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UNITED STATES' POLICY IS CHANGED

BORDER PATROL IS ORDERED TO ALLOW MEXICAN SOLDIERS TO CROSS

Washington, Jan. 2.—Brigadier General Bliss, commanding the Texas border forces, has been instructed by Secretary Garrison to permit Mexican refugees to cross into Texas from Ojinaga, if that is necessary to save their lives. The latest order to General Bliss, which reiterates former orders on the same subject, follows:

"With reference to a possible situation at Ojinaga incident to people crossing the river, you will have to meet the demands of the situation, which cannot be foreseen at present. Extend such aid to wounded as humanity indicates and permit refugees to cross the river if crossing is necessary to save lives. In other words, it is not proposed to force people back over to the Mexican side if they are liable to be shot or otherwise injured on their return. Co-operate fully with the Red Cross. You are not expected to turn supplies over to the Red Cross, but to co-operate with them in their work to such extent as may be necessary to meet urgent needs of the situation with reference to caring for the wounded."

Discussing conditions at Ojinaga, Secretary Garrison today said:

"When the fighting first took place on the Mexican side and the soldiers of the defeated party began coming across the border, we, without regard to technical questions of law, and in the interest of humanity, took in as refugees all those who came unarmed. We kept them so long as conditions on the other side were such that we felt it would be inhuman to turn them back. In a general way we kept them until they could be safely allowed to filter back across the border into their own country. Those orders have never been changed, and if properly interpreted, the men who have been fighting on the other side of the border and who come over unarmed, are treated as refugees and are allowed to stay on our side of the line, rather than be turned back to practically certain death.

"Armed men who come over are, of

course, disarmed; the arms are held by our people and the men themselves received as other refugees. With regard to what will happen if a very large number attempt to come over, I can only say that unless the orders are changed (which of course they may be if an exigency calls for a change) these men will be treated as I have stated; that is, they will be treated as refugees. How long they will be permitted to stay, and all other hypothetical questions I am unable to answer."

Battle at Nuevo Laredo

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 2.—Fighting between constitutionalists attacking Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and the federal garrison was renewed today. There was only occasional firing during the night. Rebel reinforcements arrived last night.

Firing during the forenoon was heavy, but the fighting outside Nuevo Laredo seemed to be out of reach of prompt reports. One engagement was under way about two miles south of town, while another was three miles east. The rebels were also reported to have attacked a large supply of ammunition intended for the federals.

Fighting during the early hours was not decisive. The indications are, however, that it was all part of a movement by the constitutionalists completely to invest the city.

The Mystery Remains

Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 2.—Mystery enveloping the visit here of John Lind, President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, ever since his coming was announced, continued today with the refusal of all information as to when or where the president would see him. Mr. Lind remained aboard the scout cruiser Chester early today, having arrived off Ship Island, eight miles below here, last night. The revenue cutter Winona was waiting to transfer Mr. Lind, but up to 9 o'clock no move had been made.

Ready to Attack Tampico

Tampico, Jan. 2.—Artillery and ammunition are reaching the rebel front in such manner as to indicate that an early attack may be made on Tampico, or on the force of 1,200 federal troops entrenched at Alta Mira, 23 miles from the coast. Several pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition were delivered to rebels at Cervantes today.

Rebel engineers are operating the trains from the city of Victoria to Cervantes, which lies only ten miles north of Alta Mira.

MORGANS RETIRE FROM NUMEROUS COMPANIES

QUIT DIRECTORATES OF RAIL- ROADS BECAUSE OF "PUB- LIC SENTIMENT"

New York, Jan. 2.—J. P. Morgan & Co. today announced that they had severed their connection with some of the greatest corporations in the country with which they have long been connected.

This step, the firm announced, was taken voluntarily in response to "an apparent change in public sentiment" on account of "some of the problems and criticisms having to do with so-called interlocking directorates." Among the companies from which they retired are the New York Central and the New Haven railroads.

J. P. Morgan made this statement: "The necessity of attending many board meetings has been so serious a burden on our time that we have long wished to withdraw from the directorates of many corporations. Many of these directorships we have accepted with reluctance and only because we felt constrained to keep in touch with properties, which we had organized or whose securities we had recommended to the public, both here and abroad.

"An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections.

"Indeed, it may be, in view of the change in sentiment on the subject, that we shall be in a better position to serve our properties and their security holders if we are not directors. We have already resigned from the companies mentioned and we expect from time to time to withdraw from other boards on which we feel there is no special obligation to remain."

The companies to which Mr. Morgan referred, from whose board members of our firm have already submitted their resignation as directors are:

J. P. Morgan, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, West Shore Railroad company, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, Michigan Central Railroad company, New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St.

Louis railway, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, Central New England railway, New York, Westchester and Boston railroad, Harlem river and Port Chester railroad, Milbro Company, New Haven Navigation company; New England Steamship company, Rhode Island company, Rutland Railroad company, Hartford and Connecticut Western, New York, Ontario and Western railway, Western Union Telegraph company. Other members of the firm have retired from these companies: Charles Steel—Jersey Central Railway company, United States Steel corporation.

H. P. Davison—American Telephone and Telegraph company, Astor Trust company, Guaranty Trust company of New York, Chemical National bank.

W. P. Porter—Bankers' Trust company, Guaranty Trust company of New York.

Thomas W. Lamont—Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing company, Utah Copper company, Astor Trust company, Bankers' Trust company.

The only effect on the stock market of Morgan and Company's announcement was to bring trade virtually to a standstill. When the news was flashed by telephone and news ticker to the stock exchange, brokers dropped their business and for some time the exchange was practically given over to discussion of the announcement, which probably was a complete surprise to every man on the floor. The announcement had no effect on the market. Even the stocks of corporations most directly connected with the House of Morgan did not vary in prices.

By withdrawing from these corporations J. P. Morgan & Company have cut the strings that have held together many of the country's most important corporations in a community of interests which has been assailed within and without congress. The House of Morgan feels that it has kept within the law, in all its complex operations and that no legal necessity or threatened complications with the authorities at Washington has made it necessary to adopt a sweeping change in policy announced today.

The chief consideration, it was said, which has prevented the firm from taking some such action before this time, was the possible complications which might follow such action. Investors throughout the world have purchased securities marketed by the house of Morgan & Company, and it was felt that the firm had assumed a responsibility in this connection which could not be lightly laid aside.

ILFELD MAKES A GENEROUS GIFT

PAST MASTER OF MASONIC LODGE
CANCELS MORTGAGE ON CEM-
ETERY CHAPEL

From Monday's Daily.

Members of the Masonic fraternity not soon will forget the good time they enjoyed Saturday evening at the installation of officers and banquet given by Chapman lodge No. 2 A. F. and A. M. About 100 members of the lodge were present, which is a large gathering for so busy a night as Saturday when the stores are kept open until late in the evening.

Dr. William Porter Mills, the retiring worshipful master, had charge of the installation ceremonies, which were impressive. The following officers were installed:

Guy M. Carey, worshipful master; A. M. Staley, senior warden; H. W. Clark, junior warden; Robert L. M. Ross, treasurer; H. S. Van Petten, secretary; H. R. McKee, senior deacon; Harry Wenger, junior deacon; Rev. J. S. Moore, chaplain; N. O. Hermann, tyler.

Each of the newly-installed officers made a short address, after which it was announced that Charles Ilfeld, one of the oldest members of the lodge and a past master, wished to make a Christmas present to the Masons. The gift was a most substantial one, amounting to \$1,200. Mr. Ilfeld held a mortgage for that amount upon the new gate lodge at the Masonic cemetery, having advanced the money in order that work might not be stopped. It was intended by the Masons to repay the loan at the earliest possible opportunity, but Mr. Ilfeld had another plan in view. He was awaiting the holiday season, when gifts are in order.

The presentation of the Ilfeld gift was made by William J. Lucas, who stated that Mr. Ilfeld desired to make a present to the Masons and to the entire community. Mr. Lucas then produced the cancelled mortgage, and the assemblage began to applaud and call loudly for Mr. Ilfeld. Mr. Ilfeld made a short address in which he told of the early day history of the Masonic cemetery. The first three persons to be buried there met violent deaths, one or two being victims of Indian outrages, while one was accidentally shot. As these men were members of the Masonic fraternity the Masons provided a plot in which they should be laid to rest. This was in the early sixties.

Following Mr. Ilfeld's remarks the Masons formed in a circle, in the center of which the mortgage was burned. It was decided to call the gate lodge at the cemetery the "Charles Ilfeld Memorial Chapel," in grateful recognition of Mr. Ilfeld's gift. The gate lodge is a handsome structure, containing a beautiful little chapel and receiving vaults and a home for the sexton. It is artistic and useful and adds to the beauty of the cemetery.

During the evening a past master's

jewel was presented to Dr. William Porter Mills by William G. Haydon on behalf of the lodge. The banquet was a most enjoyable affair. The food was prepared by the Order of the Eastern Star.

A Danger Signal

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure sign of an approaching attack. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL IS ENJOYABLE EVENT

YOUNG FOLK OF TEMPLE MONTE-
FIORE PARTICIPATE IN
GOOD PROGRAM

From Monday's Daily.

The children's festival given in observance of the feast of Chanukkah at Temple Monefiore yesterday afternoon was largely attended, the building being filled to capacity. The program was excellent.

Following the voluntary played by Mrs. Charles O'Malley exercises were participated in by the boys and girls of the confirmation class of 1914. This class is composed of the following: Edwin Rosenthal, Theodore Rosenthal, Herman Bacharach, Alberto Greenberger, Elvin Appel, Carl Ilfeld, Clarabelle Adler Alice Regensberg and Palo Rosenthal. Two members of this class were unavoidably absent, these being Leona Greenclay and Joseph Nahm.

After these exercises the reading of essays took place. These were given by members of the Sunday school. Essays read were as follows: "Chanukkah," by Max Ilfeld; "The Future Life," by Edwin Rosenthal; "The Bible," by Julia Kauffman; "The Sabbath Day," by Ethel Danziger, and "The Day of Atonement" by Violet Hoffman.

At the completion of this part of the program a concert was given by members of the Sunday school, which proved interesting in every way. Those who assisted in this were Clarabelle Adler, Frederick Ilfeld, Natalie Adler, Alice Danziger, Monroe Graaf, Helen Graaf, Mildred Appel, Ronald Appel, Corine Kauffman, Manuel Rosenthal, Caroline Jacoby and Alice Regensburg. This completed the children's part of the afternoon's entertainment.

The remainder of the program consisted of musical selections and readings by the following people: Mr. Julius Krause, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Earl Choate and Mrs. Charles O'Malley. The services were concluded with a selection by Mrs. Charles O'Malley's violin club. This proved an excellent feature. Those who are members of this club are Miss Lucy Myers, Miss Thelma Coman, Miss Katherine Seelinger, Miss Ruth Seelinger, Miss Nellie Parnell, Miss Virginia Floyd, Mr. Walter Kolbo and Mr. Charles Fanning. Miss Caroline Greenberger and Miss Lucile Swallow accompanied the club.

Boxes of candy were distributed to all the children of the Sunday school and those who took part in the program.

RADIUM LANDS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM ENTRY

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT ADOPTS THIS
COURSE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Lane proposes to withdraw all lands of the public domain suspected of containing radium, that these precious deposits may be secured for the general good and not become the subject of private speculation.

Mr. Lane outlined his plan today in a letter to Chairman Foster of the house mines committee, urging immediate passage of a joint congressional resolution to empower President Wilson to make the withdrawals. Investigators of the geological survey have located public lands believed to contain the precious substance now so invaluable in medicine.

By the terms of the proposed resolution the secretary of the interior would be authorized "to conduct explorations and researches with a view to determining the practicability of developing from such ores a supply of radium and to provide for the mining and treatment of radium-bearing ores in such manner as would secure a supply of radium for the use of the government of the United States and the hospitals of this country."

Mr. Lane points out that there are only two grams of radium at present in the United States. It is valued at \$120,000 a gram. All has been procured from Europe.

"Three-fourths of the radium produced in the world during the year 1912," says Secretary Lane, "came from American ores, yet we have, up to this time, taken no steps whatever to preserve for our own people this invaluable metal, and our physicians and hospitals are dependent on European laboratories for such supplies as they can procure and are subject to whatever monopoly charge the European laboratories demand for their products."

In view of the known effectiveness of radium in the treatment of cancer and the difficulty now exercised in obtaining it, Secretary Lane says that as one person in every ten in this country more than 50 years of age suffers from cancer "it is difficult to overestimate the necessity for securing immediately as large a supply as possible of this mysterious remedy."

Continuing the secretary says:

"Radium is found in ores carrying uranium and vanadium, which are used extensively in the arts, and the processes by which it is extracted are secret.

"A process has been invented by the chemists in our bureau of mines which promises, from the laboratory experiments thus far made, to be successful. Under the endowment of two Americans, a building is now being erected in Denver (which, with its equipment, will be opened for work in the coming February), in which an effort will be made to prove the commercial possibility of this American process. If successful, this pro-

cess will be given to the world, and all of the radium secured over and above a small minimum will be the property of the United States and will be put into the hands of the United States public health service for public use.

"Under all these circumstances, it seems to me that the only prudent course that the United States can follow is to withdraw such of its lands as are supposed to contain radium from public entry. This will guard against these lands being taken up by those who would not put them to their highest and most beneficial use. It would be inhuman to deprive other nations of access to our radium deposits if they alone are masters of the secret by which this mineral could be secured, and it is believed there is a sufficient amount of carnotite and pitchblende already in private ownership in this country to permit of continued European experimentation and production.

"The people of the United States, however, should be entitled to protection against the exhaustion of this resource and its exclusive control by the scientists of other lands."

CHARLES L. KOHN DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD TOMORROW
AFTERNOON FROM HIS
LATE HOME

From Monday's Daily.

Charles L. Kohn, who has been a sufferer for the past five years, died early yesterday morning. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence, 413 Tenth street. Rev. Dr. Jacob H. Landau will officiate and interment will be in the Jewish cemetery.

Mr. Kohn is survived by his wife, Mrs. Adolphine Kohn, three brothers, Joseph, Edward and Harry, and four sisters, Mrs. Sigmund Nahm, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Minnie Kohn and Miss Gertie Kohn.

Mr. Kohn was an oldtimer, having come to Las Vegas in 1882. He settled first at La Cueva and engaged in the cattle business. Then he became manager of a large brokerage business in Chicago, where he was married. For ten years Mr. Kohn was a trusted employe of Stern and Nahm. He had a wide circle of acquaintances and friends who will regret to learn of his death, though it came as a blessed relief from suffering.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS, Cashier.

WARD WRITES TO ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

TAKES THAT PAPER TO TASK
FOR LISTENING TO ANONY-
MOUS KNOCKERS

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward has written the following letter to the Albuquerque Journal; no introduction or explanation is necessary as Las Vegas are thoroughly familiar with the tactics of that paper in consistently endeavoring to discredit Las Vegas at every possible occasion:
Las Vegas, Dec. 23, '13.

To the Albuquerque Morning Journal.

I have read an editorial article in your paper of December 21, dealing with the lamentable Crabtree incident. The indignant defense of your action leads me to assume that your tender newspaper conscience is troubling you, and that you do not feel satisfied that you have, in your method of dealing with the matter, acted fairly, charitably and as a great newspaper should. You must realize where you have gone wrong when you admit your original treatment of the case was based on a "communication from two of the most responsible citizens of Las Vegas, inclosing a clipping from the Kansas City Journal."

You say further that your correspondents "gave the names of the physicians who had been paid the largest amount and asked the Journal to expose the whole matter 'because that is the only way we can get under the hides of these men, unless a mass meeting should be called, as nothing can be hoped for from the excuse of a daily paper published here.'"

Now, in all fairness, should you have published such a charge as you did a few days ago reflecting upon the doctors or upon anyone else upon no better basis than the attempt of some sneaking coward to gratify his petty personal spite anonymously by shielding himself behind the skirts of a powerful newspaper. You know as well as I do that your cowardly correspondents could secure publication of anything they had the nerve and decency to sign their own names to in the local paper as long as it wasn't libelous. True, you did not publish the names of the doctors except through my report made on the case, but it would have been better had you done so. Nothing hurts like innuendo and once you insinuate an evil of an unknown individual and no one is going to rest until he finds out who the charitably shielded individual is.

My report, while not attempting to fix blame, sought in as stringent language as I could use to bring out all the facts and to elicit explanations where such were necessary. It has had, for the most part, the desired effect, and people are in a position to decide the matter of blame for themselves.

But I backed my statements with my name and accepted full responsibility. However, nothing I have said or can say will, I feel certain, elicit the names of those "responsible citizens" of Las Vegas who furnished the

basis for the Journal's articles. Responsible citizens, or others less responsible, have been doing in Las Vegas much the same sort of knocking as the Journal's correspondents. Those have not been lacking to whisper about the city all sorts of exaggerated statements about the incident. The whispering knocker and the anonymous newspaper correspondent should not be encouraged. Years of newspaper work gave me the utmost antipathy for the latter, and in my present work I am frequently the recipient of anonymous letters, or what is just as bad, letters from people who write in confidence but who protest that under no conditions must their names be used. Such letters are always ignored.

Your censure has been for the most part heaped upon the doctors, but in view of the fact that one doctor spent practically all of his time for four days, and another a large part of his time with the two patients, and that the doctors' bills were sent to the relatives for approval, with the statement that no charge would be made if the family was needy, your censure appears to have been unfairly bestowed.

It is true that no one had any legal right to take any money from the Crabtrees while they were insane, until upon application to the court a committee of the estate had been appointed. But it has been found to be true that the most of the Las Vegas people who made charges to the Crabtrees charged them as people able to pay, having neither knowledge of their financial conditions nor of the fact the charges made were illegal.

You have bitterly criticised the action of the Las Vegas Optic, but candor compels me to state that to me the action of the local paper in connection with the sad affair appears to have been wiser and juster than your own. The Optic sought to go to the bottom of the affair and it did, as I believe, bring out all the facts. Also it succeeded in placing the responsibility where it belonged—upon the Santa Fe Railway company. Assuming that the Santa Fe agent here was unfamiliar with the laws and with his duties, still it must be admitted that had he acted properly, no incident would have developed of a nature injurious to the state. The company, having entered into a contract with the Crabtrees, accepted certain responsibilities concerning them. As they developed violent insanity while detained here by a snow blockade, the only way the agent could escape responsibility for his company was to have filed a proper complaint before the court. Then they would have become the charge of the state.

I trust that the publicity afforded to this incident may result in good instead of injury and that all concerned may gain a more accurate view of their duty under our laws. Having reached the facts we can now credit all except the anonymous whisperers and correspondents with fair motives—and this view should be extended to the newspapers. As for the Journal, I have always found it in its dealings with me to be kindness itself. Unfortunately a belief has grown up that is too prevalent in this community that your paper has it in for this town and neglects no opportunity to roast us. If you will make a little more effort always to learn

the facts about us before publishing, and will resolve to listen to no more detractors who dare not back their statements with their published names, that belief, I am sure, will very soon be dispelled.

CHARLES W. G. WARD.

Coughs That Prevent Sleep

These coughs are wearing and if they "hang on," can run one down physically and lower the vital resistance to disease. Mr. Bob Ferguson, 319 Pine St., Green Bay, Wisc., writes: "I was greatly troubled with a bad cough that kept me awake nights. Two small bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound completely cured me." O. G. Schaefer, Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

MRS. EMILIE RUDOLPH CLAIMED BY DEATH

LONG-TIME RESIDENT OF SAN MIGUEL COUNTY'S SUFFERINGS ARE ENDED

From Monday's Daily.

After an illness of practically a year, Mrs. Emilie P. Rudolph, a long time resident of San Miguel county and widow of one of New Mexico's prominent citizens, died yesterday morning at her home, 1201 Eighth street. Though Mrs. Rudolph's death was not unexpected, it came with a severe shock to her children and friends. She was spared, as had been her hope, to spend one more Christmas with her loved ones. Mrs. Rudolph was a patient sufferer and died in the consolation of a sincere Christian faith.

The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, when short services will be held at the home. From the residence the cortege will go to the Church of the Immaculate Conception where a requiem mass will be said by the pastor, Rev. Father Adrian Rabeyrolle. Interment will be in Mount Calvary cemetery.

Mrs. Rudolph was born in Montonbeau, France, in 1851, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pendaries. With her parents she came to the United States at the age of seven years. The family stopped a short time in New York and then went to Leavenworth, Kan., where Mr. Pendaries engaged in the mercantile business. A short time later Mr. Pendaries came to New Mexico, locating first at Taos and later at Las Vegas and Sapello. He was joined later by his family.

In 1883 Emilie Pendaries was united in marriage to Charles F. Rudolph, son of one of the prominent early settlers. The Rudolphs established their home at Rociada, where they remained until about three years ago. Mr. Rudolph died about two years ago.

Mrs. Rudolph is survived by five children, John Rudolph, Richard Rudolph, Louis Rudolph, Mrs. Leslie C. Witten and Mrs. Homer F. Tilton, all of whom reside in Las Vegas. Two sisters also survive. They are Mrs. Richard Dunn of Gascon and Mrs. J. A. Baca of Las Vegas.

Mrs. Rudolph received her early education at the Loretto academy in Santa Fe, and was an extensive reader. She was greatly beloved by her children and had a large circle of warm friends who mourn her death.

UNKNOWN MAN IS KILLED BY A TRAIN

UNFORTUNATE TRAMP DIES FEW
HOURS AFTER BEING FOUND
BADLY INJURED

From Monday's Daily.

While walking in the Santa Fe yards Sunday morning at 12:30 o'clock, J. W. Burks, night yardmaster, discovered a man with both legs severed from his body and with other serious injuries, lying at the side of the main line track just south of the freight house. He obtained assistance and rushed the man to the Santa Fe hospital, where he died at 9:45 o'clock.

The man was in a semi-conscious condition when found by Mr. Burks, and no information could be obtained from him as to how he came by the accident, neither was he able to give his name. The supposition is that he was hobbing into Las Vegas on train No. 4 and fell under while trying to get off the train. The only name that could be obtained from the man was "Frank." The surname could not be understood. He was a man of huge stature, standing about six feet and weighing about 180 pounds. His hair was inclined to be blonde and he was about 30 years of age.

Both legs were cut off just below the hips while the right hand was mashed to pulp. His skull also was fractured. Immediately after train No. 4 left Las Vegas a freight engine passed over the track where the man was found, and it is thought that the fracture in the skull was due to this engine hitting him as he lay at the side of the track.

There was nothing on the man's person to identify him in any way. Those who found him say that he probably was an Italian or at least a foreigner and that he stated when found that he was on his way from Los Angeles to Pueblo, Colo. In his pockets were found three pipes, a small quantity of tobacco, a piece of soap and a half of a bologna sausage with a small quantity of garlic.

The body was turned over to J. C. Johnsen and Son, undertakers, and burial probably will occur here at once.

ACCUSED OF ARSON

Boston, Dec. 30.—The trial of John Albert Fish, a civil engineer of New York and a Boer war veteran, on a charge of arson on the high seas, which began today in the federal court, is said to be the first under the statute governing such cases. The indictment charges that Fish set fire to his auxiliary schooner yacht, the Senta, off Edgartown, on the night of October 25, 1910. The yacht was destroyed. Fish claims that the fire started either from a cigarette butt or from a stove, and that his first knowledge of it was when he was awakened by the crackling of the flames.

LAS VEGAS LOOKS FORWARD TO A GREAT ADVANCEMENT DURING YEAR TO BE USHERED IN TONIGHT

Business Men Predict Increase of Business and Development of Resources

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR THE EARLY SPRING

**Paving and Better Illumination Facilities Will Be the Beginning of
Improving and Beautifying the Community--New Business
Houses Going Up--Irrigation System To Be Completed
and Farming To Take a Decided Advance --Condi-
tions Right for a Prosperous New Year**

From Wednesday's Daily.

Las Vegas people heartily believe that the coming year will be the most successful in the history of the city, and will mark a big advance in development of adjacent territory, judging from statements from a number of representative citizens who are thoroughly in touch with conditions.

Business has been good during the year just closing and few merchants have been heard to state that they had not enjoyed a gain. Las Vegas did not suffer from the slump experienced all over the United States nearly so greatly as did many other cities. In fact, it was scarcely noticed here at all.

The statements given below are filled with the spirit of enterprise and confidence in progress for Las Vegas in 1914:

Southard Looks for Expansion

"The general business outlook for 1914 is excellent," said W. P. Southard, manager of the Las Vegas Light and Traction company and president of the Commercial club. Mr. Southard explained that Las Vegas has in the past few years had less business failures than any other city in the state and that the bank deposits are larger than in any city of equal size. These things go to show the city is prosperous.

"The Commercial club is working to accomplish much in the development of the natural resources in this locality, and plans other activities which may mean a powerful factor in the advancement of the city. The exhibition building that we are to build at the Santa Fe station will be a sign of progressiveness and we contemplate many other things for the betterment and advancement of the city. In my own business I can say that we are well satisfied and look to Las Vegas for a bright and prosperous year during 1914. The Las Vegas Light and Power company is always a willing booster for Las Vegas and ready to lend a helping hand to anything that means the uplift of the city."

Mayor Says "It's up to Us"

In regard to the outlook for Las Vegas during the coming year, Mayor Robert J. Taupert made the following statement. "I would rather talk of the possibilities of Las Vegas—These are wholly in the hands of our residents

and business men. We are apt to shy at public improvement, and say we have always gone along very well. We fit up the interiors of our residences and beautify our yards, but neglect the streets. We find a shade tree has died, but do not replace it because it is on the outside of the property line. We invite strangers to summer and winter with us and neglect to make our city attractive.

Corporation will do its Share

"C. C. Chappelle, vice president and general manager of the Federal Light and Power company, of New York, the corporation that owns our street railway company, called upon me recently, among others, and his words were: 'I understand your city in contemplating paving.' I mentioned that in case paving was done a large burden of the expense would fall upon his company. His reply was his company considered it a good investment to put money in any town that had enterprise enough to pave its streets, and added: 'You may quote me as saying so.'

"No criticism is intended in these remarks, but as many are telling what fate will do to Las Vegas it is only fitting that some one should mention what we can do for ourselves. Nature has amply endowed us with unequalled climate, pure water, beautiful scenery and every attraction that the home-seeker or tourist desires, and we should neglect nothing to attract people who will in turn take a hand in the upbuilding of Las Vegas.

"Let us head our creed with 'I believe in Las Vegas,' and help make it the prettiest, healthiest little city in any part of the country, beginning January first, 1914."

Climate is Best Asset

W. N. Rosenthal, of the Rosenthal Furniture company, said:

"After a great many years of observation and study, I have come to the conclusion that our best asset and resource is our climate. With the celebrated Hot Springs so close at hand, I cannot see why we cannot or should not make this town 'The Greater Las Vegas Hot Springs Health Resort,' and either pipe the Hot Springs water and establish the bath houses in this city or open the Hot Springs, by all means, to get quick results. I hope that the New Year of 1914 will

bring a realization of my argument and from the present outlook, the situation is favorable."

Murphey a Believer

E. G. Murphey, of the Murphey Drug Store, is decidedly optimistic in his outlook for Las Vegas in 1914.

"We have a bright future," said Mr. Murphey. "Within a few months work towards the completion of the irrigation dam will be started and also within a few months the Santa Fe Railway company will start work on a new roundhouse that is an absolute necessity. Everything points toward a prosperous and successful year, and I believe the future advancement of Las Vegas is assured, with 1914 the turning point."

Ben Lewis Looks for Progress

Ben Lewis of the Palace Clothing company said in regard to the next year:

"I believe that next year will prove better for Las Vegas in every way than any of the past three years. We must progress more rapidly and we will during next year and the years which follow."

Greenberger Says We'll go Ahead

M. Greenberger of the Boston Clothing company said:

"The indications point toward prosperity both in business and general advancement in 1914, and I am among those who believe that the city will progress rapidly during the next year."

Hayward Urges Development

"I believe that next year will show an improvement in business generally, throughout the country and especially in Las Vegas," said T. W. Hayward of the firm of Graaf and Hayward when asked for a statement. "I believe irrigation will be the biggest asset to the city and the immediate development of our irrigable lands means largely the future advancement of the city."

Mr. Hayward is sure of good fortune and believes that the condition of the country as a whole will improve with the coming year.

Expects Las Vegas to Grow

Jefferson Reynolds of the First National bank is optimistic in regard to the coming year. He believes the near future holds great things for Las Vegas, and through painstaking effort and plenty of patience it is only a matter of time until this will be the big city of the state.

"We have everything needed for this ambition and it is certain to come," said Mr. Reynolds. "This city is the most substantial business point in New Mexico. All the people here come nearer owning their property and being out of debt than those any other place in the west, and we have more natural resources within 10 or 15 miles of the city than many places three times our size. We must be patient, though, and let the world know what we have, and then will come the realization of what we desire, Las Vegas, the big city of the west."

Kelly Expects Good Crops

Harry W. Kelly, of the firm of Gross Kelly & Company, said he expects a successful year for 1914 for the agricultural industry. "The snow this winter will be a valuable asset towards the success of the farmers next year," said Mr. Kelly, "and on this I predict a good year."

Roberts Expects More Students

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president

of the New Mexico Normal University, when asked for a forecast for the coming year, said: "I believe the prospects for Las Vegas are good. The attendance at the Normal University will be larger next summer than ever before, and the increase of students means more wealth for the city. The increase we have enjoyed in 1913 is not confined only to the summer school but is general in both the winter and summer sections, and will be greater next year. The best asset to the city, I believe, is the loyalty of the people of the city to the Normal, and the realization that they have a college in their midst which helps the business of the community."

Dr. Roberts stated that at the next session of the state legislature efforts would be made to secure another building for the Normal.

"We need it and must have it and hope to convince the people of the state of this need, which shows the growth of the institution," he concluded.

Bacharach Wants Land Irrigated

Ike Bacharach of the firm of Bacharach Brothers stated that indications are that next year will be a big business year.

"Due to the fact that few cattle and sheep have been lost in the storms, and the heavy snows, which will benefit the farmer, I believe that next year will be profitable in every way," said Mr. Bacharach. "The future of Las Vegas depends upon the use of and development of our resources, especially the utilization of our irrigable lands."

Ross Sees Prosperity Coming

Thomas Ross, a member of the board of directors of the Commercial club, is optimistic in his views concerning the future of Las Vegas. When asked for a statement Mr. Ross used as an illustration the activity that is now in progress on the West side, where the business men have decided to pave Bridge street. He spoke also of the contemplated building of a number of business houses on that thoroughfare. The move that is being pushed on the West side is to pave Bridge street, install cluster lights set 100 feet apart on both sides of the thoroughfare and around the Plaza.

Many New Buildings

The firm of Stern & Nahm will erect a two story building on the north side of Bridge street with a 55-foot front. Ludwig W. Ifeld also will build a 55-foot front building, and plans the finest hardware establishment in the state. Thomas Ross will erect a building on his lot west of the Winters drug store and several other buildings will be built on the south side of the street.

The street will be graded up as high as two feet in some places, thus requiring the raising or alteration of several business houses, but nobody is kicking. All this, Mr. Ross said, is a sign of progressiveness.

"I believe that Las Vegas will prosper greatly during the next year, and continue to do so in other years. The move being pushed on the West side is one of the best signs of the kind of prosperity and progressiveness which go toward making a city bigger, better and greater."

Fleming Says Get Busy

George A. Fleming, manager of the Investment and Agency corporation and for several years secretary of the

Commercial club, said when asked for a 1914 prediction:

"It is entirely up to the citizens of Las Vegas whether the splendid resources which lie at the doors of this city shall be developed and the city take its proper place in the state or whether we shall lie dormant for another year. I am unable to predict what the citizens will do."

Dr. J. M. Cunningham, president of the San Miguel National bank, in speaking of the future for Las Vegas, with particular reference to the coming year, said:

"I believe the outlook for the year is first class. Every person has reason to be hopeful for the future of Las Vegas, the country as a whole and especially New Mexico. The recent passage of the currency measure will restore confidence throughout the nation and thus arouse a spirit of progressiveness and upbuilding."

Harris says "Pull Together"

"As I understand it you want an expression from me as to Las Vegas, and her possibilities for the coming year.

"In my opinion there is every reason for advancement. Las Vegas is a beautiful little city, nicely located, with a climate that cannot be surpassed and whose people are among the best. Its growth and advancement is largely dependent on its citizens and their ability to get together and pull together for a Greater Las Vegas. In place of criticism for those with whom we differ, exercise discretion and silence. Aim for that which results in the greatest good for the town and its people, and not for the individual.

"The above put into practice would pave the way for mutual good will and Las Vegas would prosper beyond our expectations."—So said J. W. Harris, president of the Peoples Bank and Trust company.

1914 Looks Good to Ilfelds

The Charles Ilfeld company expects to see a great advance in Las Vegas and throughout the state during the coming year, according to the statement of Herman Ilfeld and William Springer this morning. These officials of the firm say they believe Las Vegas will go forward in great strides because of the development of the surrounding country.

"With good crops this year will come unusual prosperity," said Mr. Ilfeld. "The cattle men report conditions excellent on account of the lateness of pasture during the fall, putting stock in good condition for the winter. I am told that there will be great activity during the coming year on the part of the farmers, who are learning from season to season how best to convert their labors and the fruit of their fields into money."

Mr. Springer said he could notice a greater get-together spirit on the part of the citizens and was convinced that Las Vegas, utilizing its natural resources and with a united citizenry back of every movement for the welfare of the community, would be prosperous and make material and lasting gains during the year which will arrive at midnight.

More Co-Operation Needed

"We have the resources here to make this the best city in the southwest," said David Rosenwald of Rosenwald & Son, this morning, "but we must quit knocking each other and go to work for a greater Las Vegas, if

we succeed in growing into our natural heritage. Our firm expects an increase in business next year, just as it had an increase in 1913, but that does not spell success. What we all want to do is to advance our city and make it the place it should be, the best in New Mexico. Let us pull together, complete the irrigation system and go after everything worth while. The result will be that we will get so busy working for the community that we will forget any little differences we may have, and the result will be a bigger and better Las Vegas. I confidently expect to see this city have a population of 20,000 people within the next five years."

Mayor Delgado's Forecast

Mayor Lorenzo Delgado of the town of Las Vegas says his town has much to be thankful for during 1913 and much to look forward to during 1914.

"The year just closing," said Mayor Delgado this morning, "has witnessed the end of a long controversy between the town and the Agua Pura company, a controversy which began several years ago when the county commissioners were enjoined from furnishing water to the town of Las Vegas, as the county seat. We have settled with the company and have made a new contract, the terms of which are highly satisfactory to the taxpayers. We have fixed the streets and placed them in the best condition in over a dozen years, maintaining them in excellent shape by dragging after every rain or snow. We have accomplished all this and have money left in the treasury, a condition which formerly did not exist often at the close of any year.

"For 1914 we expect many good things. First will come the paving of Bridge street, followed closely by the paving of the entire Plaza roadway. Then the electric lighting system will be improved. We expect to illuminate the entire West side according to latest and most up-to-date methods. In all the business district and a large portion of the residential section we expect to install ornamental poles bearing cluster lamps. Then the streets will be classified and the houses numbered, in preparation for free mail delivery. The names of the streets will be placed at each street intersection, handsome ornamental signs being placed on the electric light poles. The next thing to follow will be the construction of a sewer system, something the administration has been working toward in a quiet manner for over a year.

No Poverty Exists

"When one reads in the newspapers of the suffering in Pacific coast cities because of the lack of work, and hears of business depression in many parts of the country," continued the mayor, "one cannot help but contrast those conditions with what we have in Las Vegas. This year the various associations dispensing charity were surprised to find needy families difficult to locate. Everybody was well provided for, with the exception of a few healthseekers and a few resident families who had suffered misfortune. The merchants on both sides of the Gallinas report a successful year, and the banks and trust companies are paying good dividends. A building boom is promised for next spring, which, with paving and roads building, will provide work for many men for several months. On the whole, the outlook is excellent for a prosper-

ous year in 1914, and I believe Greater Las Vegas will make a lasting gain toward its final goal, the best city in New Mexico.

"Cattle men report conditions on the ranges as good. They expect to make good money next year."

BISHOP CONDEMNS DANCING

Bar De Luc, France, Dec. 29.—The Bishop of Bescanon today issued a pastoral letter forbidding the dancing of the tango in his diocese.

"The tango is intensely dangerous," he says. "It is one of the greatest dissolvents of the morality of France."

A GEOLOGIST APPROVES

Washington, Jan. 2.—The proposal of Secretary Lane to withdraw all lands of the public domain believed to contain radium, in the interest of the public good, meets with the hearty approval of Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the federal geological survey.

ANOTHER GALE ON PACIFIC COAST

WAVES ARE MOUNTAIN-HIGH AND WIND BLOWING EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Another gale sprang up today, with the sea already a turmoil of foam for miles out from the Golden Gate, due to previous disturbances, making navigation of the channels yet more difficult. At dawn the steamers Willamette, Klamath, Speedwell and Columbia were awaiting better weather before attempting to make port.

The steamer Sierra, which cleared for Australia yesterday, reported by wireless that the wind is piling mountainous seas and at times has touched 80 miles an hour, while its general average is about 60. All is well with the Sierra.

The waterlogged lumber schooner Pomo, which has been lying in tow of the steamer Adeline Smith outside the bar, waiting for the weather to moderate sufficiently to permit her to pass in, broke loose last night and capsized. Her six passengers had all been transferred to the Adeline Smith, which still is standing by.

Excepting for a few hours yesterday northern and central California have experienced a whole week of rainy weather. The weather bureau predicted more rain for tonight and tomorrow. Traffic on the Shasta route was blocked again today by landslides at Eagle Point, Cal., and it was reported that trains would be held at Dunsmuir and Red Bluff, Cal.

More driftwood was brought down the Sacramento river today, indicating a continuance of the flood conditions in the valley which have verged on the dangerous the last two days. The precipitation this morning in some of the valley towns was as high as two inches. All levees are holding, but the water stands at some points within less than two feet of the flood stage.

Some towns in the Santa Clara valley are isolated with wires down. Many bridges are covered with water. Traffic of all kinds is demoralized over a wide area of the state.

LIENAU RESIGNS FROM STATE'S EMPLOY

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WILL WORK FOR NEW YORK COMPANY

Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—P. M. A. Lienau, who for almost seven years has been connected with the state insurance department, has resigned that position to become general agent for the state for the Manhattan Life Insurance company, one of the old and conservative insurance companies of New York, and will have his headquarters at Santa Fe.

During the time that Mr. Lienau has been associated with the insurance department he has turned down many offers to become associated with other companies in various parts of the United States as it was his desire to remain in New Mexico. For years before coming to New Mexico Mr. Lienau has been connected with the insurance game and his seven years with the insurance department has greatly added to his knowledge of the business.

His work in the east, together with the fact that he has been called upon to make examinations of numerous insurance companies for other state commissioners as well as for New Mexico has given him an inside knowledge that could be acquired in no other way and also given him an extended acquaintance in insurance circles, with the result that since taking the general agency of the Manhattan Life Insurance company of New York he has received congratulations from all over the United States, not to mention the sincere best wishes of his large personal acquaintance in this state.

Almost All In

All but eight deputy game wardens out of more than 150 in the state have filed their reports for the year's business with the state game warden's department, and new 1914 licenses have been sent to them. The second license to be issued for 1914 was bought by Adjutant General H. T. Herring, the first going to Joseph Eldodt of Chamita.

December's Business

The state corporation commission today remitted to the state treasurer the sum of \$2,566.60, same being the amount received in fees for the month of December. This money was turned into the state salary fund and was immediately paid out to the employes around the capitol.

Road Board Vacancies Filled

The state highway commission made the following appointments on various county road boards to fill vacancies: In Colfax county, D. Baldwin of Raton and J. L. Livingston of Cimarron; Curry county, J. H. Barry of Clovis; Sandoval county, Jose E. Valdez of Bernalillo; Santa Fe county, Cesaria Ortiz of Nambe.

Auto Licenses

Automobile license applications continue to pour into the office of the secretary of state, and at noon today 310 licenses and tags had been issued,

SUFFRAGE GROWS IN FAVOR IN JAPAN

WEALTHY WOMEN ARE ALLOWED
TO VOTE IN SOME OF THE
ELECTIONS NOW

Tokio, Dec. 30.—The constant discussion in Japanese newspapers and magazines of the questions of women's rights and woman suffrage serves as a striking example of the rapidity with which western thought and western ideas are being assimilated in Japan.

Today the supporters of the women's rights movement are gleeful over the fact that two women millionaires of Tokio have won the right to vote at municipal and ward elections. The municipal regulations grant the right of suffrage to any subject of the Japanese empire paying a larger amount of direct city taxes than that paid by any of the three highest tax paying male subjects over 25 years of age. The woman suffrage advocates contended that this clause permits women to vote if their property qualifications were sufficient, and the home of vice upheld the contention.

An important monthly magazine has placed a set of questions before the noted Japanese women on the future of the sex in Japan, propounding such queries as what can be done to improve the condition of the Japanese women; requesting opinions as to the suffrage movement in the west, as well as the question of social independence, and in a general way the growing tendency of woman to demand the same rights as man.

A summary of the replies indicates an opinion that Japan is not yet ripe for the suffrage movement. As the stress of living grows keener, the number of spinsters, the writers say, will increase in the east as in the west. When that time comes the women here may with justice claim an enactment of the same law for woman as for man. Mrs. Haru Hatoyama says: "Such a tendency may be averted in Japan if women foster such national virtues as chastity, faithfulness, industry, thrift, patience and simplicity."

No two opinions are expressed, however, on the advisability or justice of greater liberty for womankind in general. The time has arrived all writers agree, for a concerted action in behalf of a dignified and womanly liberty.

Some women are outspoken and others are reserved. One writes: "Small helpless things are the Japanese women of today. Before talking of giving them the suffrage, they should be given the right of self-government at home."

Another says: "Let us not forget that the duty of a woman is to help her husband in looking after the home and children. The independence of woman in the noblest sense of the phrase is to be desired, but at the same time the inherent spirit of self-sacrifice in woman should not be destroyed."

"How soon do girls get married after graduation from school?" How many children have they in five years after marriage?"

These are some of the questions that the office of education has put to the girls' middle schools throughout the country. The answers will form practical statistics, and are expected to be of much value to the educational department, which is contemplating a reform in the present system of education. This it believes to be urgent in view of the feeling that a degeneration of physique is taking place among girl students.

The educational office had been interested in the question of what kind of mothers the graduates of the girls' middle schools make, and an investigation along this line was made. Then Baron Takagi, president of the Jikein Medical school, offered some concrete suggestions to promote the work by sending out series of questions. He is convinced that the rising generation shows signs of physical retrogression, and says that the causes of this tendency must be corrected.

"The young men and women are steadily running low in weight," Baron Takagi declares, "and there are indications of general degeneration. Particularly is this noticeable among the girls who have pursued their studies in the middle grade, or even the higher schools. When they are married they prove unsuitable mothers physically. They are not in condition to nurse their own children. So-called ladies of the upper or aristocratic classes show a decided deficiency in this regard."

Enthusiasm and faith in the success of his mission fill the Reverend Kakichi Tsunashima, a Japanese pastor in the Congregational church, who has been commissioned by his church to go to the United States and endeavor to help solve the California land question. His chief activity will be in making an appeal to Americans as Christians. He expects to sail for America December 31 on the steamer Chiyo Maru.

Mr. Tsunashima reasons that true righteousness and civilization will in due course of time be appreciated. He thinks that the question of Japanese land ownership in California is too big a problem to be settled in a short time, and that it does not admit of a temporary solution. He will try to solve it on the broad basis of the universal love and Christian brotherhood.

In fulfilling his mission, Mr. Tsunashima expects to visit churches, pastors' associations, and other Christian organizations, and to write and preach his thoughts and ideals as opportunity offers. He says there may be faults and shortcomings on the part of the Japanese, but by his proposed undertaking he believes he can persuade his countrymen to a better mode of life.

Drilling soldiers in the task of how to fight under galling fire was the keynote of this year's big military maneuvers of the Japanese army at Nagoya, according to foreign experts who were present.

Every day the purpose of the maneuvers was to test the moral courage of an army which found itself exposed to complete annihilation, or least, a ruinous onslaught, from the

enemy. Detachments were sent across a field where artillery and quick-firing guns were supposed to be mercilessly decimating their ranks.

Everything possible was done to show the foreign attaches the plan of the maneuvers and so far as could be observed no secrecy was maintained. Every evening a Japanese officer gave a lecture to the military experts pointing out the plan and operation of the maneuvers upon an immense map hung upon the wall.

The emperor was active throughout the maneuvers and it was noticeable, as another evidence of the growing spirit of democracy in Japan, that he personally shook hands with each military attache.

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

WOMAN HELD FOR ROBERTS' DEATH

"MEXICAN JENNIE" SUSPECTED
OF MURDERING MAN IN
CRIPPLE CREEK

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 30.—Held as a suspect in connection with the murder yesterday at Cripple Creek of Philip Roberts, Jr., a well known rancher and mine owner, Jennie Tajore, is locked up in the police station here. The woman was arrested on a description furnished the local police after it is alleged she had fled from Cripple Creek.

Bertillon measurements of the prisoner were today sent to the authorities of Cripple Creek. The police believe the woman may be the "Mexican Jennie" mentioned in the case.

The Man Who Neglects Himself
When his condition points to kidney trouble takes an unwise risk. Backache, pain and soreness over the kidneys, nervous or dizzy spells, poor sleep, are all symptoms that will disappear with the regular use of Foley Kidney Pills. They put the kidneys and bladder in a clean, strong and healthy condition. O. G. Schaefer, Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

QUEEN MOTHER SOPHIA OF SWEDEN IS DEAD

WAS BELOVED BY ALL THE PEOPLE OF HER LITTLE MONARCHY

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 30.—Queen Mother Sophia of Sweden died here today in her seventy-eighth year. She had suffered acutely for several days and succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

The late queen mother was a princess of Nassau and was married at Wiesbaden to the late King Oscar II in June, 1857. The royal couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1907, just six months before King Oscar's death.

PURER ENGLISH A HOPED-FOR REFORM

SCHOLARS OF UNITED KINGDOM
BEGIN MOVEMENT TO BET-
TER THE LANGUAGE

London, Dec. 29.—An organization which promises to shake London's complacency as the fountain head of English as it should be spoken, has taken form at Oxford under the direction of the Poet Laureate Robert Robert Bridges, aided by such masters of English as Thomas Hardy, Dr. Henry Bradley, Sir Walter Raleigh and Professor John W. Mackail.

While the objects of the association have not yet been fully defined, they probably will include the publication of literature, the delivery of lectures, attempts ultimately to influence the teachers over the whole country to aid in the restoration of the purity of the language, both written and spoken, and to resist the unnecessary incorporation of foreign words, and to encourage the adoption in polite speech of crisp, terse, vigorous words from the dialects. The English that Johnson spoke rather than the English that Johnson wrote is the object aimed at by the association. Johnson would have said "rot," but he would have written "putrefy."

In a tract prepared for the English association Dr. Bridges declares that we say "neycher" for nature and that tune is well on its way to become "chiune." A professor of English has been heard to say "audjins" for audience. An Oxford professor says "csweshyun" for question, and is sadly addicted to the word. The younger generation say "pawing" for pouring. Fortunately the educated south is learning that there is an "h" in wheel and when Ireland and Scotland never forget it.

Dr. Bridges concludes his tract as follows: "A Londoner will say that a Scotchman talks strangely and ill; the truth is that he himself is in the typical attitude of vulgar ignorance in these matters. He is disposed to look down upon all that he is unaccustomed to, and not knowing the true distinctions, he esteems his own degraded custom as correct."

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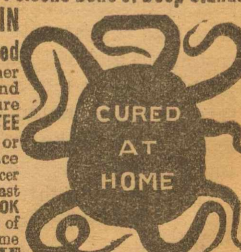
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FEDERALS GET A WHIPPING AT OJINAGA

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST TROOPS CHASE THEM INTO THEIR ENTRENCHMENTS

Presidio, Tex., Dec. 30.—Fighting between Mexican federals and constitutionalists at Ojinaga, Mexico, was resumed this morning. The rebels advanced upon the federal trenches where the remnant of Huerta's army in northern Mexico had taken refuge after its disastrous defeat of last night.

A desultory fire opened by the rebels, who appeared within sight of the village in greatly increased numbers, indicated that the constitutionalist forces intended to push the fight right into the federal stronghold, to put a decisive end to the conflict. The federals had retreated to the innermost trenches, apparently without hope of repulsing the attacking force. Only a few more shots came from the Huerta forces in the early stages of today's fighting.

To Show No Mercy

As viewed from the American side the situation of the federals seemed desperate. General Ortega, commanding the constitutionalists, has received orders to show no mercy to captured federals, and to summarily execute Generals Salazar, Orozco, Rojas and Alanis, commanding volunteers.

United States cavalry was patrolling the border again today, watching for any federals who might attempt to cross to the American side. On account of the situation of Ojinaga with reference to the American town, no firing across the border is feared.

The federals sent messengers across the river this morning with messages for the war department at Mexico City. It was reported that Ortega had been reinforced, so that the attacking army outnumbered the defenders.

Refugees are Driven Back

Washington, Dec. 30.—War department officials approve the action of Major McNamee, commanding the border patrol at Presidio, Texas, in forcing back into Mexico federal soldiers who sought safety on the American side after they had been routed from Ojinaga by the constitutionalist forces last night. That phase of the situation is not regarded as serious, although the constant escape of Mexican soldiers across the Rio Grande into Texas causes no little annoyance to the border patrol.

As the river may be forded at almost any point, fleeing soldiers frequently drop their arms and wade across. There are many Mexicans in Texas, and the identity of the refugees frequently is lost, but the American forces are under instructions to prevent their entry except where the dictates of humanity prompt them to care for the wounded or permit the entry of refugees who may be fleeing from the summary treatment which the opposing Mexican forces visit on each other.

Overnight dispatches from Ciudad

Porfirio Diaz describe the situation there as unchanged. The order requiring all persons to have passes to enter Mexico has been revoked by General Alvarez, so far as it applies to Americans. A telegraphic communication to Monterey and Saltillo is open from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. The Japanese cruiser Izuma has arrived at Mazatlan from Manzanillo.

Fighting at Ojinaga

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 30.—Army headquarters here received the following dispatch from Presidio:

"General fighting between the federals and rebels has been in progress at Ojinaga and vicinity since sundown yesterday. One fight started at the village of San Francisco, three miles southeast of Ojinaga. Six miles further away another fight was in progress at Mulata, where Rodriguez is stationed with 2,000 rebels. It is generally believed the rebels are closing in.

Communication with Presidio was by way of Marfa, thence by a fence wire 67 miles to the border.

The telegraph operator at Marfa reported that the United States army had taken control of the wire to Presidio and no messages other than for the army were being sent. The last word from Presidio came through before noon.

London Helps Distressed Bank

London, Dec. 30.—The London agents of the bank of London and Mexico today confirmed the report that negotiations are in progress to furnish that bank with \$4,000,000 so that it can tide over its difficulties. Paris banking houses are participating in the transaction.

Speyer Brothers will pay the January coupon of the National Railways of Mexico bonds under an arrangement by which the Mexican government will deposit certain securities to cover the amount necessary to pay the dividend. The negotiations to this end were completed today between the Mexican finance minister and the Speyer firm.

It was emphasized by Speyer Brothers that no negotiations for a Mexican loan through them were either on foot or in contemplation.

Japs not "Butting in"

Tokio, Dec. 30.—Francisco de la Barra left here today for Paris, having completed the mission entrusted to him by the Mexican government of thanking Japan for her participation in the Mexican centennial.

Senor Pardo, the Mexican minister here, gave out the following statement today:

"Reports published in America that 50 Japanese officers have applied for permission to attach themselves to the Mexican federal army are untrue."

Mexico Gets a Loan

Paris, Dec. 30.—The loan advanced by the international banking group of the Mexican government to enable it to meet the interest falling due in January amounted to \$5,000,000.

Adolfo de la Lama, Mexican minister of finance, left Paris for London on Sunday night in the expectation of arranging there for a loan sufficient to pay the January interest on the railroad bonds.

VICTIMS OF FIRE REMEMBERED IN CHICAGO

WREATHS PLACED ON GRAVES OF PERSONS KILLED IN IROQUOIS HORROR

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Ten years ago today Chicago was the scene of a fire catastrophe that shocked the whole civilized world—the burning of the new Iroquois theater, in which 652 persons, mostly women and children, lost their lives.

Today a large proportion of the city's population paused in the pursuit of their usual occupation to pay tribute to the memory of the dead. Hundreds of persons joined in the program of memorial services held at the Iroquois Memorial Emergency hospital. Similar services were held in a number of churches. In the downtown district the flags on many buildings were at half mast. Silent pilgrimages were made to the various cemeteries, where wreaths were laid on the graves of the victims of the disaster.

The burning of the Iroquois theater was the most appalling disaster of its kind in the history of America, and will long be remembered by hundreds of families who lost one or more of their members in the catastrophe.

The fire originated on the stage of the theater during the matinee performance of December 30, 1903, at a time when every part of the house was crowded with the usual holiday audience of women and children. The theater was practically new, having been opened only a few weeks previous to the fire. It was a playhouse of the first class and was of so-called fire proof construction. As a matter of fact the house itself suffered comparatively little damage from the fire. The official investigation showed that the great loss of life was the result of panic among the spectators.

The attraction at the theater on the fatal day was the Christmas spectacle of "Bluebeard," which had been running at the Iroquois since the opening of the theater. It was the general belief that sparks from one of the spotlights stationed in the wings of the stage ignited some of the flimsy pieces of scenery and in a few moments the blaze spread upwards toward the flies.

Some of the actors and employes tried to beat out the flames, but did not succeed and the signal was given to lower the fireproof curtain. Owing to the fact that a rope, with which the aerial ballet was manipulated, had been so fastened that it obstructed the movements of the curtain, the latter could not be lowered for some time.

When the curtain was finally released the fire had made such progress on the stage that the employes became panic stricken and opened the large double door in the rear of the stage. This resulted in a terrific draft that caused the asbestos curtain to bulge out into the auditorium. In a few minutes the curtain tore and fell and an immense volume of smoke and flames poured into the house.

When the curtain fell the most of the seats on the orchestra floor had been emptied by the panic-stricken spectators, and they were crowding through the exits as fast as they could. When the smoke and flames poured into the auditorium, sweeping the whole interior, hundreds were overcome. They fell in heaps at the exits and were suffocated by the smoke and heat.

Those on top of the pile of humanity were scorched beyond recognition. The situation was made worse by the fact that the ushers had fled at the first alarm, without stopping long enough to unlock the safety exits with which every floor was provided.

The spectators, finding the safety exits bolted and locked, were compelled to seek their way out through the main entrance and lobby of the theater. This entrance immediately became jammed and hundreds perished before they could reach the open air. A few fortunate ones saved their lives by way of planks stretched from the upper floors of the theater across an alley to the buildings opposite.

The fire was soon under control. At first it was not thought that the loss of life had been great and the full extent of the disaster was not realized until the firemen reached the balcony and galleries of the house, where they found the dead piled up six or eight feet high.

The catastrophe plunged the entire city in mourning. The police department took charge of the removal of the hundreds of bodies and they were taken to the various undertaking establishments and improvised morgues, where they were laid in rows on the bare floors to await identification. Many of the victims were so terribly burned that recognition was impossible. Many of the bodies were not identified until months after the disaster and some of them were never identified. The unidentified bodies were buried side by side in one of the cemeteries and on each anniversary their graves are decorated with flowers by the Iroquois Memorial society.

THE POSTAL WINS

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A telegraph company is not responsible for errors made in a message unless they are the result of gross negligence, the state court of appeals held today.

The opinion was in the case of Stephen M. Weld & Co., cotton brokers, against the Postal Telegraph company. Weld gave an operator a message to sell 20,000 bales of cotton at not less than 12.70. Owing to an error it was sold at 12.07, thus inflicting on Weld a loss of \$27,565. On the first trial Weld was given \$10,000 damages. The court of appeals sent the case back on error. A second jury gave Weld \$36,684.

In reversing this verdict today the court of appeals explained that proof of gross negligence would be necessary to warrant giving Weld a verdict.

PARMENT STRIKE ENDS

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—At a mass meeting of strikers this afternoon it was decided formally to call off the garment workers' strike, which has been in progress here since last July. The workers will return to work tomorrow.

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Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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FEEDING THE WORLD

Feeding the earth's population is no longer a national problem as it once was. It is now a world problem.

Few countries are able to feed their people. Most of them are forced to buy food from some other that still engages to a large extent in agriculture.

It is a singular fact that those nations which are farthest advanced in what is called civilization, in personal liberty, in the fact that they live under free institutions and where there is the greatest struggle for human equality have to the greatest extent abandoned agriculture.

Farm labor seems to be so closely associated with serfdom, with slavery and peonage that all who can seek to escape it. The western sections of the United States, where the country was covered with wheat fields, was in the beginning largely cultivated by people who had emigrated from Northern Europe, while in the southern states cotton and corn were the chief products; they were grown by negro slaves on the broad acres of great plantations.

Today there are no slaves in the United States, and the emancipated negroes, whenever they could, have left the farms and gone to the cities. In the northern and western states the immigrants have become landholders, and they find it more and more difficult to get white labor to work on their farms, for although the new immigrants are coming at the rate of a million a year, they stop in the cities, and very few go to the rural districts.

In the most advanced countries of Europe democratic-republican liberty has grown to such an extent and the struggle for individual and class liberty and for political equality has made such advances that the masses of the people who were farm laborers are coming to be landholders, and as their proprietorship embraces very small bodies of land the production to the individual is no longer as great as when instead of being proprietors they were working under taskmasters.

England, Germany and France are three great nations dependent upon others for the wherewithal to feed their people. As they grow in population, industry and wealth this dependence increases in proportion, and yet

it is not held as a fatal, or even a serious, weakness in the national foundation or structure. There has been much talk of home supplies, and a few sporadic efforts have been made to create a grain and meat reserve under shelter of the flag; but up to the present this talk and effort have produced no considerable result nor lessened dependence upon foreign territory.

Those countries could increase their production, but with the steady increase of population and with the growing distaste for farm labor they are not likely to be self-supporting. A British writer in the London Fortnightly Review, discussing the subject of feeding the world, says:

"The total wheat production of the world is approximately thirty-six hundred million bushels. Nearly a third of this is grown in five countries. Russia and Canada are the only two countries amongst these wheat producers whose exports promise to expand in volume with each succeeding decade. Allowing that Russia, Canada, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and Argentina are the countries which furnish the bulk of wheat for the export and import trade of the world, and that all other countries either produce barely more than sufficient for their own needs or are purchasers of the surplus of the world's stock, it will also be realized that in these exporting countries are the only sections of the world's surface as yet unplowed. Their possible limit of productiveness is as yet unknown, but it would be conservative to estimate that Russia and Canada at least can double their production by merely extending the operations of the plow."

That writer believes that the United States can, if it will, feed its own people, although no longer being a great factor in the exportation of food to the rest of the world. But he looks to Russian Siberia and British America for the main food supply of the world. It is still possible to use the Russian peasantry (emancipated serfs though they are) in great numbers, but where will Canada get labor to work her vast wheat fields?

The only tangible prospect is for British America and the United States to import millions of Chinese, to be worked under the management of great syndicates, to cultivate the land. The food must come out of the ground,

and while machinery is available for much of the labor, the greatest part of the work must be done by men.

Either the Chinese, or some people like them, who will stand to their tasks and fulfill the obligations they have accepted must be found and in great numbers, too, to feed the world.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year's is a unique holiday, says John A. Slicher in Leslie's Weekly. It is unlike any other. It mingles a funeral and a festival. We ring out the old and we ring in the new.

We bid farewell to the decrepit old man with a scythe and we shake hands with the husky chap, rosy of cheek, strong of limb, fresh in the fullness of hope and ambition, who comes to make his bow and present his credentials as "The New Year."

We say "good bye" to the old year with all its memories and welcome the new with all its aspirations. The old reminds us of pleasant hours, painful lessons, gains and losses, lights and shades, and thus it marks another milestone in life.

The new year reminds us that life's journey must have an end and that the end is nearer than before. It is a time for sober reflection and new resolutions. It is the day that brings the children back to the old homestead to greet the white-haired father and bless the happy mother. Even the returning prodigal is sure of a welcome on New Year's day.

So let it be a festival of renewed affection, forgiveness and peace—a good day on which to set aside the little animosities, envies and jealousies that mar the daily life.

Resolve in the new year to live on higher ground in a more healthful and happier atmosphere, rejoicing in the good fortune of others even if it be denied to ourselves, realizing that while some must win and some must lose, and some must rise while others fall, all must suffer, in the end, who sin.

Make this the happiest of all New Years by believing sincerely in the fellowship of men, the virtue of women, and the goodness of God.

THE HEALTH TRAIN AS A STIMULUS TO SANITATION

The value of a health train, now being employed in some states to educate the people on the value of better hygiene and sanitation, is undoubted. It gives direct instruction in personal and community hygienic principles, and the printed reports of the inspectors accompanying the train concerning the towns and villages through which the train passes have become a strong stimulus to sanitary improvement. This is accomplished both through appeals to local pride and through light thrown on specific defects. The state board of health of Michigan during the summer ran a health train through the state, touching at many points. Great interest was manifested in the lectures and the exhibits connected with the train. In the report of the inspectors, the sanitary shortcomings of many villages are set forth in plain terms. For instance, of one town it is said: "Health sentiment is at a low ebb here. The health officer was attending a picnic, but the flies were attending to busi-

ness in the unscreened, filthy privies and garbage heaps around the town." This particular town is not likely to be proud of this report, and the health officer will undoubtedly begin to clean things up. In contrast to this it was said about another town: "This is the most all-round sanitary little village visited by the special. A good progressive president and health officer, backed by a splendid sanitary sentiment." In many places it was found that the health department was active and efficient, but was not supported by the proper public sentiment. This is the chief shortcoming of most places, on the part both of the citizens and of the city or town authorities who fail to vote sufficient money to carry out sanitary measures effectively. While there was no intention of being hypercritical, the truth was plainly told in the report, and without doubt the awakening secured by the health train and the report on sanitary conditions will work a great improvement. Michigan, of course, is not different in this regard from other state, and the report on conditions there would probably apply almost exactly to any state making a similar inspection. The method of teaching personal and public hygiene by the health train, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, is a modern invention that should be encouraged.

A FAIR TRIAL FOR THE CURRENCY LAW

From the number of applications of banks for membership in the new federal Reserve association and from the published interviews with prominent bankers and business men throughout the country, it is evident that the new currency bill is to be given a fair trial.

This is not in the least surprising, however. Aside from the fact that bankers, as a class, are every whit as patriotic and as conscientious as any other class of citizens, there is another reason for their support. They cannot well fight the new law without running the risk of bringing trouble upon themselves. Fifty years ago, when the national bank act was first enacted, numerous prominent bankers of the country raised strenuous objection, declaring there was no call for a national charter and asserting that it would prove a detriment. But after it had really become a law they dismissed personal prejudices and joined in the effort to make it the success it has been. That, no doubt, will be the history in the present case.

The new law is, at best, an experiment. At times during its construction there was cause to fear that it was about to be moulded into something altogether objectionable. At first it was planned to put too many officials and not enough outsiders on the all-important federal reserve board. This has been remedied to a large extent, the bill as passed providing that the make-up of the board consist of the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and five other members, two of whom must be expert bankers. If the membership of this board is wisely selected there should be no danger of politics interfering with the law's administration. At one time, too, it appeared that no provision was to be made

for an adequate gold reserve against the notes that are to lend the "elastic" element to the new currency system, but before final passage the reserve clause was adopted. And the dangerous guarantee of deposits was happily argued out of the bill.

It has been said that even the most expert banker cannot tell whether the new plan will work out well. Beyond question it is not perfect in its entirety, but it is believable that the administration will gladly make such amendments as from time to time may be indicated. In the meantime the bankers are going to give it a fair, complete trial.

Perhaps the most important part of the entire currency reform problem now rests with President Wilson. He has the appointment of the federal reserve board, and the personnel of the tribunal will have much to do with making the law a success or a failure. Petty politicians assuredly must not be appointed, neither well-meaning but impractical literary men. The board must be made up of hardheaded, conservative and experienced citizens who have made banking system a life study. At the time he accepted the nomination for the presidency Mr. Wilson frankly stated, in regard to the question of currency reform, "I do not know enough about this subject to be dogmatic." The good impression made by that frankness will be reinforced now if he selects for membership upon this important board should men as the exigencies of the situation demand, without regard to politics.

THE OUTLOOK

Las Vegas' outlook at the beginning of the year about to be born is full of promise. Admittedly we have here natural resources which cannot be excelled in the state. We have the finest climate, winter and summer, and the most beautiful scenery in the southwest.

In the past we have failed to make the most of these things that nature has given us. Why not, at the beginning of the New Year, resolve during the next twelve months to make a huge step forward? By the united and consistent boosting of all the people of Greater Las Vegas much can be accomplished. Let there be no dissention or criticism. If the grant board and the financiers of the community devise a means of completing the irrigation project with home money, let everybody declare that it is the best little plan that could have been offered, and immediately begin to advertise the project—because, as everybody knows, it is entirely feasible and the land will be of great value when water is placed upon it.

Have a good word handy for the stranger who comes here to look around. You can put in a good boost for Las Vegas by telling him the TRUTH about our irrigable and dry farming lands and possibilities for scientific cattle and dairy operations.

If somebody circulates a paving petition on your street, sign it. You will increase the value of your property more than the outlay for paving will cost you, and at the same time you will be helping to make your home city more beautiful and more habitable.

Thees are only a few suggestions,

but if Las Vegas will follow them, they will find, a year from now, that The Optic's prediction that Las Vegas' outlook for 1914 is propitious, was entirely correct.

LITERATURE AND LIFE IN FRANCE

The dispatches telling of the death of Jules Claretie, journalist, playwright, dramatist, and man of affairs, all properly emphasize his membership in the French academy, says the New York Post. The term "immortal" has become naturalized the world over. But in this country at the present moment there is a certain danger in using the word. The press has hardly finished poking fun at our own "immortals" as embraced in the American Institute of Arts and Letters, which recently had its meeting in Chicago. The state of mind revealed in such comment is very much like that disclosed in England whenever the organization of a society suggesting the French academy has been broached or attempted. The argument generally runs that it is all very well for a people like the French, imbued with the classic spirit and trained in centralized authority, to set up a small body of men with the power to erect standards for the guidance of literature. Such an institution does not go with Anglo-Saxon individualism. The argument may be sound enough; but at the same time it does injustice to the great academy which Richelieu founded, by popularizing the idea that it is on the whole a society of pedants and standpatters, book-worms and dryasdusts, who are not qualified to legislate for a living literature because they themselves stand apart from life. This popular conception of the French academy is reinforced by the well known tradition of the fifty-first chair, the chair to which Moliere, Flaubert, Emile Zola and other "rebels" failed to be elected.

As a matter of fact, the French academy is far from being an assemblage of secluded scholars and poets of the ivory tower. Certain rebels have failed to secure admission, but many more rebels have been inscribed on its rolls, though not perhaps until time and experience have given them national prestige and a broadly national outlook. The career of Jules Claretie is an instance in point. He began his literary career as a disciple of Henri Murger, author of "La Vie de Boheme," surely not a pedant or a conservative. Like so many distinguished Frenchmen of today, he was an ardent republican during the last years of the Third empire. He went through the war with Prussia, that cataclysmic event which has left its mark, generally in the form of a sobering influence, on French people of all classes. As head of the Theatre Francais for nearly 30 years he must have displayed administrative ability, business acumen, and the gift of diplomacy. His weekly causeries in Le Temps showed a man vividly alive to things of the present day. Here, surely, was no dreamy scholar or fussy grammarian. Nor was Claretie an exception in the academy, which now contains rebels like Maurice Donnay, who began his career by chanting naughty verses at the Black Cat, dressed in a burlesque academic uniform; or Jean Richepin, the poet of

the vagabond life; or sturdy fighters like Brieux and Maurice Barres.

Such full, active lives blending the work of the spirit with the hard experience of the world are completely in line with the great historic tradition of the French people, a people which in less than three-quarters of a century has had at the head of its government philosophers and historians like Guizot and Thiers and a poet of romantic idealism like Lamartine; leaders of the parliamentary opposition like Victor Hugo and the college professor, Jean Jaures; a people which at the present day names its battleships and cruisers Voltaire, Diderot, Jules Michelet and Ernest Renan. If France has been the reservoir of political ideas and ideals for the world, it is not merely because the French are a highly volatile race given to experimentation, but because of the large share which men of imagination—philosophers, scientists, men of letters—have played in her political life. The ardent intellectual curiosity of the French nature spares no field of life. But something more than curiosity enters into the account. There is also the spirit of laborious application. Tourists have made a commonplace of the thrift and industry of the French working and trading classes. What they have not touched upon is the industry of the French intellectual classes. Only now are we beginning to realize the magnitude of the labors of a Pasteur or a Poincare, or the lesser-known pioneers who made possible many inventions that enter intimately into our modern industrial life.

Nothing can be further from the truth than the popular conception of the Parisian man of letters as a jolly boulevardier who does his literary work in intervals of social intrigue and the pulling of wires. The extraordinary copiousness of a Claretie is no exception; it is true of most French writers, from sober craftsmen like Sainte-Beuve and Emile Faguet to rebels like the late Catulle Mendès. This, too, goes back to old French tradition, to the numberless volumes of Voltaire and the gigantic labors of a Diderot. Such extraordinary productivity will be explained only to a minor degree by the fact that the task of learning how to write is spared to every Frenchman, who is born with the gift of supple and accurate expression. Nor will the press of necessity explain everything. The pecuniary rewards of authorship in France are not great as a rule, and a writer to make a living must write continuously. But the explanation is that here is a nation which knows how to combine application with artistic ease; a nation which has solved the important problem of how to be gay and how to work.

SARAH AND THE RIBBON

Another effort is to be made to make Sarah Bernhardt a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. This distinction, so coveted on the other side of the wide and briny water, means little or nothing to Americans, but they know and admire Sarah and if their opinion was asked they would let her have all the ribbons in the establishment, if one was not enough. It is not generally understood just why "the divine" has been barred heretofore, since the former prejudice

on the score of sex has given way in one or more instances, when women were decorated with the highly prized bit of satin. Madame Curie, if memory serves correctly, has been thus honored. If it was some other distinction that was conferred upon her, she amply deserved the highest tribute the French nation could pay her and the same "goes" for the most wonderful actress that ever lived.

Sarah Bernhardt has conferred more upon the French nation than she could possibly receive from it. Year after year, for something like half a century, she has retained her place at the head of the world's women players. Tragedy and comedy, farce and traditional drama, have been all one to her. She has played lebutantes and their own grandmas; she has played boys, from "The Eaglet" to "Hamlet." She has plumbed the very depths and reached the most exalted heights of histrionic genius. Stars have risen in the dramatic heavens, flashed across the sky and disappeared. Some of them have died of old age and some have been consumed in the flames of their own genius. "The divine Sarah" has not enough fingers upon both hands nor toes upon her once agile feet to name the great actresses whom she has seen come and go. Of them all, not one has been a seriously considered rival—certainly not by Sarah herself. But it is the simple truth that Bernhardt has been the one blazing star compared with whom all others have been but meteors of a brief hour's brightness. And if Sarah wants a little bit of ribbon she is entitled to it, say all who are asked for their opinions in the matter.

Strange indeed is the amiable weakness of human nature that sets such a mighty store by the world's baubles and gewgaws in the matter of decorations. No Hall of Fame is big enough to hold all who are entitled to vicarious admission. All the looms of the world could not weave ribbons enough to adorn those asking for them, to say nothing of those who are deserving of them. Indeed, not all who ask ought to receive. But despite it all, the world is filled with the clamors of those who, in the great words of Ingersoll, "long to pin upon their breast distinction's worthless badge." Sarah Bernhardt will be wrapped about, as long as the stage has a history, with the robes of her greatness. What could a ribbon add thereto? But if she wants an honor which will reflect honor upon those who bestow it, those who withhold it merely stultify themselves. They do not even "rob" her, but leave themselves "poor indeed."

KING FIRES CABINET

Madrid, Jan. 2.—King Alfonso, on the advice of the Dato cabinet, yesterday dissolved the Spanish parliament and proclaimed a general election. Deputies will be voted for on March 8, and on March 15 the new senators will be elected.

BANDIT BECOMES SULTAN

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 2.—It was reported here today that Raisuli, the former Moorish brigand, has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco by his partisans in the interior, who have decided to continue at all costs the war against the European invaders of their country.

ATHLETES TRYING FOR SPRING TEAMS

BIG AND LITTLE COLLEGES NOTICE AWAKENING OF ACTIVITY IN SPORTS

New York, Dec. 30.—Candidates for places upon the various winter and spring sport teams of the colleges and universities in all parts of the country will resume training immediately after the Christmas holidays. Places are open for varsity contenders in basketball, hockey, gymnastics, swimming, baseball, lacrosse, track and crew combination, and competition will continue from early in January to late in June. Some idea of this athletic activity in the leading universities of the east and west can be gained from the schedule laid out at Harvard.

The hockey squad is training at the Boston rink and will soon leave for practice games at the Syracuse arena, where several informal intervarsity matches will be placed. Track team candidates are training twice a week on the board track at Soldier's field and competitions will be held semi-monthly with silver cups as prizes for the leading point winners. Entries will also be made in a number of the big indoor meets at Boston and New York. Machine and tank practice for the oarsmen will open immediately after the midyear examinations. Gymnasium and cage practice for the baseball players will be started early in January, while the swimmers will plunge into the pool about the same time. The wrestlers, fencers and gymnasts are already on edge for the opening of their season of competitions.

For spartan simplicity the valedictory of the 1913 Notre Dame football eleven is a welcome relief from the fulsome praise accorded teams which fell short of the record established by the Indiana combination. The team which scored 267 points to its opponents' 41, and defeated West Point, Penn State and Texas university during the season was accorded the following paragraph in the university publication after its final victory at Austin, Texas.

"The 1913 varsity eleven passed into history has been the most glorious of all Notre Dame elevens. We cannot say how proud we feel, but to the men of '13 we say: 'You have done your work well.'"

As the result of a recent ruling by the National Rifle association, the Princeton University rifle team has been awarded the eastern non-military college rifle shooting championship for the season of 1912-13. The readjustment of awards was made when the score of the Harvard team made against the Massachusetts agricultural college was protested by the latter on the ground that the Harvard team used long rifle cartridges instead of short, as called for under the conditions of the match. The claim having been acknowledged, the executive committee of the National Rifle as-

sociation of America threw out the Harvard score and gave the championship of the eastern league to the Massachusetts Agricultural college, with Princeton in second place. The special trophy given to the college not having a military department, which had been won by Harvard went to Princeton by this ruling.

The suggestion emanating from Yale that the annual Harvard-Yale game be played on the Saturday following Thanksgiving instead of the Saturday before fails to find favor at Harvard. The Harvard Crimson in an editorial on the subject says:

"Time was when Yale played Princeton and Harvard on successive Saturdays and was well pleased with the arrangement and results. To postpone the game a week would be to make football a nearly winter sport. But, more than that, the Crimson believes that any lengthening of the football season would be bad from the point of view of the players and of the college, which suffers enough, as it is, from the football mania. A touch of the mania, such as we have now, is a splendid counter-irritant, but it could easily become a dangerous disease itself. We hope that this agitation will end, like most of its kind, in nothing."

The members of the Washington and Jefferson college football team, which ran up the largest total score of the season, are to be signally honored. Through college and town subscriptions gold football watch charms will be purchased and awarded all the players who participated in the games of 1913. A special souvenir will also be presented to Halfback Spiegel who personally scored 127 of the total 345 points.

FACE DISFIGURED WITH ERUPTION

Spread Over Entire Face. Itched and Burned Terribly. Heavy White Crust. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Made Complete Cure.

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my entire face. It started



as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face it burned so. It disfigured my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I lost rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful.

"I used ———— salve with small results. At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. I used the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, one twenty-five-cent cake of Cuticura Soap and a half box of the fifty-cent size of Cuticura Ointment. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

*Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

An ultimatum regarding rugby football at Stanford university was recently issued by Professor Frank Angell of the faculty athletic committee. He said:

"Only a strong rugby union can continue to make rugby possible. The clubs should not be a chopping block for the university teams. Football contests should not be merely practice games leading up to the 'big game' between the universities. If rugby here sinks to a matter of merely practice games and the big intercollegiate contest, Stanford will drop rugby as it did the American game of football."

The University of Chicago swimmers under Coach White have been trying out the new aquatic game known as water basketball in order to determine whether the game will prove a practicable substitute for water polo. Polo was officially abolished by conference ruling two years ago, and since that time efforts have been made to secure a water contest which will prove an equal attraction. Water polo was generally regarded as the roughest intercollegiate sport and has been viewed with much disapproval for years.

The action of Wesleyan in declining to meet Yale in football in 1914 has won approval from a number of the followers of the game at the smaller eastern universities. The idea of acting as trial horses for the big college elevens grows less attractive to lesser schools each year. Not once in a blue moon does victory come to the little team and injuries and broken combinations frequently result in defeat when the minor college team meets its natural rival in the biggest game of the schedule.

English college and sporting papers are filled with correspondence pro and con relative to the right of the Oxford University Athletic club to bar or limit the athletic activity of Rhodes scholars. As is the case in this country opinion appears to be about evenly divided upon the point and there is no reason for believing that the recent rulings will be altered or rescinded.

According to data compiled at Yale 1,230 upper classmen participated in athletic activity during the autumn. Tennis led with 145, wrestling was second with 80, golf had 68 devotees, crew 64, and football 55. It was estimated that 550 students used the gymnasium and swimming pool. About the same proportions were preserved in the freshman class, where 478 students were checked as training for eleven teams of sports.

WAS IT LOVE?

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 29.—Released from a cell in the county jail that he might marry, Edward Green today was returned to the custody of the turnkey after the ceremony. Green, who is charged with assault, was joined in matrimony to Katherine Lloyd in the office of Judge Siets.

"I hope Edward will soon be released—for it is certainly hard to send a man to jail on his wedding day," was the comment of the bride.

Wheezing in the lungs indicates that phlegm is obstructing the air passages. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP loosens the phlegm so that it can be coughed up and ejected. Price 25c 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

HIGHS TO PLAY THE Y. M. C. A. TEAM

GAME WILL BE PLAYED FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, AT THE ARMORY

Arrangements were completed today for the second basketball game of the season, to be played by the big all-star team of the Y. M. C. A. The game is to be played Friday night, January 9, at the armory with the high school team as the opponents. For a preliminary there will be a volleyball game between a crack business men's team and a team chosen from the senior class of the association.

Physical Director A. E. DeMarais is working out the "Y" ball team continually, and hopes to have it playing the best basketball by the time the team is to meet the high school.

The high school boasts a fast team this year and undoubtedly will give the Y. M. C. A. squad a fast run. Soon after the game with the high school the "Y" team will be matched against a crack five from Topeka, Kas.

Both teams will practice hard until the game. The tickets were issued today and will be placed on sale tomorrow. A large attendance is expected.

Guarding Against Croup

The best safeguard against croup is a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound in the house. P. H. Ginn, Middleton, Ga., writes: "My children are very susceptible to croup, easily catch cold. I give them Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and in every instance they get prompt relief and are soon cured. We keep it at home and prevent croup." O. G. Schaefer, Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

TURKEY BUYS BATTLESHIP

London, Dec. 29.—Captain Raef Pasha, of the Turkish navy, whose exploits as commander of the Will-o'-the-Wisp Turkish cruiser Hamidieh during the Balkan war made him famous, arrived in London today to complete, it is stated, the purchase of the Brazilian dreadnought Rio de Janeiro for the Turkish government. The price to be paid is said to be \$15,000,000.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

EXAMINING HARRY THAW

Concord, N. H., Dec. 29.—The commission appointed by the federal court to determine whether it would be safe to admit Harry K. Thaw to bail, resumed its examination of the Matteawan fugitive today. This examination and the study of the "case book" of the Matteawan hospital covering Thaw's record at that institution will occupy a week.

The commission plans to hold a public hearing next week, at which any interested parties may be heard.

RECEIVERS WILL TAKE SIEGEL STORES

PARENT COMPANY HAS SUBSIDIARIES DECLARED IN INSOLVENT CONDITION

Boston, Dec. 30.—Ancillary receivers were appointed in the United States district court today for six corporations in which Henry Siegel of New York is a large owner, on the petition of the Siegel Stores corporation. The proceedings here followed the appointment in New York of William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard, Jr., as receivers for Simpson Crawford & Co., and "The Fourteenth Street Store," New York; Henry Siegel Company of Boston, and the Merchants Express company, New York. At the same time Henry Melville was appointed receiver of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers and wholesalers, New York. Each receiver furnished a bond of \$50,000.

Messrs. Marble and Sheppard were named as ancillary receivers here today under bonds of \$25,000 each. The proceedings are described as friendly.

The Siegel Stores corporation of New York, the petitioning creditors allege in the petition filed here, that the Henry Siegel Company is unable either to meet its obligations or to obtain credit to carry on its business. The petitioning corporation declared that Simpson Crawford owes it \$65,000; the Fourteenth Street Store owes it \$350,000, and the Henry Siegel Company \$60,000.

Curtailed Credits the Cause

New York, Dec. 30.—Rose and Pas-kus, counsel for the Simpson Crawford company and the Fourteenth Street Store, for which receivers have been named, along with certain other interests of the Siegel Stores corporation, issued the following statement today:

"The appointment of receivers was consented to only after every effort had been made to continue the business. The concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit, which has been steadily curtailed during the past year. The individuals, Messrs. Siegel and Vogel, have contributed their entire personal fortunes as well as all of their energies towards saving the situation and will continue to devote their energies, in connection with the creditors, towards speedy reorganization and resumption of business of the several concerns."

The Siegel Stores corporation was incorporated in Delaware in 1909. Henry Siegel is president and has been active manager of the stores. The gross business of the corporation has been about \$40,000,000 annually. The Vogel referred to in the statement of counsel is Frank E. Vogel of this city, who was associated with Siegel in the banking and wholesale end of the business.

The statement emphasizes that Siegel, Cooper and Company of Chicago, is in no way involved in the receivership.

"Its business is very profitable," says the statement, "and has been so

for a number of years. The conduct of that company, an Illinois corporation, will not be affected by these proceedings."

The petition filed by the Siegel Stores corporation also states that Siegel, Cooper and Company of Chicago is not a party defendant. The petition declares that the various defendants would be called on soon to meet heavy obligations and that creditors were pressing them, and that a receivership is asked for to save the various companies from sheriff's sales and similar summary proceedings, which would prevent them from continuing business.

The Siegel Stores corporation, which has brought the action against the Simpson-Crawford company, the Fourteenth Street Store, the Merchants' Express company, Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, doing a wholesale and banking business, in the name of Henry Siegel and Company, acquired all the properties indicated as well as the entire stock of Siegel, Cooper and Company of Chicago and the Simpson Realty company, a New York corporation. The capital stock of the Siegel Stores corporation is \$7,997,900 common and \$2,000,000 preferred. The officers are Henry Siegel, president; F. E. Vogel, vice president and treasurer; Robert J. McMeekin, secretary; directors—Henry Siegel, F. E. Vogel, Max Pam, J. R. Butler, Joseph Beach, W. J. Maloney and Isaac Kein.

The Greenhut-Siegel company, a department store in New York City, is not involved in the receivership. Joseph B. Greenhut is associated with Jerome Siegel and Company, and not with Henry Siegel.

Banks Will Liquidate

The banking business was conducted in connection with the Fourteenth Street store in this city, but the amount of deposits or the number of depositors was not made known. Counsel announced, however, that Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, principal owner of the stores, had pledged \$3,500,000 in stock in the Siegel Stores corporation toward the depositors' protection. The bank will proceed to liquidate.

Efforts will be made to reorganize the chain of stores as soon as possible. Meanwhile the business will be conducted by the receivers.

"The Best Medicine I Ever Used"

"Chamberlain's Tablets is the best medicine I ever used for constipation, biliousness and headache," writes Mrs. A. W. Milne, St. George, Utah. These tablets are very effectual, easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

AUSTRALIA IS COMING

Washington, Dec. 30.—Unaffected by the declination of their parent government to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific exposition, the commonwealth of Australia and the government of New Zealand is giving cordial support to the fair, and both will be fully represented.

The American commission, headed by Alva Adams and including O'Neil Sevier, Major Sydney A. Cloman, United States army, and Thomas G. Stallsmith, which was sent to Australia to stimulate interest in the exposition, has reported to the state department a most hearty welcome.

CONCILIATION THE POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED

GOVERNMENT LABOR OFFICIAL TRIES TO END THE MICHIGAN STRIKE

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 30.—John B. Densmore, solicitor for the department of labor, arrived here from Washington today to attempt conciliation of the copper miners' strike.

"I came to confer with both sides of the controversy and if possible arrange for a peaceful settlement of the differences," he said. "Please make it clear that my mission is one of conciliation and not investigation. I shall remain on the ground just as long as I think it possible to do any good."

Under-surface mutterings rather than actual developments marked the copper mine strike situation today.

Fears of radical action by union members, inflamed by rumors that enemies of the organization were responsible for the Italian Hall disaster, have caused some extraordinary precautions to be taken, but so far as could be learned there was no foundation for such terror.

As a result of this feeling, however, the usual holiday gatherings in churches and halls have been closely guarded by deputy sheriffs. Children of members of the Citizens' Alliance, who attended entertainments under the leadership of ministers who have cast their lots with that organization, did so with armed officers stationed at approaches to the buildings.

The coroner's inquest into the Christmas Eve panic developed slowly this morning. One woman swore she heard two shots fired in the height of the panic, but her hearing was more acute than that of others, who told only of the cries of "Fire" and the dull roar of the rushing feet, punctuated by overturned chairs and screams of frightened women and children.

O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, again attended the inquest, thus making it appear that the attempt to bring the Moyer case before the Houghton county grand jury will be not undertaken as soon as had been expected. The grand jury resumed its sessions in Houghton, giving no intimation as to what subjects it intended to take up today.

Alliance Is Blamed

Testimony given at the inquest conflicted in various essential details. A half dozen witnesses swore they had seen a man wearing a button similar to that worn by members of the Citizens' Alliance committee come into the hall and cry "Fire." They did not agree in their descriptions of the man, varying as to dress, facial appearance and as to whether he wore the button on his right or left breast. Neither were all of them sure that the button was the insignia of the alliance.

The inquest adjourned to the scene of the disaster, where the witnesses took places where they said they were

when the panic started. The result was some rather graphic descriptions of experiences. The jury cross-questioned to witnesses with considerable freedom. O. N. Hilton, representing the union's legal forces, was not allowed to ask questions, but he suggested numerous queries to the prosecuting attorney.

The resumption of the inquest was set for late this afternoon. It was estimated that because of the numerous witnesses yet to be heard the investigation would last several days more.

Senate May Inquire

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senatorial inquiry into conditions in the Calumet copper mine region will be asked by Senator Martine of New Jersey, when congress reconvenes January 12, unless investigation by the department of justice and the department of labor should intervene.

Following his request on Attorney General McReynolds Senator Martine conferred today with Solicitor General Davis over the prospect of an investigation by the department of justice. Attorney General McReynolds has not decided whether his department will take up the question, but Senator Martine declared he would wait a reasonable time and then would confer with Secretary Wilson of the department of labor.

Moyer Will Return

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who charges that he was shot and slugged by persons antagonistic to the cause of the strikers, in the Michigan copper peninsula at the time of his enforced departure, will not return alone to the scene of the strike. A personal bodyguard, including his brother, S. F. Moyer, chief of police of Boone, Ia., will accompany him. The brother arrived in Chicago yesterday. President Moyer is recovering rapidly.

Not Beyond Help at 87

Sleep-disturbing bladder weakness, stiffness in joints, weak, inactive kidney action and rheumatic pains, are all evidence of kidney trouble. Mrs. Mary A. Dean, 47 E. Walnut St., Taunton, Mass., writes: "I have passed my 87th birthday, and thought I was beyond the reach of medicine, but Foley Kidney Pills have proved most beneficial in my case. O. G. Schaefer, Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

CATTLE SUFFERING IN NORTH NEW MEXICO

SNOW AND SHORTAGE OF FEED ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS TO HERDS

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 29.—Thousands of cattle and sheep are starving and freezing on the plains of southeastern Colorado and northern New Mexico as a result of a feed shortage and the heavy fall of snow, according to reports received here. A herd of antelope is also stalled in the drifts near the southern border of this county. All efforts to release the herds have so far failed. For over three weeks the range has been covered with snow, ranging in depth from two to four feet.

REPORT IS SENT TO MAKERS OF LAW

DR. ROBERTS INFORMS LEGISLATORS AS TO THE WORK OF THE NORMAL

President Frank H. H. Roberts, of the New Mexico Normal University, has mailed to every member of the state legislature a letter giving a detailed report of the condition of the institution of which he is the head. As stated in the letter, Dr. Roberts considered that such a report, coming at a time when all the legislators had ample time to digest its contents would accomplish more than if submitted during the legislative sessions when all were busy with the affairs of state.

Dr. Roberts' letter is as follows: My dear sir: When the legislature is in session the members are so busy that it is almost impossible for one to give the various institutions the attention that they deserve. Therefore, I am sending a brief term report, that may be studied at home, that you may know the character of the reports made from term to term to the board of regents and you may see how rapidly the New Mexico Normal University is growing.

The enrollment for the summer school of 1913: Students doing training school work 47 Students of training school rank (industrial course) 19 Teachers and academic students. 230 The enrollment for the term beginning September 2, 1913, is as follows: Of college rank, 61; of academic rank, 96; of training school rank, 162. Total, 319.

Total enrollment to date for year 1913-14, 614.

The following table shows our growth in five years:

Year	Students	Gain	Pct.
1909-10	295	.....	10.9
1910-11	350	.....	18.6
1911-12	423	.....	20.0
1912-13	483	.....	14.1
1913-14	614	.....	27.0

Per centum of increase in five years, 168.

The growth shown above expressed in percentages:

1908-10	.....	10.3
1908-11	.....	31.5
1908-12	.....	59.0
1908-13	.....	81.9
1908-14	.....	168.0

Your attention is called to my financial report to the board inclosed herewith.

The board of regents and the faculty of the New Mexico Normal University join me in wishing you all the joy of the season, I am.

Yours in high regard,
FRANK H. H. ROBERTS.

JONES-BOWERS MONUMENT CO

Albuquerque, N. M.
215 E. Central

23 Years Practical Experience.
E. A. JONES W. W. BOWERS.

Final Report for Term Beginning September 2, ending November 21, 1913.

Receipts	
Tuition	\$880.70
Manual Training	2.70
Library	135.05
Laboratory	3.25
Deposits	
Balance	107.55
Collected	449.00
	\$1849.66

Disbursements	
To M. W. Browne, Secretary	
Tuition	\$863.10
Manual Training ...	2.70
Library	135.05
Laboratory	3.00
Book Rents	271.41
Deposits	85.00
To Frank Carroon	
Correspondence Tuition	7.00
To Students	
Refund of Tuition ...	10.60
Refund of book deposit	38.95
Refund laboratory fee	000.25
Loaned Mr. Browne	
Deposits	250.00
Balance, Deposits ...	182.60
	\$1849.66

Summary	
Fees Collected	\$1293.11
Tuitions due	12.25
Tuitions excused ...	100.60
	\$1405.96

Comparison	
Fees paid to Mr. Browne, 1910-11,	\$965.20; 1911-12, \$1097.40; 1912-13,
\$1115.80; 1913-14, \$2275.26.	
Gain, per cent, 1911-12, 13.6; 1912-13,	1.6; 1913-14, 14.2.

Paid commercial department, 1910-11,	\$115.00; 1911-12, \$155.05; 1912-13,
\$165.20; 1913-14, *.	
Excused by board, 1911-12, \$77.70;	1912-13, \$80.55; 1913-14, \$100.60.
Uncollected, 1911-12, \$11.75; 1912-13,	\$7.40; 1913-14, \$12.25.

Fees earned, 1910-11, \$1080.20; 1911-12,	\$1341.90; 1912-13, \$1268.95; 1913-14,
\$1388.11.	

*Tuition in commercial department was generally decreased 36 per cent; but made free to students taking normal-commercial course.
December 6, 1913.

ROMERO IS PARDONED

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 2.—Juan B. Romero, convicted in Mora county in 1897 for murder, when Judge N. B. Laughlin was on the bench, was set free yesterday by Governor McDonald. Romero lacked but a few months of having served 17 years in the state penitentiary, and for a long time has been in charge of the herd of milk cows at the penitentiary, his duties taking him daily outside of the walls. It is said also that one important matter considered in making him this New Year's present, was his strenuous labors during the recent fire at the penitentiary, when he had worked like a Trojan in battling with the flames and in helping take out the furniture and office fixtures when the administration building was threatened.

POLITICAL EXECUTIONS

Peking, China, Jan. 2.—It is officially estimated that 24,000 executions were made in the province of Sze Chuen alone in 1913. Most of those were of robbers, but a large number were political offenders. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

FIREMEN'S BALL WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

LARGE CROWD WAS PRESENT AND ENTERTAINMENT WAS OF HIGH CLASS

Success greeted the East Las Vegas fire department Wednesday night when its thirty-third annual New Year's Eve masquerade ball was given at the Duncan opera house. The maskers and the audience present exceeded those present at any of the former dances, while the costumes were numerous and handsome.

With the opening of the doors at 7:30 o'clock the spectators began to arrive and by 8:30 o'clock the house was packed with people. The crowning of the king and queen took place at 8:30 o'clock and the grand march began at 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Linn were the king and queen of the ball. Dancing began with the grand march and continued for the maskers until 11:30 o'clock, when the awarding of the prizes took place. Following this the floor was open to all.

The music was furnished by the Simison seven piece orchestra and was pleasing. The program included the latest of dance music and numerous extras were played for the benefit of the dancers.

The firemen are pleased with the way in which the public attended their dance. Their success is due to those who attended, and contributed to the prizes and purchased tickets.

The decorations were beautiful. A huge star set on the stage back of the throne of the king and queen was prettily lighted with colored lights, while many other decorative features, evergreen and red predominating, added to the prettiness of the occasion.

The inspection committee, which passed on the eligibility of all maskers before they were admitted, was composed of Mrs. Frank Strass, Miss Nellie Mitchell, W. P. Southard and F. O. Blood. The judges who awarded the prizes were Mrs. H. S. Van Petten, Mrs. C. L. M. Baily, Mrs. F. M. Lyon, John S. Clark and Charles Danziger. The firemen having misplaced the list of prize winners, it will not be published until tomorrow night, when it will be in the society column.

The list of maskers and the characters represented is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Linn, king and queen; E. W. Hite, Dutchman; Clarence Hite, clown; W. C. McKelvey, clown; Dan Burks and Robert Hart, Mississippi swells; Thomas Lamb, Dutchman; Linoel Ward, women's talmuc boy; Raymond Wright, alligator bait; W. H. Coleman, Italian organ grinder and monkey; Harry Kelly and William Haydon, Jocko and monk; Arthur Rogers, colored groom; Helen Rogers, fairy; Alfred Rogers, Happy Hooligan; Homer Reed, cavalier; Edith Wright and Goldie Oerline, Gold Dust Twins; Elizabeth Wright, jello girl; Sidney Regensburg, G. M. Anderson, motion picture actor; Mrs. T. J. Carvill, thistle; Mr. T. J. Carvill, sunflower; Viola Ground, Liberty; Floyd

Jones, clown; Mrs. Rusby, nail girl; Mrs. E. W. Welsh, Red Ridinghood; Mr. Keene, grandpa; Mrs. Keene, grandma; Myrtle Keene, Filipino; Carl Regensburg, hay and grain; Vernon Schloot, Grecian soldier; Alice Regensburg, "I should worry"; Bessie Nisson, girl of yesterday; Dewey Nisson, night; Fern Fitch, Goddess of Liberty; C. L. Jones, clown, Stever Elwood, Lil' Arthur; Pete Tenorio, devil; Fred Gephart and Palo Rosenthal, baseball kids; J. F. Sackman, painter and decorator; Isabel Cutler, bathing girl; Bessie Clark, Spanish dancer; May Caldwell, Gypsy; Mrs. Olive Langston, Domino; Miss May Young, Domino; Mrs. Charles Farley, Madame Butterfly; Mildred Ward, Colonial Lady; Charles Farley, matador; Adrian Farley, Colonial Gent; O. M. Ward, Prussian prince; Mrs. O. M. Ward, patchwork girl; C. F. Watson, Uncle Sam; John McGuire, hack driver; Fred Lewis, "Just a coon"; Mrs. F. Chance, French dancer; Eva Cook, foxy kid; Frank Fitch, Columbus; Mable Woehler, Mary Jane; M. M. Hayward, Red Cross; Loveta O'Brien, Mary Jane; Mrs. Ed O'Brien, Quakeress; Mrs. Rowe, Gypsy; Mrs. J. Cook, Spanish dancer; Mrs. Owen, cow girl; F. M. Keller, George Washington; Mrs. F. M. Keller, The Optic; A. F. Blackburn, yellow clown; Mrs. A. F. Blackburn, farmer girl; Peter Murphy, clown; Barney Bismark, Indian; M. L. Tillman, Happy Hooligan; Ed Roberts, Indian chief; J. E. Young, Indian; Ed O'Brien, Dutch comedian; Ellie Welch, Gypsy; Mrs. H. R. Wean, Red Ridinghood; Gero Russell, witch; Mrs. J. Rafferty, Turkish girl; A. L. Biel, cow puncher; W. B. Charles, Black Domino; F. W. Doolin, Watrous; L. A. Nohr, Black Domino; F. S. Rowe, torreador; Mrs. F. B. Seigletz, Chinaman; F. B. Seigletz, Spanish dancer; H. P. Browne, some sport.

GRAFTERS PUNISHED

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Bart Dunn, a Tammany leader; Joseph Fogarty, a former employe of the state department of highways, and the Dunbar Contracting company, convicted of conspiracy in connection with state road construction in Rockland county, were sentenced here today. Dunn's penalty was ten months imprisonment at Blackell's island and \$500 fine; Fogarty's ten months without a fine, and the Dunbar Contracting company's \$500 fine.

WIFE KILLS MURDERER

Coro, Venezuela, Jan. 2.—A family tragedy resulted in the death yesterday of the leaders of Cipriano Castro's unsuccessful revolutionary army, General Lazaro Gonzales and General Urbina, who had been erroneously reported among the killed on August 18 last, in a battle with the government troops here. General Urbina shot General Gonzales dead after a quarrel. Later in the day Senora Gonzales, assisted by a friend, shot and killed General Urbina.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE MARCHING

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The band of suffragettes led by General Rosalie Jones, who left New York on New Year's day to march to Albany, set out from Nyack at 9 o'clock today. Their route led through Haverstraw and Stony Point and they hoped to spend the night at Tomkins Cove, 18 miles north.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily

C. C. Davis of Raton was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

C. E. Stout of Watrous was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. R. James of Raton was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

C. E. Lombard of La Junta, Colo., came in last night for a short business visit.

Lawrence Tamme left this afternoon for Raton where he will be on business for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Viles of Cleveland, N. M., came in last night for a few days' visit in Las Vegas.

Senator Louis C. Hfeld left Saturday night for New York where he will be on business for several weeks.

A. Charles of Los Angeles came in Saturday evening for a several days' business visit.

Mrs. R. Studebaker returned this afternoon from Springer where she has been visiting for the past two weeks.

J. Scott Duncan, Jr., returned last night from California where he has been for the past few weeks on a vacation.

A. C. Hill of El Paso came in yesterday evening and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for the next few days.

D. C. Evans of Cincinnati, O., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon and will be a visitor here for the next few weeks.

C. W. Sells of Colorado Springs arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon, and will visit relatives for the next few days.

Miss Mary Kramer returned last night from Denver, where she has been visiting relatives during the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Charles Hfeld left last night for New York City, where she will remain for some time as the guest of friends and relatives.

Charles Hedgcock of Santa Rosa left last night for El Paso where he will be on business for a short time and later go to his home.

Mrs. Charles Hoffman of New York City, left last night for her home after having been a visitor with relatives here for the past few days.

S. E. Phelphry, a well known resident of Maxwell, came in yesterday afternoon and will be a visitor in Las Vegas for the next few days.

James G. McNary of El Paso, who has been visiting friends and relatives here for the past few days, left this morning on the limited for his home.

Mrs. H. E. Fell of Raton left this afternoon for her home after having been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tamme, for the past week.

Charles Doll, representative for the Loose Wiles Biscuit company of Denver, was a business visitor in Las Vegas yesterday on his way to St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Goble of Trinidad who have been visiting here during the Christmas holidays, returned this afternoon to their home. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hedgcock. Mrs. Goble is the mother of Mrs. C. V. Hedgcock.

From Tuesday's Daily.

A. B. Peterson of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. J. Sutherland came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

R. R. Champion came in this morning from Onava for a few days' stay in the city.

Miss Ethel Goldstein of Mora is in Las Vegas visiting friends for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sabin of Albuquerque were visitors with friends in Las Vegas yesterday.

W. W. Wilson, a commercial man from Kansas City, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

William Kroenig, the well known rancher of Watrous, came in last night for a few days' business visit here.

Miss Sadie O'Byrne will leave tonight for Kansas City and Chicago, where she will visit for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carvill left last night for Albuquerque where they will visit with friends for the next few days.

A. J. Thuli, accompanied by his brother, Eugene Thuli, came in yesterday afternoon for a short business visit here.

Milnor Rudolph came in last night from his home at Mora for a several days' stay here. He attended the funeral of Mrs. Emilie Rudolph this morning.

S. F. Shannon came in yesterday afternoon from Oklahoma City, Okla., and will take a traveling salesmanship for the Morris Packing company in this district.

William Tipton, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Tipton, left last night for Chicago, where he will be employed as an architect. He has been visiting his parents here for the past several months.

J. E. Heamlin, formerly located in this city as clerk at the Castaneda hotel, came in last night from the Grand Canyon on his way to Dodge City, Kas., where he will take a position with Fred Harvey.

Miss Nellie Welterman of Denver came in yesterday afternoon and will remain here for the next week. She represents the costume company that is to furnish regalia for the maskers at the East Las Vegas firemen's dance tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Everett of Eagle River, Wis., who have been in Las Vegas visiting friends for the past two weeks, left last night for California. They are on their annual winter trip and have been the guests of Judge and Mrs. D. R. Murray here.

S. W. Everett, assistant general electrical engineer for the Santa Fe railway, came in last night from his headquarters at Topeka, being called here on account of the death of Francis R. Frost, general electrical engineer for the Santa Fe, who died yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Mr. Everett will accompany the body of Mr. Frost to Denver, where cremation will take place on Wednesday. Mrs. Everett accompanied her husband to this city and continued on her way to California today.

From Wednesday's Daily.

N. A. Alexander of Albuquerque was a business visitor here today.

J. A. Rihl of Albuquerque came in last night for a short business visit.

A. B. Young came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

Harry Maurice of Sapello came in last night for a few days' stay in Las Vegas.

B. S. Floersheim came in this afternoon from Springer for a short business visit.

F. W. Wagner came in this afternoon from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

J. W. Bowden of the Colsen Fruit company of Raton, was a business visitor here today.

O. S. Griffin and R. A. Parish of Albuquerque came in last night for a short business visit.

F. E. Clarke of Albuquerque came in last night from the Duke City for a short business visit.

W. W. Tipton came in yesterday evening from his home at Los Alamos for a short business visit.

S. C. Paice returned this afternoon from Denver where he has been spending the holidays with relatives.

Miss Susie Whitaker returned this afternoon from El Paso where she has been visiting for the past few weeks.

Miss M. L. Pugh left yesterday afternoon for Denver where she will remain for several weeks visiting friends.

Dan Healey of Chicago left last night for his home. He has been visiting his brother here for the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ailmricker came in this afternoon from Houston, Texas, and will remain here for several days as visitors.

E. E. Todd, a hotel man from Chicago, came in last night and will remain in Las Vegas for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. E. L. Murphy of Shoemaker was a visitor here today on her way to El Paso. She is accompanied by her mother.

Mrs. A. E. Comfort, for the past 18 months a resident of this city, left yesterday afternoon for Phoenix, Ariz., where she will remain.

Mrs. James Murphy of Raton arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will remain here for several days visiting friends and relatives.

William Kearney returned this afternoon to his home at Watrous, after having been a business visitor here for the past few days.

A. F. Morrisette, claim adjuster for this division of the Santa Fe railway, returned last night from a short business visit in Albuquerque.

E. J. Creighton, of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company, came in last night from Denver and will remain here for some time on business.

Mrs. Earl Norton, who has been visiting relatives in Las Vegas for the past three months, left yesterday afternoon for her home in Los Angeles.

The orchestra which will furnish music at the New Year's Eve ball at the Castaneda hotel this evening arrived this afternoon from Albuquerque.

S. C. Horsford, a professor from the University of Illinois who has been visiting in Las Vegas for the past few weeks, left today for Santa Fe where he will visit for some time and later return to Illinois.

From Friday's Daily.

A. E. Dorman of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Ed Borgelt of Sapella was a visitor with friends in Las Vegas yesterday.

John Brault of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Miss Caroline Harburg of Mora is in Las Vegas visiting friends for several days.

Max Krause, a young business man of Mora, is in Las Vegas for a short visit.

R. J. Long of Findlay, O., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a few days' visit.

H. B. Willis of Chapelle came in yesterday evening on a several days' business visit.

J. P. Cousins came in yesterday evening from Rociada for a few days' business visit in Las Vegas.

J. D. Davidson came in yesterday afternoon from his home in Albuquerque for a few days' business visit.

Jack Laubach returned Wednesday night from Albuquerque where he has been on business for the past several days.

H. E. Caldwell, a solicitor for Collier's Weekly, came in Wednesday evening for a several days' business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Perea of Albuquerque came in Wednesday evening and spent New Year's day in Las Vegas.

C. W. Woody, an employe of the Whitmore ranch at Park Springs, is in Las Vegas for a short stay on his way to Taos.

R. H. Porter of Dallas, Tex., came in yesterday evening and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gallings and nurse of Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a several weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Back of Mora arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will be visitors with friends for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Bayliss and Miss Kantie Bayliss of Columbia, Mo., are here for a visit with their sister, Mrs. William P. Mills.

Joshua Reynolds of El Paso left yesterday afternoon for his home. He has been visiting in Las Vegas for the past several weeks.

Frank C. Bope of the First National Bank, left this afternoon for New York City, where he will be on a vacation for several weeks.

C. L. Parsons and J. F. Curns of Wagon Mound came in Wednesday evening to attend the big New Year's Eve party at the Castaneda hotel.

William Murrin of Pueblo, Col., came in yesterday afternoon and will be a resident here for several months. He will enter the employ of the Santa Fe.

R. M. Spivey, a solicitor for the Santa Fe railway, came in yesterday afternoon from his headquarters in Topeka, for a short business visit in this city.

Miss Elizabeth von Beisen of Milwaukee will leave this evening for her home after having been a visitor in Las Vegas for the past few weeks. She has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Kaser.

Charles R. Lodge of Marceline, Mo., arrived in Las Vegas this week and will remain here. He has entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railway company as a clerk in Superintendent F. L. Myers' office.

FOREST SERVICE IS AN AID TO MINING

CHIEF FORESTER QUOTES FIGURES TO BEAR OUT THIS ASSERTION

"Attempted frauds under the mining laws are usually resorted to by interests in no way associated with mining," says Henry S. Graves in his annual report as forester, "but the appeal to popular prejudice has been made in the name of the mining industry." He adds, however, that he is glad to be able to report that the relations of the forest service with the men who desire to develop the mineral resources of the country are increasingly cordial.

At the same time, the report adds, the mining laws afford the greatest cloak for land frauds in the national forests, and have been more commonly misused than the other laws, because all land in the national forests is open to mineral exploration and entry.

"As a rule," says the report, "insistence upon compliance with the law works not hardship but benefit to miners. The mining laws were passed to promote their interests, and the special requirements of their business were kept clearly in mind. It is only in unusual cases that the best interests of either the mine or the miner would be served by going contrary to the law or beyond the limits which the law has set. Even when the law works against the interest of single individuals, its impartial enforcement is in the interests of the industry as a whole and of the public."

Mr. Graves says: "That the agitation of the alleged injustice done the mining industry by the national forest system has been either inspired by motives quite distinct from the welfare of that industry or the result of misapprehensions has grown increasingly evident during the past year. The American Mining congress has provided for the formation of state committees to take up cases in which injustice seems to have been done miners by forest officers and lay them before the higher officials of the service, or if necessary before the secretary of agriculture. A grievance committee appointed by the Idaho Mining congress last year has presented but one case, and that was found to be a case in which no course other than that followed was possible under the law. Nevertheless, it is my strong hope that similar committees will vigorously and consistently represent the interests of that industry in its relations with the forest service.

"One of the objects of the national forests is provision for mining, on which so largely depends the prosperity of the west. That the forests are in point of fact fulfilling these objects is attested by the miners themselves. Contributions to mining journals have pointed out during the past few months that had not the national

forest lands been reserved from private acquisition the field open to prospectors would even now be greatly diminished; that 'wildcatting', generally recognized by miners as one of the severest handicaps under which the legitimate industry struggles, is curtailed by the refusal of patent to would-be vendors of worthless property; and that the forests protect miners against extortionate prices for local timber.

"It has often been asserted that the national forests have operated as a bar to legitimate mining development. Figures collected in Colorado during the past year show that, if anything, there is more activity in prospecting on the forests than on the public land outside. In an address before the Idaho Mining congress at its Boise meeting last winter, the reasons for the comparative inactivity in prospecting—an inactivity which some have sought to ascribe to the effect of setting aside the national forests—were analyzed by one of the speakers, a well known mining man. This speaker gave as the principal causes the rise in the price of provisions and decline in the game supply, with the consequent great increase in the costliness of outfitting and living in the mountains; the change in the character of labor employed in mining whereby the supply is now drawn very largely from races which lack the spirit of venturesome enterprise, independence, and fondness for nomadic wilderness life characteristic of the prospector; and the difficulty in finding forage for pack animals which has resulted from the expansion of the grazing industry.

"In a word it grows steadily more apparent that the national forests are not an incubus on the mining industry, but, on the contrary, an aid to it, just as it has proved an aid to the best development of the stock industry on the forests, both in the interest of the industry itself and in the interest of the people who consume the product.

"As with the stock industry, the proper relations of the forest service with the mining industry should be co-operative. It is entirely suitable that matters in dispute between the forest service and individual miners, or matters of administration affecting the industry as a whole, should be adjusted through the instrumentality of an organization which the service can regard as a representative of the miners, and with which it can deal in a spirit of mutual fairness and regard for all rights and interests involved—both individual and public. In practical working, such a system will prevent further misleading of public opinion by claimants, whose real grievance against the forest service is their inability to perpetuate frauds between misuse of the mining laws. Such fraudulent claimants are seldom bona fide miners. While frauds committed or sought to be committed in the name of the mining industry are legion, all but a very few of them are only remotely, if at all, connected with either mines or mining. This fact is illustrated by many examples.

"Mining claims are located on the national forests in order to get title to land valuable for town site purposes; to land valuable because of scenic surroundings of world-wide

fame; to land controlling timber sales negotiated by the service; to sites for summer cottages; to land around watering places which gives control of sheep or cattle range; to land which controls mineral and medicinal springs; to valuable farms and agricultural land without complying with the homestead laws' residence requirements; to valuable power sites; to reservoir sites valuable for power and irrigation to rights of way for power-transmission lines; and to sites for saloons and kindred enterprises not permitted upon national forests."

Specific instances in which the provisions of the mining laws have been sought to cover these purposes other than legitimate mining development are given in the report.

ROBBERS TUNNEL TO A BANK'S VAULT

CALIFORNIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IS ROBBED BY CLEVER THIEVES

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Cracksmen tunneled 15 feet and pierced the concrete walls of the First National Bank of Oroville vault some time between closing time Saturday and Monday morning. They obtained \$3,700 in silver, but were unable to blow the manganese steel coin safe, in which was stored a much larger amount of gold and currency.

The news was telephoned here today by W. W. Gingles, the cashier, who discovered the loss when the bank was opened. The base from which the men worked was the cellar of a building occupied only when lodge meetings were held at night, and they had ample time to dig their tunnel at leisure and stow the dirt where it would not be observed.

Supposedly they worked up to the walls of the vault some time Saturday, waited to be sure the bank was empty and then attacked the concrete with drills. The silver within was lying loose. There was evidence to show that the coin vault had been attacked, but that the robbers' drills had not the temper to pierce the manganese steel deeply enough to seat a sufficient charge of nitroglycerin.

Young Women: Number Surprising

The number of young women who suffer with weak back, dizzy and nervous spells, dull headache and weariness is surprising. Kidney and bladder ills cause these troubles, but if Foley Kidney Pills are taken as directed relief follows promptly, and the ills disappear. Contain no habit forming drugs. O. G. Schaefer, Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

GORGAS TO BE RAISED

Washington, Dec. 29.—Colonel William C. Gorgas, the army medical officer who made the Panama canal zone habitable for white men, so that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans might be connected by the greatest engineering feat of the times, is foremost among those likely to be appointed surgeon-general of the army to succeed Brigadier General George H. Torney, who died Saturday. It had originally been planned to promote him to be surgeon-general on General Torney's retirement next June.

HOSPITAL THANKS FRIENDS FOR GIFTS

MANY DONATIONS WERE MADE THE INSTITUTION AT THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

From Monday's Daily.

The Las Vegas hospital gratefully acknowledges the following Christmas remembrances:

Mrs. Charles Lewis, a large turkey; Las Vegas Mercantile company, two turkeys; J. C. Johnsen and Son, two rugs; Miss Nora Morrissey, screen; Helen Danziger, half dozen towels; Ike Davis, one dozen towels and six dishes; Mrs. Leon Durham, six dishes; Mrs. A. D. Higgins, two salad dishes; Mrs. James E. Johnson and friends, Logan, N. M., 1 dozen towels; James Leonard, half dozen bath towels; Mrs. Guy, H. K. and E. S. Williamson, half dozen towels; Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Walton, Kansas City, Mo., one pair blankets; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ogle, flowers; Dr. Woodling, "Story of Spanish-American War"; Lakeview Thimble club, Chicago, \$5.

The following additional contributions to the Las Vegas hospital fund, have been received by Charles Hfeld:

Dodge City Milling company, Dodge City, Kan., \$10.
Lamar Milling company, Lamar, Colo., \$10.
W. R. Abbott, Denver, Colo., \$5.
R. D. DeGraftenreid, Buchanan, N. M., \$10.
Bernard Appel, City, \$5.
A. Strauss, City, \$5.
D. W. Condon, \$10.
Las Vegas Light and Power company, \$25.

J. D. HAND RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE

BLAZE OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN RUINS A HANDSOME OLD STRUCTURE

From Monday's Daily.

This morning at 10 o'clock a fire started in the house at the J. D. Hand ranch at Los Alamos, resulting in the total loss of one of the most beautiful and historic adobe residences in the state. The fire started from an unknown origin, and continued at a destructive pace until the entire residence was ruined.

Through heroic efforts all the furniture was saved. The property belonged to Mrs. Hand, who is now in California. Mr. Hand also is out of the state. The total loss is placed at \$12,000, covered by insurance.

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. J. A. Kimbro, says: "For several years past Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has been my household remedy for all coughs, colds, and lung troubles. It has given permanent relief in a number of cases of obstinate coughs and colds." Contains no opiates. Refuse substitutes. O. G. Schaefer, Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

IDLE MEN TO BE CARRIED ON SHIPS

NEW ABLE-BODIED SEAMEN'S LAW
MAY BRING ABOUT SUCH A
CONDITION

New York, Dec. 30.—The spectacle of ocean liners leaving New York with their decks crowded with from 200 to 300 idle men who will have nothing to do except to wait for an accident to occur is one that may be afforded here next spring, according to shipping men, if the measure known as the seamen's bill, now pending in congress, is put into force. As a matter of fact, however, the situation is far from jocular, as it is claimed by commercial and shipping authorities that the bill would have the effect of rendering steamship travel less safe, rather than more so. They assert that it would drive out of business most of the coastwise and inland carriers, while seriously interfering with the operation of the big liners, and tending to increase the cost of ocean transportation and to divert trade from American to Canadian ports. As the chief shipping center of the country New York is naturally exercised over this prospect which it is claimed results from attempts to legislate by men who do not realize the changes that have taken place in the operations of steamships since the change from sail to steam. One of the provisions of the bill, in addition to requiring life-boats for all passengers, necessitates the employment of two men who have served three years as deck hands on ocean or lake steamers for each boat. The companies operating the big lines now provide lifeboats for all on board, of their own accord, but it is customary to train men from the firemen, stewards and other departments to man these boats. Under the proposed law, it would be necessary to carry men in the deck department for this sole purpose and there would be nothing for these men to do in the ordinary course of affairs. Strong protests are being forwarded to congress by shippers and business men here against the passage of the proposed law on the ground that it would drive from the sea most of the vessels now flying the American flag.

Old Landmarks Remain

As a result of the wholesale destruction of New York's famous landmarks which has been going on of late, antiquarians have begun to fear that the city was practically without historic possessions. A recent survey, however, has shown that while business encroachments have swallowed many old landmarks, there are enough left to be proud of. At the foot of Broadway, opposite the new custom house, is the famous Bowling Green. It was the scene of the bloodiest battle fought with the Indian on Manhattan Island. Somewhere inside of the present enclosure the actual pipe of peace was buried after peace had been declared. On the building at 41 Broadway is a tablet telling that the first white settlement on the island

was made there. The commons, which is now called City Hall park, has a history quite as interesting and important as the Boston common, and for the same reason—trouble between the Americans and British soldiers. Over on the side nearest Broadway between Warren and Chambers street the Sons of Liberty, organized to resist the obnoxious stamp act, set up a liberty pole, with the result that there were many skirmishes which took place between them and the British, who tried to destroy the pole. On the wall of the building at 115 Broadway is another tablet marking a place where history was made. There on October 31, 1765, the citizens of New York signed the celebrated agreement not to import goods from England until the stamp act was repealed. One of the piers of the Brooklyn bridge marks the spot where the first presidential mansion stood. Nearby, at Duane and Rose streets, can still be seen the barred window of the Rhineland sugar house, which was a famous prison during the revolution.

Underground City Maps

Probably one of the least known but nevertheless most important of New York's municipal departments is the bureau of design and survey, which attends to map the sub-surface of Manhattan Island. Until this department was formed there was little or no reliable data concerning the sub-surface of the city. It is the duty of the department to furnish city offices and public service corporations with information relative to size, location, and character of existing structures under the streets of Gotham, and to prepare record maps upon which this data is accurately plotted. Few people have any conception of the number and variety of structures under the city streets. Some idea of the difficulties encountered by this bureau in preparing this data can be realized when it is known that many blocks contain sewers, low pressure water mains, high pressure fire service mains, gas mains, high tension and low tension electric cables in separate conduits, steam mains, salt water pipes, pneumatic mail tubes, subways, tunnels, vaults and street railway construction. The work of this bureau saves the taxpayer and city in general thousands of dollars annually, as it does away with the use of test pits and excavations with their disturbance of business interests and the continual mutilation of street pavements.

Big Money Transactions

The fact that New York is the greatest financial center in the country was accentuated recently by the report of the comptroller of the currency. The report shows that the New York Clearing House association cleared during the year ending September 30 \$98,121,520,000 or nearly 56½ per cent of the total transactions of \$173,765,288,000 for the 162 clearing houses of the country. Sixty-three banks, with capital of \$179,900,000 compose the New York Clearing House association. In the association are 31 national banks, 17 state banks and 15 trust companies. The clearings for the year for the New York association required the payment of balances in cash to the amount of \$5,144,130,385, or 5.24 per cent of the total transactions, gold being used to the extent of 52 per cent and other currency to the extent of 48 per cent. The average

daily clearings amounted to \$323,833,000 and the balances to \$16,977,328. This association has been in existence 50 years, and during that period its transactions aggregated \$2,419,273,696,082; balances paid \$112,668,492,956; average daily clearings, \$131,948; balances \$6,144,996. The average balance to clearings during the life of the New York association was 4.65 per cent.

Swimming New Club Sport

Swimming in the ocean during the winter months is the latest form of amusement to be indulged in by a number of Gothamites. Not only are they content with taking an icy dip but they insist on playing leap-frog, baseball, medicine ball and "tangoing" on the frozen beaches. So popular has this sport become that two clubs have been formed by the venturesome young men and women who, each Sunday, rain or shine—or snow, are to be found enjoying themselves on the beaches and in the icy water of the ocean. The young women are known as the Snow Birds and the men as the Polar Bears. At the present time there are 18 Snow Birds and 36 Polar Bears. It is doubtful if the membership in these clubs will be increased to any great extent as the average New Yorker prefers to defer his ocean bathing until the mercury is somewhat higher in the thermometer than it is at the present time.

Cure Your Cold While You Can

More real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the minor ailments. The safe way is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and rid yourself of the cold as quickly as possible. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

PRESBYTERIANS ARE TOO MUCH FOR 'EM

THEY DEFEAT BAPTISTS IN THE INDOOR BASEBALL LEAGUE GAME

Saturday afternoon the second of the series of the Sunday school indoor baseball league games was played when the Presbyterians met the Baptists and defeated them by the score of 17 to 3.

On Saturday night the Y. M. C. A. movie basketball league held forth. A close and interesting game was played between the Goldens and the Clods, it requiring an extra half of five minutes to decide which was the better team. The Goldens finally won by the score of 13 to 12.

The standings of the teams are as follows:

Sunday School Indoor Baseball League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Methodists	1	0	1.000
Presbyterians	1	0	1.000
Baptists	0	1	.000
Christians	0	1	.000

Movie Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Goldens	3	0	1.000
Rangers	2	0	1.000
Harmless Ones	1	1	.500
Hiawandas	1	1	.500
Valleymounts	1	1	.500
Rattlesnakes	2	2	.500
Clods	1	2	.333
Evileyes	1	2	.333
Shepherders	0	3	.000

A FIRE DAMAGES NEW MEXICO PRISON

ROOFS OF TWO CELL HOUSES
AND THE OFFICE BUILDING
ARE DESTROYED

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 29.—Fire, supposed to have started from bits of paper jammed for years in ventilators, broke out at the state penitentiary one mile from Santa Fe, at 9 o'clock this morning, practically destroying the wooden roofs of one cell house and of the office building, and doing estimated damage of \$15,000, covered by insurance.

The cell house holds 200 prisoners, but with the exception of five convicts, all were out at work. There are over 300 convicts in the penitentiary, and fearing an outbreak, two companies of the National Guard were ordered to the penitentiary.

Governor McDonald, Adjutant General Herring and officers of the National Guard were there a few minutes after the alarm was sounded. The governor remained until the fire was out. Excellent work fighting fire was done by trained fire fighters of the United States Indian school, directed by Superintendent H. F. Coggeshall and by the volunteers of Santa Fe, directed by Fire Chief Owen.

Guardsmen and fire fighters were rushed to the scene in automobiles. The penitentiary commissioners intended to have these roofs replaced with slate in the near future.

The burned cell house was the one in which the "wild ones," meaning the desperate characters, long-term and life men, were confined, and during the progress of the fire these men milled around within the walls in a compact body, occasionally emitting a chorus of yells and catcalls, which give the impression that they rejoiced at the destruction of their abode. When they went into the new dining room at noon the doors were locked and it was announced that they would be kept there the most of the afternoon.

Tonight the warden faces a problem. It is probable that the desperate characters will be given quarters in the other cell house, while the short-term men and trustees will be bunked on the floor of the dining room. Extra guards and the militia also will be on duty during the night.

Bumped Up Against the Real Thing

"I think I have bumped up against the real thing in Chamberlain's Tablets," writes D. R. Thomas, of Tididoute, Pa. "They do the work and cause no unpleasant reaction." In cases of constipation when pills and saline cathartics are used, their use is often followed by constipation, as they take so much water out of the system. On the other hand the effect of Chamberlain's Tablets is so agreeable and so natural that you do not realize that it has been produced by a medicine, and no reaction follows their use. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

LOCAL NEWS

Congregation Monefiore will hold its annual meeting Sunday at the temple. Officers will be elected for 1914.

E. T. Plowman is now in condition to resume his official duties to a modified degree, and is rapidly recovering from his illness.

Miss Orpha Jairl and Jesse Harris, both of Unionville, Mo., were united in marriage at the court house late Wednesday afternoon. Probate Judge Adelaido Tafoya performed the ceremony.

The West side Literary society gave a most enjoyable compadres dance at the Hotel Romaine Wednesday night to celebrate the arrival of the New Year. The affair was largely attended.

Mrs. J. R. Clevenger, who has been seriously ill for some time, is reported to be considerably improved. Her sister, Mrs. Gus Carlson, is here from her home in Fort Madison, Ia., for a visit with Mrs. Clevenger.

Mrs. Murray Carleton, Jr., has been granted a divorce from her husband by a recent decree of the district court. The case was brought before Judge Leahy late last week. The Carletons reside at Watrous.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward has removed his office to the room on the second floor of the court house, where he can be found every day. His assistant, Chester A. Hunter, occupies the office with him.

The name of the weekly newspaper known as the Las Vegas Democrat has been changed to the Las Vegas Weekly News and will be published under that name from now on. Joe Joquel will continue as editor. He announces the policy of the paper will be independent and will not be controlled by any set of men.

F. W. Haskell of Pueblo, Colo., is in Las Vegas to locate here permanently. He arrived this week and is to take the position of local agent for the Wells Fargo Express company, relieving J. D. Barnes, who has been transferred to Albuquerque. Mr. Barnes will leave tomorrow for Kansas where he will visit relatives, and later will return to move to the Duke City.

Ludwig William Ifeld, a member of the armory board of control, announced today that acts on vandalism at the armory must cease. Mr. Ifeld says that boys have been breaking in to the building and damaging it by forcing doors and breaking windows. A watch will be kept and any persons found damaging the building will be prosecuted. Mr. Ifeld says the basketball teams of the Normal, the High school and the Y. M. C. A. have rented the building for practice, and he is sure they are not responsible for the damage. He thinks other boys, not connected with these organizations, have broken into the building to play basketball.

John Roach, who recently came here from Amarillo, Tex., to locate, has rented the old C. C. Robbins house, where he and his family will reside.

The MounDay land fraud case is set for trial on January 15 in Leavenworth, according to the information received here today. A number of Las Vegas business men may be subpoenaed to attend the trial and give testimony, it is said.

The New Year was quietly ushered in, with the city court free of drunkards this morning. The drinkers governed themselves with care if they became intoxicated, but the chief of police is sure that the partakers of "booze" were few, that is those who became "tanked." No drunkards were arrested in either city yesterday.

Official information has been received in Las Vegas concerning the resignation of H. E. Fell as trainmaster of the Raton district of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railway. Mr. Fell will be succeeded by Ed Dowling, formerly trainmaster here, who has been acting as assistant superintendent of the division at Dodge City. The position Mr. Dowling has filled has been abolished on account of a slack in business.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

Secretary P. H. Le Noir this morning sent to the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. an exhibit of the local association's boys' class and also of the Y. M. C. A. camp. This exhibit is the only one coming from New Mexico, and doubtless will be among the most interesting seen at St. Louis. Similar exhibits from Y. M. C. A.'s all over the country are being sent to St. Louis. The one sent this morning included from 10 to 15 pictures taken of the boys and scenes at the camp.

The boxball alley, which has been placed partly in the lobby of the association, the other portion extending into the game room proper, has grown to be the popular game of the association. The young men as well as the older ones play continually, and the alleys never rest. Among the high scores that have been rolled thus far since the alley has been moved are: Earl Murphy, 223; Edward Hite, 223; Harold Noyes, 214. Many others are playing for the big scores, and the records doubtless will be raised.

A bowling team will be picked soon at the association to play a return game with the Elks. Five men who make the best averages in six games will be selected, and the game will be rolled in the near future.

The boys' class at the association is busily employed, due to the efforts of Physical Director De Marias. The boys are working for the spring exhibition, which promises to be the biggest thing ever attempted by the class.

Word has been received from O. C.

Yerbury, formerly physical director at the local Y. M. C. A., who is now in Los Angeles. Mr. Yerbury reports himself in excellent health and sends his "love" to all the boys in the "Y." He is now employed in Los Angeles as physical director of the Los Angeles Athletic club.

Word has been received from the basketball team at La Junta, Colo., to the effect that it is willing to meet the local team. It probably will be matched for a game here about the latter part of February. It is said that La Junta boasts a fast team.

Carl Ellis, the man who made the All-Southwestern basketball team, has been added to the list of ball tossers for the "Y" and is practicing with the team. He will be a valuable addition to the squad.

A new addition to the sports at the Y. M. C. A. is a card baseball game, which is claiming the attention of the young men. The game helps the social side of the association considerably and adds to the pleasure of visiting that place in the evenings.

TIME TO GET BUSY

If the Las Vegas Elks wish to retrieve their defeat by the Albuquerque Junks some time ago, they can have the opportunity, according to the following item from the Albuquerque Journal:

The Junk's Selects of Albuquerque, who challenge any team in the state for a matched bowling game, and who recently decisively defeated the Las Vegas Elks, are still open for a return game with the Meadow City bowlers. The Junk's so far have not been defeated and claim the state championship.

DEATH TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF OLDTIMERS

TWENTY-SEVEN PIONEERS OF LAS VEGAS DIED DURING THE YEAR 1913

H. S. Ven Petten has prepared a list of the oldtimers of Las Vegas who have died during the year just closing, and it brings home to the minds of those still living that time is advancing rapidly and that one by one the men and women who laid the foundations for the present city are passing away. The number of old timers who have died during the year is 27. The list, which includes only old time residents, is as follows:

Mr. Joseph O. Wood, Mrs. Joseph O. Wood, Mrs. J. H. Richley, Mrs. M. Friedman, Mr. S. P. Flint, Mr. John Malcomb, Mrs. E. Rosenwald, Mr. George W. Ward, Mr. Fred O. Westerman, Mr. Frank Cayot, Mrs. Martha Green, Mrs. A. H. Closson, Mrs. Roman Gallegos, Mr. Benigno Romero, Mrs. S. T. Kline, Mr. Charles Onion, Mrs. W. W. Rawlins, Mrs. Luderman White, Mrs. P. Trambley, Mrs. William Uptegrove, Mrs. T. G. Elston, Mrs. Mary York, Mrs. D. D. Harkness, Mrs. E. Henry, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Charles Kohn, Mrs. Charles Rudolph, and Mr. P. Buccel.

WOMEN TO ASSIST THE EXHIBITION BOARD

MRS. W. J. FUGATE OF THIS CITY IS AMONG GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

The following executive order signed by the governor Wednesday appoints 28 women of the state on the auxiliary board of exposition managers, as authorized by recent resolution of the exposition board. The order is as follows:

The New Mexico board of exposition managers, for the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, at a meeting held in October, 1913, passed a resolution requesting the governor to appoint a woman's auxiliary to said board of managers, to consist of at least one woman from each county in the state, and that the work of said auxiliary should be confined solely to educational exhibit of New Mexico at said exposition.

Now, therefore, I, William C. McDonald, governor of the state of New Mexico, in pursuance of the resolution above referred to, do hereby appoint the following as members of the women's auxiliary to said board of exposition managers:

Mrs. A. B. McMillan, Albuquerque.
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Roswell.
Mrs. J. J. Shuler, Raton.
Mrs. A. W. Hockenull, Clovis.
Mrs. G. W. Frenger, Las Cruces.
Mrs. E. B. Kemp, Artesia.
Mrs. G. K. Angle, Silver City.
Mrs. C. H. Stearns, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. L. Gumm, Carrizozo.
Mrs. Kate E. Moir, Deming.
Mrs. Stella Morris, Gallup.
Mrs. Lena Fenton, Wagon Mound.
Mrs. G. W. Young, Tularosa.
Mrs. R. P. Donohoo, Tucumcari.
Mrs. Samuel Eldodt, Chamita.
Mrs. A. A. Rogers, Portales.
Mrs. J. L. G. Swieney, Aztec.
Mrs. W. J. Fugate, Las Vegas.
Mrs. R. F. Asplund, Santa Fe.
Mrs. F. W. Conrad, Santa Fe.
Miss Aurora Lucero, Santa Fe.
Mrs. J. G. Fitch, Socorro.
Mrs. Alexander Gusdorf, Taos.
Mrs. Harry Fineke, Moriarty.
Mrs. John A. Pace, Clayton.
Mrs. Edwardo M. Otero, Las Lunas.
Mrs. Bonifacio Montoya, Bernalillo.
Mrs. Charles Anderson, Kingston.

Done at the executive office this, the 30th day of December, 1913.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the state of New Mexico.

W. C. McDONALD,

Attested: Governor.

ANTONIO LUCERO,
Secretary of State.

FOLLOWS LOPEZ'S EXAMPLE

Bingham, Utah, Jan. 2.—Emulating the example of Ralph Lopez, Yousouf Bessir, an Armenian miner, shot and probably fatally wounded a fellow countryman at Lark, near here, today and then took refuge in the underground mine of the Utah Copper company. At noon a posse was pursuing him through the network of tunnels, and it was expected he would turn and give battle if cornered.