

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## MEXICAN BANDITS SEND A TRAIN CRASHING INTO BURNING CUMBRE TUNNEL; PASSENGERS IMPRISONED

### Seven American Railroad Men Are Believed to Have Been Taken Captive

## MAXIMO CASTILLO'S GANG HELD RESPONSIBLE

### General Villa, Angered at the Depredation, Orders Constitutional- ist Commander to Kill Any Men in the District Who Cannot Account for Their Actions—Deed Was Done in Reprisal for Executions, It Is Believed

Juarez, Mex., Feb. 6.—Seven American railroad men are believed to be prisoners, the great Cumbre railroad tunnel through the continental divide is in ruins, and the Mexican Northwestern passenger train which left here Wednesday morning is a charred wreck at the mouth of the tunnel as the result of the depredations of members of the Maximo Castillo gang of bandits.

This information, amplified by reports received last night from Chihuahua, was received here today at the headquarters of the railroad. It corrects last night's statement that it was the Drake tunnel, a smaller bore south of Cumbre, that was destroyed. The Cumbre tunnel is the largest on the road, 3,700 feet long, and required 18 months to complete.

The names of the prisoners reported here are:

M. J. Gilmartin, superintendent of the road.

H. Schofield, superintendent of terminals at Juarez.

Lee Williams, assistant manager of the passenger train.

J. E. Webster, conductor.

E. J. McCutcheon, engineer of the passenger train.

H. F. Marders, express agent.

A seventh American is believed to have been on this train, and Americans also were employed on the freight train which was used to fire the tunnel.

General Francisco Villa, commander of the rebel forces, and now at Chihuahua, was enraged at the news, and in a telegram which passed through

here today informed General Felipe Macias, operating in the Casas Grandes district, to shoot every man who could not satisfactorily account for his presence there.

The bandits are believed to be operating in two forces of about 30 men each, as Cumbre is a hard day's ride from El Valle, near Casas Grandes, where 22 of the robbers were captured and shot last Tuesday.

The other detachment, believed to be under Castillo himself, did the work probably in revenge for the fate of his men at El Valle. He captured a train of stock cars Wednesday and ran it into the tunnel where it was set on fire. The tunnel was a blazing mass that evening when the passenger train from Juarez was captured and sent headlong into the roaring furnace, which was belching flame and smoke from its mouth.

Castillo then burned two neighboring bridges, one of them constructed of steel, and ran two locomotives over the embankment into the deep canyon below.

### Spain Condemns Policy

Madrid, Feb. 6.—Provisional President Huerta today telegraphed to the Spanish-American union here, replying to its request that he bring about an armistice in Mexico in order to arrange a compromise with the revolutionists, by the statement that he is increasing the federal army with the object of pushing forward his campaign against the rebels.

General Huerta at the same time invited the newspapers of Madrid to

send correspondents to Mexico to observe the situation.

The Spanish press commented freely on the Mexican situation today. Several of the leading newspapers of the capital accused the United States government of "fomenting anarchy."

El Diario Universal, the organ of Count Ramanones, a former premier, affirms that if the revolutionists are supplied with arms from the United States the government at Washington is bound to impose respect for the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico.

### London Criticises Wilson

London, Feb. 6.—While "respect for high character and fine ideals," moves the Globe to wish President Wilson well out of his troubles in connection with Mexico, Peru and Haiti, whose "bloodstained administrations challenge the president's policy of non-recognition," it considers his position impracticable. The newspaper continues:

"The expedient of sanctioning and supporting of civil war in a neighboring state is a declaration of war in a form which can hardly be reconciled with the comity of nations. The danger of the situation from the point of view of the United States is that there is no retreat with honor from the uncompromising, if impracticable, position President Wilson has taken up."

## KILLS GIRL WHO STUCK HIM WITH A HAT PIN

### MAN IS ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE IN A WYOMING VILLAGE

Sunrise, Wyo., Feb. 6.—Angelo Evangelo, wanted by the New York authorities for his alleged slaying of Mary Ludwig, aged 17, after she had stabbed him with a hat pin, was arrested here today. It was charged that Evangelo assaulted the girl, who repelled him with her unusual weapon. Evangelo, it was said, expressed a willingness to return to New York without extradition formalities.

### PLENTY OF POWDER

Washington, Feb. 6.—The house appropriation of \$900,000 for artillery ammunition was increased to \$2,000,000 today by the senate appropriations committee. Increases in the bill by the senate committee totalled \$1,720,000.

## MANUFACTURE OF OIL AND ITS USES

### ROCKEFELLER COMPANY WILL HAVE SPLENDID EXHIBIT AT SAN DIEGO

San Diego, Feb. 6.—For the first time since its organization the Standard Oil company is accepting the opportunity offered by the San Diego exposition to demonstrate to the public the methods of manufacturers and the uses of all its various productions. A large tract of ground has been secured by this company in the outdoor exhibits section, and on this a building is being erected in which the process of manufacture of all of the oils used for motors will be shown. Practical demonstrations of their use will be made on the grounds.

The exhibit plan of the San Diego exposition, calling for exhibits of processes and demonstrations of usage, rather than the exhibit of lifeless products in boxes, bottles and bars, strongly appealed to the Standard Oil company's officials, as it also has to many other large industrial and commercial concerns, and the proposal to add to their exhibit of processes of manufacture demonstrations of the uses to which their products are put was what finally induced them to break their rule and make an exhibit at San Diego.

Together with the exhibit the Standard Oil company is preparing to make at the San Diego exposition, the Motor Transportation exhibit, in a building exclusively for this purpose, is attracting attention from manufacturers of automobiles, motor trucks, and all other classes of motor-driven vehicles all over the world.

### WISCONSIN TEACHERS

Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 6.—The annual convention of the Northeastern Wisconsin Teachers' association was opened under favorable auspices here today and will be continued until tomorrow. A large attendance and an attractive program combine to give promise of one of the most successful meetings in the history of the association. Several educators of wide reputation are on the program for addresses.

# CONVICTS NUMBER 367 IN STATE PRISON

REPORT OF WARDEN AND COMMISSIONERS IS INTERESTING DOCUMENT

The Optic has received a copy of the report of the board of commissioners of the New Mexico state penitentiary and the warden of the institution, John B. McManus:

Items of interest in Warden McManus' report are given below:

The average daily population for the year was 373, this being the highest daily average in the history of the institution. The following table shows the average daily population for the past five years:

1909, daily average population	288
1910, daily average population	314
1911, daily average population	368
1912, daily average population	366
1913, daily average population	373

The actual cost of maintenance per man per day (salaries, discharge money, board fund, food, clothing, administration, insurance and permanent improvements) for the fiscal year was 49.9 cents; for 1912 it was 53.3 cents; for 1911 it was 60 cents, and for 1910 it was 56.5 cents.

During the year cash in the sum of \$12,052.71 was expended in permanent improvements, as against \$3,890.23 for 1912; \$663.70 for 1911, and \$618.60 for 1910.

For the education and entertainment of the inmates we installed in December, 1912, a motion picture machine (which was formerly used in a local opera house) at a cost of \$150. This sum was obtained from the gate fee collected from visitors. Pictures are shown every two weeks, and we endeavor to have at least one instructive picture at each exhibition.

The outdoor amusements consist of baseball, handball and quoits.

A room suitable for school purposes has been made available, and desks will be installed in a very short time, and those desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school may do so. As shown by our statistics there are 101 who cannot read and write, and three who can read but cannot write.

The employment of convicts in building state roads has proved most beneficial to both the state and the men so employed.

During the year an average of 60 prisoners has been employed in building state roads, and had the finances of the good roads commission permitted the average would have been 85.

In Santa Fe and Socorro counties the average has been 40 prisoners, and in Bernalillo county the average has been 20 prisoners.

They have built eight miles of road in Socorro county and 2½ miles in Santa Fe county. In Bernalillo county they have built approximately 7½ miles of road.

During the year the new dining room, kitchen and bakery building was completed at a total cost of

\$8,437.67 (including brick and lime). The 1912 legislature appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose. The building is 50 feet by 125 feet, and it is modern in every respect. The prisoners were formerly fed in the corridors of cell house No. 1.

**Addition to Hospital Building**—For a two-story addition to the hospital building the 1913 legislature transferred for this purpose the sum of \$3,000 from a surplus in another penitentiary fund. This addition, the size of which is 50x50 feet, is now nearing completion, and should be ready for occupancy in about a month.

This building could not be duplicated by contract for less than \$8,000.

**New Cell House**—Several times during the year every cell in both cell houses has been occupied and men have had to be taken care of in the hospital building, and I again recommend that a new and modern cell house be built as soon as practicable to accommodate the increase in population.

**Separate Women's Quarters**—The female department consists of four cells, located on the third and fourth floors of the administration building. There are now seven female prisoners and the quarters provided for them are inadequate. A suitable building should be provided for them, surrounded by a wall where they could take daily exercise in the open air.

**Salaries of Employees**—The matter of the inadequate salaries paid the captains, cell house keepers and guards was called to your attention in my last report; and I again repeat that they are, for the services rendered, the poorest paid lot in the service of the state, and an increased efficiency can never be obtained until the compensation is adequate.

The report of the prison physician shows that 22 were sent to the hospital in the year, although 960 patients were treated. There are nine cases of tuberculosis in the institution, of whom all were infected when they arrived, says the doctor. There was one surgical case during the year, and three deaths.

The convicts' earnings fund receipts amounted to \$33,330.82 during the year. This is principally from sales of brick and lime, although pigs brought in \$591, and vegetables \$33.05.

The average cost for feeding prisoners per day was .2118 cents, while the average allowed by law is .229.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 358 prisoners in the institution. During the year 195 were released and 194 were received. The highest number confined there during any one day of the year was 397, and the lowest, although of this number an average of 60 were continually in the road camps.

There were 15 escapes during the year, as compared with 17 during 1912, and 42 during the last year of the previous administration. Thirteen prisoners were recaptured during the year.

Classified by crimes there are 112 confined on murder charges, 32 for larceny, 31 for burglary, 23 for rape, 22 for forgery, 21 for horse stealing, eight each for cattle theft and robbery and from that on down to one each for a great variety of offenses.

Classified by counties, Grant county leads with 41, Colfax has 38, San Mi-

guel 30, Bernalillo 29, Dona Ana 26, Chaves 23 Lincoln 18, McKinley 14, dropping to five each from San Juan and Roosevelt, and none from Sandoval.

There are 17 life prisoners and 31 for 99 years ranging down to one who is sentenced to from six months to a year. White convicts, including Mexicans, number 339, with 19 negroes and nine Indians. There are 134 who had been married, 212 who are single and 21 who are widowers. Addicted to alcohol, 200; not addicted, 167; addicted to tobacco, 339; not addicted, 28. Sixty are under 20 years of age, and 67 are above 40. Two do not know how old they are.

## TO HEAR STOCK EXCHANGE BILL

Washington, Feb. 4.—Public hearings on the Owen bill to prohibit the use of the mails and telegraph and telephone lines in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges were begun today before the senate banking committee. Representatives of the New York stock exchange, at which the bill is aimed, have announced their intention of appearing before the committee to speak in opposition to the measure. Delegations from the grain exchange in Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and other cities also will be heard.

## FRANCIS SAYS THAT BUSINESS IS GOOD

PASSAGE OF CURRENCY BILL HAS HAD BENEFICIAL EFFECT, HE DECLARES

From Monday's Daily.

A man of considerable importance, having made the St. Louis World's fair the huge success that it was, and having also occupied many important positions in the United States, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in the person of David R. Francis. Mr. Francis was accompanied by his wife and son and is now on his way to California for a short stay on both pleasure and business.

Mr. Francis is a man of an extended career. For four years he was mayor of St. Louis. Under the Cleveland administration he was secretary of the interior of the United States, and also president of the St. Louis World's fair from its inception to its successful consummation. He is connected with big business interests all over the United States, and passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in the official capacity of chairman of the board of directors of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railway company. He traveled in a private car.

Mr. Francis stated this afternoon that he was of the opinion that business conditions of the country are promising. He stated that the recent passage of the currency measure was proving a success and had relieved a serious depression that could not have been continued for any length of time without disaster. In regard to the continual hard times cry Mr. Francis stated that the people are overanxious and should have patience with the administration. He classes the general business situation as excellent.

# TWO CENTIPEDES IN 500-MILE RACE

BOB BURMAN, SPEED KING, ENTERS MACHINES IN INDIANAPOLIS EVENT

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 4.—Bob Burman, still the world's speed king, in spite of many recent assaults on his title, today officially entered two "Centipede" cars, backed by Horace Thomson of Battle Creek, Mich., in the next 500-mile race on the local motor speedway. This raises the present number of contestants to six, the others being two Stutz "Ghosts," a Gray Fox and a Beaver Bullet. The Anel, originally entered by Thomson as No. 1, is withdrawn, giving way to the first "Centipede." The second one will be called No. 17, because of Thomson's firm faith in that combination. Burman of course will drive one of the cars, though no pilot has as yet been announced for the other.

From the point of view of speed, both machines are expected to be among the classiest ever turned out, either here or abroad. The "kink" is noted for his ability to slap speed marvels together, and the present instance is expected to prove no exception. In size, the fliers will be about everything the law allows, their motors measuring 449.43 cubic inches, barely a thimbleful less than the 450 limit. Bore and stroke are 5.1x5.5, giving practically a square combustion chamber, which, combined with 16 overhead valves, the feature which gives the cars their name, is expected to produce unusual space eating proclivities, as well as great staunchness.

It has long been Burman's contention that he would win the 500-mile race some day, and now, he insists, is the time. With a car of his own to stand up under him, he thinks he will finish first. It is an open secret that he sacrificed his dirt track career with no other idea in mind. He felt toward the end that barnstorming interfered with his preparations to such an extent that he could not do himself justice in the big classic. This year he proposes to have no such handicap to contend with. Given ample time for training and experimenting, and thoughts of no subsequent bush campaign to worry him, he expects to show them all who is the king, in real competition. A fine scramble is carded to ensue when he starts.

Urged to hurry their decision by a flood of applications that has been pouring in on them like a waterfall during the last few weeks, the entrants of the Beaver Bullet have nominated Charles F. Keene and Charles L. Robers as their pilot and relief driver respectively. These men, being both designers and builders of the car, may be expected to get the limit out of it. Their racing inexperience, however, makes their chances extremely problematical. In the end an expert of repute may have to be secured after all.

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## EXEMPTION COMES FROM THE TOTAL VALUATION

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WARD  
MAKES CLEAR A DISPUTED  
TAX CONTROVERSY

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward has sent the following opinion regarding the \$200 tax exemption to the assessor of Mora county:

Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 31, 1914.

Hon. J. D. Medina, Assessor,  
Mora, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request for an opinion as to whether or not the \$200.00 exemption provided by law should be deducted from the total valuation of the property returned or from one-third of the valuation of such property, I beg to inform you that I see no reason to change the opinion regarding this law I gave to the assessors of this district a year ago. My attention is called to the fact that District Attorney Read has given to the assessor of Santa Fe county a contrary opinion. With all due regard for the opinion of a brother district attorney, I am convinced that Mr. Read is mistaken.

Mr. Read, in his opinion, which I have seen, says in the first place, that the law does not provide whether or not the exemption shall be deducted from the gross valuation or from the taxable valuation. I fail to see how such a conclusion is reached. The law clearly says that there shall be exempted from taxation, under certain conditions, property of each head of a family to the amount of \$200.00. The meaning of the word amount, as stated in a large number of decisions, is total or aggregate. When reference is specifically made to money, the term amount has frequently been held to be synonymous with value. Which ever meaning may be adopted, the meaning of the statute appears to me to be as plain and unequivocal as the English language can well make it.

But even though Mr. Read's contention that the law does not clearly specify from which valuation deduction shall be made, let us see whether Mr. Read's conclusions may properly be reached. He bases his views solely upon the fact that he does not believe it was the intention or the legislature to have the deduction taken from the total valuation. Of course, the intention of the legislature must be gathered from the words of the statute. Mr. Read admits that the statute is doubtful. The rule is universal that statutes granting exemption from taxation shall be strictly construed and that substantial doubts touching their meaning and scope are to be resolved in favor of the people. This rule has been reiterated in the federal case of Spokane Valley Land and Water company versus Kootnai county as late as 1912 (see 199 Federal.) In the very late case of Town of Milford versus Commissioners, 213 Massachusetts, the same ruling is given. The United States supreme court has frequently enunciated the rule that in all cases of doubt as to legislative intention the presumption is in favor of the taxing

power. The latest United States case bearing on this subject which I have been able to find is Phoenix F. and M. Insurance company versus Tennessee, reported in 161 United States. As stated in an earlier United States case, immunity through exemption cannot be made out by implication, but must be conferred in terms too clear and plain to be mistaken and admitting of no reasonable doubt. The reason for the rule that has been referred to is apparent, as one of the well considered cases says "Immunity through exemption is an extraordinary privilege." It is a constitutional or statutory exception to the general rule supported both by the requirements of law and of public policy that all property should bear its fair and uniform burden of taxation. In the few states which permit an exemption of any kind to a head of a family as such, the radical departure from the general rule is attempted to be justified only by the contention—to use the words of a former judge of the supreme court of New Mexico—that "it encourages a formation of the family relation by conferring upon the heads of household, privileges to protect their families against want in the event of misfortune." While in very few states has any exemption statute of this nature been enacted, in no state has there been so large an exemption as \$600.00. Financial misfortune is the exception—not the rule. The only possible ground upon which any exemption statute of this nature can be based is that in the exceptional case where a man might otherwise lose all of his property, he shall have the privilege of exemption, even from taxation, a certain amount of property for the support of his family. Statutes exempting from execution are naturally much more liberal, but to say in the absence of any express language to that effect, and, as a matter of fact, despite the very clear statement to the opposite effect, that a legislature intended to grant an extraordinary immunity, clearly opposed to public policy and more extravagant than has ever been granted by any legislature in this country, is deliberately to set aside, not only the practically universal decisions of the courts in construing exemption statutes, but also to charge the legislature with an intent contradicted by analogy and in view of the conditions in this state, wholly unsupported by reason.

It has been urged that under the former law, many taxpayers actually were allowed an exemption of approximately \$600.00. If so, such allowances were illegal. The old statute specifically required that before any head of a family could secure an exemption he must submit a true list of his property and swear to its actual value. As respectable authority as the United States supreme court has decided in the well known Albuquerque National bank case that the New Mexico statute which required property to be returned at its actual value, meant what it said, and that a bank which had had its property returned at 80 per cent of its value could not secure any relief.

There is a nadditional and entirely conclusive reason for asserting that the \$200.00 exemption should be deducted from the total valuation. Should it be possible to interpret the new exemption law as Mr. Read con-

tends, the law would clearly then be unconstitutional. The constitution specifically limits the exemption allowable to the head of a family "to the amount of \$200.00." Using the meaning given to the word "amount" by the courts, the constitution reads "The legislature may exempt from taxation property of each head of a family to the 'aggregate' of \$200.00." Clearly, all property is taxable unless exempt by law. While the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation is fixed at one-third of the value, yet it cannot be said that one-third of the property is taxable and the other two-thirds exempt. Yet, such must be the contention of those who argue that the exemption must be deducted from the one-third valuation. In view of the plain language of both the constitution and the statute, such a conclusion falls little short of absurdity. Owing to the considerable agitation of the subject under consideration, I have written this opinion somewhat fully. I have been mistaken before. Eminent attorneys disagree with me in my construction of this law, so I may be mistaken again, but if so, I will have to admit an inability to understand what appears to be, not so much an abstruse and involved legal point as the accepted significance of ordinary language. It appears as though a difficulty were being artificially constructed where there is no difficulty.

Yours very truly,  
C. W. G. WARD.

## SILO ADDS \$50 A HEAD TO A BUNCH OF STEERS

QUAY COUNTY FARMER IS GREATLY PLEASED WITH HIS INVESTMENT

"I never made a better move in my life," is what a Quay county farmer says of the building of his first silo, says the Tucumcari News. "If I had built a silo years ago I would have been rich now."

He is feeding steers on the silage and also his dairy stock. On the one he has already reaped a rich harvest in market stuff and on the other he gathers a weekly dividend in the shape of cream which is bringing a high price in this city. Steers brought in September at 6¼ cents sold recently at 6¾. They averaged when purchased 650 pounds and gained an averaged of 100 pounds on the silage and a mixed feed.

### THEY MUST EXPLAIN

New York, Feb. 4.—Hannes Kolehmainen and Abel Kiviat, the distance runners, will appear before the registration committee of the Metropolitan association to explain how they happened to run a dead heat at the indoor games of the Thirteenth regiment in time a half minute slower than that of which they are capable. are expected here

### ENGLAND SENDS CHALLENGE

London, Feb. 4.—Great Britain's challenge for the Dwight F. Davis international lawn tennis trophy, won last year by the United States team, was sent by mail to the United States today.

## MILITARY RIGHT TO ARREST IS UPHELD

COURT DENIES REQUESTS FOR HABEAS CORPUS WRITS AT TRINIDAD

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 4.—The right of the military authorities to arrest and detain individuals in connection with strike disorders was upheld by Judge A. W. McHendrie of the Third judicial district in a ruling handed down here this afternoon in which a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of James Davis, marshal of Aguilar, was denied.

A similar ruling was made in the case of Albert Hill, Robert McGuire, and Antonio Lamont, officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who are also held as military prisoners.

Hill, McGuire and Davis were arrested by the military authorities following the action of the military commission which investigated strike disorders in the vicinity of Aguilar and which, in a formal finding, charged the three men with being implicated in some of the outbreaks. Steps to secure their release and that of Antonio Lamont, an organizer held for picketing, were taken by counsel of the United Mine Workers.

Arguments on the petitions occupied three days and were concluded Saturday night, since when Judge McHendrie has held the cases under advisement.

In announcing the ruling of the court, Judge McHendrie held that the cases are a parallel of the Moyer case in all essential principles.

"The differences are technical, unimportant and do not affect in any way the underlying legal principles found in each of the cases," he said. Counsel for the prisoners was granted 30 days in which to file a bill of exceptions.

### Lawson Issues Statement

The claims of the United Mine Workers of America for recognition of all charges of the union concerning conditions and the rights involved in the Colorado coal strike will be upheld by the findings of the congressional investigation, is the belief of John Lawson, international board member, in a statement made this morning.

Lawson is directing the work of preparing evidence to be laid before the committee in this district and will remain in the district court until the inquiry opens here. A great mass of testimony is being arranged by the miners for presentation, according to the local leaders.

### AMERICANS ARE RELEASED

Mexico City, Feb. 4.—Officials of the American embassy were successful last night in their efforts to obtain the release of Miss Victoria Hastings, an American newspaper woman, and Mr. Wallace, a newspaper photographer, who had been arrested here. Miss Hastings was ordered to appear before the authorities here today.

## ALBUQUERQUE TO PAY MAYOR AND COUNCIL

### ORDINANCES TO PROVIDE SALARIES FOR OFFICIALS ARE INTRODUCED

Albuquerque, Feb. 5.—Following an hour's executive session of the city council last night, a motion by Alderman John Lee Clark was carried by unanimous vote by which the city attorney is instructed to prepare for immediate submission two ordinances, one of which provides for a monthly salary to the mayor of Albuquerque, on and after April 15, 1914, or the date when the mayor elected the first Tuesday in April assumes office; the other ordinance providing for pay for members of the city council at the rate of \$5 per meeting. The ordinance regarding pay for councilmen becomes effective April 15, 1916, when the terms of the four present hold-over members shall have expired, and limits the number of meetings for which the members shall be paid to three in any one month.

The sentiment of the council is unanimous as to pay for the mayor, and the feeling that the mayor of Albuquerque should be paid for his time and work for the city, which are necessary to a proper fulfillment of his oath of office, is very general among the citizens and taxpayers as a body. Mayor Sellers is but one of a number of men who have given very freely of their time and effort to the city's business wholly without reward, and as a business proposition a salary for the mayor is now regarded as inevitable.

In the discussion in the council last night the sums named for the mayor varied from \$50 to \$200 a month. The councilmen are divided as to the amount which should be paid and as to what the city can afford. The general feeling is that the pay should be sufficient to justify the man who is elected mayor in giving a large portion of his time to city business. But the question as to what the city can afford to pay is necessarily taken into consideration.

There is more difference of opinion as to the pay of members of the council. Several members of the present council have served many years without pay, and these men while none of them desire re-election, feel that the councilman is worthy of his hire. The amount to be paid the mayor and the amount to be paid councilmen will be left blank in the ordinance drawn by City Attorney Lewis, and there will be full opportunity for discussion and to enable the members of the council to obtain the views of their constituents in the several wards. That the mayor should be paid, if the present form of city government is to be continued, is generally conceded.

**Commission Government Talked Of**  
The question of pay for the mayor and councilmen has brought up this morning a lively discussion among business men and property owners of the wisdom of trying commissio-

government in Albuquerque. This discussion and the possibility of some form of commission government or municipal management in the future is likely to play a part in determining the final form of the salary measures. The question is one which has excited lively public interest and the members of the council will have no difficulty in determining the general public feeling.

The feeling among members of the council is unanimous in desiring to settle the question well before the opening of the city campaign and the April election, so that the salary matter may not be a political issue. The ordinances proposed will be drawn so as to be of no possible benefit to any members of the present council save in the event of their re-election.

## DERAILMENT WAS THE WORK OF WRECKERS

### RAIL TORN UP NEAR GALLUP CAUSED SANTA FE TRAIN TO LEAVE THE TRACK

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 6.—Deputy sheriffs this morning tracked the men who wrecked Santa Fe train No. 10 yesterday morning near Gallup, from the scene of the wreck to the Patch mine, two miles from the railway. Drills and crowbars used in tearing out the rails which wrecked the train have been identified as coming from his mine.

The trail indicates three men and appears to lead from the mine into the foothills. Navajo Indian trackers took the trail from the mine this morning, followed by deputy sheriffs. Sheriff Roberts of McKinley county expects to capture the men by night. It is now believed that robbery was the motive, but that the men were frightened at the results of their work.

The wreck that occurred near Gallup yesterday morning at 1:50 o'clock and which resulted in six cars and the engine of Santa Fe train No. 10 being derailed, was caused by train wreckers, it was announced today. Santa Fe special officers as well as he officers of McKinley county are working on the case. Up to this afternoon no arrests had been made, although the McKinley county officials have a good clew to work upon.

The wreck was caused by a rail being torn up on a sharp curve, after wards being bent in the shape of an "L" with the short end acting as a derailer. Train No. 10 hit the rail at a speed of about 20 miles an hour, and left the track. None of the cars turned over and luckily none of the passengers or employes riding on the train was injured. The accident caused considerable excitement among the passengers, who feel grateful for their escape from possible death.

The attempt to wreck this train is the second to take place in New Mexico within the last week. The first attempt was made near Lamy on the Santa Fe branch, which proved unsuccessful. All the Santa Fe officers in this district are working on the two cases.

Jim Flynn, the Pueblo heavyweight is taking them on in New York as fast as he can sign for the bouts.

## SANTA FE LIKELY TO BE HIS HOME

### NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP TO DE- SIDE BETWEEN THAT PLACE AND ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 6.—Bishop Fredrick W. Howden, recently consecrated Episcopalian prelate of New Mexico, is here from his former home in Washington, D. C. He is accompanied by Mrs. Howden and four children.

Archdeacon W. E. Warren, rector of St. John's church, and several prominent members of St. John's parish, met Bishop Howden when he stepped off the train.

"I feel as if I were returning home instead of arriving in a strange city," said the bishop as he shook hands with them. After he and Archdeacon Warren had arranged for a conference the welcoming church members departed. The bishop and his family stayed at the Alvarado hotel.

Although Bishop Howden would not say where he intended to reside, he registered as the "Right Rev. F. W. Howden of Albuquerque," and Albuquerque Episcopalians hoped this was significant. He said he would make Albuquerque his temporary headquarters and that his family would reside here until he finally decided where he would establish the bishopric.

His choice finally will narrow to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, he intimated. He characterized as remote the possibility of his deciding upon El Paso, where his predecessor, Bishop John Mills Kendrick at one time lived. Texas west of the Pecos river belongs to the New Mexico diocese. The bishop said he wished to identify himself with New Mexico and that only for unforeseen reasons would he go to El Paso.

Bishop Howden's plan is to visit Santa Fe, El Paso, Las Vegas and Roswell before giving his decision. He was met at Las Vegas yesterday morning by the Rev. J. S. Moore, pastor there, who extended him an invitation to make that town his home.

How long he will remain here before starting on his trip to determine the location of his episcopal residence, Bishop Howden said he did not know. He expects to arrange his plans definitely today after his conference with Archdeacon Warren.

To find Bishop Howden in a crowd of ministers would not be difficult for a stranger to him. He looks the part of a bishop. He is tall, erect and although he is only 45 years old, his hair is white. The bishop does not appear aged. His face is as free from the marks of years as a youth's.

Bishop Howden has been in the ministry for nearly 20 years, having been ordained by Bishop Henry Potter of New York in 1894. He was 25 years old then. He is a native of Staten Island, N. Y.

He holds M. A. and D. D. degrees from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, from which he graduated in 1891, and later he completed a post graduate course in the General

Theological seminary of New York. He received the orders the same year.

He began his duties as a minister as assistant rector at St. John's parish in Detroit. He was made archdeacon in 1900, when he was a rector in Cumberland, Md. He went to Washington two years later as rector of St. John's, and remained there until he was elected bishop of New Mexico, last October.

If he remains in Albuquerque until Sunday he will hold services at St. John's church. The bishop is not certain whether he will not leave on his trip before then.

## DIXIE QUINTETTE IS UNIQUE ORGANIZATION

### EVERY MEMBER OF THE COM- PANY IS AN ENTERTAINER OF EXPERIENCE

The Dixie Quintette, which will appear at the Duncan opera house Monday, February 9, is considered the foremost number on the Y. M. C. A. Lyceum course. These entertainers are considered the best in the country, each one being an artist in his line. Four of the men who compose this organization were in the Dixie chorus which has been one of the largest organizations of the lyceum course throughout the country. The fifth member of the quintette, Mr. Gray, is an old man on the lyceum course, and has had five years at this work and is therefore no experiment.

The people are guaranteed a program which will be varied, interesting work, in addition to the quintette work and the jubilee numbers, which are always so impressive in a colored organization. The laughable negro sketches and dialect are one of the parts heard only in such a company and only as the negroes themselves can give it.

Tickets on sale at the Y. M. C. A. Friday, February 6. Balcony, 50 cents; downstairs, 75 cents.

## IMPEACHMENT WAS THE PRICE PAID

### SULZER WAS PROMISED IM- MUNITY IF HE WOULD STOP INVESTIGATION

New York, Feb. 6.—In compliance with the request of William Sulzer that he wished to elaborate his testimony of two weeks ago, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman was prepared today to place the former governor on the witness stand at the resumption of the John Doe inquiry.

Since his former appearance Mr. Sulzer has put into Mr. Whitman's hands a great many letters bearing on the motives behind his impeachment and the manner in which it was brought about. Sulzer has insisted that he was led to understand from the leaders of his party that there would be no impeachment if he would stop his investigations of graft in various state departments.

## STANDARDS FIXED BY THE STATE BOARD

REQUIREMENTS FOR BUSINESS  
COLLEGES SET BY THE  
EDUCATORS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 5.—Two important matters disposed of by the state board of education so far at their meeting this week, have to do with the duties of the county superintendents in visiting the schools of their respective counties, and the other prescribes the regulations for business colleges and correspondence schools which the law of 1913 makes it the duty of the board to fix.

According to Section 20 of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 1903, it is the duty of the state board of education to prescribe the number of times a county superintendent must visit every district in his county yearly. This action by the state board had never been taken so far as known, and at its meeting yesterday, the board decided that hereafter it should be the duty of the county superintendent in each county to visit each district under his jurisdiction at least once a year.

Regarding correspondence schools and business colleges, the board decided to issue to business colleges a credential certificate at a cost of \$10, and correspondence schools doing business in the state will pay a fee of \$25 annually where no more than one man is canvassing for the school with \$5 for each additional solicitor.

In accordance with Chapter 77 of the Laws of 1913, the board adopted the following resolution regarding the requirements expected of such schools:

That the state board of education provide for the issuance of a teachers' certificate to be known as the business college certificate which shall contain the same branches and the same percentages as the present county first grade certificate and in addition thereto all the branches found in any one of the full courses of a standard business college.

That the state superintendent of public instruction be authorized by this board to inspect all the business colleges in this state at least once a year, such inspection to cover the course of study, length of term, number and qualifications of teachers, etc., and if all the regular teachers in such business college are found to be holders of the above prescribed certificates and if the course of instruction offered in stenography and bookkeeping in such schools cover a period of not less than six months, and if the text books used in connection with such subjects taught are of up-to-date and satisfactory character for the presentation of such subjects and if in all other respects such business colleges are found to be equal to the standard business colleges of the country, then it shall be the duty of the state board of education to issue to such business colleges a paper entitled business college credential which shall extend official recognition to the work of such

colleges and confer all the rights and privileges provided by law.

In order that the state superintendent of public instruction may be assisted in the making of proper inspection of such schools it is hereby required that a syllabus of any course offered in such schools, copies of text books used in connection therewith and copies of examination questions used in testing a student's proficiency in such course shall upon demand be submitted to the state superintendent of public instruction and that all examination papers written by students in such schools shall for a period of one year be kept on file and open to inspection by the state superintendent of public instruction or by any member of the state board of education or the authorized representative of such board.

That it may be lawful for any correspondence school, business college or commercial department or other schools to solicit correspondence work or seek scholarships for money or other things of value in this state, it shall be necessary for such schools to apply to and receive from the state board of education a permit. Correspondence schools applying for the same shall keep the state board informed as to their representative authorized to solicit students and collect money for such school in the state of New Mexico.

The application to the state board of education shall set forth the name of the school seeking such permit, its location, the number of instructors employed in such school, the subjects included in each course, the requirements for the completion of each course, and such other information as the board may require.

## SCHMIDT IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

FORMER PRIEST IS PLEASSED AND  
WILL NOT ALLOW COUNSEL  
TO APPEAL

New York, Feb. 6.—Hans Schmidt, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Anna Annuller, is seemingly content with the verdict and declines to permit his counsel to appeal. Next Wednesday Schmidt will be sentenced to die in the electric chair.

The verdict against Schmidt was rendered yesterday, a little more than two hours after the jury had retired. It seemed a great relief to the former priest, who sat through the 12 days of the trial as if in a daze and blankly staring at the courtroom walls while his bent figure suddenly straightened, a light came into his eyes and he smiled.

Schmidt seemed to have prepared for the verdict. Since his arrest on September 4, he has refused to be shaved or have his hair cut.

### THE LAST TRIBUTE

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 6.—With practically every place of business in the city closed for an hour as a last tribute, George D. Perkins, late editor and publisher of the Journal, will be buried this afternoon with simple ceremonies.

## MAN SEEKS FOR A PENITENTIARY TERM

HE APPEARS BEFORE JUDGE AND  
PLEADS GUILTY TO ASSAULT  
TO MURDER

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 5.—Jose Chavez, a cripple, appeared before Judge Reynolds in chambers yesterday afternoon and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault with intent to murder. Chavez, it is set forth in the information filed by District Attorney Vigil, in some manner obtained a revolver, entered into an altercation with another cripple, and took two shots at his fellow in affliction, one of the balls passing through the pants of aforesaid fellow. He was uninjured but Chavez was placed in the county jail, to await the action of the grand jury. He has now been there for some time and desires either to stay there, or to be sent to the state penitentiary where he can be cared for. This was the somewhat unusual statement made to the court this afternoon by the district attorney and seconded by Attorney Lawrence Lee who appeared for Chavez. The court objected to making use of the state prison as an alms house and so stated. It was made plain, in fact, that Chavez, instead of being a criminal, was merely a cripple, of unsound mind, and with a tale of woe that would make that of the one armed paper hanger with the hives, a comedy. Chavez, however, has the ameliorating condition of insensibility to his bitter lot. He thinks jail fare is good enough. The man had to be carried to and from the courtroom, being paralyzed from the waist down.

The court's inquiry into the case brought to light that the county is in even worse fix for caring for indigent and afflicted than is the city. There is no poor house, or farm, and save for the indigent fund, which amounts to about \$400 a year, the county has no means of caring for such cases as this one. The court finally sentenced Chavez to the county jail for six months, the charge having been amended to assault and battery. This sentence, the court said, would tide the matter over until some means could be found for caring for the man.

Marion and Nathaniel Stone, 14 and 15 years old, who pleaded guilty in Judge Craig's court this morning to stealing two saddles from the Albuquerque Carriage company, reviewed their plea before Judge Reynolds this afternoon. The court sentenced the boys to six months in the reform school at Springer, suspending the sentence during good behavior. Judge Reynolds talked seriously to the boys who promised to be good in future. Their father, who appeared in court with them, told the court that he would see that in future their conduct was good and that he believed they now realized the seriousness of the offense committed.

Fred Ritter pleaded guilty to burglary of a phonograph from an Old Albu-

querque saloon and was sentenced to six weeks in the county jail. He has already served about two months in jail.

The court today sentenced John F. Foley to a year to a year and a half in the penitentiary for robbery. Foley, who has a wife and child in Chicago, pleaded guilty.

Harry P. Owen heard the evidence in the case of M. P. Stamm vs. the Presbyterian sanitarium and the city of Albuquerque in which Stamm seeks to force the restoration of a street into the Terrace addition which he owns, and which was changed by the sanitarium with the consent of the city some time ago. The matter is pending in Judge Mechem's court.

## PRICE OF BUTTER IS COMING DOWN

HOUSEWIVES WILL BE PLEASSED  
TO LEARN THE NEWS FROM  
THE STORES

The most interesting news for the housewife this week is the sudden drop that has taken effect in the price of butter and eggs, two of the most necessary products known to the American home. Fresh butter is selling at 35 cents a pound while the other classes range from that figure to 25 cents a pound. Eggs have dropped in price, too.

The markets are laden with good things for Sunday dinner. Vegetables are numerous and now and then a summer vegetable of dainty quality appears and is rapidly disposed of when the housewife appears Saturday morning. Fruits likewise are abundant; that is the winter fruits, and prices remain practically stationary.

Frequently people are heard remarking that the cost of living in Las Vegas, especially that of groceries, is unusually high, but investigation has proved that products are no higher in this city than in other places in the west. Denver is supposed to be a cheaper city in which to live than Las Vegas and yet the market there shows the same class of products as sold in Las Vegas at practically the same prices. The careful housewife and the one who uses science in her buying undoubtedly will find that through careful observation and the watching of advertisements she can purchase foodstuffs as reasonably here as in any other city in this part of the country.

### COLLEGES CO-OPERATE

Logan, Utah, Feb. 6.—Important and far-reaching results are expected to follow a conference of the western agricultural colleges which met at the Utah State Agricultural college here today for a two days' session. The initial stimulus to the movement came from Senator Brady of Idaho, who, at the national meeting of agricultural colleges in Washington last November, suggested to a few intermountain representatives the necessity of uniting the far western colleges in order to get proper support from the national legislation, as the intermountain states have a small congressional representation as compared with other parts of the country. The states represented at the conference are Idaho,

## USE OF ARMS IS CONDEMNED BY WILSON

SECRETARY OF LABOR SAYS  
THEY ARE UNNEEDED IN  
SETTLING STRIKES

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Protest against the use of firearms and the employment of armed guards and private detectives in labor disputes and strikes was made by Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the department of labor, in his first annual report submitted today to President Wilson. He recommends that congress enact legislation "within its constitutional limitations to regulate this business in the interest of public peace and order."

"The use of firearms," said Secretary Wilson, "is a species of private warfare in connection with labor strikes; it calls for serious consideration. Groups of men on both sides, without military or police authority for it, have used firearms with fatal effect in the coal strike in southern Colorado. These arms and the ammunition have doubtless been procured through interstate commerce; and many of the armed men are said to have been imported into Colorado from other states through a business concern engaged commercially across state lines in supplying corporations with an armed and trained private soldiery or police in numbers running into hundreds and even thousands. In connection with the Pere Marquette strike in Michigan, armed guards, furnished by agencies in other states supplying men to take the place of local strikers, accompanied those men to Grand Rapids. They were there turned back by the United States marshal under instructions from the district judge. In the Calumet copper mining region, armed guards under contract with the employers were forwarded to the locality by agencies in other states."

On relations of capital and labor, Secretary Wilson takes advanced ground. "The relation of employer and wage earner," says he, "is no longer personal or individual," because both employers and operatives act in groups.

"It is obvious," the report says, "that this method of employment generally necessary for success in modern industry, may give to employers great contractual advantages over wage earners. Unless wage earners also act collectively through their own agents, they are often at a practical disadvantage. Employers who act collectively is hiring wage earners are often averse to dealing with agents of wage earners who collectively offer their services. They desire to contract with wage earners individually. It is upon this point that labor disputes frequently spring up and become acute. In most instances in which employers accord workmen practical recognition of the right of collective bargaining which they themselves exercise, fair relations are maintained.

"In any circumstances, differences must be expected to arise. In such

cases the department of labor might possibly find a common ground for agreement which the disputants, in their eagerness for advantage or in the heat of their controversy, had overlooked."

In that connection, it is suggested that congress clearly define the functions of the department of labor in the mediation of labor disputes and vote an appropriation adequate to meet the requirements of mediation work. In that way, it was suggested "the welfare of wage earners could be fostered while the prosperity of employers and the peace and good order of society at large were conserved. Amicable settlements between the parties themselves, without mediation, are manifestly first in the order of preference. Mediation comes next. Arbitration third. But any of the three is preferable to strikes or lockouts."

The success already achieved by the department of labor, in the adjustment of labor controversies, demonstrates, in the judgment of Secretary Wilson, that such disputes nearly always may be adjusted to the profit of all interests; and he believes that the department "properly equipped, should be able to make mediation progressively popular with both the employing and the wage-earning interests of the country."

The report contains a review of the labor controversies in which the good offices of the department of labor were exercised during the ten months of its existence. In practically all of them, agents of the department were successful, although in the Colorado coal strike and in the Michigan copper strike no peaceful solutions yet have been reached, because, it was pointed out, parties to the controversies could not be induced to accept mediation.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 1,197,872 immigrants came to this country, an increase of 359,720 over the previous year. Of those 986,355 were between 14 and 44 years of age, 147,158 were under 14, and 64,379 were 45 or over. Twenty-six per cent of the aliens admitted were totally illiterate. The bulk of the immigration came from the countries of southern and eastern Europe, only 15 per cent coming from northern and western Europe.

While the immigration increased 43 per cent during the last year, the number of exclusions of arriving aliens increased only 24 per cent. That was due, the report indicates, to the financial and physical inability of the bureau of immigration properly to supervise the great number of arriving aliens.

Under existing arrangements of the 6,859 Japanese who applied for admission during the year, 88 were excluded.

Difficulties in enforcing the so-called Chinese exclusion law were discussed, with a view to the enactment of additional legislation and the getting of more money with which to protect the borders of the country. It was said that Chinese continually were being smuggled across both the northern and southern borders of the country, and that they come to the ports of entry as "merchants," "students," "natives," and "sons of natives," when they really are laborers.

Recommendations made by Commissioner General Caminetti of the

immigration bureau, were called to the attention of congress, but were not submitted in the secretary's report.

"With the sympathetic co-operation of congress," says Secretary Wilson, in conclusion, "the department of labor can effectively serve industrial interests, not only without injury to any, but with benefit to all."

## ROBBER STEALS HORSE FROM BRUHN'S STABLE

ANIMAL RETURNS THIS AFTER-  
NOON, AFTER HAVING BEEN  
RIDDEN HARD

Some time early this morning a horse and saddle were stolen from the Ben Bruhn livery stable, on Twelfth street between Douglas and National avenues. While the sheriff's office and the city police were sending telegrams broadcast over northern New Mexico to warn the officers in other cities to be on the lookout for the animal, the horse came back. It walked into the Bruhn stable shortly after noon today, still saddled.

The horse formerly was the property of Secundino Romero. The animal's name is "Dick" and his color is white.

The Bruhn barn was entered through the front door, the thief breaking a bar that held the door fast. A yellow saddle, which hung near the horse, with a blanket and a bridle, composed the remainder of the haul.

The case is proving to be a mystery to the officers. Up to the present time no other robberies have occurred and this eliminates the supposition that the robbery was committed by somebody who was in a hurry to get out of the city without detection. The animal showed traces of having been ridden hard.

## TAP LINE CASES REOPENED

Washington, Feb. 4.—Double appeals in the so-called tap line cases, in which the commerce court decided against the interstate commerce commission came up for hearing in the supreme court of the United States today. The government hopes for an early decision in the cases owing to their importance and the fact that they have been dragging through the courts for several years. The tap line cases involve the rights and privileges of sawmill railroads in the southwest, particularly Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, running back from trunk lines to lumber camps. The point at issue is whether such lines shall be considered as common carriers and be subject to the same regulations as to rates and other matters as the regular railroads. The development of the lumber business in various sections of the country is said to depend in large measure upon the outcome of the litigation.

## WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Complete unofficial returns today show that 153,897 Chicago women registered yesterday and qualified as legal votes under the new Illinois suffrage law. The total number of men who registered yesterday was 85,161.

## FIVE MEN KILLED IN A HOTEL FIRE

NEW STRUCTURE AT KELLIHER,  
MINN., IS BURNED DURING  
THE NIGHT

Bemindji, Minn., Feb. 4.—Five men are known to be dead, several are missing and 13 were seriously injured as the result of a fire which last night destroyed the new three story frame building at Kelliher, 40 miles north of here. The dead:

ODIN MIKKELSON, 53, clerk, Kelliher.

GABRIEL SHOBERG, 32, Kelliher.

CHARLES LARSON, Kelliher.

N. PRATT, farmer.

MIKE McQUINN, Deer River, Minn.

The fire started from the furnace. Nearly all of those who escaped did so by jumping from the windows. The thermometer registered 17 degrees below zero, and there was consequently much suffering.

## PREACHER WILL FACE CHARGE OF UNBELIEF

REV. CHARLES AKED DECLARES  
THAT CHRIST WAS NOT  
DIVINE

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—When the Rev. Charles F. Aked, a clergyman of international renown, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, takes the chair February 13, next, as president of the Church Federation of San Francisco, and ex-officio as chairman of the executive committee of the federation, he will be called to rule on a communication from the Presbyterian Ministers' association of the San Francisco Bay cities, asking for his resignation as president because of unorthodox utterances from the pulpit of the First Congregational church last Sunday.

Dr. Aked said he did not adhere to and would not support the doctrine of the immaculate conception and birth of Christ.

"My conclusion upon this question," he announced "is that the faith of Mark and John and James and Paul is good enough for me. It is good enough for any Christian. These men say nothing about Jesus having some into the world in a miraculous way. I prefer to stand with them. What do we mean by saying He was divine? It is a question of quantity and not of quality. There is divinity in us, but so much more in Him that I prefer to call Him divine. Perhaps it would be better to speak of the divineness of man and the divinity of Christ."

Gas in the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take HERBINE. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

# A MORTGAGE BOOM ENCOURAGES GOTHAM

MORE THAN \$7,500,000 INVESTED IN EIGHTY-NINE LOANS IN ONE WEEK

New York, Feb. 4.—That the mortgage market has started to return to its old form was evidenced several days ago by the recording of a \$5,000,000 mortgage by a large building corporation. The general opinion prevails that investors who have been saving their money and receiving small returns will take advantage of the opportunities to obtain safe mortgages that will pay them 5 to 5½ per cent. A recent investigation shows that during one week 89 mortgages totaling \$7,652,309 were filed in Manhattan, being an increase of 33 over the amount filed during the corresponding period in 1913. Of these transactions 33 amounted to \$5,236,712 at 6 per cent, seven for \$985,000 at 5½, 28 for \$1,207,100 at 5 per cent. The total number of mortgages filed in the Bronx during the same period was 64 for \$479,773 of which 21 amounted to \$139,633 at 6 per cent, nine for \$174,500 at 5½ per cent, 14 for \$93,440 at 5 per cent, and one for \$1,000 at unusual rates. Brooklyn's total amounted to 327 mortgages for \$1,292,372, 158 of which were for \$461,786 at 6 per cent, 86 for \$938,400 at 5½ per cent, and 65 for \$354,976 at 5 per cent. Since January 1, 18 mortgages aggregating \$9,295,076 have been filed in Manhattan. In the Bronx 154 mortgages totaling \$1,158,681, have been recorded, and in Brooklyn 675 mortgages for \$2,418,574.

### People Vanish Into Brooklyn

According to the report issued recently by the public service commission there are 3,468,230 people who go from Manhattan to Brooklyn via the four bridges which connect the two boroughs, annually who apparently never return. In other words 9,503 persons vanish into Brooklyn every 24 hours. The report shows that during 24 hours 313,347 persons pass over Williamsburg bridge, 306,845 over Brooklyn bridge, 78,980 over Queensboro bridge, and 43,820 over Manhattan bridge. The total for all bridges is 742,992, an increase of 12.6 per cent of the total during the same period of time in 1912, which was 659,591. The investigators found that while 376,247 go to Brooklyn every 24 hours only 366,745 return to Manhattan. The question which is now confronting the traffic experts is. What do the other 9,503 do?

### A Remarkable Blind Woman

In all New York there is probably no more remarkable figure than Katherine McGirr, who is absolutely blind and absolutely deaf, but gifted with such an extraordinary sense of touch that she is now able to earn her living as a proofreader on a magazine for the blind. A clasp of the hand is all the introduction she requires for instant recognition thereafter. Those unacquainted with languages and signs of the blind communicate with her freely by writing

on her palms. Her proofreading of blind character composition is of course done by finger touch, errors being noted by typewriter on which she is proficient. And other accomplishments are hers. Her musical perception is regarded as remarkable beyond all her other powers. By placing her hands upon instruments while playing she can instantly recognize familiar tunes and also, guided by the vibrations, recite words of songs in time with the music. She also dances well, but needs the guidance of one who can hear the music. Miss McGirr was not born either blind or deaf, but at the age of ten was stricken as the result of terrible exposure in a blizzard.

### Forgotten Stream Found

Hunting for water in the lums of New York with the old fashioned witch hazel switch is a new kind of adventure. It was tried the other day by a party of investigators who wanted to learn whether the hazel wand or "divining rod", which has had its skeptics and defenders for the last hundred years, would really work under strictly modern conditions. The remarkable part of the business was that it did work. Charles Kellogg, a Californian who has had remarkable success in the use of the green rod, has made a careful study of the question had worked out a theory of how it all happens, did the trick. He cut a V-shaped hazel wand in Central Park, just such a double switch as the "water man" in any country district would get, and started out. The wand dipped for him several times in the park, each time at a point where the park attendants knew there was water. A more severe test was made, however, when he was taken down into the nest of crooked streets about the lower end of Sixth avenue. The district has been built up for more than a century, and is one of the slum neighborhoods of the town. Kellogg took his switch and with hardly a moment's hesitation found the course of Minnetta brook, a little stream that flowed through the district when it was open country. He traced the course of the hidden flow for several blocks. The investigators had to make a two days' search of old engineering records and city plans to learn the exact present course of the water, and when they found it, the record showed that the "divine" had been right at every step.

### "Killarney Castle" in Danger

Gotham's "Killarney Castle" is the bone of contention just now between Mrs. McGrath, who has lived there for a quarter of a century, and a wealthy real estate operator who claims to have bought the plot in 1876 and to have paid the taxes on it meanwhile. The "castle" is a one-story frame shanty perched on a rock 30 feet above the street at West End avenue and Sixty-fifth street. It is reached by rickety, winding stairs and offers a distinct contrast to the solidly built up surroundings. When Mrs. McGrath took possession in 1888, there were only two rooms, but with the coming of many little McGraths the house grew to seven rooms. The "Queen of Killarney" is making a stiff and so far successful fight against the attempt to evict her, claiming to have bought in 1888 the home in which she has been in undisputed possession for 25 years. This

rock pile is now worth the tidy sum of \$12,000.

### Intemperate's Odd Excuse

There is no disposition on the part of the Gotham police courts to unduly restrict members of the medical profession as to field or extent of scientific experiment is proven by the discharge of a well dressed man recently arraigned for intoxication, upon his explanation that, being a practicing physician and for 20 years a student of alcoholism, he deliberately drank too much for the purpose of making a scientific study and determining the effects of alcohol. When his studies were interrupted by an unscientific cop in Longacre Square, it seemed advisable to take the student to the station for safe-keeping. There it is feared that the results of this spirituous experiment were lost in slumberland.

## DORMDWELLERS ARE BEATEN BY RIVALS

THE PAINTERS ROLL AN UNUSUAL SCORE—FOR THEM— AT THE Y. M. C. A.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Y. M. C. A. had another of its games of boxball last night and the scores of the two low teams were a surprise. The Painters rolled against the Dormdwellers and beat them by 18 points. The defeat was not due to the poor rolling of the Dormdwellers but to the exceptional rolling of the Painters. The next games of the tournament will be tonight between the Basketossers and the Highrollers.

Scores for last night's games:

Dormdwellers—1,484		
Jones	142	195
Sells	167	147
Anderson	151	159
	500	501
	501	523
Painters—1,502		
Ellis	144	170
Brown	198	156
Peterson	158	172
	500	498
	498	500

Team Standing Up to Date

Preachers	7628
Buzzwagons	6446
Painters	7006
Highrollers	6030
Basketossers	5986
Dormdwellers	5271

Individual averages up to date:

LeNoir	193	13-15
Hanson	192	1-3
Ungaro	182	
Root	178	
White	175	
Smith	174	1-4
Peterson	173	4-5
Winters	170	2-3
Ellis	167	2-3
Webb	166	5-6
Grinslade	162	
Tellier	162	
1-16	Jones	155
1-9	DeMarais	152
7-15	Brown	153
3-5	Stewart	147
7-9	Sells	143
7-12	Anderson	147
1-3	Imhof	133
2-3	Paice	133

### A LIFE SENTENCE

Heilbronn, Germany, Feb. 4.—A life sentence in an asylum for the criminal insane was pronounced here today on the school teacher, John Wagner, who on September 5, after setting fire to the village of Muehlenhausen, Wuerttemberg, murdered his wife and four children and afterwards shot 26 villagers, killing ten of them.

# O'ROURKE WINS A DECISION OVER MATTHEWS

MEMPHIS LIGHTWEIGHT CLEARLY OUTCLASSES THE ST. LOUIS BOXER

From Wednesday's Daily.

Tommy O'Rourke, the Memphis lightweight, last night defeated Pierce Matthews of St. Louis in a 10-round bout at the Duncan opera house. O'Rourke won on a decision, Referee William Cullen holding up his glove at the end of the final round. The Memphis boy had the best of the argument from the start. He led in every round by a wide margin, except in the first, which was his by a shade.

Matthews put up as pretty an exhibition of stalling as has been seen here for some time. He kept appealing to the referee that he was being hit low. A short time later he appeared to hit O'Rourke low several times. Matthews went to his knees twice during the bout. In the final round he was sent spinning across the ring an through the ropes by O'Rourke, though he was on his feet in an instant. Clearly, Matthews didn't care to fight.

O'Rourke showed sufficient class to deserve the decision, but if he has any real fighting stuff in him he failed to uncork much of it last night. Perhaps he was not obliged to do so, but the fans were disappointed in not seeing some real classy work from the Memphis Irishman.

The first preliminary was the most entertaining event of the evening. This was a scheduled 6-round bout between Willie Falch, the Printer's Devil, and Emelio Tenorio, the West Side Whirlwind. Falch knocked out Tenorio in the fifth round. Tenorio is an oldtimer in the ring, having boxed in public frequently, while Falch is new to the squared circle.

Young Duran put A. Martinez out in the first round of their scheduled 6-round bout. Duran is a clever boxer, and it looked as though Martinez, knocked off his feet, preferred to be counted out rather than go on with the bout. Kid Burns refereed the preliminaries.

### JURY IS SECURED

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 4.—A jury was completed in the Zeberville murder case this morning. Most of its members reside on the lower end of Houghton county, a district remote from the copper miners' strike zone. One hundred and nineteen veniremen were examined. The jury will consider evidence against deputy sheriffs who are charged with second degree murder in connection with the killing of a striker.

### NAVY SURGEON DEAD

New York, Feb. 4.—Dr. Daniel C. Logue, former surgeon of the Monitor and believed to be the last survivor of the famous battle with the Merrimac, is dead at his home in Bellmore, L. I. He was born in Otisville, Orange county, New York, in 1832.

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The Sandia meteor has been exposed by the Albuquerque Journal, which has been published by a university professor that the supposed celestial visitor was only the explosion of a powder house belonging to a mining establishment high in the mountains. After accusing the meteor of dynamiting, assault with intent to kill and illuminating the skies without a franchise, the Journal finds there wasn't "no such thing."

Who is responsible for the convicts imprisoned in the New Mexico state penitentiary? The board of penitentiary commissioners recently reported to Governor McDonald, after an investigation of the Alma Lyons scandal in the prison, that Warden McManus and his wife, the matron, were not guilty of mismanagement or carelessness and in no way to blame for the Lyons woman, a trusty, having come in contact with a male convict, resulting in her pregnancy. The blame is fixed upon a hall guard, who is declared no longer to be employed by the prison.

## TWITCHELL'S ACHIEVEMENT

Colonel Ralph Emerson Twitchell has added another monument to the historical achievements which have given him an unique position in a field in which many other men have worked successfully but none so well as he. The publication of the "Spanish Archives," authorized by act of the last session of the New Mexico legislature, marks the completion of a work of the greatest possible value to students, young and old. The people of the state are proud of it, as they were justly proud of that greater but more important achievement, "Leading Facts of New Mexico History."

The importance and the completeness of the "Spanish Archives" is testified to by Dr. Frederick W. Hodge, in charge of the bureau of American ethnology, and foremost among American men of science, who says in regard to the first of the two volumes just from the press:

"I have examined it closely enough to say that the work will prove of the utmost value to students of history of the southwest. The arrangement is excellent and the annotation all that a work of the kind demands; while

the translations of the more important documents, and the excellent and well chosen illustrations, add that much more of value and interest. I congratulate the state on the wisdom of its selection of compiler and editor and upon the result of his efforts. I could not express my opinion more strongly than to say that the work has been well work while and that it will prove of inestimable value to me personally, tiring forth every effort to induce the since it puts into my hands the very material that I have so long tried to have."—Albuquerque Journal.

## EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS

That immigrants are keenly interested in schooling for their children, or at least conspicuously obedient to school attendance laws, is the declaration of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. "The least illiterate of our population are the native born children of foreign parents," says Dr. Claxton, in a bulletin on education for immigrants just issued. "The illiteracy among the children of native born parents is three times as great as that among native born children of foreign parents."

Dr. Claxton reviews the whole problem of education for immigrants in and out of school. "To the people of no other country is the problem of so much importance as to the people of the United States. No other country has so many men, women and children coming to its shores every year from all parts of the world.

"Many of those who have come to us in recent years are from countries having meager provisions for public education. According to the federal census of 1910 more than 25 per cent of the foreign born population of three states was illiterate, from 15 to 25 per cent of five states, from 10 to 15 per cent of 11 states, and from 5 to 10 per cent of 21 states. In only one state was the percentage of illiteracy of the foreign born population less than 5.

"Most of the immigrants in recent years have little kinship with the older stocks of our population, either in blood, language, methods of thought, traditions, manners or customs; they know little of our political

and civic life and are unused to our social ideals, their environment here is wholly different from that to which they have been accustomed. Strangers to each other, frequently from countries hostile to each other by tradition, of different speech and creeds they are thrown together, strangers among strangers, in a strange country and are thought of by us only as a conglomerate mass of foreigners. With little attention to their specific needs, they are crowded into factories, mines and dirty tenement quarters too often the prey of the exploiter in business and the demagogue in politics.

"Immigrant education is not alone the question of the school education of children. The millions of adult men and women and children older than the upper limit of the compulsory school attendance age, must be looked after; they must be prepared for American citizenship and for participation in our democratic industrial, social and religious life; they must be given sympathetic help in finding themselves in their new environment and in adjusting themselves to their new opportunities and responsibilities. The proper education of these people is a duty which the nation owes to itself and to them. It can neglect this duty only to their hurt and its own peril."

## VOTING BY MAIL

It is commonly conceded that the problems of good government are intimately if not vitally connected with the problem of getting good citizens to vote. If it were possible to secure the sound, sober, mature opinion of men and women on the questions that seriously affect them through the processes of administration, there would be a truer democracy in this country than was ever hoped for, says the Kansas City Journal. As long as elections can be carried by manipulation of the emotional and susceptible group of voters, just that long will there be misgovernment and the election of mere politicians to office.

Technically, of course, "good citizens" are not good citizens if they neglect or refuse to vote. Actually, however, the exercise of the franchise is hedged about with so many inconveniences and discomforts that busy men are reluctant to make the sacrifice required. There is a large part of the voting population in every community that is easily aroused by sensationalism and appeals to close consciousness. These voters respond readily to the methods of "campaigning" which cater frankly to prejudice and passion. The worst fault that can be laid at the doors of the non-voters is that they are passive, that they do not get "stirred up" and that they are willing to allow the politicians to have their way so long as that way does not too plainly interfere with the non-voters' immediate interests. It requires something very unusual to arouse the full voting strength of any city or community.

The movement now taking form in some states to enable voters to cast their ballots through the mails is not exactly new. It was suggested a long time ago, but naturally was not indorsed enthusiastically by the politicians. The "fixers" and the "heelers" and "bosses" with pet schemes never

want to get out the "silent vote." It has been the rule that when the "gang" voted, together with those innocent citizens who answered to the purious demands for "reform," any ordinary election could be carried by the bosses. But the voting by mail idea has grown in popular favor of recent years. Kansas and one or two other states permit traveling men and those who are away from their homes on business or pleasure to cast their ballots by mail. In New York and Massachusetts there have been mail primaries that were clean and unchallenged. The one big objection to mail voting has been that it necessarily eliminates the sacred secrecy of the ballot. But the secrecy of the ballot is wholly fictitious. The cumbersome Australian system and its various modifications do not insure or pretend to insure secrecy to the voter. But it is not at all certain that a method may not be devised which will make ballots by mail more secret than ballots cast under the present system. At any rate, the advantages to be gained by bringing the ballot within the reach of all regularly qualified voters, by lessening the evils of "gang politics," by not requiring voters to stand in line before remote and often filthy booths, by the strict central supervision which could be maintained and by securing something like a representative expression from all voters, would outweigh the fiction of secrecy. But perhaps the greatest argument of all in favor of voting by mail is the fact that many of the evils and demoralizing associations of "precinct workers" and "getting out the vote" would be done away with and this would minimize the most plausible arguments now made against women's suffrage. In any event, the voter who could sit down in the quiet and seclusion of his home and mark his ballot with care and deliberation could more nearly register his will than when he is hurried, harassed and confused in his efforts to vote intelligently in a polling booth. The polling places, however, would still be open for those who preferred to vote that way, of course.

## COLONEL GOETHALS' NEW HONOR'S

President Wilson made the obvious appointment in naming Colonel Goethals civil governor of the canal zone. He had well earned the honor. Now that the work of building the canal is drawing to an end, to no one else so properly could be intrusted the duty of establishing civil government on a permanent basis.

To organize and put into operation the civil government of the canal zone will be a relatively light task for Colonel Goethals, after the severe labors he has performed during the long years he has been on the isthmus. It is not likely to engage him long. It would not be strange if after he had set up the machinery and seen that it was working smoothly he would be glad of the opportunity to turn over the business of collecting tolls and opening the locks to somebody else. That could hardly be an exciting or inspiring occupation for a man of Colonel Goethals' size.

How long he will remain at his new post no one can tell. The people of this city would like to believe that



it will be for only a short time. There is a place waiting for him at the head of the police department, and it evidently has attractions for him. It is a big man's job. In advance Colonel Goehals would be assured of public confidence and support in whatever he undertook, and that is something no police commissioner has yet been able to command.—New York World.

### THE DAY OF HYSTERIA

This is pre-eminently an era of emotionalism. It is manifested in every phase of life, says the Kansas City Journal. Not only is there political agitation of the hysterical type in state and nation, but society has broken up into numberless cults representing all manner of aberrations. There has been in some quarters an astonishing revival of those unspeakable practices associated with "sun worshiping" in which normally decent men and women have abandoned themselves to disgusting bestiality. Among many otherwise sane people reason just now is tottering before the on-rushing wave of tangoitis. Every conceivable form of fad and fake is sure of mustering a following and, often, the bigger the fake the bigger the following. The atmosphere is charged with counter currents of exaggeration, false perspective and delusion. The citizen whose ire is aroused by his gas bill starts a new political party; the church member who disagrees with his minister rushes out and founds a sect of his own; labor leader who can't get along with his fellows instigates a rebellion, and the society leader who can imagine the most grotesque form of enjoyment is the envy of the more commonplace. There is on all sides the feverish striving for novelty, for sensation, and the price counts for little.

Some such thoughts as these have been expressed by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Florence Crittenton mission. For 25 years Mrs. Barrett has been actively and intimately identified with rescue work in the large cities of the United States. She probably knows more about the causes and conditions of evil among young women than any other person in America. And now Mrs. Barrett takes occasion to protest vigorously against the "white slave" traffic theory as ridiculous and calculated to do injury to the real work of those engaged in the reclamation of young women from the streets. Mrs. Barrett declares that there is no such thing as an organized white slave traffic. That these absurd stories of so-called "reformers" are accredited simply proves the gullibility of the public, she says. In fact, Mrs. Barrett from the wealth of her experience asserts positively that most of the newly formed societies for suppressing the "white slave" traffic do most of their business through their press agents and waste thousands of dollars that ought to be placed with those workers in the cause who know actual conditions. The extent to which the public will accept the bizarre without so much as demanding substantiation was shown by the avidity with which the "hypodermic needle" nonsense was swallowed by thousands of people. The utter absurdity of such a thing as a young

woman being rendered unconscious by means of a "drugged needle" and carried away into captivity, never entered the heads of average news readers. The novelty of the thing lent a fascination to the printed stories. This helped to revive interest in the question of "white slavery." For all of these hysterical spasms came with remarkable swiftness unless fed by fresh sensationalism from time to time.

### CURING THE CIGARETTE HABIT

If you could drop in at the courtroom of Recorder John J. McGovern in Hoboken, N. J., tomorrow evening you would find 100 or more boys there to be treated for the cigarette habit by the new nitrate of silver treatment.

Last Wednesday 75 boys were given the treatment and 100 more wanted it, but could not be accommodated because the supply of the prepared mixture gave out. Recorder McGovern had not calculated that his advertisement had been quiet so thorough, or that the treatment would be quite so popular. He began giving boys who were brought to his court this cure but two weeks ago, and already he has received hundreds of letters of inquiry concerning it and has been forced to have printed a form letter in which he refers all questioners to the Anti-Cigarette league, Women's Temple, Chicago.

The letters that he has received emphasize in a startling way the extent of the habit and the general appreciation of its perniciousness. A big manufacturing firm in Detroit wanted to know about the "cure," stating that its workmen would be more valuable if they could rid themselves of the cigarette habit. A New Yorker wrote that he was a singer and that he was going to lose his voice unless he could quit cigarettes. A boy wrote: "I really cannot stop smoking. I am 13 years old and I am as pale as can be."

The new "cure" recommends itself for its simplicity. It is merely a swabbing of the throat with a weak solution of nitrate of silver. Recorder McGovern tells the boys who are treated in his court that they must really want to quit and makes some suggestions about a helpful diet to follow the swabbing. He keeps records of all treatments and expects these will prove the efficacy of the efforts.

### THE KNOCKER

The following definition of a knocker, not taken from the dictionary, but from the wisdom of some town boosting editor, is floating around in Kansas newspapers:

A knocker is a mossbacked, swivel-headed, penurious, selfish, suspicious, whining, hesitating, nearsighted fellow. His eyes have a fondness for scarecrows and skeletons; ears seem to itch for grunts and groans and shrieks of distress. His voice seems a strong combination of the squeal of a pig, the bray of a donkey and the growl of an old coffee mill. Perfume to him is nauseating, but his nose laughs at carrion. He delights in talk of the inequalities of life, the oppressions of government, business failure, and is a prophet of evil. To him the future is a dungeon of horrors. He says conditions have grown worse for

a long time and will do so more rapidly in the future. He has all the horrors of memories without the pleasure of hope. He is miserable when he is happy and happy when he is miserable. The suggestion of an improvement gives him nightmare. Stagnation is his ideal condition. He does not believe in an outlay for building schools, churches, roads, bridges, water works, sewers, sidewalks, pavements, or any public improvement, because our fathers did not have all of them, and he does not believe in leaving these things for his children but wants them to take care of themselves as he has done. He dwells among the tombs, holds communion with the mummies, seems worried that he's alive and is glad that he is going to die.

A knocker is worse than a wart on the public nose. He is a cancerous growth to the face of a social beauty. He is the tuberculosis of life. He is the crick in the neck, catch in the back, the string-halted, balky horse in the team, brake on the wagon bound up the hill, the leak in the steam chest of an engine, the short circuit of the electric battery, the discordant chord in music. Men with healthy spirit for public improvement shun him as they would a leper, tread on him as a howling coyote.

### TEACHING AND MARRIAGE

If it were not for the mild winter rendering the figure somewhat unseasonable, it might be said that the board of education of Cincinnati has broken the ice in the matter of permitting married women to teach school. Again and again has there been popular criticism when a teacher—a woman teacher, of course—has lost her position because she followed the course nature has marked out for every woman and became a wife. There is a theory held tenaciously by men who govern public school systems that a married woman, especially one who has become a mother, has so many distractions of a domestic sort as to be unfitted to give her sole attention to teaching. It is like some of the musty military theories which have done so much to restrain individuality and initiative in the army.

It may well be assumed that married male teachers are also perplexed at times with domestic problems. If not, they are an exception to the rule which applies to all other heads of families. But, like the custom inherited from former times and conditions of paying men more than women for exactly the same work, the worried male teacher is all right, while the female one who has any responsibilities outside her teaching is undesirable. Gradually two new thoughts have made their way into the minds of educators. One is that the mother instinct of women is their strongest factor in successful teaching, particularly of the young, and that this instinct is developed by motherhood. The teacher who is a mother ought to be better qualified because of that fact. If she is able so to arrange her domestic affairs as to give the necessary time to teaching, she should be a better teacher than she was before. Even if married and denied the blessing of children, she should be a better teacher.

Certainly she could not lose in quality because of marriage.

The other thought is that woman today is being broadened and developed by interests of a proper kind outside the domestic circle. She is showing her ability to combine home life and industrial life as practically as man is doing it. Even a great career is not prevented by the rearing of a large family, as Mme. Schumann-Heink has so well demonstrated under the most severe conditions. The door to the natural development of a woman's life through marriage should not be closed by archaic educational theories, compelling a woman school-teacher to remain single or lose her place, nor should the door to industrial independence for women be kept closed by refusing a place among the teachers to the wife and mother. We imagine that the Cincinnati initiative in this matter will soon find plenty of imitators.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### HOT SHOTS FOR SEX DRAMA

Reginald Wright Kaufmann's novel, "The House of Bondage," was recently given a tryout on the New York stage. The dramatized version was withdrawn—principally because people are getting tired of sex drama. The New York Telegraph prints the following random questions and observations under the heading: "Overheard at 'The House of Bondage:'"

"Is the theater badly ventilated, or is it the play?"

"Why don't they put in a sewer scene to help along the realism?"

"That skinny man over there with a long nose looks as though he was learning something."

"They say the playwright has red hair. Isn't the light scheme perfect?"

"Why is it the people who preach about liberalism never speak of the liberty to be decent?"

"This is an offal upliftin' play, don't you think? Why, I never would think of going wrong after what I've seen."

"Who was it said Reginald Wright Kaufmann thinks this is the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the white slave business?"

"Ain't a shame to see good actors mixed up with such stuff?"

"Reform any body? Sure, it may reform people of the theatergoing habit."

"It's rotten to dig up \$4 for this."

"Where's your wife?"

"Oh, this isn't family stuff."

"Will the police interfere, do you think?"

"Oh, they might, but it's more up to the board of health."

"Let's get out and get a breath of fresh air."

### THE SEA OF FIRE

Representative Raker of California, in arguing for the exclusion of the Japanese from this country, quoted Thomas Jefferson as saying that he wished there was a sea of fire separating the old country and America.

If Thomas Jefferson did say something to this effect it is just a good example of what errors unusual provocation may induce even with a great man. Doubtless, in 1776 or shortly afterward it appeared to the colonists that America would be in

## CONVICTS MAKE A POOR CLASS OF SOLDIERS

ITALIAN EXPERT REPORTS ON RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TRIPOLI

Berlin, Feb. 2.—Criminals generally turn out to be cowards on the battlefield, according to observations in the cases of 225 men with jail or prison sentences in their record made during the campaign of Italy in Tripoli by Dr. Consiglio, chief of staff surgeon with the Italian army and reported in a German medical paper. Dr. Consiglio says:

"The abnormal man is unfit for methodically disciplined effort in times of peace. In war, where the demands of discipline and the strain of systematic preparations increase, he displays invariably sooner or later a reaction against his surroundings, which manifests itself chiefly in morbid lack of discipline, disobedience, insubordination or even desertion. The moral strain and the violent manifestations of war induce in such men physical disturbances, excitative crises, hysterical and epileptic attacks and acute insanity. They lack the possibility of methodical action, the iron will to respond to the multiple demands of the instant and to the continued physical and intellectual strain.

"While the habitual criminal, although impulsive and aggressive toward superiors and comrades, generally is cowardly in battle, there are among the occasional criminals, those who have gone wrong through drink or love of adventure, many who distinguish themselves in warfare. But even these relapsed regularly into breaches of discipline and were useless for ordered effort.

"The soldier adapted to modern warfare, capable of continued effort, able to retain his cool presence of mind in battle, is a man who has shown himself in time of peace to be an able, well disciplined citizen. The time seems to be past when the blind courage of the adventurer, unconscious of danger, constitutes an especially valuable element in deciding the fate of nations."

Claims of the German army officer to the possession of a higher grade of personal honor than that of the ordinary civilian, emphasized in so many ways since the Zabern affair, and to a certain preferential treatment before the law is found to have recognition in the police regulations of Cologne, and it is probable that an interpellation will be brought in the Diet asking whether similar police regulations are in force in other cities in Prussia.

In Cologne the policeman renders himself liable to punishment if he disregards "the consideration due the military calling." In case of misdemeanor he is, under no circumstances, to arrest an officer, "since it is more consonant with the general interest that a violation of police ordinances remain for the time unpunished and be later the subject of a reprimand than that a conflict should be occa-

sioned between officers and police officials."

An officer may be arrested for felony, but even in this case the policeman is empowered to leave the offender at liberty. The police officials must consider carefully that in arresting an officer they are not dealing merely with a person, but that by the compromising of the officer's uniform of the army of his majesty the king is involved, and that only extraordinary circumstances justify such an arrest and absolve the policeman for it." It is even provided that members of the so-called vice squad whose duty it is to control women of the streets, shall not molest such women if these are in the company of officers.

Duke Ernst of Brunswick, son-in-law of Emperor William and two months a sovereign, has lost no time in starting a career of palace building. One new place for which designs are now ready is planned as a summer residence for the duke and Princess Victoria Louise and will stand in a magnificent forest belonging to him near Brunswick city. Another palace near Blankenburg will be rebuilt for a hunting seat. The duke's building activity is probably due in part to rivalry with the crown prince, whose protest against allowing Ernst August to ascend the throne of Brunswick has not been forgotten. The crown prince and crown princess are now building a residence at Postdam, but Ernst August, with his personal fortune, will be able to eclipse this.

The town of Friedrichshafen, on the German side of Lake Constance, has decided to commemorate Count Zeppelin's seventy-fifth birthday by founding a museum to show everything available concerning aerial navigation by dirigible balloons. Many of Count Zeppelin's manuscripts, drawings from books, and reduced models of his airships will be placed on exhibition. Count Zeppelin made his first balloon ascension in the United States during the civil war.

The Swiss estate of August Bebel, the late German socialist leader, has been appraised by the tax office at Zurich at \$250,000. He had other property in Germany probably worth \$50,000. The terms of his will have not been made public.

### TAMPA TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 4.—From many parts of the United States and Canada delegates are arriving in Tampa to attend the midwinter sessions of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. The gathering will open tomorrow and continue through the remainder of the week. The local trade organizations have provided elaborate entertainment for the visiting real estate men, many of whom are accompanied by their wives and families.

### A MILITIAMAN DEAD

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 4.—Olaf Christianson, a private of Company L, Second infantry, Colorado National Guard, died suddenly this morning at the military camp at Aguilar. Brain fever is given as the cause. Christianson's home was at Fowler. This is the first death to occur among the militia since the state troops have been in the strike zone.

## TAXPAYERS WIN A CASE IN SANTA FE COUNTY

JUDGE ABBOTT CUTS EIGHT MILLS OFF ROLLS AND RULES ON EXEMPTIONS

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—The first battle in the war on "high taxes" has been won by the taxpayers.

Judge E. C. Abbott gave two decisions late yesterday afternoon, one declaring that eight mills must be stricken from the tax roll on the ground that they are "erroneous," and the other granting \$200 exemption to heads of families from the third of their assessed property value instead of allowing the assessor to deduct it from the total and divide the balance by three.

The decisions affect this county and in fact the other two counties in this judicial district—Rio Arriba and San Juan.

It is thought by many that the attorney general will appeal in the \$200 exemption case, so that the supreme court will rule on this important matter for the guidance of taxpayers throughout the state.

## HIT' WRONG TARGET SETH LOW'S BELIEF

HE TELLS THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF DEFECTS IN TRUST BILLS

Washington, Feb. 4.—"You have hit the bull's eye, but it's the wrong target," Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, told the house judiciary committee today, discussing pending trust bills.

The definitions of forbidden combinations proposed, he said, would include labor unions, farmers' co-operative associations and preliminary rate conferences by railways traffic agents now approved by the interstate commerce commission. Laborers were entitled to combine for better wages and hours, Mr. Low contended, although combination such as boycotts which affected interstate trade should be forbidden. He feared any effort to define the prohibitions of the Sherman act would weaken that statute.

Louis D. Brandies told the house commerce committee that commercial crimes were an effect, not a cause, and that legislation should prevent offenses, as it would be difficult to fix the personal guilt.

"If an officer of a corporation knew he would be punished, he would behave himself," commented Chairman Adamson. "Crush the corporation and the same scoundrel would start another of the same kind."

### WILSON IS HOPEFUL

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Wilson today telegraphed to Henry Volmer of Davenport, Ia., candidate for congress in the Second district, that he hoped the administration would be sustained in the election.

### SUFFRAGETTES CAUSE FIRES

Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 4.—Two destructive fires, the work of suffragettes, caused heavy damage today in the neighborhood of Perthshire, village of Comrie, famous for its Druidical and Roman ruins. The first fire, discovered in a drawing room of Aberville castle, was extinguished after a number of valuable pictures and some ancient furniture had been destroyed. The second blaze destroyed the "House of Ross" with all its contents.

### TO MAKE HIM TALK

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The United States district court was asked today to compel Frederick W. Ellis, vice president of the Armour car lines, to answer questions asked by interstate commerce commissioners relative to the business done by his

The clash between the car line official and the interstate commerce commission came in the inquiry by the commission into private car lines.

The petition recites that because of evidence given, the commission concluded that it was its duty to inquire into the relations of the private car lines and the packing company, to determine whether concessions in rates were being given and received.

## NEW MEXICO TO BE SERVED FROM COAST

CALIFORNIA BANKERS MAKE UP LIST OF STATES FOR RESERVE DISTRICT

Los Angeles, Feb. 4.—Southern California bankers told Secretaries McAdoo and Houston of the federal reserve organization committee that they favored the establishment of a regional reserve bank at San Francisco to reserve for seven states, California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. The bankers want a branch of the regional bank at Los Angeles.

## UNIVERSITY TEAM WILL PLAY HERE

Y. M. C. A. GETS A REPLY FROM THE STATE SCHOOL IN ALBUQUERQUE

The state championship basketball game, to be played between the University of New Mexico and the local Y. M. C. A. team, is scheduled to come off here on the night of February 20, according to an announcement made this morning.

This game will be the biggest event of the season, and is expected to be the best contest ever staged here. The university at Albuquerque claims to have the fastest team in its history, which means considerable, as it has always maintained a fast squad. The quality of the locals is already known.

The Y. M. C. A. team may go to Santa Fe prior to the game with Albuquerque, but arrangement has not been made.

# DEMOCRATS HAVE NO HOPE TO OFFER

## PARTY GOES ON RECORD AS NOT FAVORING THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Washington, Feb. 4.—The democratic party was formally placed on record today as opposed to national legislation conferring the right of suffrage on women, by Majority Leader Underwood on the floor of the house.

Representative Lenroot injected he believed, with the party, that the suffrage question was for the states and not the national government to determine.

Representative Lenroot injected the question into the house debate by asking Mr. Underwood if he would use his influence to have reported a resolution for a suffrage committee, an action which the democratic caucus had refused to take.

"Will the gentleman use his influence that the resolution be reported so the house may vote on it?" demanded Mr. Lenroot.

"I will not," replied Mr. Underwood, "because I am not in favor of it. If there is one principle my party stands for, it is local self government. If there is one single question that the democratic party is committed to it is that the franchise should be controlled by the individual states."

# MANY DOGS ARE TAKEN TO THE CITY POUND

## EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO RID THE CITY OF WORTHLESS CANINES

From Wednesday's Daily.

The work of ridding the city of worthless dogs is being continued at a rapid pace by Officer Jess Hunsaker and his gang of dog catchers. The business and residential districts of the city are being visited daily and all dogs without license tags are caught and taken to the city pound. After the dogs have been in the pound for 48 hours and are still unclaimed, they are disposed of. City Clerk Charles Tamme has issued a goodly number of licenses since the campaign began, and expects a bigger business.

Getting rid of worthless canines has been a necessity for some time. As a general rule when dogs get too numerous in the city the residents begin setting out poison and as a result the good dogs are killed while the curs live on. With the method employed by the city in the disposition of the canines this danger is eliminated and all dogs of value are protected, whereas those of no value and a nuisance to the community are disposed of.

Owners of dogs, if they miss the animals, may expect to find them in the pound.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at Optic office.

## FARMER GRAIN DEALERS MEET

Minneapolis, Feb. 4.—Closer co-operation is the leading subject selected for discussion at the seventh annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers' Grain Dealers' association, which met in the West hotel in this city today for a three days' session. President H. R. Meisch presided at the opening of the gathering today and Mayor Nye delivered an address of welcome.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

## SHOW READY FOR OPENING

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 4.—All arrangements are practically completed for the opening of the sixth national corn show in this city next week. The exhibits already in place give assurance that the exhibition will be the largest and most representative of its kind that has ever been held in the United States. Though corn and corn products will form the bulk of the exhibits there will be interesting displays of many other varieties of farm products.

A majority of the states have responded to the invitation to make exhibits at the show. Practically every state of the south and middle west will have displays. Many of the states of the far west will be represented for the first time. Idaho will be represented with a wool display and Wyoming will show some methods of dry farming that were originated in that state. California will exhibit some of her choicest products of the garden, orchard and vineyard, and Arizona, Nevada and Utah will show the wonderful results accomplished by irrigation.

# MISS LOUISE REED MARRIED IN GOTHAM

## LAS VEGAS GIRL LEAVES STAGE TO WED J. F. TEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY

From Tuesday's Daily.

Announcements have been received in Las Vegas of the marriage of Miss Louise Kimball Reed to Mr. F. J. Teague in New York city, on Wednesday, January 23. The announcement comes with surprise to Mrs. Teague's many friends here.

Mrs. Teague is a Las Vegas girl and one of considerable popularity on the stage. She was graduated from the local schools and later took up dramatic art in New York. For the past several years she has played with the most popular companies, and last year was with the Billie Burke company, playing second to Miss Burke. She is a young woman of exceeding beauty and charming disposition.

Mrs. Teague is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Reed. Mr. Reed is located in this city and is employed by the Santa Fe Railway company as an engineer.

Mr. Teague, it is understood, is a successful business man of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Teague probably will reside in that place.

## NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

George H. Hunker, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Mary Hainlen, Charles T. Hainlen and Mrs. F. H. Pfaffle, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in cause No. 7,568 on the civil docket of the District Court of San Miguel County and State of New Mexico, wherein George H. Hunker is plaintiff and Mary Hainlen, Charles Hainlen and Mrs. F. H. Pfaffle are defendants, which is a suit for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the land, property and premises hereinafter mentioned, and in which said cause final judgment was rendered on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1913, in said Court as follows: Judgment was rendered therein in favor of the plaintiff, George H. Hunker, for the sum of Twenty Seven Hundred Eighty & 50-100 (2,780.50) Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1913, until paid, and for the costs of the suit. Said judgment of said plaintiff being declared to be a first and prior lien upon the premises hereinafter mentioned, and the said judgment further provided that the defendant, Mrs. F. H. Pfaffle, have judgment in the sum of Eighteen Hundred Thirty-six and 45-100 (1,823.45) Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the third day of December, A. D. 1913, until paid, together with costs which said defendant has expended in said suit, including the costs and expenses of this sale. The judgment in favor of the defendants, Mrs. F. H. Pfaffle, being a second lien upon the said land and premises.

The amount of said judgment with interest, exclusive of costs and expenses of sale, as provided in said decree in favor of plaintiff to the 7th day of March, A. D. 1914, the date of sale hereinafter mentioned is, to-wit, the sum of \$2,853.10; and the amount of the judgment of the defendant, Mrs. F. H. Pfaffle, to the same date is the sum of \$1,882.48.

The undersigned was by virtue of said decree appointed Special Master to sell the following described property to pay the above mentioned sums:

ing and being situate in the County of San Miguel, in the State of New Mexico, and better described as follows, to-wit:

The West half of the Northeast quarter and the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 11, in Township 18, North Range 14 East, N. M. P. M. Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Section 11, Township 18, North Range 14 East, N. M. P. M. Also the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter and lot 1 of Section 14, Township 18, North Range 14 East, N. M. P. M. Also the Dixie Saw Mill complete, including all tools and other appliances and flumes now located on said land. Also one shingle mill and turbine wheel and carriage on said land, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, water and water rights, pipe and pipe lines, flumes, ditches and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or

in any wise appertaining, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to realize the amount so due the plaintiff and the defendant, Mrs. F. H. Pfaffle, under and by virtue of said judgment, including the costs and expenses of this sale.

Now, Therefore, the undersigned will, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1914, at the East front door of the Court House in the Town of Las Vegas, in the County of San Miguel, in the State of New Mexico, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale the above described real estate and premises to pay and discharge said judgment and all costs of said suit and said sale actually accrued and to accrue, to the highest and best bidder for cash. The terms and conditions of such sale are that the purchase price at such sale shall be paid in cash.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of January, 1914.

WILLIAM E. GORTNER,  
31-7-14-21 Special Master.

# NEW SUPERINTENDENT VISITS LAS VEGAS

## MR. BRISTOL OF THE WESTERN GRAND DIVISION RENEWS OLD ACQUAINTANCES

From Wednesday's Daily.

Charles H. Bristol, recently appointed superintendent of the western grand division of the Santa Fe Railway company, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon on train No. 7 in his private business car and left last night on train No. 9 for El Paso, where he will meet F. C. Cox, the general manager of the western lines, and make a thorough inspection trip over the territory of the two officials.

Mr. Bristol, following a short business visit with Superintendent F. L. Myers of the New Mexico division, made a limited trip about the business district of the city, looking up old acquaintances. His friends in this city are many, as Mr. Bristol, during his employment on the local division as trainmaster and in other capacities, was popular with Las Vegasans.

The new general superintendent had little to speak of in regard to his new work when approached by a representative of The Optic yesterday afternoon. He promised, however, that the Santa Fe would not forget Las Vegas, when times are better and it has resumed its program of improvement.

Mr. Bristol will pass through Las Vegas again within the next few days with Mr. Fox.

## NO MORE DIVORCE

Washington, Feb. 4.—Divorce with the right to remarry would be prohibited forever in the United States in all places under the nation's jurisdiction by an amendment to the federal constitution proposed today by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana. Enactment of uniform marriage laws for all states and territories, with provision for separation without permission to remarry, would be directed by the amendment.

The chance of two finger-prints being alike is not one in 64,000,000,000.

perpetual danger from harassment from the strong European powers, and a wish that this might be made forever impossible, even at great cost, was not surprising. But if Jefferson were alive today and should be reminded of making such a statement he probably would arise in congress to a question of personal privilege and ask that it be stricken from the records.

When Representative Raker made this "sea of fire" quotation Representative Mann of Illinois asked where most of the members of the house would be if that wish should have been fulfilled, whereupon some member facetiously answered, "In the sea of fire."

As a world, we are pretty securely isolated. With the exception of depending for sunshine and what it means—life—upon a ball of substance 90,000,000 miles distant, our hopes and troubles are limited to this mundane sphere. But with this, isolation is that an end. Every inhabitant of the globe is to some extent related—and by blood—and dependent upon every other inhabitant. No nation does or can live to itself any more than any individual can. For any attempt to do so, failure is predestined. This is why high tariff, except as a temporary expedient, is wrong. It is why classism or any individual selfishness must fall. The Chinese wall is tumbling in recognition of this law of life. The brotherhood of man means all that it indicates. The recognition of it is one phase of the Zeitgeist.—The Joplin Globe.

**WASTED MOTION IN THE KITCHEN**

If Hercules were under the necessity of performing twelve labors in our day, which one would he leave for the last? Can there be much doubt that after straightening out the police situation in this city setting the whole series of Mexican difficulties, and untangling the labor-and-capital snarl, he would sigh heavily as he turned to the kitchen of the average home? This reluctance would not be due to the servant problem, for only one family in 12 in this country has a servant; but it would be occasioned by the knowledge that, whereas, in all of these other labors, one takes up the task with a considerable amount of intelligent study at one's disposal for one's information and guidance, in entering the kitchen one treads upon almost unbroken ground. In the country, this is certainly true. Only the other day the department of agriculture issued a bulletin in which it stated that, relatively, the housewife of a century ago, with her fireplace-cooking and her log-cabin, was better provided for than is her successor of today. While her husband has added countless mechanical appliances to lighten the burden of his work, and her children have escaped to the city, she has to go on trudging under virtually unchanged conditions, says the New York Post.

Nor is her city sister so far in advance of her as to make a comparison between them unsound. The decreed apartment has lessened the magnificent distances that constituted so important an element in the load of housework as it used to be, but within the kitchen and in the relations be-

tween the kitchen and the dining-room, the monster retains almost all of his ancient mercilessness. One woman's experience, as related by Christine Frederick in the February Review of Reviews, must appeal to millions of women as only too typical. She writes:

One evening, several years ago, when without a servant, I counted the number of pots, pans and dishes I was washing. There were 87 in all. I timed myself on this unpleasant old task, which I hated from the bottom of my heart, and found it took 45 minutes to wash, dry and lay them away. When I was through I was so heated and tired that I didn't feel like doing anything else all the evening.

"Which I hated from the bottom of my heart"—every kind of work has its element of drudgery, but is there anything like work in the kitchen for being, to the mass of those who do it, nothing but drudgery? The hopelessness of the situation has lain in the belief that it could not be anything else. Every other form of activity—transportation, chicken-raising, education, bridge-building, even government—has shown itself to be capable of improvement. But what could be done for the kitchen?

Even when running water and stationary washtubs and gas have been introduced, the task remains so heavy that most persons hate it from the bottom of their hearts. On the evening Mrs. Frederick washed the 87 dishes, however, she was so fortunate as to be the listener at a conversation which made use of the phrase "motion study" and "standardizing." In reply to skeptical questions, she was assured that the principles of scientific management were universally applicable. The temptation was too alluring, and she began the experiment. "That was three years ago," she says, "and I can say that it has revolutionized my entire thought and practice about my home, and convinced me that a new era for woman's work—traditionally never done—is coming." One of the first things she discovered was that the materials with which she worked were not right. "I cramped my back over a sink 28 inches high, when I am a taller woman than the average and need to work on a surface at least 31 inches high." (A simple discovery that might have been made, a mere man would suppose, generations ago.) Accordingly, she has devised a tabular scheme to show the proper height of the working surface—this includes that of the stove—for women of any height.

A more comprehensive discovery was that the sink, the tables, and the stove were in the wrong relation to one another. To set it right, Mrs. Frederick had first to analyze the kitchen work. She found that it was divisible into two groups of processes: preparing the meal and clearing it away. Upon these, the subsidiary processes could be built in a certain logical time and energy saving order, which she illustrates by diagrams that must warm the heart of any scientific manager, however little he knows or cares to know about them at first hand. Eighty per cent of household inefficiency she attributes to six causes, reducible to five by combining the first two. They are: not having all of the needed tools or uten-

sils at hand at the beginning of the task; wasting time and effort in walking to, hunting for, and bringing ingredients or tools; stopping in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated; losing time in putting away tools or work, owing to poor arrangement of kitchen, pantry and closets; using a poor tool, or a wrong one; and not keeping sufficient supplies on hand, with tools in good condition. Analogous to the matter of the proper height of the working surface is the elimination of stooping by having dust pans and the like with long handles.

But this sort of thing requires so much intelligence—Well, Mrs. Frederick is alive to the humorous possibilities that seem to outrun the practical in any attempt to "standardize Lizzie," or reduce the number of motions involved in "minding the baby." Nothing can obviate the necessity of increasing the number of motions when the unexpected guest is announced. Nor can many families imitate the luxurious Jerseyite who, by pressing a button can raise the icebox from the basement, open its doors, transfer a steak from its interior to the electric stove, and finally deposit the cooked result upon a plate that has been automatically transferred from the shelf to the table. For most of us, the ideal that Alladin reached is sadly impossible. But the fact that intelligence has only begun to see what it can do in the kitchen is excellent ground for hope even there.

**TRACTOR TO BE USED IN BUILDING ROADS**

**COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION ORDERS A VALUABLE PIECE OF EQUIPMENT**

From Friday's Daily.

The San Miguel county road commission this morning announced that an order has been placed with the Charles Hfeld company for a tractor to be used in road grading in this county, and also in the city when it is needed. This tractor is propelled by either gasoline or oil and is made by the International Harvester company. The tractor will arrive in Las Vegas probably within the next month, or as soon as it can be shipped from Chicago.

With this addition to the equipment of the commission much good work is expected. According to the agent the tractor will crown a 30-foot road in two trips. This will be done by the use of two scrapers attached to the machine. The effect will be not only to build roads but also to maintain them and keep them free from gulleys and other defects.

The tractor is so built that it may be transformed into a roller whenever needed. When in use as a tractor two large wheels are used in the front and two in the rear, but when needed for rolling the front wheels are transformed into one roller.

The tractor is supposed to equal the power of 12 horses, but the commission is buying the machine under the one condition that it will fill the requirements for road work in this county.

Subscribe for The Optic.

**HIGHROLLERS IN SECOND PLACE IN LEAGUE**

BY DEFEATING THE BASKETTOSERS LAST NIGHT THEY CINCH POSITION

The final game of the boxball tournament at the Y. M. C. A. between the Highrollers and the Baskettossers last night was close and interesting, as the second place in the tournament was within reach of either. The Highrollers won by 39 pins and now have second place. The last two games of the tournament will be played tonight between the Dormdwellers and the Buzzwagons. This game is creating interest, as the Buzzwagons have the chance of taking down first place over the Preachers, if they roll in any form at all.

Score for last night's games:

Highrollers, 1,526		
Tellier	195	168 133
Webb	184	177 187
Smith	179	146 163
	558	485 483
Baskettossers, 1,487		
White	183	180 153
Stewart	186	145 144
Winters	142	175 179
	511	500 476

Team Standing

	To'l Pins
Preachers	7,628
Highrollers	7,556
Baskettossers	7,473
Painters	7,006
Buzzwagons	6,446
Dormdwellers	5,271

Individual averages to date: LeNoir, 193 13-15; Hanson, 192 1-3; Ungiro, 182; oRot, 178; Smith, 175; Winters, 173 4-15; Peterson, 173 4-5; Webb, 172 1-9; White, 172 1-15; Tellier, 168 1-2; Ellis, 167 2-3; Grinslade, 162; Jones, 155 1-9; Stewart, 152 1-5; Brown, 153 3-5; DeMarais, 152 7-15; Sells, 143 7-12; Anderson, 147 1-3; Imhof, 138 2-3; Paice, 133.

Don't forget the big games tonight between the Dormdwellers and the Buzzwagons at 7:30 o'clock.

**FOR BANTAMWEIGHT TITLE**

London, Feb. 7.—The bantamweight championship of Europe is to be decided at Cardiff tomorrow night, when Charley Ledoux, the French bantamweight, and Billy Benyon, of Port Talbot, engage in a return bout of 20 rounds. The winner of the contest will receive a \$2,000 purse in addition to the championship title.

**TO AID ROADS**

Washington, Feb. 6.—Under a special rule the house will work today on the Shackleford good roads bill to appropriate \$25,000,000 for federal aid to the states for improvement of highways used by rural mail carriers.

JONES-BOWERS MONUMENT CO  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
215 E. Central  
23 Years Practical Experience.  
E. A. JONES W. W. BOWERS.

## PERSONAL MENTION

From Wednesday's Daily.

C. U. Strong and Eugenio Romero of Mora were visitors in Las Vegas yesterday.

J. A. Riehl of Albuquerque came in last night for a few days' business visit in this city.

Dr. H. J. Hoag of Mora came in yesterday evening for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

Milnor Rudolph, Jr., of Mora, came in yesterday afternoon to witness the boxing contest last night.

Pierce Matthews, the prize fighter, quietly left Las Vegas early this morning on train No. 8 for Trinidad.

P. J. Moran, a postoffice inspector, came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

F. M. Lyon left this afternoon for Albuquerque. Mr. Lyon has been a business visitor in Las Vegas for the past few days.

Joseph DeGraftenreid of Fort Sumner returned to this home this afternoon. Mr. DeGraftenreid has been in Las Vegas for the past few days.

Mrs. Emma Kohn returned last night from Santa Fe, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Bowman, for the past several weeks.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic for this division of the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today from his home at Raton.

J. P. Pratt, J. R. Hill and L. J. Hand of Watrous came in yesterday afternoon to attend the boxing contest held at the Duncan opera house last night.

Walter Bland, an employe of the Santa Fe at the round house, left yesterday afternoon for Chicago, where he will visit relatives for the next two weeks.

Max Nordhaus of the Charles Ifeld company, returned to Albuquerque last night after having been a business visitor in Las Vegas for the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sharp of Chicago left today for that place and expect to return to Las Vegas in a short time. Mr. Sharp has purchased the Manzanera place about two miles north of this city and expects to operate that ranch on an extensive plan.

Mrs. J. W. Crumpacker of Omaha, Neb., left for her home last night. Mrs. Crumpacker has been the guest of Judge and Mrs. W. J. Mills for the past several weeks. During her stay here a number of social events were given complimentary to Mrs. Crumpacker.

Tommy O'Rourke, the boxer who defeated Pierce Matthews last night at the Duncan opera house, left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where he will be for the next week. He expects to return to Las Vegas and if arrangements can be made will begin training to fight Stanley Yoakum here.

J. H. Hill, special officer for the Santa Fe Railway company, arrived in Las Vegas last night from Lamy, where he has been investigating the recent attempt to wreck the Santa Fe branch train. He reports that no arrests have been made and practically no clew remains to work upon.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mark Robertson of Denver was a business visitor here today.

Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez has returned from a business trip to Hilaro.

Mrs. J. A. Marshall of Denver came in this afternoon for a few days' stay in this city.

J. R. Barnes of Scranton, Pa., came in yesterday evening for a short business visit here.

T. C. Leonard came in last night from his home at Raton for a short stay in this city.

J. W. Barday came in yesterday evening from Albuquerque for a short business visit in this city.

Attorney O. A. Larrazolo returned this afternoon from a several days' business visit in Albuquerque.

F. R. Slavens, connected with the Daniels & Fisher company of Denver, was a business visitor here today.

Hugo Berger, representative for a barbers' supply house of Denver, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

L. G. Silverman of Kansas City came in last night and will remain here for some time visiting his family.

L. C. Duncan, representative for a hardware firm of St. Joseph, Mo., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

L. C. Leonard, representative for the Endicott Shoe company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He travels from Chicago.

G. E. Atkinson, representative for the Hibbard Spencer Hardware company of Chicago, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Randolph, two vaudeville actors, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will remain here for the rest of this week.

Ben Strickfaden, local representative for the International Harvester company, left yesterday afternoon for a business trip in the east.

Secretary P. H. LeNoir of the Y. M. C. A. returned this afternoon from Denver where he has been for the past two weeks on business.

Judge H. L. Waldo, solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway company, left this afternoon for Deming, where he will be on official business for a short time.

H. B. Shupp, formerly a resident of this city, left last night for his home in Los Angeles, after having been a visitor with relatives for the past few days.

A. H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National bank of New York; G. W. Garrah, president of the Mechanics National bank of the same city; W. H. Porter of J. P. Morgan and Company, and C. W. Wood, arrived in Las Vegas today on train No. 1, in private cars Boston and Federal, enroute to the Grand Canyon. They were met at the train by several local bankers, Jefferson Reynolds, Dan Hoskins, John W. Harris and Hallett Reynolds. The trip of these well known New York bankers, is for pleasure, some of them never having before visited the Grand Canyon. Their families accompanied them.

From Friday's Daily.

E. A. Allen came in last night from Mora for a short business visit.

H. L. Shipman of Raton was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

Harry Morrison of Shoemaker came in last night for a few days' business visit.

E. J. Mullen of Trinidad came in yesterday evening for a short business visit.

E. H. Little of El Paso, Tex., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a brief business stay.

John Rorran of Chicago, Ill., is in Las Vegas and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

Mrs. J. H. York left last night for Missouri, where she will visit relatives for the next few days.

George Mitchell arrived in Las Vegas last night from Topeka, Kas., and will be a visitor here for some time.

W. S. Alfea of Atchison, Kas., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for several days as a visitor.

Max Nordhaus of the Charles Ifeld company, came in last night from Albuquerque for a few days' business visit here.

Simon Duran of Park Springs was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He is just returning from a business trip at Kansas City.

E. M. Swayze of Colorado Springs, Colo., came in yesterday evening and will remain in Las Vegas for the next few days as a business visitor.

W. T. Keady of La Junta, Colo., came in last night for a short business visit here. He is connected with the Santa Fe Railway company.

Colonel R. E. Twitchell, assistant solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway company, returned last night from a short business visit to Santa Fe.

Joseph B. Hayward, secretary and treasurer of the Santa Fe Abstract, Realty and Insurance agency of Santa Fe, came in last night for a short business visit.

Mrs. Elsie Smith left last night for Chicago, where she will remain. Mrs. Smith lately has been employed as bookkeeper for the Las Vegas steam laundry and has been a resident of Las Vegas for the past several years.

Governor W. C. McDonald passed through Las Vegas this afternoon on his way to Washington where he will attend a meeting to be held at the national capital by the cattle men. Governor McDonald expects to be in Washington about two weeks.

### SALAZAR NOT AFFECTED

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 6.—The president's proclamation lifting the embargo on shipment of arms and war munitions into Mexico has no effect upon the status of the case against General Jose Inez Salazar, said United States Attorney Summers Burkhart this morning. "There was never any question of the government's power to continue Salazar's prosecution under the existing charge and the statute. I did, however, write to the attorney general asking about the case with regard to the policy of the department. This policy was made plain by the Associated Press dispatch yesterday afternoon in which the attorney general was quoted as stating that all pending cases of violation of the neutrality laws would be carried through and would not be affected by the executive order."

## A KING MAY COME TO SILVER CITY

RULER OF SPAIN, ACCORDING TO RUMOR, MAY TAKE UP RESIDENCE THERE

Will the king of Spain come to Silver City for treatment for tuberculosis?

This question arises from the fact that according to a dispatch from Paris published in an eastern paper, Alphonso's one chance of recovery from the disease which is threatening his life is to chase the cure in the most effective climate known to the world, that of Silver City, says the Silver City Independent.

According to the article mentioned, Alphonso, who has been a sufferer from tuberculosis for several years, has been under treatment in a noted sanatorium in the Alps, but in spite of this his condition has become worse and the disease has progressed until the vocal cords are affected. His board of physicians after carefully studying favorable climatic conditions throughout the world, advised him that his condition made it imperative that he should seek the best, and therefore, advised him to go to Silver City, New Mexico, where records in the successful treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis were unsurpassed. The article included a summary of weather conditions in Silver City as compared with those in the most favorable sections of the Alps and laid emphasis on the fact that the United States army sanatorium was located at this point and had had greater success in treating tuberculosis than any other similar institution in the world.

Dr. Bullock, the head of the New Mexico Cottage sanatorium, said that no application had been made to him from any one who might represent so important an individual as the king of Spain. He had no hesitation in endorsing the advice given the king by his physicians concerning this climate.

It seems possible that even should Alphonso desire to take advantage of the Silver City climate, that political complications would intervene to prevent his doing so. However, if it became a matter of life to the monarch, and the length of time he has been a victim would indicate that his condition is very serious, it seems that he would even risk his throne to take the long trip to this country.

A few months ago the Chamber of Commerce, in answer to a request from a physician in Switzerland, sent all available data concerning the Silver City climate. A courteous acknowledgment of the receipt was received later. No mention that the material was for the use of the king of Spain was made in the communication, but this is probably the source from which the figures published were obtained.

Should Alphonso come to Silver City he will receive a cordial welcome, as do all who are victims of this dread disease.

Subscribe for The Optic.

## SUMMERSCHOOL'S ENROLLMENT TO BE BOOSTED

### COMMERCIAL CLUB JOINS WITH NORMAL IN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Believing that the Normal University is a magnet which annually draws many people to Las Vegas during the summer months and that every student brought here becomes an admirer of and advertiser for this city's wonderful climate, the board of directors of the Commercial club last night voted to assist the big state school in making the attendance at its summer school the largest in its history this year.

It was decided to issue 10,000 booklets descriptive of the Normal University and the courses it has to offer and of Las Vegas and its advantages as a place of summer residence. The Normal is to have 16 pages, while the same number of pages will be devoted to the Commercial club's advertising and boosting matter. The cost of the booklets will be divided, the Commercial club bearing a large share of the expense.

Last summer the Normal University summer school brought students here from all parts of the state and many from the surrounding states of Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Arizona. Several students came here from as far away as Iowa and Illinois. In many instances the coming of the students brought whole families here, as parents accompanied their sons and daughters. Many of the students who were here last summer expect to return this year and bring more with them.

Last year, during the summer school, the real estate men had many orders for houses, furnished and unfurnished, and the rooming houses and hotels noticed a big rush in business. The people of the city co-operated with the Normal management and rented available rooms to the students. Undoubtedly the increased enrollment of the summer school was of benefit to the city, and that it was of benefit to the students is attested by the fact that they are all coming back—those who did not complete their education.

This year the Normal expects to cover a larger territory. Many teachers in other states are finding it to advantage to seek a cool climate for the scene of their summer schooling. The Normal expects to show them that Las Vegas is the place to which to come. For this purpose at least 10,000 of the school's bulletins are to be sent out to teachers in this and neighboring states.

The portion of the bulletin to be devoted to the Commercial club will contain interesting data regarding Las Vegas and its fine summer climate, including its scenery and attractive campaign and outing places.

The Commercial club thinks this is the best means of advertising Las Vegas that has been devised in many years. To advertise the Normal alone is giving publicity to one of the city's

biggest assets, while at the same time the matter relating to climate, scenery and advantages for homeseekers will be of inestimable value.

The bulletins are to be mailed out under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Normal. If 10,000 is not a sufficient number, the Commercial club has made arrangements to secure 5,000 additional bulletins.

The directors were unanimously in favor of the proposition, which was placed before them last night by President W. P. Southard. Present at the meeting were President Southard, Vice President F. O. Blood, Secretary Leo Tipton, and Directors M. M. Padgett, Clarence Iden, William G. Haydon, M. Danziger, N. O. Hermann, Thomas Ross and Charles Greenclay.

## CHIEF PHILLIPS IS A BENEDICT

### HEAD OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WEDS MISS BESSIE CLARK LAST NIGHT

From Tuesday's Daily.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock at the Presbyterian manse occurred the marriage of Miss Bessie Clark to Mr. Fred L. Phillips, Dr. Norman Skinner officiating. The wedding was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' friends and was private. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will continue to reside in Las Vegas.

Mrs. Phillips has been a resident of Las Vegas for the past two years. She has been employed by the Montezuma restaurant and has many friends here.

Mr. Phillips is well known here. He is a successful business man, being in the plumbing business, and is also chief of the fire department. He is a popular business man and has many friends, who wish him happiness in his marriage.

### MERCHANTS GO TO SCHOOL

Minneapolis, Feb. 4.—What is believed to be the first school for merchants ever conducted in this country was opened today under the auspices of the extension department of the University of Minnesota. The course is modeled after the short courses conducted in the various states for the farmers. The instruction will be carried over a period of five days and will embrace lectures by experts on important questions connected with the buying, selling and displaying of goods. Salesmanship, store management, pricing, advertising, window trimming, store accounting and methods of meeting mail order competition are some of the subjects that will be dealt with in the lectures.

### OHIO STATE BOWLING TOURNEY

Toledo, O., Feb. 4.—Beginning today and continuing for a period of two and possibly three weeks Toledo is to entertain the annual meeting and tournament of the Ohio State Bowling association. Individual and team bowlers are already here from numerous points and many more are expected when the tournament gets fully under way.

## TO MAKE CHAMPS MEET LEADING RIVALS

### ENGLAND SUGGESTS NOVEL MEANS OF GETTING ACTION FROM PUGILISTS

New York, Feb. 3.—Additional impetus in the movement toward the formation of an international boxing organization for the control of professional boxers has been furnished by the agitation in England for such a body. The growing demand throughout the British Isles for an association of this type clearly indicates the present unsettled status of boxing since English sport followers, as a rule, are extremely conservative, and seldom sanction international sport alliances. That an exception exists, so far as boxing is concerned, is evident from the many expressions of personal and press opinion as shown by articles printed upon the subject.

As an illustration, there may be quoted an appeal, printed in the London Times to American, French and English sportsmen to organize a controlling body for boxing—a body that would control the whole question of world's championships, and which would particularly decide how long a champion could hold a title without meeting a man in his own class.

"It is high time," the Times says, "that cheap champions, men who evade meeting their superiors as long as possible, were deprived of the opportunity of refusing to defend their titles for indefinite periods. In the matter of organization to that desirable end that final word rests with America; for as the opposers of the Olympic games are apt to forget, supremacy in any form of athletics carries with it the right of ultimate control. But if the National Sporting club and French authorities were to formulate a co-operative proposal to submit it to the leading American clubs, no harm whatever would be done, and the consequences might be invaluable."

That such an organization is contemplated is generally understood by those directly interested in boxing both in this country and abroad. Progress, however, is extremely slow since there are few, if any associations with either legal or ethical right to act as sponsors for the movement. The subject has been frequently discussed in an informal way by Hugh McIntosh of Australia, Victor Breyer of France, A. F. Bettinson of England and Charles Harvey of this country, but no definite plan of campaign has yet been selected.

Mr. Harvey, who is secretary of the New York State Athletic commission and an authority on boxing, said recently:

"It is far more difficult to form such a body than was the case in track and field athletics, tennis, fencing and other sports where there previously existed national governing bodies. With the possible exception of France and Australia, there are no national bodies controlling professional boxing. In this country, three states,

New York, Wisconsin and Montana, legally recognize boxing and govern the sport by commissions. In France there is the French Federation Le Boxe, while in Australia there was recently organized the Australian boxing association. Through the French authorities we have learned that both Belgium and Switzerland have associations working in unison with the French federation, but I cannot say to what extent they govern the sport in their countries."

Mr. Harvey expressed the conviction that it is necessary to form national bodies before an international union can be successfully launched. He points out a number of instances of absence of co-operation, and the varying customs in different countries and different states. An instance of the result of lack of co-operation cited is the recent action of the French federation in depriving Jack Johnson of his championship, which, Mr. Harvey says, was not supported by either the clubs or boxing writers of other nations.

"Until we have national associations, there can be, in my opinion, no successful international organization," he continued.

## PECOS AND LEYBA TO VOTE WET OR DRY

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS GRANT PETITIONS FOR LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS

From Tuesday's Daily.

The county commissioners yesterday afternoon, after perusing the petitions asking that local option elections be held in Pecos and Leyba, voted to grant them. The commissioners took the necessary step toward calling the elections, the dates for which have not been named. The boundaries of the districts which will be affected by the elections were carefully fixed, and no person not living in them will be allowed to cast a ballot.

In addition to considering these petitions the commissioners transacted a considerable lot of routine business. Many bills were passed upon. Now that the taxes for 1913 have begun to come in the commissioners are beginning to get funas with which to transact county business. The county has not been seriously embarrassed, but the commissioners held the purse strings mighty tight until the collection of taxes, which was delayed by the board of equalization's orders, was begun.

### WELLS AND BLAKE

London, Feb. 4.—The heavyweight match between Bombardier Wells and Bandsman Blake was clinched today when the two fighters deposited the whole of the purse money with the editor of "Sporting Life."

### SPRING TRAINING BEGINS

New Orleans, Feb. 4.—Seven players of the Cleveland American league baseball club, in charge of Joe Birmingham, manager, and Charles Hite, trainer, arrived here last night and today began spring training in preparation for the 1914 season. Eighteen members of the Cleveland team

# PRESIDENT IS A PRISONER OF WAR

## PERUVIANS CAPTURE THE EXECUTIVE IN AN ATTACK ON PALACE

Lima, Peru, Feb. 4.—The president of the republic of Peru, Guillermo Billinghurst, was taken prisoner today by military revolutionists. The rebels attacked the presidential palace this morning under the leadership of Colonel Benavides. General Enrique Varela, premier and minister of war, was killed in the fight which ensued.

Dr. Augusto Durand, a former revolutionary leader, took possession of the palace. The attack on the palace began at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. Inhabitants of Lima ran into the streets, alarmed by the firing. Soldiers were ordered to fire volleys into the air in order to prevent the formation of crowds in the streets, and they kept the panic-stricken people moving from place to place. A civilian bystander was killed by a bullet.

President Billinghurst was later taken by the rebels as a prisoner to Callao, from which port he will be sent into exile in a foreign country.

Peru's sudden revolutionary trouble is due principally to President Billinghurst's earnest efforts to place finances of his country on a sound basis. His scheme for doing this involved the strictest economies throughout the public service and naturally proved unpopular, particularly among office holders, who saw their salaries and estimates pruned with a merciless hand.

At the end of last year congress refused to vote the budget and President Billinghurst issued a decree declaring that the old estimates would remain in force till the end of 1914.

Petitions from many of the provinces were presented to the president asking for the dissolution of the congress, but all the political parties opposed this step as unconstitutional. President Billinghurst is the son of an Englishman, but was born in Peru. His mother was a Peruvian. He is about 55 years old. In 1868 his father was drowned in a tidal wave. Young Billinghurst was educated in Peruvian schools and was a brilliant scholar.

He wrote several books in his early manhood. He took an active part in the war between Peru and Chile and later became mayor of Lima, the capital. He became president in September, 1912.

Dr. Augusto Durand, who today seized the government, has led several revolutions in Peru. He fought against President Pardo in 1908 and against President Leguia in 1909. After his followers had been defeated and had surrendered to the government troops in the latter year, Dr. Durand escaped to Chile but he returned to Peru some time later and continued conspiring against the government.

Dr. Durand was generally supposed

to be the leader of the agitation against President Billinghurst.

## MAINE PROGRESSIVES ACTIVE

Portland, Me., Feb. 4.—The members of the progressive state committee of Maine are rounding up here for a meeting tomorrow, when a date will be fixed for the state convention and other plans discussed for the coming state campaign. By getting into the field early and waging a vigorous campaign the leaders believe that their party will make an even better showing at the polls this year than it did in the election in November, 1912, when Maine returned 48,493 votes for Roosevelt as against 26,545 for Taft. The party has already decided to nominate complete state, congressional and county tickets.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN DISCOVERED

### SWITCH IS THROWN ON LAMY BRANCH AND OBSTRUCTION PLACED ON THE TRACK

From Monday's Daily.

What might have resulted in one of the most serious accidents that ever occurred on the Santa Fe branch line between Lamy and Santa Fe was averted Saturday night when it was discovered that a switch had been swung near Hondo station and also that ties, rails and other material had been placed on the tracks, apparently in an effort to wreck the train. Luckily the engineer who was in charge of the branch train discovered the misplaced switch and stopped his engine, thus averting trouble.

Santa Fe special officers are working on the case and hope to bring the person or persons who committed the depredation to justice. Had the train run into the thrown switch it undoubtedly would have been wrecked.

## MRS. KINKEL'S FUNERAL IS LARGELY ATTENDED

### IMPRESSIVE AND COMFORTING SERVICES HELD AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

From Monday's Daily.

The funeral of Mrs. George H. Kinkel was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal church. The services were beautiful and largely attended. The chorus choir of the church, of which Mrs. Kinkel was a prominent member for several years, sang several beautiful hymns. Rev. J. S. Moore, rector of the church, conducted the services, which were full of consolation for the bereaved husband and friends of Mrs. Kinkel.

The sanctuary of the church was beautifully decorated with flowers, while many floral tributes of esteem were placed upon the casket by friends. Interment was in the Masonic cemetery. The pallbearers, all close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kinkel, were Robert L. M. Ross, William J. Lucas, D. T. Hoskins, Joseph DeGraftenreid, William G. Ogle and Dr. H. M. Smith.

## OPPOSE COLD STORAGE BILL

Washington, Feb. 4.—With a view to ascertaining the opinions of those most closely concerned, the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today began a series of public hearings on the McKellar cold storage bill, which proposes to limit the time of storage of perishable commodities from two to six months. The cold storage interests and the produce merchants of the country are protesting vigorously against the measure. It is claimed that its enactment will discourage production, destroy the collateral value of perishable products and be detrimental to the consumer in the end, because cold storage warehouses are necessary, to not regulate prices and are used to store goods in times of overproduction to meet the necessity of the time of a short supply. Norway, Sweden and other foreign countries have also protested through the state department against the provisions of the bill, alleging that it would seriously embarrass their trade with the United States in salt and preserved fish.

## MARTINEZ HERE ON HIS WAY HOMEWARD

### HIS MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL, HE BELIEVES

From Monday's Daily.

Felix Martinez, United States commissioner general to South America in connection with the Panama-Pacific international exposition, a prominent citizen of the southwest, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening on his way home to El Paso from an extended trip over South America. Mr. Martinez left this afternoon for his home after transacting business in this city, which Mr. Martinez calls home, because of former residence.

Mr. Martinez this afternoon stated that he enjoyed an extensive and successful visit in South America and apparently is pleased with the result of his mission. He returned to the United States by the way of Panama and is pleased with the stupendous work that has been accomplished there.

In regard to the present situation in Mexico, Mr. Martinez stated that it is a serious problem and not to be settled without time and difficulty.

"The people who do not understand the facts of this situation cannot judge the actions of President Wilson," said Mr. Martinez. "Neither can they judge the actions taken by President Taft during his administration, for he was necessarily forced to act as he did, as is President Wilson today."

Mr. Martinez stated that the inside facts and technicalities of the situation are numerous and of a most delicate nature to handle, as action of any kind is worldwide and not entirely effective upon the United States.

Mr. Martinez expressed himself as grateful to the people of Las Vegas for the invitation to a reception here tonight and is sorry that he was forced, on account of business, to leave this afternoon. The reception was to have been given at the Commercial club rooms.

## RELIGION IS HELPED BY IMPROVED ROADS

### REV. J. L. IMHOF SPEAKS ON NEW PHASE OF A POPULAR SUBJECT

From Monday's Daily.

"Good Roads," was the subject of the address of Rev. J. L. Imhof last night at the Christian tabernacle. Mr. Imhof is giving a series of discourses on subjects of interest and profit to the community, speaking on Sunday nights. Mr. Imhof said, in part:

"Dr. George P. Fisher, in his book entitled 'The State of the Roman World at the Birth of Christ,' says: The vast territory subject to Rome was covered with a network of magnificent roads, which moved in straight lines, crossing mountains and bridging rivers, binding together the most remote cities, and connecting them all with the capital. The traveler could measure his progress by the mile stones along all the roads, and naps of the route, giving distances from place to place, with stopping places for the night, facilitated his journey."

"What would naturally be the effect of these good roads upon the spread of Christianity? These roads gave the missionaries an excellent opportunity of traveling and of sending epistles with messengers. Men of various religious beliefs came in contact with individuals worshipping different gods with vastly different ideals of life.

"A number of nations had been conquered recently by the Roman empire. A comparison of the various religions took place. The religion whose ideals met best the demands of life, was sure to make progress. Men traveled to learn science, philosophy and art. Freedom of thought and a chance to compare ideas have ever been an important step toward higher life.

"So it is today. Good roads are no more important to commercial interests than to education and religion. Men traveling through in automobiles inform and inspire us with what others are doing in other parts of our country. Much of their advertising makes us more aggressive. How much we owe to those who have built our railroads. To the man with the pick as well as the man in the office. Good roads will be an extension of our present opportunities for better living.

"Again, good roads will help us to become better acquainted with our neighbors in the country. More will attend our schools and churches. Our social life will be enriched as we have opportunity to meet more often and to work together more efficiently. Every person needs to come in contact with others. Good roads will go far toward better social conditions, and thus lead to higher living.

"There is no conflict between interests when all work for the common welfare. Better business works with better religion. Co-operation is necessary to social progress. The man with the shovel has work to perform as well as the man with money. The educator is not to be despised."

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## LOCAL NEWS

Reports coming from the country are that the sheep are in excellent condition. The ranchers are pleased and anticipate one of the most successful spring seasons known in several years.

The board of county commissioners will meet in special session Monday of next week for the purpose of fixing valuations on the various classes of property in the county for taxation this year.

Lieutenant Governor E. C. de Baca will leave Sunday for Santa Fe where he will officiate as governor during the absence of Governor McDonald, who left today for Washington, D. C., on business.

The cast of the Elks' minstrel show is getting down to hard work. Much talent is being shown and there is no doubt but that the performance will score a big hit, when it is staged. The date probably will be fixed for about the nineteenth of February.

The Modern Woodmen of America at their next meeting, to be held on Monday evening, will elect a delegate to the state camp, which will be held in Roswell on May 6. It is important that every member be present at this meeting. There will also be several candidates for adoption.

The recent reduction of rates by the Wells Fargo Express company has caused a decided increase of business for this corporation. The rates in many cases are even cheaper than the parcel post. During the past week Santa Fe train No. 7 has been carrying extra cars to accommodate this traffic and eastbound trains have been equally heavy.

The High School Glee club is practicing hard for the operetta "The Egyptian Princess," which will be given a week from this evening at the Duncan opera house. It is expected that a large audience will be present, as the High school plays always have proved excellent, many of them being better than several of the productions put on by the professional actors.

Civil Engineer George E. Morrison has completed the plans and specifications for the paving, curbing and guttering of Bridge street. These show that the improvement to be made on this "neck of the bottle" thoroughfare of Greater Las Vegas is to be extensive. The West side council will meet early next week, according to Mayor Lorenzo Delgado, to authorize the clerk to advertise for bids. The Bridge street property owners are enthused in regard to the paving and are urging haste, that the work may be begun at once. Several new buildings are to be erected on the street during the spring.

### DO NOT BUY IT

A robbery was committed in Albuquerque Tuesday night and the thief managed to get away with a number of articles which may be sold at other places. For this reason Chief of Po-

lice Ben Coles this morning stated that all local dealers in clothing and second hand goods should keep a lookout for clothing offered to them for sale by strangers.

The place robbed at the Duke City was the Graham tailor shop, and the goods stolen were two overcoats, one a long black coat with the name Roy McDonald printed on the inside of the collar; and the other a black coat trimmed in fur. A number of rolls of suit material were taken.

## NORMAL YOUTH HAS HIS FACE PAINTED

### FELLOW STUDENTS ACCUSE HIM OF ROOTING FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL

From Thursday's Daily.

That each student of the New Mexico Normal University must respect the school spirit and must use his best efforts at all athletic games in the way of rooting for the institution's teams, is an unwritten rule among the students. The penalty for non-observance is serious, and as a rule depends upon the nature of the unfaithfulness.

Clarence Gerard, a young man attending the Normal, was the first offender to be punished. Gerard attended the basketball games at the armory last Friday night and, it is said, escorted a young lady who attends the High school. Necessarily Gerard was forced to take a position with the High school rooters, and although it is not known whether he devoted his voice to the cause of boosting the High school, nevertheless he was condemned by his fellow students.

Yesterday Gerard was captured by the punishment committee of the Organization for the Prevention of Disloyalty and after it had finished its work Gerard wore a face decorated with the Normal insignia, an imitation mustache and numerous other marks. These were planted on the youth's face with iodine, and it will require some time before they will be completely removed, it is said.

Gerard took his punishment like a good fellow and thus displayed a good nature that make such instances realistic of a good school spirit.

### TO DISARM STRIKERS

Colliers' W. Va., Feb. 6.—Aroused by complaints of citizens who fear open warfare between striking miners and contract men at the mines of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal company here peace officers of Brooke county today sought a plan by which the men could be disarmed. The officers say that many men are armed with high power rifles but as they don't take them off the property they have rented or owned, they cannot be held by the gun carrying law. The strike has been on since last November and a number of "battles" have been fought between strikers and contract men.

## LUKENS PRAISES LAS VEGAS' SPIRIT

### TELLS ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL OF THIS CITY'S PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

Dr. C. E. Lukens, superintendent of the Children's Home society, who has been in Las Vegas for several days on official business, gave the Albuquerque Journal an interview upon his return home, in which he praised the progressive spirit being shown by the people of this city. The Journal's article follows:

Dr. C. E. Lukens, superintendent of the Children's Home society of this city and one of the most prominent ministers in New Mexico, returned yesterday from a visit of several days to Las Vegas and gave glowing accounts of the rapid development and improvement that is going forward in the Meadow City.

Las Vegas business men, Dr. Lukens says, are in the highest degree optimistic over the financial outlook and are predicting an era of the greatest prosperity for their enterprising city. New buildings are going up on every hand, and substantial growth is evident everywhere. Dr. Lukens also spoke in the highest terms of Las Vegas hospitality and the cordial treatment which was accorded him during his stay in the city.

James H. Fleming, site inspector of the United States postoffice department, is expected in Las Vegas this week, according to Dr. Lukens, and with his coming the new \$125,000 federal building and postoffice will begin to assume definite form. Eight different sites have been tendered to the government for this building, but Dr. Lukens states that the one which seems to have gained the most favorable consideration from business men of both the old and the new town is that at the corner of Eighth street and Douglas avenue, which is about midway between the business sections of both Las Vegas and East Las Vegas and a short distance inside the limits of the latter city.

Dr. Lukens could not too highly commend the common sense and good judgment displayed by the business men of the two cities in a matter about which there might very easily have arisen a conflict that would have done serious injury to the community. There was a general disposition to subordinate individual and selfish interests to the general good, and there seems little doubt that the site mentioned will be selected for the new postoffice.

In the event that this is done, the present postoffice in the old town will be abolished as the new office will be so situated as easily to accommodate the needs of both cities. There is a federal statute that requires the establishment of a postoffice in every county seat, and Las Vegas is the county seat of San Miguel county, but a special act of congress was passed permitting the abolishment of the postoffice in this case.

Dr. Lukens was also enthusiastic over the activity that is being displayed by citizens of San Miguel county and the county authorities in the matter of good roads. Among the most prominent workers in the interest of better highways, he said, are Mayor R. J. Taupert, Postmaster F. O. Blood, County Commissioner J. H. York, M. M. Padgett, D. J. Leahy and State Senator Clark, the last named having been while county commissioner of San Miguel county one of the pioneers of the good roads movement in New Mexico.

The ocean-to-ocean highway in San Miguel county, said Dr. Lukens, or at least that part of it extending from Santa Fe to Las Vegas, is completed with the exception of a stretch of about a quarter of a mile at a large rock cut about seven miles south of Las Vegas, and a force of 35 convicts is now at work putting this stretch in condition. When this is completed the road from Las Vegas to Santa Fe will be one of the best in the country. It will take about three months and an expenditure of some \$2,500 to complete this work.

What impressed Dr. Lukens most about this road was the bridge across the Gallinas river, just south of the city. This bridge is the first of its kind ever built in the United States, having been designed specially by Jenkins & Clayton and made by them for the Missouri Valley Bridge company, which has the work in charge. It is a reinforced concrete truss bridge in four sections, resting on three reinforced concrete piers. Each of the sections is 60 feet long, and the sections were moulded on the ground and afterwards lifted into place on the piers.

Not only is the bridge beautiful in design, said Dr. Lukens, but it is comparatively cheap, costing only \$11,000 and is as permanent and substantial as anything could possibly be. No flood could possibly wash it away, and no money will ever have to be spent upon it for repairs. Dr. Lukens believes that when other communities learn of the advantages of this sort of bridge it will come into general use all over the country.

Dr. Lukens stated also that other public works of a minor nature were going forward rapidly and that Las Vegas is distinguishing itself among New Mexico cities for rapid progress.

### ARGUE RATE REDUCTIONS

Washington, Feb. 6.—Arguments were heard by the interstate commerce commission today on the application of interstate carriers serving North Carolina to be allowed to put into effect the reduced freight rates that were agreed upon by the railroads and the state legislature some time ago. Various cities of Virginia and eastern Tennessee are opposing the reductions.

### NEBRASKA PROGRESSIVES MEET

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.—Preparations are about completed for the conference to be held here next week by the Nebraska progressives to discuss the party plans for the next state campaigns. A feature of the gathering will be a banquet at which ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana, James R. Garfield of Ohio, William Allen White of Kansas and several other progressive leaders of national prominence will speak.