when he signed the mobilization order that plunged the world into the inferno of the war. Others were used to sign notes to the United

States, imperial mandates, and so forth.

Washington, March 5.—On February 13, statistics made public today by the war department showed there were 82,539 sick and injured soldiers remaining overseas. Of these 19,966 were listed as suffering from injury and 62,573 from disease. This was a reduction of about 60 per cent as compared with the figures November 14.

**AMANULLA KHAN RULES AFGHANISTAN**

London, March 5.—Sadar Amanulla Khan, third son of the late amir of Afghanistan, who was assassinated February 20, has declared himself amir and assumed the reins of government at Kabul, the capital, according to an announcement by the Indian office. Nasrullah Khan, the brother of the later amir, who previously had claimed the succession, it is said, now has made submission to Sardar Khan.

**FOR SALE—4,000 acre Michigan**

sheep ranch, woven wire fenced, all good land, well watered and grassed. R. R. station and loading pens on ranch. 160 miles from Chicago, two railroads. Have decided to make California my future home and will give someone a bargain and easy terms. W. J. Reynolds, 1004 Hollingsworth Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif

**BAKER WILL INSPECT ARMY CAMPS IN UNITED STATES**

Washington, March 5.—Secretary Baker plans to leave Washington on Sunday, accompanied by General March, chief of staff, for an inspection trip that will take him to the Pacific coast and the Mexican border. The object of the trip, which will occupy about three weeks, is to permit the secretary and General March to visit camps which during the war they were unable to inspect.

**New York, Feb. 5.—The**

wireless telephone and the wireless telegram were used by Lieut. Com. A. E. Yocco, senior surgeon on board the transport Sierra, to prescribe for patients on the transport Powhattan and the British ship Powell which were 700 miles away. The Sierra which arrived here today with the Powhattan, received a wireless message in mid ocean from the captain of the Powell stating one of his crew was ill. The message gave symptoms and asked for a diagnosis and treatment. Acting on this information and subsequent messages concerning the sick man's case, the Sierra's doctors prescribed treatment by radio and at last reports the sick man was considerably improved.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 5.—For the first time in a long while, the senate this afternoon voted to adopt a minority report. This minority report recommended the passage of the Bryant bill to define usury and fix a maximum rate of interest.

The senate also struck the enacting clause from the senate bill to prescribe qualifications for county superintendent of schools. It is explained that the proposed bill was unconstitutional.

A new senate bill by Lea provides for the building of roads and authorizes a bond issue of two million dollars to pay the cost.

Another bill by Reinburg defines criminal syndicalism, prohibits the advocacy, teaching or suggestion thereof and fixes a maximum penalty of ten years for violation.

By unanimous vote the senate confirmed the following appointments of the governor: Thomas P. Gable, game and fish warden; Charles Springer, member state highway commission; Joseph E. Sheridan, mine inspector; Remijlo Mirabal, insurance superintendent.

The bill to create the county of Larrazolo was killed in the house this afternoon. The committee on county and county lines recommended the bill be referred to the committee of the whole. This recommendation was tabled by a vote of 34 to 9.

**TRACTOR TRAINING.**

Sacramento, March 6.—Fifteen hundred Californians are now being trained in the use of farm tractors at an expense to the state of less than \$10 a pupil. This course of public instruction was introduced as a war measure only a few weeks before the signing of the armistice. So popular did it immediately become among agriculturists that the plan is being carried on regardless of the prospects for peace, for California factories are turning out machines much more rapidly, in response to the farmers' demands, than operatives can be provided. Three schools on wheels are traveling about the state.

**BENEFITS FROM PROHIBITION.**

Indianapolis, March 6.—Three weeks hence Indiana will have completed its first year under statewide prohibition. Some things that have resulted from the abolition of the saloons are being cited by the dries in support of their contention that prohibition pays.

One of the most notable results has been the contribution which prohibition has made to the reduction of crime. The workhouse in this city, a well filled institution for 30 years, has now been closed since last June. There months after the prohibition law came into force thirty-six county jails in Indiana reported they had no prisoners, while many other jails had fewer than five occupants each.

**DISCOURAGE TRAVEL.**

Washington, March 5.—The serious food shortage in Switzerland and the scarcity of coal, resulting in only a few trains being operated

are given in cable advices to the state department today as reasons for urging the department to further discourage travel of Americans in Europe at this time.

**RAILROADS ARE BROKE.**

Washington, March 5.—Adjournment of congress without appropriating \$750,000,000 for railways left the railway administration empty coffered, about \$381,000,000 in debt and no funds to finance the extensive program of improvements planned as a measure to take up the slack in the material and labor market.

**ASSOCIATION MEETS.**

Pueblo, March 5.—The Rocky Mountain Auto Trade Association at its session yesterday elected officers and selected Colorado Springs for the 1920 meeting.

The officers are: President, F. C. Farquharson, Trinidad; First vice-president, W. K. Hurd, Pueblo; second vice-president, F. R. Dildine, Cheyenne, Wyo.; treasurer, C. P. MacDonald, Denver; Secretary and business manager, Harrison Goldsmith, Denver.

**CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION ACTIVE IN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.**

The livestock industry of the whole state is to benefit directly and immediately as a result of the efforts of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association in carrying out its legislative program. Ten bills relating to as many phases of the industry have been passed by the house of representatives and are now before committees in the senate which have indicated intention to report them all for passage during the present week.

The Cattle and Horse Growers' Association has not been seeking to work out any legislative program of exclusive benefit to cattle growers. Its officers and attorneys have taken the livestock laws of the state and have sought to reduce them to the simplest and most effective form for all concerned. The result will be the production by the present legislature of a set of laws which will be of benefit to the whole state and which will do much to advance the welfare of the state's biggest industry.

The legislative program and other achievements of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association will be discussed in addresses and annual reports at the fourth annual convention in Albuquerque on March 25, 26 and 27, and will show results for the industry that will be convincing evidence of the great usefulness of this organization to the livestock interests of the state.

**No One Injured.**

Denver, March 6.—The engine of Denver & Rio Grande train No. 315, westbound, was swept from the rails today near Sapinero, Colo., when struck by a snowslide. The engine fell upon the ice of the Gunnison river where it remains. No one was injured. No cars were derailed. The engine fell thirty feet onto the ice of the river. Trainmen escaped by jumping.

**WILL COST LESS THAN ANY OTHER CAR; PLANS MADE FOR FACTORIES**

Los Angeles, March 6.—Further details of Henry Ford's plan to build a new automobile at a less cost to the purchaser than any automobile now extensively sold, were published today. The new car will be built at factories strategically placed for economical conditions of raw material and distribution of the product. Mr. Ford said. He is en route today to his home in Detroit.

As outlined here by Mr. Ford, his plans contemplate the early erection of a parent plant probably at Detroit or at some point in the central states where water power will be available. This plant, he said, he hoped to operate within a year and then he plans to erect other factories in various parts of the country. He might locate a plant at San Francisco bay he said, or possibly at Los Angeles, but the exact sites had not yet been chosen.

The new company, which will be owned entirely by Mr. Ford and his family, was decided upon, he said, because of court decisions requiring him to disburse in dividends certain money of the Ford Motor company which he had individually wished to hold as a cash reserve.

He said he was much opposed to stock companies but would probably have to form one because nothing better had been devised for practical operation. Mr. Ford did not definitely indicate his future plans for the present Ford company of which he owns a majority of the stock, but said he would devote his time and efforts to the new company.

**WOULD REQUIRE TEACHING OF SPANISH LANGUAGE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS.**

Santa Fe, March 6.—The first two of the bills which form a part of Governor Larrazolo's educational program were passed yesterday afternoon by the house. One is House bill No. 153 which provides that every firm employing 100 or more persons, 15 per cent of whom are unable to read, write or speak the English language, shall provide and maintain a night school for such persons. The law need not be enforced when, in the judgment of the superintendent of public instruction, it is impracticable to do so.

The other is house bill No. 154 which makes compulsory the teaching of the Spanish language. This bill was passed without debate, the vote being 31 to 10. Section 1 of the bill is as follows:

"That all children attending the high schools and taking courses of instruction therein, in the state of New Mexico, and all students enrolled and receiving instruction in the University of New Mexico, the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, the School of Mines, the Military Institute, the Normal University, the Normal School and the Spanish-American School shall be required by the governing authorities thereof to pursue a course in the reading, writing, spelling and speaking of the Spanish language during each and every year there are students thereof, provided that no such child or student shall be required to

pursue such course for more than four school years."

Another effort to kill the mounted police was made in the senate yesterday afternoon when Senator Ker introduced a bill to amend the present law so as to put the organization entirely under the control of the Cattle Sanitary board. It is provided that the Cattle Sanitary board must pay the members of the police out of the funds of the board.

The senate passed senate bill No. 50 which defines a legal newspaper and prescribes the legal rate for the publication of legal notices and notices of tax sales. There was not a vote in opposition.

The senate also concurred in house bill No. 97, making only some minor amendments, in which it is believed the house will promptly concur. Senators Clark and Mirabel voted against the measure, which lacked one vote of receiving the majority required to make effective the emergency clause. This is the bill to create a state highway from the town of Farmington, in the county of San Juan, through the counties of Rio Arriba and Sandoval to the city of Albuquerque.

**Santa Fe, N. M., March 6.**

After debate which lasted more than two hours, the house last night passed the Baca bill to appropriate \$45,000 for a soldiers' memorial in the city of Santa Fe.

Five other bills were passed at the session.

A senate joint resolution by Kaseman proposes a constitutional amendment to change the time of convening the legislature to the third Tuesday in June following the general election.

The house this afternoon concurred in senate bill No. 50, which defines a legal newspaper and fixes the rate to be paid for legal publications.

At the beginning of this afternoon's session the house calendar carried 22 bills.

Various committees reported a large number of other bills.

**WILL FIX WAR BLAME.**

Paris, March 6.—The report of the peace conference commission to determine the responsibility of the authors of the war it is understood will be completed tonight and presented to an early meeting of the supreme council. Robert Lansing, American secretary of state, is chairman of the commission. The work of none of the peace commissions has been guarded so closely as that of the commission on responsibility. The commission's report, it is understood, fails to find legal responsibility, fails to find legal responsibility because there is no precedent or law governing the case or no court existing to try the accused if guilt were found to be evident.

New York, March 6.—Directors of the American Steel foundries Company here today declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, putting the stock on an 8 per cent basis as against a previous rate of 7 per cent.

Girl students at the University of California are required to play lawn tennis.

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PANKEY TALKS OF CATTLE GROWERS' ORGANIZATION.**

Santa Fe, March 1.—Lieutenant Governor Benjamin F. Pankey, at the conclusion of a session of the state senate, said that he believed the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association had done more for the advancement of the cattle industry in New Mexico than any other agency.

"I did not care much for organization work in the cattle business in years past," said the lieutenant governor, who is one of the state's largest cattle owners, "but as my cattle interests have grown and as the conditions now surrounding the industry have developed, I have come to see that to get along and prosper we must have organized effort. It makes no difference how many cattle we own, we must work together, or we will bust separately."

"When I was in the state senate there was no representation in that body or in the lower house for our industry other than what I could offer. Today there is before this legislature a body of earnest, responsible cattlemen, citizens who command general respect, who are devoting their whole time to the advancement of legislation that is broad gauge and business-like and that will not only benefit the cattle growers but will serve the interests of the whole state. I have been amazed at the rapid growth and result getting efforts of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. My membership in it is one of my most valuable assets. I believe every cattle owner in the state should belong to it and that he will be sure to get his money's worth. Every cattle man who is alive to his own interests will attend the Association's convention in Albuquerque March 25, 26 and 27."

Paris, March 3.—The superior council of Alsace and Lorraine has asked the government that Marshal Foch be given authority to secure the execution of a part of the armistice agreement with Germany after Alsace Lorraine which is not being complied with. It is requested that the marshal exact the handing over within a month to the Strassburg branch of the reichbank all the securities taken from Alsace and Lorraine by the German authorities and all the proceeds from the sequestration and liquidation of French property in Alsace and Lorraine which has been entrusted to the German enemy property custodian.

**ADVISE TO BE REASONABLE**

London, March 3.—Discussing Japan's reported intention to raise the racial question at the peace conference, the Saturday Review today expresses the hope that the Canadian and American governments will be reasonable as to the admission of Japanese immigration and travelers. A counter league of Japan, Germany and Russia it argues, would reduce the league of nations to an absurdity.

**ITALY WANTS LEAGUE.**

Washington, March 1.—Premier Orlando yesterday cabled a personal message to President Wilson declaring "that the whole Italian people comprehend and acclaim with joy the high value and everlasting significance" of the league of nations.

ple comprehend and acclaim with joy the high value and everlasting significance" of the league of nations.

**PROPOSAL TO CARVE A NEW COUNTY OUT OF GUADALUPE NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.**

Santa Fe, March 2.—The second county division fight of the legislative session is expected to come to a head next Tuesday night when the house committee on county lines holds a hearing on the Larrazolo county project which is strongly backed and strongly opposed. The plan is to carve Larrazolo county, named after the governor, out of Guadalupe, Lincoln and Torrance, with a taxable valuation of \$6,500,000, and Duran as the temporary county seat. Other towns included would be Vaughn, East Vaughn, Corona, Cedarville, Pinos Wells and Varney.

The county would be strongly Republican. Most of the opposition comes from Torrance county. The house committee is expected to report the bill without recommendation. After a converse the house passed the bill changing the the of assessing sheep in the various counties from March 15 to May 1.

Washington, March 3.—The war department announced Saturday the following units had been assigned for early convoy home:

Thirtieth division, complete. The 120th and 127th engineers regiments, companies 6, 16, 81, 104, 107, 108, 115, 137, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 102, 20 and 129 transportation corps, and casual companies 5 and 9 transportation corps.

The following organizations of the 20th engineers: Headquarters 1st battalion, medical detachment, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th companies.

The following organizations of the 18th engineers: Headquarters company B, C, D and F; 182nd and 341st aero squadron; 27th engineers base hospital No. 28 and 800th aero squadron flights A and B.

Ordnance casual companies Nos. 22 to 29 inclusive, and the attached medical detachment, 86th aero squadron, base hospital 68, 26th, 28th, one with unit D attached and No. 67.

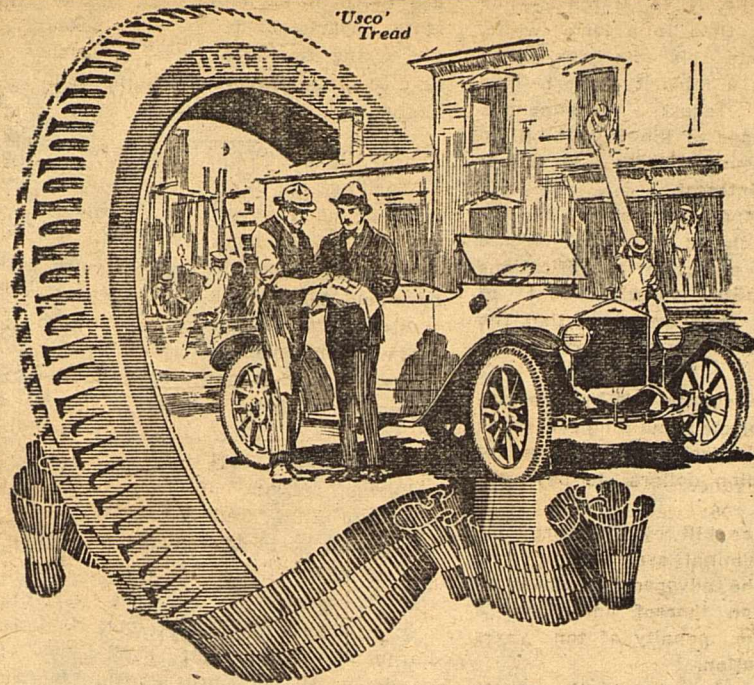
The following tank corps units: Brigade headquarters of the 304th brigade, medical detachment of the 328th battalion, medical detachment of the 344th battalion, and the medical detachment of the 321st repair and salvage company and casual detachment of the 304th brigade.

**MUST MODIFY FOR JAPS**

Honolulu, March 3.—The newspaper Nippon Jiji today prints a cable message from Tokio quoting Premier Hara as declaring in answer to an interpellation in the diet that the constitution of the league of nations as formulated at Paris was incompatible with Japan's ideas. The premier, the dispatch adds, said that the constitution must be modified before Japan would find herself able to join the league.

**BOLSHEVIKI ARE PURSUED.**

Stockholm, March 3.—Lithuanian troops, pursuing Bolsheviki forces, have passed the line of Schaulen, Sjecva, Vieves and Varena, which



**The More You Use Your Car The More You Need Good Tires**

Your car's usefulness is increasing every day.

It is becoming more and more of a real necessity to you—both in your business and home life.

For that very reason you need good tires, now, more than ever.

The out-and-out dependability that created so tremendous a demand for United States Tires in times of war is just as desirable today.

It reduces tire troubles to the vanishing point—multiplying the usefulness of your car and putting the cost of operation on a real thrift basis.

United States 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', and 'Plain' are the most popular fabric tires built. They have all the strength and stamina our years of experience have taught us to put into tires.

There is also the United States 'Royal Cord', the finest tire built for passenger car use.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer has exactly the treads you need for your car and the roads you travel.

He will gladly help you pick them out.



**United States Tires are Good Tires**

towns are in Lithuanian hands, according to advices from Kovno. Lithuanian advance forces have reached Toakti, about thirteen miles east of Vilna. Owing to their defeat, the Bolshevists have requested a suspension of hostilities but the Lithuanians have refused.

Turkish parents punish their naughty children by hitting them on the soles of the feet.



The blizzard and snowstorm which has been sweeping over parts of Nebraska, Utah, Iowa and Colorado, seriously hampering rail traffic and interfering with wire communication, reached this section of New Mexico early yesterday afternoon. About 1 o'clock it started to rain and hail and later to snow, and within an hour the ground was entirely hidden under a mantle of white. At 5 p. m. it again started to snow and continued to do so for better than an hour. The snow is still on the ground but if the sun continues to shine it will all have melted by nightfall. Marshal Murphy had the road scraper and a squad of men out yesterday afternoon and early this morning, in order to keep the crossings clear.

Mrs. Secundino Romero is confined to her home on the Boulevard with the influenza.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Manuel Gonzales y Delgado, a prominent merchant and stockman of Chaperito, to Miss Dorothy Deverie of El Paso, where the ceremony took place.

David Sandoval, Bridge street watchman, died this morning. Mr. Sandoval contracted influenza about three weeks ago and double pneumonia set in which caused his death. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Bounty has been applied for by Blas L. Duran of Teolote on one coyote; by Jose G. Alarcon of East Las Vegas on one coyote; by J. J. Shippy of Ferndale on two wild cats; and by Vicente Ribera on two coyotes at Pueblo.

In the case of the Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., against the Las Vegas Aailway and Power company in the court of Judge Leahy, a judgment by agreement was entered for \$6,500 attorney fees.

W. H. Smith, aged 42 year, died at his home 1102 Columbia avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. Death was due to tuberculosis. Mr. Smith came here for the benefit of his health last December and since then had been failing rapidly.

He leaves to mourn his loss his wife and two sons, the oldest son, Kenneth, is in the employ of the Las Vegas Mercantile company. Funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the body will be shipped to Moberly, Mo., at a later date. Pending arrangements the body is in charge of Charles J. Day.

Charles W. G. Ward has received a letter from Tom Truder, who is with the Twelfth machine gun battalion of the American expeditionary forces in Germany. He is well, notwithstanding the fact that he took part in two vigorous offensives before the armistice was signed, and has been with the army of occupation for three months. Like most of the other American boys who were eager to fight as long as Germany was unbeaten, the inactive life pall on him and he is anxious to get home. Tom sends a number of views of the scenery, old castles and the hopes of the inhabitants of the occupied region.

In the case of Elmer E. Veeder

against John D. W. Veeder, suit for the division of property, the case will be tried before the court at some later date.

Word has been received that Ben Farber, formerly of the Mountain States Telephone Company, this city, that he is now connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Pueblo.

In the case of Sarah L. Veeder against John D. W. Veeder in suit for the division of property, the court appointed M. M. Sundt, Dr. E. V. Shaw and William Springer commissioners to partition the property and to report to the court.

Chester Iden, who had a severe recurrence of influenza ending in congestion of the lungs, has almost recovered his normal health.

Former County Clerk Antonio Gallegos of Villaneuva has been spending a few days in the city. He expects to leave for home tomorrow.

Mrs. Secundino Romero, who contracted influenza on the Romero ranch after passing safely through the epidemic in this city, is reported much improved.

Miss Helen Elliott assisted in the serving of the Commercial club dinner Tuesday night. Her name should have appeared in the list in last night's paper.

Thomas Breen has recovered from the effects of an operation on the kidneys, performed recently at the Las Vegas hospital and hopes to be out within a few days.

Andres and Bonifacio Gandert, prominent ranchmen of western Mora county, have been spending several days in the city. They report the roads still in bad condition.

Tony Ungaro, for years chauffeur for Charles Ifeld, is back from France, where he made a record as an auto driver. The story of his experiences is interesting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos P. Dunn drove through and over the snow banks at Gascon and Roelada and reached Las Vegas, where Mrs. Dunn will remain for a visit to her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Schaefer. They report eight feet of snow on the level as the total snowfall of the winter.

From reports beginning to come in from the surrounding ranches it appears that the stock losses will not be nearly so heavy as feared. Edward Reynolds and Lieut. Gov. B. F. Pankey report no losses. Paul McCormick and Albino Gallegos of the McKinley country say they will not lose over 1 or 2 per cent.

Las Vegans are pleased to see Dr. F. H. Crail at the old stand after an interesting experience as an army surgeon. He was promoted to be superintendent of an army hospital and made a fine record. Dr. C. L. Losey has been transferred to Kentucky and will not expect to be discharged here. Dr. M. I. Stockland, army chaplain, is assigned to a transport making frequent trips between France and America.

Mayor F. O. Blood who has just returned from El Paso, received a message this afternoon stating that \$4,500,000 has been set aside by the federal government for the purpose of building roads in New Mexico, during the next 27 months, provided, however, that the state appropriate an equal amount.

This offers the state a splendid opportunity to carry out the excellent good roads program of Governor Larrazolo, and should have the hearty support of every man in the New Mexico legislature, regardless of politics. For unless some action is taken at this session, the opportunity will be lost. Only a few days remain until the legislature will adjourn, but if prompt action is taken, a suitable law can be passed to meet the situation.

Let every good citizen of New Mexico get behind the governor and the members of the legislature at once, in order that they may feel assured of public support. Get busy.

Prague, Wednesday, March 5.—M. Tusara, the Czecho-Slovak plenipotentiary at Vienna has issued an official declaration that the Czecho government refuses to pay the March coupons on the Austrian war loan or assume part of the pre-war debts of Austria-Hungary. Such action, he declared, would be a crime against the entente allies.

The supreme council of the peace conference on February 25 was reported to have decided that the coupons of the Austro-Hungary debt falling due on March 1 should be paid. The Czechs and other independent units objected, but the council decided that the use of the common funds in the payment of the war debt would not be construed as obligating them for the future.

Eufaula, Ala., March 6.—Reports today from the sections swept yesterday by tornado showed four dead here with many persons injured, and local property loss estimated at one million dollars. Nearly every building here was damaged.

In nearby towns and the country districts the tornado did considerable damage, but detailed reports were not available because of the interruption of wire communication. Five transports

El Paso, March 6.—Resolutions were adopted at the closing session of the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's association urging congress to pass legislation fixing the control of the public grazing lands, approving the action of the state livestock sanitary boards and asking the work of the federal agricultural department be broadened to assist cattlemen to increase their herds. The association's indebtedness of \$13,000 was wiped out by voluntary subscriptions today.

Tucson, Ariz., and Tucson, N. M. were placed in nomination for the next meeting place of the association.

Word has been received of the death of J. C. Ray, a prominent citizen of Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Ray is a brother-in-law of John L. Tooker. Mr. Tooker has also received the news that his father, J. Y. Tooker, the first of April. Admiral Knapp of Chemung, N. Y., who is 92 years old, is also failing in health.

Albuquerque, March 6.—New Mexico druggists are prohibited from selling alcoholic liquors of any kind, even on a bonafide prescription by a registered physician according to an opinion by Attorney General O. O. Askren contained in a letter received by B. Ruppe, an Albuquerque druggist, here today. Mr. Askren says that the existing law permits only the sale of grain alcohol for medical purposes and of wines only for sacramental purposes.

Denver, March 6.—Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 315, westbound, was stuck by a snowslide near Sapinero, Colo., Gunnison county, today. According to meager reports the locomotive was swept into the Gunnison river. The loss of life if any, is unknown.

Relief trains have been sent from Gunnison, Colo., to the scene of the wreck.

The train was passing through Black Canyon when the slide occurred.

**POWDER PLANT SUIT ENDS.**

Philadelphia, March 6.—A four year suit for control of the stock of F. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., manufacturers of powder, involving \$57,000,000, ended today.

Judge Buffington in the United States court of appeals handed down a lengthy decision which was a victory for Pierre S. Dupont and members of the powder-making section of his family.

Mr. L. A. Fitzpatrick, who came to Las Vegas two weeks ago for the benefit of his health, passed away last night. He is survived by his wife. Pending the completion of the funeral arrangements, the body is in charge of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

The funeral of David Sandoval, the West Side watchman who died yesterday morning occurred this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Interment was in Mount Calvary cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

The many friends of Mrs. Trinidad L. Delgado will regret to hear of her death this morning at 9:30 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hilario Romero. The funeral will be from the church of Our Lady of Sorrows and interment will be in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

**VON HINDENBERG WILL SERVE.**

Zurich, March 6.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has placed himself at the disposal of the government in any action it may take to prevent a fresh invasion of East Prussia, according to German advices received here.

London, March 6.—Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp will succeed Vice Admiral W. S. Sims as commander of the American naval forces in European waters when Admiral Sims returns to the United States about the first of April. Admiral Knapp at present is attending the inter-allied conference in Paris.