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ADVERTISING TO BE ISSUED AT ONCE

COMMERCIAL CLUB AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY TO BEGIN A JOINT CAMPAIGN

Plans for making the summer advertising campaign for Las Vegas and the New Mexico Normal University, which will be conducted jointly by the Commercial club and the big state educational institution, the most successful effort to bring visitors and new residents to this city ever attempted, were made last night at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the club.

The following committee was named to prepare the copy for the Normal bulletin and Las Vegas boosting book which is to be issued early in the spring: Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, chairman; Fred O. Blood, George A. Fleming and Colbert C. Root.

This book is to contain 32 pages 16 of which are to be devoted to the Normal and 16 to the Commercial club. Both sections of the booklet will be illustrated elaborately with new and handsome cuts. The Normal's department will contain information regarding the summer school, its faculty, the courses offered and the accomplishments of the institution in preparing young people for the profession of teaching and securing them positions after they have been so equipped.

The Commercial club's section of the book will call the attention of prospective students to the admirable summer climate, which enables students to carry on their work during the summer months in comfort. This section of the book will show what Las Vegas has to offer in the way of recreation outside of school hours. The drives, the mountain fishing streams and the woods and other attractions will be described. Also the booklet will state what the Commercial club and the citizens are in the habit of doing for the summer students in the way of entertainment.

It is believed the little book will be responsible for bringing many students, their parents and other relatives here during the summer. It will be sent to all the surrounding states. Last year the summer school drew

students from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, all parts of New Mexico and many other states. Many of these students had been here in 1912, and they brought their friends with them. Several students told their parents of the excellent climate, with the result that numerous families came here to spend the summer, while the sons and daughters were in school.

Dr. Roberts, president of the school expects to send out 10,000 summer school boosting bulletins, and will reach hundreds of teachers in each of the surrounding states. With the assistance of the Commercial club he is endeavoring to get the railroads to grant Las Vegas the same rate from surrounding states as is enjoyed by Santa Fe. The capital at present has a better rate, it being cheaper to go from Kansas City, or practically any other place outside the state, to Santa Fe than to Las Vegas, in spite of the difference in distance.

According to the plan the Commercial club will bear a large proportion of the expense of publishing the booklet, while the Normal, in addition to paying its share will furnish the postage and labor incidental to mailing it out.

Value of Summer School

Dr. Roberts, who was present at the directors' meeting, showed the value of the summer school to the city. He said last year's summer school brought to Las Vegas 128 people from outside the city. They stayed here 56 days, which was equivalent to bringing a crowd of 7,168 people here for one day. Seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight people, if brought here for a convention or Fourth of July celebration, would make a large crowd of visitors, but they would not spend nearly so much money in the city as the smaller number for 56 days. Dr. Roberts said the State Educational association's convention brought 1,000 people to Albuquerque for three days, which is equivalent to 3,000 people for one day. He said this comparison showed how much more valuable the summer school is to Las Vegas than a big convention would be.

The Educational Convention

While the State Educational association was under discussion the directors, expressing themselves as just as anxious to entertain the teachers in 1915 as they were in 1914, empowered Dr. Roberts to consult with the Santa Fe educators and ask their support for Las Vegas in securing the convention next year. Last year an agreement was made with Santa Fe that if it would support Las Vegas for

1914 this city would reciprocate for 1915. It was stated last night that the Santa Fe folk are likely to be willing to support Las Vegas until this city secures the convention, provided Las Vegas will assist them in landing the big meeting for the following session.

Finances in Good Shape

Secretary Leo Tipton reported the club in the best financial condition it has enjoyed for several years. The present officers of the organization are endeavoring to pay all back bills and at the same time accomplish a large amount of good boosting. They are succeeding well. In a short time a general meeting of the club members and citizens will be called for the purpose of making a report upon what has been accomplished. The secretary was instructed to make a report to the directors at their next meeting of the names of members who have failed to pay their dues and advertising fees since December 1, and the amount due in each instance. The membership is holding up well, but the club is anxious to hold its entire membership and increase the number upon the roars.

To Increase Membership

It having been reported to the club that there are a number of business men who are not members of the club, Maurice Danziger was appointed chairman of a committee to wait upon them and solicit their membership. Mr. Danziger was empowered to select his associate committeemen.

The request of the Symphony orchestra for permission to use the club rooms as a place in which to practice was presented. The directors decided that the Commercial club rooms were not the place for such activities, and Director Blood, a member of the library board, said that body would give the orchestra permission to use the Carnegie library. Mr. Blood said there is a good piano at the library which he will have tuned and made ready for the use of the musicians.

Numerous routine matters were looked after, after which the meeting adjourned. Present were President W. P. Southard, Vice President F. O. Blood, Secretary Leo Tipton and Directors M. M. Padgett, David J. Leahy, M. Danziger, N. O. Hermann and Thomas Ross.

PERSONAL LIBERTY, WHAT?

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The wearing of the "tooth brush mustache" was forbidden to the soldiers of Emperor William's body guard regiment by an order issued today. The reason given was that it was non-German.

BOY THE VICTIM OF MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT

JUAN GARCIA OF ALBUQUERQUE IS SHOT AT IN COYOTE CANYON

Albuquerque with the load," Garcia told Deputy Sheriff Dick Lewis this morning, "and had sent my younger brother to bring in the horses, when a man riding a bay horse rode into the canyon and to about 50 yards of me. He stopped his horse, for I was looking at him. Then he turned in the saddle, took deliberate aim at me and fired. The first shot did not hit me. I yelled at him. Then he raised his gun, took aim and shot again. That time he hit me and I fell down. The man turned his horse and rode away.

"He was too far away for me to see his face, or to tell whether he was an American or a Mexican. I do not know what kind of a gun it was, but it looked like a rifle."

The ball which is cut and scarred, and looks as if it might have been Albuquerque, Feb. 12.—Juan Garcia, 16 years old, a wood hauler living in Martineztown, was the victim, he claims, of a mysterious and murderous attack in Coyote canyon about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in which the boy was seriously wounded and came near losing his life.

Garcia, who was brought to his home this morning and attended by Dr. Clayton, who removed the bullet from his right side, cannot identify the man who shot him, knows no reason for any attack upon him and can give no explanation whatever of the shooting.

"I was finishing piling wood on my wagon, and getting ready to start to used as a shotgun slug, entered in the right side, coming out near the back and lodging under the skin. It did not cut the intestines and Dr. Clayton fears no trouble unless blood poisoning should result, which he thinks unlikely.

Young Garcia declares he has had no trouble with any one, and has no enemies that he knows of. He did not recognize the horse.

Deputy Sheriff Lewis at once sent three men to Coyote canyon to take the trail. The canyon is little frequented and the men may be able to find the stranger's trail.

"POPE'S DANCE" IS MORE LIKE WORK

THE NEW FURLANA STRENUOUS WHEN COMPARED TO THE TANGO

It never fails. Just when you're beginning to get used to one thing it is discarded and something new takes its place. "It" may be understood as referring either to men's hats, women's skirts or dances. For present purposes let us consider the last item named, and, in particular, the tango.

Perhaps you have been taking lessons and have just reached the point where you are certain that hundreds of eyes are following you around the room with yearning and envy; and mayhap you are flattering yourself that you need no longer watch your steps and can discuss extraneous matters with your partner in a manner exceedingly nonchalant. Then, first crack out of the box, some misguided bonehead ambles along and offhandedly acquaints you with the fact that "they" are not dancing the tango any more, that it is "old stuff;" in short, that the "innovation" is now the thing.

At the present moment, however, the novelty which is beginning to be discussed in New York as a possible successor of the tango is not a Castle invention, but the revival of an old Venetian dance called the Furlana.

A Paris dispatch of a week ago declared on the authority of Le Temps that the Furlana was suggested by none other than Pope Pius X, who gave a private audience to a certain prince and princess in order that he might see them dance the tango and judge from their performance whether or not weight should be given to objections to it on moral grounds. Far from finding the tango improper, however, the pope is said to have remarked, "Well, my children, you don't seem to get much fun out of it. It is a sad and gloomy dance." Thereupon the pontiff according to the story asked the young people why they did not dance the Furlana which he had often seen in his younger days; it was so "elegant, merry and graceful." And he arose and indicated the movements with gestures, greatly to the delight of his pupils, who, presumably, went forth at once through the highways and byways of Rome and spread the glad tidings. Old records of Vienna were uprooted and mulled over and dancing academies in Rome and then in Paris posted themselves against the rush of the dance mad.

Whatever truth there may be in the Vatican story—it has since been branded as a picturesque bit of French imagination—the Furlana seems to be real enough, and as long as it lasts, if indeed, it becomes popular at all, it will be known as "the pope's dance." So much for successful press agent work. The roof gardens along Broadway have taken it up and in several places placards announce it as having been approved by the pope.

The Furlana is danced by the Italian peasants at the present day. In one

theater it was introduced as a diversion of Venetian gondoliers. Fancy dress seems better adapted to it than the ordinary ball room costume, and many say that it is better fun to watch it than to do it. Partners are at arms length most of the time and, except in one or two figures, the position of the girl's hands and her postures are the same as those of the man who is dancing with her. In other words, both do the leading, which feature has suggested to certain woman suffrage enthusiasts that it is an "equal rights dance," and therefore should take like wildfire. The dancers face each other at some distance during the first figure and, judging from the description of the Furlana, there are many quick little steps, posing of arms and snapping of fingers—a bit of the tarantella and a bit of Scotch reel, perhaps. In the second figure they advance and meet and, still face to face, join hands criss-cross fashion; in the third position they are side by side; in the fourth the man's left hand rests lightly on the girl's waist, the only concession to the conventional form. Then there are a lot of rapid spins and turns which might be said to take the place of the dips in the tango.

The time of the Furlana is fast and furious and leaves even professional dancers panting. If you go to "La Giocanda" in Convention hall next week you will see in the first act a group of peasants footing a brisk measure in a public square. That is the Furlana. One critic says that it is well adapted for sturdy peasants and for the hopelessly young. The majority of staid elders who are gasping their way through the tango steps, and whose most violent exercise is the exertion attendant upon getting in and out of their motor cars, will find the new dance pretty rough, if not utterly beyond them. Many dancing masters doubt very much whether it will become popular in ball rooms, saying that it is too much like exercise, requires an extra large amount of floor space and, above all, that fashionably tight skirts are absolutely out of the question. So there you are. Go to it!

SWEDISH CABINET QUILTS

Stockholm, Feb. 10.—Karl Albert Staaf, the Swedish premier, and his entire cabinet, resigned today in consequence of divergence of opinion concerning the necessity of increasing the Swedish defensive forces. King Gustave accepted the resignations.

STANDARD BOOKS FOR THE HIGH SCHOOLS

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTS REPORT OF ITS COMMITTEE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—A standard course of study in the high schools of New Mexico was adopted Saturday by the state board of education, following a report made on the subject by a committee consisting of Miss Mannette A. Myers, Dr. F. H. H. Roberts and Professor E. L. Enloe. This committee recommended that the course consist of the requirements for graduation adopted at the Albuquerque meeting with the addition of half a unit in history, half a unit in science, one-half a unit in civic and one-half a unit in industrial education, bringing the total required units for graduation to 11, out of 15 necessary for graduation.

The 11 required units are as follows: English 3; foreign language 2; mathematics 2; history 1½; science 1½; civics ½, and industrial education ½. Total 11 units.

The required number of units for graduation shall be 15, in which number physical training, chorus, glee club, and orchestra work shall not be counted. A unit of work represents five recitation periods of not less than 40 minutes each per week for a term of not less than 36 weeks for a four-year high school, and for not less than 32 weeks for a one year, two year or three year high school.

The studies which may be offered in high schools are as follows:

English, Latin, mathematics, history, including civics, Spanish, German, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, agriculture, physiography, elocution, manual training, domestic science, commercial branches, instrumental music, orchestra, chorus work, physical training, physiology-hygiene, psychology and political economy. For fourth year only last two.

For any unprepared work in domestic science, manual training and commercial branches and for instrumental music, drawing, physical training and elocution, double time shall be required to obtain a unit. Not more than two units shall be allowed for bookkeeping, stenography and instrumental music, and only one unit for typewriting. Credit for stenography and typewriting units are to be given only when a pupil has attained a specified speed.

Any person who has completed the course of study as prescribed by the state board of education for the work up to and including the eighth grade shall be eligible to admission to any high school. Evidence of having completed such a course should be a certificate issued by the state department of education or by the board of education in the city in which the work of the eighth grade was completed. Justice some times demands that pupils be admitted to the high school because they are able to do the work and may not be able to present a flawless record. Individ-

ual exceptions should be dealt with according to one's best judgment.

For a four year high school, not fewer than three high school teachers who devote all their time to teaching high school subjects shall be employed. A three year high school shall have not less than two, and a two-year high school not less than one high school teacher who will give entire time to the teaching of high school subjects.

The minimum educational requirements for teachers in a high school shall be graduation from the New Mexico Normal school or from the New Mexico Normal University, or the completion of work equivalent to that required for graduation from these schools.

A careful and complete record of the work completed by each pupil shall be preserved as a part of the working material of each school. Pupils moving from one school to another should be given a copy of the record, which copy should be accepted for credit by the school to which the pupil goes. Each diploma should have either on it or with it a copy of the credits of the pupil to whom it is issued.

CANADA HAS PARCEL POST

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.—The Canadian parcel post, for which preparations have been going forward for many months, became an accomplished fact today, when Hon. Louis P. Pelletier, postmaster general of the Dominion, formally inaugurated the service by dropping the first package into the mails. In the method of fixing rates according to the zone system and in many of its other leading features the Canadian service follows closely after the similar service established a year ago in the United States. Each province constitutes a separate zone except that the maritime provinces are embraced in one. An important feature designed to benefit the local merchants is that a 20-mile territory around every postoffice is a local zone, enjoying rates considerably lower than those provided for in the provincial zones.

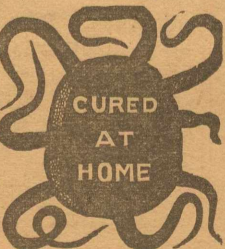
For the first three months of operation parcels up to six pounds only are to be taken. Afterwards when the system gets into proper running order the full limit of 11 pounds will be carried. The local zone system is expected to be of great benefit to merchants and also to farmers and gardeners who can use the mails for sending produce to their local market at low rates. A parcel of 11 pounds can be sent 20 miles for two cents a pound and this is expected to give the farmers a decided advantage in marketing eggs and other perishable matter. It will also give a decided advantage to the country merchant over the city department stores. The former can send out goods in parcels up to 11 pounds to his customers at two cents a pound, while if the same goods were ordered from a concern more than 20 miles distant, it would cost about five cents a pound for postage.

Edgar Selwyn, the author of "The Country Boy" and a number of other pieces that have been more than ordinarily successful, has written a new play called "Rolling Stones." It depicts the adventures of two wanderers living by their wits.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE it Poisons Bone or Deep Glands No KNIFE or PAIN

No Pay Until Cured No X Ray or other swindle. An island plant makes the cure ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE Any TUMOR, LUMP or Sore on the lip, face or body long is Cancer It Never Pains until last stage. 120-PAGE BOOK sent free; testimonials of thousands cured at home WRITE TO SOME



ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST Is CANCER, and if neglected always poisons deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly. Poor Cured at Half Price if Cancer is yet Small DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY "Strictly Reliable" BOOK SENT FREE AB 747 SO. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL. KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED

REAL ESTATE IS HEAVY REVENUE PRODUCER

NEARLY ONE-HALF THE TAX COLLECTIONS COME FROM LAND HOLDERS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10.—Who pays the taxes in New Mexico? That question is answered by a compilation of Assistant Traveling Auditor Kegel.

The real estate owner is the goat in the first place. His assessment this year ran up to \$115,544,871 before the board of equalization soaked him for several million dollars more. This is almost one-half of the entire valuation, or to be exact, 45 per cent.

The railroads are second as to valuation, and when it comes to really paying they are first and the greatest burden bearers on the tax roll. They are assessed at \$84,830,469, or just one-third of the entire shooting match for the state. Who says that the corporations are not doing their share when it comes to whacking up for state, county and municipal and school purposes?

Livestock is assessed at \$32,366,421, or one-eighth of the entire valuation.

It is the man who has money out on mortgages or has pickled it away in banks and stockings, or perhaps invested in stocks, notes and bonds in Texas, who escapes the argus-eyed assessor, for under the head of "All other property," which includes cash,

furniture, automobiles, bank accounts, notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc., the total assessment is \$11,761,444, or less than one-twenty-third. Merchants get off with an assessment of \$8,300,169 on stocks of merchandise.

Banks are valued at \$5,457,546 or less than one-fiftieth of the total. Telegraph and telephones are valued at \$1,165,140, or about one-quarter of one per cent of the total, which before the raise of the board of equalization was \$259,426,060, and after the raise amounts to almost \$280,000,000 and which Governor McDonald says should be at least \$450,000,000.

That the assessor fails to get anywhere near true values can easily be demonstrated. He returns, for instance, 1,693,970 head of sheep, which is probably about a third of the true number, for even the census enumerators spotted more than 3,000,000 sheep and it has been New Mexico's boast for years that it has 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 head of sheep on its ranges. The valuation placed on the sheep of the state is \$6,921,480, or about one-fortieth of all the wealth in the state.

The assessors found 9,638 mules in the state valued at \$776,847; 190,658 goats valued at \$729,354; 13,775 head of swine valued at \$123,540. The most lamentable fact, however, is that the assessors of the 26 counties found only 5,794 burros and valued them at \$55,506. The other 50,000 or 100,000 were probably hibernating.

It is when it comes to cash that the average New Mexican is especially hard up. The total cash in the state on January 1, 1913, was only \$389,046, Luna, McKinley, Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties returning not a single penny. The state, however, is even poorer in books, only \$166,989 worth, or less than four bits worth per capita. Saloon and other fixtures make a better showing, for they total \$634,662; while bonds and coupons are almost as much or \$536,067. This is pretty good evidence that there are no millionaires, no bloated bondholders and capitalists in the state.

Watches and clocks are assessed at \$67,311. The poor ladies of New Mexico must all be wearing paste diamonds and synthetical rubies for all the jewelry in the state is valued at only \$66,159; or less than 20 cents worth per capita. However, they are even poorer in silver and gold ware for the table, for the total in the entire state is only \$3,360 worth, and that includes silver spoons and near silver forks and knives, a total of one cent's worth for each inhabitant of the state.

Musical instruments, with a valuation of \$533,985, indicates that music at least, is not a lost art even if the art of telling the truth to the assessor is. Household goods total \$2,261,637, or \$7 worth for each inhabitant, which is getting at true values about as nearly as in other cases of property except the railroads, which, poor things, are valued at almost the total sum that the census director and corporation commissioners declare they are worth. Shares of stock in banks run up to \$5,457,546; wheat to only \$1,625; oats to \$1,977; barley to \$30; corn, \$1,389; hay and alfalfa to \$28,953; wool to \$3,150; lumber to \$157,707; coal to \$933; tools, \$175,422; honey bees, \$44,958; automobiles \$337,166.

MAYOR'S SON IS BOOSTER LIKE FATHER

HAROLD SELLERS OF ALBUQUERQUE FAILS TO ENLIGHTEN EL PASO REPORTERS

Harold Sellers, son of our popular and well known and busy little executive of Albuquerque, says it is easy to make a noise like a mayor if you just give them the glad hand and the hot air and look fairly wise. Harold has returned from El Paso, where he acted as Albuquerque mayor-by-proxy with signal success and got his name in all the papers, says the Albuquerque Herald.

"It was easier to be mayor," said Harold to his indignant father today, "than to try to explain to that bunch why I wasn't mayor—and then, after I got into it there was no way to back out. I made a good mayor and did you credit, Dad. What you kicking about?"

The following interesting item appears in the El Paso Herald under "Picked Up in Hotel Lobbies."

"Albuquerque is rapidly becoming one of the great cities in the southwest," said H. B. Sellers, mayor of that city, at the Paso del Norte yesterday. Mr. Sellers is here to attend the banquet at the del Norte this evening of the chamber of commerce in honor of Secretaries Houston and McAdoo, and incidentally to do whatever he can in having Albuquerque

placed in a regional district where she can derive the most benefit.

The chief executive of Albuquerque is an ardent baseball fan and with the other members of fandom is doing everything in his power to have Albuquerque in an organized baseball league. It is very likely that the city will either hold a berth this summer in the Copper league or in a league with Trinidad, Colo., and other towns in that vicinity.

Incidentally, Mayor Sellers is anxious to promote an automobile tour from El Paso to Albuquerque during the fair next fall. He tried to have a tour to that city run last fall, but for some reason it did not materialize.

TELEGRAPH LEAGUE FOR BOXBALL BUGS

THE Y. M. C. A. ARRANGES TO PULL OFF A STUNT OF NATIONAL INTEREST

From Tuesday's Daily.

As was announced in The Optic some time ago the Y. M. C. A. is planning to pull off a stunt that will place the name of Las Vegas in at least a dozen different states, according to Secretary LeNoir. This will come through the medium of a nation-wide boxball telegraph league, incorporating anywhere from 12 to 20 states. There will be a regular schedule to be played off on certain nights, then the contesting teams will wire each other the results of their games and at the same time the losers will wire the headquarters at Las Vegas the result of the matches.

This will mean a flood of telegrams coming into Las Vegas every night the games are scheduled, and many parts of the country will hear of Las Vegas that never heard of it before. An entrance fee of \$2 is to cover all office expense, namely that of sending the standing of the league to every contestant the next day in minute detail. Secretary LeNoir, who is engineering the telegraph league, has had experience with this sort of a tournament before, having organized the Texas Telegraph Bowling league, taking in ten cities of Texas. El Paso won the cup two years in succession and now retains it permanently.

To give the local boys an idea of how the telegraph idea is worked, the local Y. M. C. A. has arranged for a series of nine games, three each night, with St. George, Kan. The first game will be played Friday night at 7:15 o'clock, so as not to interfere with the High school entertainment. The next two games will be played on February 18 and 25. The following men will represent Las Vegas: Hanson, Smith, LeNoir, Ungaro and Winters. The public is invited to witness the bowling.

THE TUG DISAPPEARS

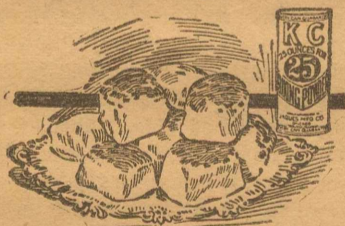
Curling, N. F., Feb. 10.—When the snow storm that has raged for two days along the west coast of New Foundland passed today observers at Lark harbor could not see the United States naval tug Potomac, which was last sighted in an ice floe off that place on Saturday. It was believed that she had been caught in the grip of the ice and carried out into the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Baking Powder Biscuits

Light as a Feather

By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine

Baking Powder Biscuits made by this recipe are so far ahead of ordinary baking powder biscuits that, if once tried, you will never use any other recipe. Try it the next time you run short of bread. Save this recipe. 29



K C Baking Powder Biscuits

Three cups flour; ¼ to ½ cup shortening; 3 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; about 1 cup milk or water; 1 teaspoonful salt.

Sift three times, the flour, salt and baking powder. Work into the flour the shortening, using lard or butter for shortening. Then mix to a very soft dough with the milk. The softer the biscuit enters the oven, the lighter it comes out. Never knead baking powder biscuits; press the dough into shape and roll lightly. Cut in small shapes and bake on a sheet or very shallow pan in a hot oven. In placing biscuits in the pans place well apart, not allowing edges to touch. Small biscuits are better than large ones. Large biscuits do not have the proper amount of time to raise and bake.

Have you seen the new K C Cook's Book? Brimful of appetizing recipes that simply must be successful every time if the few simple directions are carefully followed. You would gladly pay 50 cents for this valuable book, yet we send it absolutely free upon receipt of the colored certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder. JACQUES MFG. CO., Chicago. Small cans do not have Cook's Book certificates.

ECZEMA BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

Itched So Child Would Cry and Scratch Himself Until Blood Ran. Very Much Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Proved Complete Cure.

Whitewater, Colo. — "Eczema broke out all over my little grandson's face and body. It just looked as though blood poison would set up at times when he would scratch himself so much. The eczema broke out in pimples and would run a watery corruption and wherever the water touched the flesh, another pimple would form, until the pimples would form

a sore. His clothing irritated his body and he lost his rest at night. The disease was so irritating and would itch so that I have seen him in such an irritating condition that he would cry and scratch himself until the blood would run. He was very much disfigured as the skin would be torn from his cheeks from the scratching.

"I tried all the simple remedies that I knew of to stop the pain and burning; I used — and — and bathed him in soda water but they did not cure him. This went on until January 1912 when I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which proved a complete cure in a short time." (Signed) Mrs. Laura Stephens, Nov. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.



MENACE ASSERTS IT HADN'T THE OATH

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS PROSECUTE AGENTS ON CHARGE OF LIBEL

In a recent issue of The Live Issue, a New York publication of which Bird S. Coler, well known here from having been the guest of friends in Las Vegas several times, appears an article describing a session of the quarter sessions court in Philadelphia in which agents of the Menace, a virulent anti-Catholic publication, admitted, in a letter, that they or their paper were not in possession of any of the oaths of the Knights of Columbus, in spite of the fact that they had caused to be published what they claimed to be the oath taken by the members of that order upon their initiation. The article from The Live Issue is as follows:

"The Menace" was indirectly the basis of legal proceedings in the quarter sessions court, Philadelphia, last Saturday, on an indictment against Charles Megonigel and C. H. Stage, one of whom pleaded guilty to the charge of libel and conspiracy to libel the Knights of Columbus. The other defendant did not contest the charges.

The action grew out of the circulation of a bogus Knights of Columbus oath. James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the order, prosecuted the action.

During the hearing of the testimony it appeared that the two defendants had received the spurious oath from "The Menace." A letter from "The Menace" in reply to one of the counsels for the defense was read in evidence. The communication stated that it ("The Menace") was not in possession of the ritual of the Knights of Columbus, but that contentions to this effect were "somewhat of a bluff" on their part. The letter closed with the exhortation:

"We feel sure that it would be folly for you to undertake to base your defense on the authenticity of this document."

Both Megonigel and Stage admitted that they had been dupes of "The Menace" and that they had since become of the conviction that the supposed oath was absolutely without foundation.

Judge Wilson thoroughly approved of the action of the Knights of Columbus in desiring "to be relieved of the approbrium which would be properly ascribed to them in case the allegations in the alleged libel were believed to be so."

In presenting to the court the views of his order, Mr. Flaherty stated:

"This alleged oath is a tissue of falsehood from the first word to the last—absolutely false. This prosecution was brought simply to vindicate the Knights of Columbus on account of the wide circulation given to this vile and scurrilous circular, the purpose of which was to breed strife and arouse religious bigotry. The alleged oath is absolutely baseless and of such a flagrant character that it is indeed

surprising that anyone would give it the slightest credence. It was so persistently circulated that the Knights of Columbus were compelled to take some steps to refute it, and we thought criminal prosecution would be the best way to do it."

Attorneys Peter F. MacLaren and Leroy N. King, counsel for the defense, in asking the court to suspend sentence, declared that Megonigel received the "oath" from an anti-Catholic publication known as "The Menace," of Aurora, Mo. The defendants, said the attorneys, believed that the circular they printed and distributed was based on the truth. They, however, subsequently learned that they had been deceived and at once hastened to Mr. Flaherty and apologized.

Now that the tactics of "The Menace" have been exposed in open court it is to be hoped that the discriminating public will put the stamp of disapproval on all similar enterprises that are plying their nefarious trade under the guise of patriotism.

WORK BEGINS ON THE NEW ILFELD BUILDING

HANDSOME STRUCTURE WILL BE ERECTED FOR BRIDGE STREET HARDWARE MAN

From Thursday's Daily.

Charles Schlott, who has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new building on Bridge street for the Ludwig William Ilfeld hardware store, began work this morning. The building will be erected on the site formerly occupied by the Cooley building, which was destroyed by fire in 1912, and where the erection of a motion picture theater was begun last summer.

The structure will be 50 feet wide by 75 feet long. It will be built sufficiently high to allow the installation of a gallery. The building will be of stone and cement. It will be equipped with a modern front, being lighted above the show windows by lustre prism lights. On the west side of the front there will be a large display window, facing the terrace of the Mills building.

Mr. Ilfeld said this morning that increased business made it necessary for him to erect a new building. He has faith in the future progress and prosperity of Las Vegas and is willing to invest his money on the strength of his faith. He began business in 1899, after having been employed for several years by the Charles Ilfeld company. His trade has increased to such an extent that when he removes to his new building he will be making his third move into larger quarters. Behind the new store site Mr. Ilfeld owns two lots on which he will erect store houses. E. W. Hart drew the plans for the main building.

Mr. Ilfeld has sold the building now occupied by him to Thomas Ross.

JUMPS COAST LEAGUE

Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 12.—William Kenworthy, second baseman for the Sacramento baseball club, has signed with the Kansas City club in the Federal league. A telegram stating that he had jumped to the "outlaws" was received today by the manager of the Sacramento team.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

State of New Mexico, County of San Miguel, in the District Court, sitting in and for the said County of San Miguel.

Samuel J. Ward, Plaintiff.

vs.

No. 7443.

John F. Gaylor, et al, Defendants.

In the above entitled action on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1913, in the above named Court, the said Plaintiff recovered judgment against the aforesaid Defendants, for the sum of Ten Hundred and Fifty (1,050.) Dollars and for Eighteen and 65-100 (\$18.65) Dollars additional, as costs of suit, and for accruing interest and accruing costs, with a decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage on real estate in the complaint in said action described and hereinafter more fully set out; and it was further adjudged and decreed by the Court on such foreclosure that the Plaintiff should have a sale of said real estate by execution on said decree to make the said judgment, principal, interest and costs; and it was further decreed by the said Court that the Defendants in said action be foreclosed of all right title, interest and claim in and to the said real estate and thereafter execution was duly issued on said judgment and decree and placed in the hands of the undersigned, as Sheriff of the said County of San Miguel, requiring him to satisfy the said judgment and decree by sale of the said real estate as hereinafter described.

Notice is Therefore Hereby Given—that the said real estate has by me been levied upon under the said execution and that, at the East front door of the Court House in the Town of Las Vegas, said County of San Miguel, for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, I will, on March 16th, A. D. 1914, at the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, offer for sale and sell, at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, in accordance with the judgment and decree in the said cause rendered, the following described real estate, situate in the County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs, to-wit: The Northeast Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Fifteen (15), North, Range Nineteen (19) East of New Mexico principal meridian; containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Interest accruing on said judgment to day of sale is Thirty-one and 50-100 (\$31.50) Dollars, principal of said judgment Ten Hundred and Fifty (\$1,050.) Dollars, total amount to be realized is Ten Hundred Eighty-one and 50-100 (\$1,081.50) Dollars, together with costs and accruing costs, which costs to this date are \$19.90.

Dated this February 11, A. D. 1914.
ROMAN GALLEGOS,
Sheriff San Miguel County, New Mexico.

E. V. Long, Attorney for Plaintiff,
postoffice address East Las Vegas,
New Mexico. 14-21-28-7-14

Don't You Believe It

Some say that chronic constipation cannot be cured. Don't you believe it Chamberlain's Tablets have cured others—why not you? Give them a trial. They cost only a quarter. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic.

INSTITUTE WORK MAY BE DONE AWAY WITH

IF A TEACHER MAKES TWO UNITS AT SUMMER SCHOOL SHE IS EXEMPTED

As the result of the action taken by the state board of education at its annual meeting in Santa Fe last week it announced that all teachers of first grade or better in the public schools of the state may attend the summer school session of the Normal University and if they obtain two units, equal to four credits, they will not be obliged to attend the institute raining school the following year.

This new arrangement doubtless will bring pleasure to many local teachers. It is certain to increase the attendance at the Normal. The new method is considerable of an improvement over the former plan, according to educators.

Judging from the reports of the state meeting of the board of education the work accomplished is the best since New Mexico entered into statehood. The actual work accomplished and its probable results show New Mexico is advancing rapidly.

KNOCKERS GIVE OUT "BUM" INFORMATION

PERSONS NOT INFORMED PREVENT MEN WITH MONEY FROM INVESTING

From Thursday's Daily.

Real estate men and others who know conditions here always have maintained that Las Vegas citizens, because they are not posted, are enemies to the advancement of the community. It has been maintained that Las Vegas have "knocked" perfectly good irrigated and dry farming lands when questioned about them by prospective purchasers. The real estate men do not ask that Las Vegas people lie about the land in order to boost it; they maintain that if they would only tell the truth, there would be no difficulty in getting people with money to invest.

A man arrived here yesterday to look at some perfectly good irrigated land. He made arrangements to accompany a real estate dealer to the tract today. This morning, however, he had disappeared. It is presumed that some "knocker" got hold of him and he got cold feet and left. The Commercial club has been trying for a year to get Las Vegas people to learn what resources this community has, and then become boosters. In every instance where a resident has given the land or the other resources a "black eye" it has been proved that the informant—or misinformant—was not acquainted with the truth. Several former "knockers" have been converted since shown the resources in a series of trips conducted by the Commercial club.

ing trough. Here it is mechanically mixed with a heavy lime, in the proportion of 80 per cent of residue to 20 per cent of lime. This mixture is emptied into another longer trough by a system of buckets operated on a chain, where the proper amount of water is added, and the material is then fed to the brick pressing machine, which is of English manufacture and capable of turning out 20,000 bricks per day. After 28 or 30 days the drying is completed, but the bricks are, as a rule, not used for 60 days from the time they leave the press. The only kinds of refuse not used in this manufacture are empty cans, metal barrel hoops and other similar waste that may easily be sold as scrap metal.

Austria

The sewage from the city of Prague, population 575,000, is conducted through four large sewers to a cleaning plant at Bubenc, one of the suburbs. The sewage is first passed through a system of screens, which catch the coarser materials. The balance of the material then passes along and is distributed in ten oblong basins 285 feet long, 18 inches wide and 9 feet deep, where the solid substance settles to the bottom. About 163 cubic yards of sediment results each day. The thinner sediment is conducted to an island where it flows into trenches, and during the winter months the sediment from these trenches is taken to a point down the river Moldau, where it is again placed in open trenches to evaporate, when it is sold as fertilizer. It is taken down the river in closed tanks on open boats.

After removing all the solid substances the water remaining runs into the river. Kitchen sinks and water closets are connected with the sewers. The street washings flow into the same sewers. Practically the entire city is provided with sewers for household waste. There has not been any other method of treatment. Street sweepings, garbage and ashes are hauled to depositaries in the suburbs and sold to farmers.

Russia

The city of Moscow has a population of about 1,580,000, and about 40 per cent of the city is provided with sewers for household wastes. A separate system of canalization is provided to carry off the street washings. The sewage is filtered on sewage fields and part of it is subjected to biological treatment on the city station. The sewage fields are giving very good results. The waters, after passing several filters, are used to irrigate plantations of cabbage and other vegetables, which find a ready sale in the city. The city is still making experiments with the biological purification of the sewage.

The sewage of the city of Odessa, population 520,000, is to a large extent used on irrigation fields, where it gives excellent results. Good crops of vegetables are obtained and fair results have been obtained with wheat. The street sweepings, garbage and ashes are dumped outside the city, although a small proportion is destroyed in a destructor.

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.

Subscribe for **The Optic**.

RAYNOLDS LIKELY TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

EL PASO NEWSPAPER PICKS ALBUQUERQUE MAN FOR G. O. P. CANDIDATE

According to the Santa Fe correspondent for the El Paso Herald, Judge Herbert Reynolds of Albuquerque will be the republican nominee for governor in 1916, and Herbert W. Clark of this city is likely to run for congress on the G. O. P. ticket in the coming fall. The Herald's story on the political lineup is as follows:

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—With a congressional and legislative election this year, politics in New Mexico has become active and the three parties, republican, democratic and "progressive" are already making slates for the state and congressional tickets in 1916. With this year's elections, a test of strength of the three dominant parties will be had with which to prepare for the 1916 campaign in the state. National politics so far are not being considered.

This year the republicans are to witness a spirited contest among aspirants for the congressional nomination. Among those who have covetous eyes on this honor are Herbert W. Clark, chairman of the republican state central committee; Colonel R. E. Twitchell, assistant solicitor in New Mexico for the Santa Fe railway, and widely known as a historian; Ralp C. Ely, of Deming, president of the state fair commission, and Herbert B. Holt of Las Cruces, state senator from Dona Ana county.

The democrats will likely have but one candidate, Harvey B. Fergusson, of Albuquerque, present congressman.

The "progressives" will have former Governor Miguel A. Otero, of Santa Fe, state chairman and national committeeman of this party in the state. There are other progressives who doubtless would like the nomination, namely former Attorney General George W. Prichard, of Santa Fe, and John Baron Burg, of Albuquerque.

With the congressional and lower house of the legislature elections out of the way, a fence building campaign for the 1916 state elections will commence. Most prominent now mentioned as the republican gubernatorial candidates is Judge Herbert F. Reynolds of Albuquerque, who it is believed, would also receive progressive support, since he has not been mixed in factional politics. Judge Reynolds is a son of Joshua S. Reynolds, El Paso banker. As a member of the district bench he is making an enviable record.

The democrats will have to nominate a candidate in place of Governor W. C. McDonald, who cannot succeed himself under the constitution. It is believed that E. C. de Baca, lieutenant governor, will seek the nomination. Judge Granville A. Richardson, of Roswell, also may get into the race for governor as well as W. B. Walton, state senator from Grant county.

The "progressives" will likely run ex-Governor Otero if he makes a good

showing in the congressional race this year, providing he is nominated and makes the race.

An entire state ticket, county officers, all of the legislature, a candidate for congress and presidential electors will be chosen in 1916.

Judge Reynolds is the son of Joshua S. Reynolds, president of the First National bank, and a brother-in-law of James G. McNary, vice president of the First National bank, of El Paso.

"When I was in Albuquerque, en route to Denver to attend the regional bank hearing," Mr. McNary said Monday, "a number of the leading political men of New Mexico told me that they were trying to get Judge Reynolds to accept the candidacy for governor on the republican ticket, and that if he would accept they believed he would carry the state. They told me that they had been watching Judge Reynolds' splendid record as district judge in Albuquerque and it was their opinion that if he would consent to run that he would be a strong candidate."

TALK PREMATURE SAYS RAYNOLDS

ALBUQUERQUE JUDGE MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING POLITICAL PREDICTION

Albuquerque, Feb. 12.—"I have read of my reported suggestion as a candidate for the governorship of New Mexico with great surprise," said Judge Herbert F. Reynolds to a reporter for The Herald yesterday afternoon, when his attention was called to a statement from an El Paso newspaper to the effect that Judge Reynolds was being urged by his friends to accept the republican nomination for the executive office at the next state election.

"I have not heard of the proposition before," said Judge Reynolds, "and it came to me strictly as a matter of live news. It occurs to me that as I have five years to remain in my present position as judge, and as no gubernatorial nominations are to be made for two and a half years to come, that the whole matter is a trifle premature.

"I should consider the whole matter premature at this time, even had a nomination been suggested or proffered to me, which it has not."

HOLIDAY IN MANY STATES

Washington, Feb. 12.—Reports from many sections of the country indicate a wider observance of the Lincoln birthday anniversary today than ever before. Less than a decade ago the observance of the birth of the martyr president was officially recognized in only 12 states. During the past few years the number of states in which the day is celebrated as a legal holiday has increased to 22.

The Best Cough Medicine

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ever since I have been keeping house," says L. C. Hames, of Marbury, Ala. "I consider it one of the best remedies I ever used. My children have all taken it and it works like a charm. For colds and whooping cough it is excellent." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

MAN SHOTS WIFE AND COMMITS SUICIDE

MRS. TOBIAS MAES MAY LIVE; HUSBAND EVIDENTLY DIED INSTANTLY

Mrs. L. Kingsley, who lives on North Fifth street, last night received a telegram from Wagon Mound informing her of the death of her son-in-law, Tobias Maes, and the serious injury of her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Maes, yesterday afternoon near Wagon Mound, the result of a tragedy. It is believed Maes shot his wife and then turned his weapon on himself, though this has not been entirely established. Another theory is that the woman shot her husband and then wounded herself in an attempt at suicide. Mrs. Kingsley left this afternoon for Wagon Mound.

The telegram received by Mrs. Kingsley gives no inkling as to the cause of the shooting, but information received in Las Vegas this afternoon is that Mr. and Mrs. Maes were out buggy riding and that as a result of a quarrel the shooting occurred. According to the report, Mr. Maes shot his wife and then committed suicide. Mrs. Maes was shot through the abdomen and is seriously injured, while Mr. Maes evidently died instantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Maes had been separated for some time, it is said, and yesterday afternoon they started out on a buggy ride with the idea of effecting a reconciliation.

Mr. Maes, it is said, was a prominent citizen of La Piedra Lumbre, a small place about ten miles from Wagon Mound. He was about 35 years of age. Mrs. Maes lived in Wagon Mound, it is said, and had been separated from her husband for some time.

Mrs. Maes was found lying on the side of a road leading into Wagon Mound and a little farther along the highway the dead form of Mr. Maes was discovered. A revolver was clenched in the hand of Mr. Maes and the general opinion is that he shot his wife and later committed suicide. There were no eye witnesses to the shooting, as far as can be learned.

HEALTH CONVENTION

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 12.—The Southeastern Sanitary association, which was organized at Greenville last year, began its first annual convention in this city today with a large attendance of physicians and health officers from North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. While the chief purpose of the association is to promote sanitary measures a wide variety of other problems relating to the public health are scheduled for discussion during the two days' sessions. Dr. J. A. Hayne, state health officer of South Carolina, presided at the opening session today.

Pitcher Ray Collins says the Boston Red Sox will have to come across with more money or he will stick to his Vermont farm.

VILLAGE HAS A UNIQUE WATER PLANT

SUPPLY AND PRESSURE ARE GOVERNED AUTOMATICALLY;
NO MEN EMPLOYED

The village of Farmington, Mich., has one of the most up-to-the-minute water works systems in the country. The water is pumped from underground springs, and, with the aid of electricity, a supply is automatically maintained sufficient for general purposes and for fire protection.

Farmington is located 18 miles from Detroit. It is a village of 600 inhabitants located in a farming community. The water works equipment is housed in a two-story building 32x50 feet, with an addition in the rear covering the two wells. The first floor is divided into two portions, the first part being devoted to the fire fighting apparatus, such as hose cart and ladder truck, belonging to the volunteer fire department. The other portion is used for the pressure tank, furnace, switchboard, etc. There is a cistern under the floor which will hold 60,000 gallons of water. The pressure tank will hold 13,000 gallons. In the well house are located the pumps, an air compressor and a small workshop. The second floor of the building is the town hall where dances, amusements, etc., are held.

The water is pumped from the wells with electric motors driving through gear systems. The wells are 3.5 inches in diameter and 170 feet deep. The air compressor is also driven by an electric motor. The fire pump in the main room draws water, in case of fire, from the cistern. It is driven by a 30 horse power electric motor. The pump has a capacity of 300 gallons a minute and affords ample protection for the village. The automatic operation of this system is as follows: The smaller pump working continuously pumping into the pressure system, the pressure will drop when more water is being used than being pumped. When the pressure drops to 30 pounds the fire pump cuts in and pumps water from the cistern into the pressure system until the pressure reaches 50 pounds, when it stops. When the water level in the cistern drops below a certain level the large pump cuts in and fills the cistern. When the use of water is small and the pressure is light the smaller pump will also stop.

There is no need of an operator in a plant of this kind. The village employs a man for a small sum to inspect the equipment and keep it oiled and in repair; this he can do in about an hour every day. The labor cost for operation therefore is negligible. As there is no meter on the water supplied, it is impossible to give any cost for the water pumped. The monthly bills for electric power, at 4 cents per kilowatt hour less 5 per cent for prompt payment, are as follows: \$27.17, two months; \$40.77; \$40.33; \$36.18; \$72.73, two months; \$31.77; \$32.42; \$39.94; \$48.34; \$48.37.

All water is paid for by meter and the meters are now being installed

for this purpose. There are 48 consumers at present but many are being added all the time. There is a minimum charge of \$1.50 per quarter which allows the consumer to use 9,000 gallons. When more water than this is used, there is a charge of 15 cents for the next 10,000 gallons and a charge of 10 cents for all over 19,000 gallons used.

SEVERAL PROPOSITIONS BEFORE GRANT BOARD

MESSRS. MORLEY AND OVERSTREET AND DENVER FINANCIERS ARE INTERESTED

From Tuesday's Daily.

Late this afternoon a proposition was to have been submitted to the Las Vegas grant board for the completion of the irrigation project north of this city. H. E. Overstreet, representative for the Cumberland Construction company of Chicago, and R. A. Morley, a real estate promoter of the same city, prepared the proposition today.

Mr. Overstreet has been investigating the advisability of having his firm build the irrigation dam for the past week, but had made no proposition to the grant board until this afternoon.

It was reported this afternoon that two other propositions are in the hands of the grant board. One, it is understood, is from a Denver firm, while the other was submitted yesterday by a New Mexico man. This information is said to come from an authentic source.

The grant board spent much of its time in executive session today.

MASTER PAINTERS' CONVENTION

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—The thirtieth annual convention of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada began its sessions in this city today with a large attendance of delegates. President John M. Stiles of Chicago called the gathering to order and delivered the opening address. The sessions will continue until Saturday. Occupational diseases and the arbitration of labor disputes will be discussed in addition to numerous trade topics. Among those on the program for papers or addresses are William C. Clark of Winnipeg, Ernest J. Linington of Toronto, A. M. McKenzie of Hamilton, Ont., August Hess of Detroit, and J. C. Smither of Kansas City.

RAILROAD BUYS WATER

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10.—State Engineer James A. French has been informed that the Springer Ditch company, by a vote of its stockholders of one to eight has decided to build a pipe line from the main reservoir to the town of Springer to supply it with water and also to the Santa Fe railroad tracks to supply the railroad with water.

The railroad company will pay \$1,800 a year for the water. The company contemplates also building another large reservoir. The stockholders re-elected J. M. Cunningham, the Las Vegas banker, president; James K. Hunt, Daniel T. Hoskins, F. W. Calley, and Elijah Shahan, directors, and R. E. Alldredge secretary.

HOW PLANTS ARE AFFECTED BY DISEASE

SUGAR BEETS AND NASTURTIUMS HARMED BY THE SAME BACTERIA

Washington, Feb. 10.—One summer a department of agriculture pathologist was walking through a sugar beet field in Utah and saw a patch of leaves spotted and blotched with black, irregular spots. He had seen many beet fields and was familiar with the common leaf disease, but these black spots were different from any that he had noticed before. He picked a number of the leaves and sent them to Washington to have one of his laboratory assistants examine them and if possible find the cause of the trouble.

It so happened that about a month before this, a man who was interested in growing nasturtiums in Virginia found many of the leaves of his nasturtium bed affected with watery spots. He watched them and found that after a few days the spots turned yellow and later the tissue fell out. He thought perhaps someone interested in plant pathology would like to examine the leaves and might be able to tell him what the matter was and what to do for his plants. So he sent them to the bureau of plant industry. Another laboratory assistant examined these leaves and found the cells in the diseased places filled with bacteria which were very active. She used the laboratory methods for getting this germ out of the leaves and proved that she had the right one that had caused the trouble.

When the dark-spotted sugar beet leaves arrived in Washington the laboratory assistant examined the leaves and found numerous bacteria in the diseased spots. She isolated these bacteria from the sugar beet leaves by the usual method and proved that she had the germ that had caused the disease.

For a long time it was thought that these two diseases were caused by two different organisms, as it was natural to suppose, and the two assistants worked out the life histories of the two germs. Then one day while they were talking about their work they discovered from the many tests they had made that instead of different germs the two were exactly alike. They were surprised at this and made many subsequent tests to prove that they had made no mistakes; then they produced the nasturtium disease on nasturtium leaves, using the germ they had gotten from the disease beet leaves, and they produced the beet leaf disease on the sugar beet leaves, using the germ they had gotten out of the nasturtium leaves. These last tests established their case.

As the appearance of these two diseases was entirely different on the two host plants, it is evident that the whole story about a bacterial disease cannot always be determined from its history on one kind of plant. As a general rule parasites are restricted to single crop or to closely related crops

but in some cases the same little germ may be as destructive, or even more destructive to other plants not at all related to the plant on which the disease was first discovered.

NEW BRIDGE ACCEPTED BY COUNTY COMMISSION

STRUCTURE AT PRINCE STREET CROSSING IS FIRST OF ITS TYPE EVER BUILT

From Tuesday's Daily.

The county commissioners this morning visited the new bridge at the Prince street crossing of the Gallinas, which was completed recently. The visit was for the purpose of examining the structure. Following the inspection the commissioners accepted the bridge and are of the opinion that it is one of the finest structures ever built in the southwest. County Engineer George E. Morrisson made his examination yesterday, and pronounced the structure satisfactory.

The bridge is the first of its kind to be built in the United States. The Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company has obtained a patent on this kind of structures. It has made arrangements to build a number of others, one in the near future at Wickinburg, Ariz.

The bridge is what is called a reinforced concrete truss structure, and will hold a 20-ton load. It is 164 feet in length with a 16-foot roadway. The waterway exceeds that of the bridge at the Bridge street crossing in width and excels that structure in other ways. The floor is solid, with a bitulithic surface. The bridge in itself is completed, but the approaches have not been built. They will be constructed at an early date.

E. J. Creighton, engineer for the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company and the man who had charge of the construction of this bridge, this afternoon stated that the county commissioners and the county engineer deserve credit for their wisdom in having caused to be erected such bridges as have been built on Bridge street and at the Prince street crossing. Mr. Creighton stated that his relation with the county commissioners and the county engineer in a business way has been a pleasure, in that they are such capable and efficient men to deal with.

San Miguel county has the most stable and permanent structures, in the two concrete bridges, that have been erected in the state. In regard to the cost of the bridge built at Prince street Mr. Creighton stated that this county received this structure at a far lower price than any others would be built, the actual cost being \$10,000, while others to be built along the same lines in the future will cost nearly double that amount. The bridge here, being the first of its kind, was erected at a low figure.

CLOTHIERS MEET IN MASON CITY

Mason City, Ia., Feb. 10.—Mason City is entertaining for three days the annual convention of the retail clothiers of Iowa. Many prominent representatives of the trade were present at the opening of the gathering today. A feature of the convention will be a banquet, with Henry C. Lytton of Chicago as the chief speaker.

OWEN TO MANAGE MANY FREIGHTERS TEACHERS OFFER JAPANESE HOUSE SILVER CITY USE THE MORA SOME QUEER OF PARLIAMENT TEAM ROAD EXCUSES ATTACKED

FREDDIE'S RECORD WITH LAS VEGAS MAROONS GOT HIM THE JOB

The reason why Silver City is called the best business town in New Mexico was made most apparent at a meeting of the baseball fans Tuesday evening at the chamber of commerce rooms, says the Silver City Independent. The rooms were crowded with representative citizens all eager with one purpose in view, that the high standard established by the ball club last year should not only be duplicated this year but that all the errors taught by costly experience last year should be obviated and that we have a clean championship team managed on a strictly business basis.

Dr. Hyde, medical director of St. Joseph's, acted as director. The result of the meeting was as follows:

First, it was unanimously agreed that Silver City should have a player-manager, with absolute control over the men. With this end in view Mr. Owen was unanimously elected to that position. The town is indeed fortunate in having Freddie Owen as manager, who not only established such an enviable reputation last year as a baseball artist but has as well won the confidence of the whole community for his proven ability as an executive and as our ideal of a clean honest gentlemanly athlete. Silver City has never seen Mr. Owen as a manager and perhaps it is not generally known that before coming to Silver City he experienced such success as manager of the Las Vegas team that it bordered on pathos. The Las Vegas team managed by him was so successful in northern New Mexico that it was forced to disband for want of teams that would go up against it. However no such difficulty is apprehended here this year for Hurley and Santa Rita have already to our knowledge signed up very strong teams and El Paso is sure to follow.

Second, it was decided that the players this year should receive a straight salary with no split on the gate receipts. M. J. Kelly was appointed treasurer of the organization with instruction to open up a full set of books. Also that an auditor be appointed to go over same every month and that said books shall be open at all times for inspection by any subscriber. That no money shall be paid to any player save upon the written order of the manager and signed by the treasurer. The subscription payments shall be strictly in advance and beginning March 15 and shall last six months. However, if the gate receipts as expected show a balance this year this balance will be taken from the final assessment of the subscribers.

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.

BOOSTERS YESTERDAY MET 68 TEAMS ON HIGHWAY IN HOUR AND A HALF

From Tuesday's Daily. In just one hour and a half, the time consumed by the road boosters' trip to Mora yesterday for the purpose of encouraging the building of good highways in the neighboring county, 68 teams were passed, all bound for Las Vegas. These teams were the property of freighters carrying products to Las Vegas to be sold. The number surprised the boosters, who began counting as soon as they hit the Mora road.

This experience of one hour and a half shows the big business from this vicinity. With good roads the freighters will go several miles out of their way to market products, and such has been the case with Las Vegas. The county road commission, at the beginning of its work, realized the benefit that would be derived from increased business from Mora county and at once began work toward repairing the highway, which was built some time ago by the state engineering forces. However, the commission has not nearly completed its work on this highway, as the road is still in need of considerable repair in the way of forming a crest that will be, as near as is possible, permanent.

State Engineer James A. French, who accompanied the boosters yesterday, is of the opinion that the best way to repair this highway is to place crushed rock along the sandy places and gravel the road in other places. The road commission will begin working on this plan at once, it is stated.

NATIONAL CORN SHOW

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 10.—East and west, north and south have joined in elaborate displays of their cereal and other farm products at the sixth National Corn Exposition, which opened in this city today and will continue for two weeks. The show is the largest and most representative affair of its kind ever given in the United States. More states are represented than ever before, while the exhibits are more numerous and more varied in their nature. While King Corn reigns supreme in the big exhibition palace, there are few branches of agriculture that are not represented by a display. One of the most notable sections is that devoted to the display of irrigation and dry farming methods and products shown in the exhibits from Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and other states. During the two weeks of the show there will be a succession of national and state meetings of agricultural organizations. The program provides also for a series of daily lectures on scientific agriculture and kindred topics to be delivered by representatives from the department of agriculture at Washington and experts from agricultural colleges and experiment stations in many states.

ALL SORTS OF REASONS ARE GIVEN FOR FAILURE TO TAKE THE EXAMINATIONS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10.—The department of education is buried under examination papers, the results of the examinations held last month at every county seat in the state. However, the disposition of these papers is not as serious a matter as the excuses of those teachers who should have and did not attend the examinations. They all indicate that teachers are, after all, only children of a larger growth and seem to prove the theory of an eminent psychologist that there is a tendency on the part of teachers to become like the children whom they teach.

One excuse says that the teacher started out to attend the examination but came to a stream that was so deep that he could not ford it. Another teacher writes that she suffered a sudden attack of biliousness. A third excuse was that the county seat is a hundred miles from the school house and the teacher could not afford to be examined. In another case, the teacher's aunt had died and a common excuse was that the teacher didn't know he had to be examined for a certificate.

But the law is the law, and although the state department is stretching it until it creaks in exceptional cases, it is in other instances setting date and place for the teacher who sends excuses for non-attendance to go and be examined. One phase of the trouble is that in many school districts where the teacher who was not examined would be disqualified to teach any longer, the school term will end in four or six weeks and it would be impossible to get a substitute for teacher dismissed.

Some trouble is also being experienced in enforcing the law regarding compulsory five months' term for the schools, but more and more districts are falling into line and some are even reporting ten and eleven months' terms and a few are considering taking the advice of the head of the National Bureau of Education, Dr. Claxton, and to hold the school the whole year around.

BUYING TO SAVE MONEY

Buying Foley's Honey and Tar Compound saves money because just a few doses stops the cough and cold and one bottle lasts a long time. It quickly heals raw and inflamed surfaces, stops tickling throat, harsh rasping coughs, croup, hoarseness, bronchial and la grippe coughs. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

A heavy cold in the lungs that was expected to cure itself has been the starting point in many cases of disease that ended fatally. The sensible course is to take frequent doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It checks the progress of the disorder and assists nature to restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

RIOTOUS MOB IS DISPERSED ONLY AFTER BREAKING DOWN THE GATES

Tokio, Feb. 10.—A riotous mob attacked the Japanese house of parliament today. It was driven back by the police only after the entrance gates had been broken down and scores of people injured.

The rioting followed a big mass meeting at which resolutions were proposed to impeach the cabinet for its attitude in connection with the graft charges against Japanese naval officers. Numerous arrests were made, and frequent clashes between the police and the mob followed in various parts of the city. There was also a free fight on the floor of the diet.

Fifteen persons were pushed into the canal during a fight near the office of a government newspaper, but all of them were rescued.

The diet rejected, by a vote of 205 to 164, a resolution of want of confidence in the government.

While the session was in progress, great crowds packed the neighboring streets and several mass meetings were organized.

The people, after resolving to impeach the cabinet, marched toward the house of parliament, attacking several government officials on their way. The debate in the house was dramatic. A fierce attack was made on the premier, Count Combei Yamamoto, demanding a suspension of judgments until the inquiry into the naval scandal had been concluded.

Saburo Shimada, leader of the opposition, charged the cabinet with having smothered the affair until it had been forced to order an investigation. The speaker of the diet ordered the expulsion of a member of the opposition who had interrupted the debate, and a free fight on the floor of the house ensued between the guards and the friends of the deputy.

After vainly waiting for the exit of the ministers, the mob marched to the offices of the newspaper Chu-O, a government organ, where they stoned the police, who, however, succeeded in repulsing them.

FORGOT HIS NAME

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 10.—Frank L. Finch, editor of a weekly paper at Littleton, Colo., who has been held by the police here since Sunday last, was today identified by his brother, Clarence S. Finch, editor of a newspaper at Julesburg, Colo., and member of the Colorado legislature.

Frank L. Finch is suffering from loss of memory and failed entirely to recognize his brother. The unfortunate man left home October 1 and no trace of him had been obtained until his arrival here. He gave the name of S. F. O'Dell, but told the police he could remember nothing else about himself. He appears sound mentally on all matters except his own identity.

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BUSINESS SIDE OF LIFE INSURANCE

Not long ago it was frequently said of a man who followed that occupation that he was "only a life insurance agent." It may be said of him yet on occasions, but gradually he is growing away from the first word of the sentence, for he is engaged in a business of which the world has never yet seen the equal.

Life insurance is not for the purpose of lessening the sorrows of those who are left behind and should not be looked upon in that light. It has a human side to it, of course, or there would be no life insurance. There is a noble and unselfish principle involved, for the man who struggles to pay life insurance year in and year out is not doing so for a selfish end.

But looked at from another standpoint a man is a machine, of a certain fixed value to his family. Under ordinary conditions he may expect to live out the span of his years, supporting his children until they are able to supply their own wants. He may live to old age with his wife, but there is the possibility that the machine may not last.

Life insurance makes good the contract which the man who dies prematurely fails to carry out. It enables him to do his duty to his loved ones, regardless of the fact that the hand of death has been laid upon him.

In the United States in 1860 there were 49,000 policies in force, insuring \$141,000,000. Today there are approximately 20,000,000 policies, valued at \$25,000,000,000. The man who was "only a life insurance agent" has done his part in this work.

OLD-TIME MEDICAL HUMOR

It has been said that there are altogether only 29 jokes in the world, and that most of these can be found in the specimens of Roman humor which have been preserved for us by the satirists and wits of the classical and post-classical periods. How far this may be true is a question, but an excellent illustration of it is afforded by Dr. Raymond Crawford's recent article in the London Lancet on "Martial and Medicine." Martial was the acutely observant satirist and critic of a city that in the course

of a little more than a century had risen in population from less than a hundred thousand to nearly two million. Into that city the wealth of the world was being poured, and to it came men of all nations seeking to get into the center of things. Some of the oldest jokes known to medicine and dentistry are found in these epigrams. Conditions usually thought of as recent, were humorously and satirically touched on by Martial nearly two thousand years ago.

The old saying, "The surgeon buries his mistakes," has its exemplification in Martial's epigram on the surgeon turned undertaker.

Dialus undertook of late
The operator's art,
But now prefers to operate
The undertaker's part.

The fact that there was clinical teaching and that patients complained of abuses in it is shown by one of Martial's epigrams:

I lay ill; but soon Symmachus sought me
With a class of a hundred young men
Whose hundred cold paws have brought me
The fever I lacked till then.

Martial ridicules the false adornments worn by the women of his time. He originated the quip that "they lie who say that Phoebe dyes her hair black—she buys it black."

While the poet pokes fun at the oculists and indeed seems to have a little grudge against specialists, he pictures one of them warning his patient that if he continues to indulge in liberal potations he will surely lose his sight, as dimness of vision has already begun. The craving is too strong for the patient and his sight is lost.

Aulus, there's Phryx, that fine old winebibber,
Blind of one eye of the other blear;
His doctor Heras said "Drop alcohol
For if you take it, you'll not see at all."
Laughing, Phryx wished his eyes a last goodbye
And ordered cups to be mixed frequently;
D'you want to know the consequences? Why,

'Twas wine to Phryx, but poison to his eye.

Disease due to luxurious habits had multiplied greatly in Rome. What was called gout, that is, pains and aches in joints and muscles, and the vague conditions that we now call rheumatism had also greatly increased. Pliny, who was an older contemporary of Martial, says: "Gout used to be an extremely rare disease, not in the times of our fathers and grandfathers only, but even within my own memory." Although the gouty were usually rich and of luxurious habits, some of them, evidently, were not good pay.

Diodorus, while he sues in court,
On gouty feet can stand;
But when the lawyer's bill is brought
The gout sets fast his hand.

Evidently, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, many counterparts of the men and manners of Martial's time could be found to day.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

While the reports of what Admiral Vreeland told the naval committee about the reasons for substantial additions to the navy place emphasis upon the possibility of a war with Japan, such emphasis was probably not given by the admiral himself. In discussing the naval policy of the United States it is necessary to consider all the possibilities of the future, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There is no nation of strength with which a war is impossible, not even Great Britain, highly improbable as that even is. Even such a war as that is taken into consideration by our naval strategists, because they omit no factor of their problem. In considering the Atlantic fleet, our relations to all the large European powers must be taken into account, and our naval strength as compared with theirs estimated, as well as the practical use both nations could make of that strength in time or war. That is the problem of our Atlantic coast, of the defense of Porto Rico and the Panama canal, and in the last analysis of Cuba also. This makes such a dispersion of the factors as to give to the discussion of the question no concentration upon a single power.

But when it comes to taking up the Pacific Ocean problem, we are at once confronted by the fact that in the Pacific there is but a single nation possessing the naval and military strength making it necessary for us to estimate the possibilities of a war. This concentrates our attention upon Japan in the Pacific, while in the Atlantic it is dispersed between half a dozen great powers. By such concentration undue emphasis is placed upon the discussion of what such a war might demand strategically, and the naval strength we should have to make our defense practical and ample. It no more means a belief on the part of the naval strategists in the imminence of such a war than does the discussion of plans for meeting a war with any of the six great European powers. It is unfortunate that the Pacific situation is such that a single power has to be considered, because it leads to a false idea of the greater possibility of war

and gives countenance to jingo talk.

It is quite clear that Admiral Vreeland discussed the naval problem with the committee from both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, and that his discussion of the Pacific problem was as purely technical, strategical and practical as that of the Atlantic problem. That he made a great impression upon the committee of the need of greater naval strength in total, to give us a safe balance with all naval powers, is evident. The demand for four dreadnoughts is based upon the fact that we have fallen behind our program of two each year and not upon any imminent need for them felt by the navy. If congress finally authorizes two, which is two more than the little navy men are willing to have built, it will simply continue the unwritten program, without making provision for restoring the ships lost through the success of the little navy men in preventing the program from going through uninterrupted. We shall not have the naval strength the naval board thinks necessary, but we shall have more than some of the members of congress are willing to give us, and that will be some gain.

A RADIUM STANDARD

Radium charlatans, some of whom are members of the medical profession, already have made their appearance, according to officers of the Radium Institute of America, and to checkmate them as far as possible the Radium institute will be prepared after February 1 to test the contents of any tube of alleged radium submitted to its experts for examination and tell how much real radium there is in the tube.

The tests will be made at Columbia University, in the laboratories of the department of physics. Professor George B. Pegram will have charge of the tests, and they will be made without any fee as a contribution to the public welfare.

In preliminary tests it has been found that radium tubes capable of throwing off a brilliant glow in a dark room contain often no more than one-tenth of 1 per cent to 1 per cent of radio-active matter, whereas any tube of radium employed in the treatment of a cancer patient ought to contain at the minimum 25 per cent of pure radium, and to be classified "high grade" the tube should contain approximately 98 per cent of the pure product.

The suggestion that the Radium institute should have tests made of radium offered for the treatment of cancer patients was made by Professor C. F. Chandler, who for many years was head of the department of chemistry of Columbia University and is chairman of the board of directors of the Radium Institute of America. Professor Chandler consulted with Professor George B. Pegram of the department of physics, from whom he learned that apparatus already had been installed in the laboratories of the department to make radium tests.

The proposed tests will not be made according to the old standards that have been in use since Madam Curie discovered radium, but will be made upon a new basis, with the strength of pure radium instead of the strength of uranium, from which radium comes, as the basis for computation.

The new method was put into practice on January 16 following the arrival in this country of a speck of radium weighing 20 milligrams from the laboratories of Madame Curie. This speck of radium came from a small quantity produced for the governments and the leading scientific laboratories of the world of "standard" radium after an international congress had decided that a new system of computation was needed.

GOING AGAINST THEIR PLATFORM

All the democratic newspapers are singing a chorus of jubilation because the trusts are being dissolved without prosecutions. It is stated that the trusts are cowering because the democratic fist has been shaken at them. It is in direct contradiction to the democratic platform to dissolve the trusts in that way. They should be put through the courts, fined heavily and deprived of all their privileges. The democrats follow out the declarations of their platform. Here is the plank on that subject:

"We condemn the action of the republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil company and the tobacco trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared from the undisputed facts of the record that they had violated the criminal provisions of the law."

In other words the democrats are doing exactly the same thing they condemn the republicans for having done, and at the same time are congratulating themselves for having done it.

The platform of the democrats also denounced interference with the rights of any state and deplored the tendency to magnify and enlarge the powers of the federal government. Since they have acquired control of the federal government, however, the situation has an entirely different aspect for them.—Oklahoma City Times.

SPREAD OF THE MOVING PICTURES

Nearly all of us can remember how the reformers used to yell when the moving picture business was in its infancy. They declared that the moving picture corrupted the morals of the young and led the old people astray. Everything that could be said against the movies was ejaculated as quickly as possible, but it didn't stop them.

Thousands of people wanted to see the wicked movies, just to find out how wicked they were, and they have been going to the shows ever since. They do not go because the shows are nasty or because they are suggestive, but because they are instructive and interesting.

It is a good thing for this world and the people in it that the reformers do not govern us entirely. Few and far between are the pleasures they would permit us to enjoy. They would select our recreations and they would scrutinize our morals every few minutes. Such a tight rein would be held on us that we couldn't call our souls our own.

Fortunately the reformers of the blue law variety are not in control and the moving picture shows, where we may go and see the drama portrayed and where scenes from foreign lands are brought to us at a low price, are very numerous everywhere. They are not alone numerous in all cities and towns of America, but have spread to foreign lands.

And everywhere young and old flock to the moving picture shows and come away benefited instead of having their immortal souls forever damned by the things they have seen there.

A NEW WORK BY TWITCHELL

Says the Kansas City Journal:

"A new book in two volumes of extraordinary value has just come from the pen of Ralph Emerson Twitchell Esq., of New Mexico, and the press of the Torch company of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The books are devoted to the Spanish archives of New Mexico and are exquisitely printed by the celebrated Cedar Rapids publishers of special books. Mr. Twitchell has studiously and thoroughly examined whatever has been preserved of the records of the old Spanish governments in New Mexico and has given to his readers a careful translation of such documents as are of special interest. The books are beautifully illustrated and are fascinating in the extreme to all students of Americana, and more particularly of Spanish Americana. Dr. F. W. Hodge, director of the bureau of ethnology in Washington, the leading authority in the United States on southwestern history, writes of the book as follows: The work will prove of the utmost value to students of the history of the southwest. The arrangement is excellent and your annotations 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 you on the result of your efforts and the state on the wisdom of its selection of compiler and editor. I could not express my opinion more strongly than to say that your work has been well worth while and that it will prove of inestimable value to me personally, since it puts into my hands the very material that I have so long desired to have.

"Mr. Twitchell, as a native of Kansas City, is well known to many of our citizens. His scholarly work in the southwest has attracted the attention of the whole country."

EX-SLAVE MAKES FORTUNE

Clyde A. Mann, a well known newspaper writer, contributes to the current issue of Farm and Fireside an article entitled "Studying Fertilizers Without Books," in which he tells the remarkable story of methods of soil enrichment worked out in the south by an ex-slave named John Benson. Of course new methods of agriculture can accomplish the same results in a fraction of the time required by the negro's plan, but the story of what he has done is interesting and an extract follows:

"From one hundred and sixty acres of depleted land in Alabama, on which

white men had not been able to eke out a living, a former slave has produced a fortune by following his own system of soil enrichment. For four miles up and down the Kowaliga creek in Elmore county, the fields and the standing long leaf pine timber nearly all are his. But beside there are blooded cattle and horses, cotton gin and sawmill, and probably other assets elsewhere.

"The land which would produce no more than a fifth of a bale of cotton to the acre has, under his methods, yielded year after year increasing crops of cotton and today produces on his big acreage from one to one and a half bales. Long before the practice of burning the cotton seed ceased through the south, years before the value of cotton-seed meal for fertilizer had been discovered and heralded by the government and every experiment station, John Benson was following a systematic use of cotton seed to 'bring up' his land. He used the cotton seed with other vegetable matter, including leaves from the woods and barnyard manure, for making a compost which in the fall he put in trenches in the field and covered with soil. Buried there it heated and decayed, the steam being a notice to neighbors that Benson's fertilizers were at work during the winter, manufacturing ammonia for boosting the crop yield of that field to another fraction of a bale beyond the best of the year before.

"There has been system and order in his operations, and a degree of honesty that has made his word as acceptable as his bond. These have brought a degree of success that is the most remarkable in the fact that it was won despite the general racial prejudice against the colored man which was nowhere more pronounced than in Elmore county, Alabama. Moreover, what he has done and the way he has done it has abated in the measure that very prejudice."

ROMANCE NOT DEAD

Notwithstanding the intensely practical character of modern life, fate continues to be a fickle jade and there still are many real romances in the world. Almost side by side in the news columns the other day appeared two items widely dissimilar in most respects but both extraordinary and suggesting the vagaries of fiction, says the Kansas City Journal. Out in Kansas, near Turtle Rock, a farmer whose mortgage was about due" was apparently in that state of despair which such unhappy contingency usually brings one, when quite by accident, he turned over a stone and lo, there before his astonished eyes lay nearly \$7,000 worth of gold bullion! Had such a scene been put into a novel it would have been regarded by critics as too improbable to pass muster in this matter of fact age when the whole world, in and out of Missouri "has to be shown." Presumably the \$7,000 will pay off the mortgage on the old farm and leave a handsome surplus with which to furnish the laughter of the family a suitable wedding outfit, and two homesteads will blossom where only one mortgage ridden home existed before.

The second item had to do with a situation equally strange and almost a direct reversal in kind of the first.

Six months ago Alberto Terrazas was rated as one of the richest men in the world. He was the possessor of millions and millions of acres of land in Mexico on which were situated cities, towns and villages, with ranches, mines, banks, manufacturing establishments, railroads, etc., of almost incalculable value, and all owned by him, or at least controlled by him and his sons. He virtually owned the whole state of Chihuahua, of which he had been governor. In his hands was power greater than that of any other man in Mexico with the possible exception of Diaz. Hundreds of thousands of men and women lived on his vast estates, constituting an army of personal adherents. In every financial capital of the world the name of Terrazas on a check made it good for practically any amount. The family reigned as hereditary princes, residing in various palaces connected by private railroads.

Almost in the twinkling of an eye his mighty financier saw his vast fortune swept away—or, at least in the hands of his enemies, who declare that it will never be restored to him. Alberto Terrazas today is trying to rent a little farm in southern California where he can go to work and support his family. He is to labor for his bread and butter, as the lowliest peon on his plantations did for his. The man who could travel by railroad for three days without reaching the boundaries of his land possessions will now cultivate with his own hands half a dozen acres. Yet, strange to say, Alberto Terrazas does not view the future with dismay. He is happy as a schoolboy at the prospect of going to work. His wealth, which was "beyond the dreams of avarice," vanished in a day, and now this man stands among his fellows with his two hands as his only working capital. Such denouements are unheard of these days outside of the pages of imaginative fiction, but this seems to be the rare exception to the rule.

NORTHWEST RACING CIRCUIT

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—Track owners and fair officials interested in the Northwest Pacific fair association gathered in Vancouver today to discuss plans for the coming season. It has been decided to make a special effort this year to induce the California tracks to join the northwest circuit, which already embraces the principal fairs in Oregon, Washington, Utah and British Columbia.

WILSON IS ILL

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Wilson's engagements for today were cancelled, according to an announcement at the executive offices, because the president was ordered by his physician to stay in his room to recover from a cold.

It was said at the White House that the president's cold had made him hoarse and caused a slight cough, and his physician was keeping him in his room as a precaution against more cold. Officials said they expected the president would be out again tomorrow.

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.

EASIER MONEY A FACTOR IN ADVANCE

CLEWS SAYS BUSINESS WILL IMPROVE SINCE INTEREST RATES HAVE DROPPED

President Wilson's action on the Mexican question in removing the embargo would appear to be the best thing to do under the circumstances. It now puts us in line with other great nations in connection with Mexico and removes the possibility of intervention. It also confines the fighting within Mexican borders, as it should be, and the more desperately they fight the sooner the trouble will be ended. President Wilson through his achievements in the short time he has been the executive of the nation, has made himself the most influential factor today in political life in this country; and his present attitude towards the trusts and business generally, which places him on record as a constructionist and not a destructionist, is certainly a welcome one, as it will bring back more confidence in business circles which will lead to increased courage in embarking upon larger business undertakings, resulting finally in general trade partaking of its former activity.

The dominating influence in the security markets today is the worldwide ease of money. For a long period stocks have been unduly depressed by abnormally high rates of interest. The sudden and extreme drop in interest rates has since the year began caused a complete change in conditions affecting investments. Since the prospects are for continued ease in money the world over for months to come, it follows that many good securities which have been selling on a 6 per cent basis and higher must show a gradual increased appreciation. In a few short weeks interest rates dropped considerably. As yet there has been no corresponding advance in the value of securities. The two main reasons for cheap money are the slowing down of business in the principal commercial nations—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—and the disappearance of the strain induced by the Balkan war, followed by release of funds hoarded during the struggle. How long the present ease of money will last, it is difficult to determine. The present slackness of trade cannot continue indefinitely. Thus far, there has been no over-production of merchandise in any of the great markets, and industrial conditions are generally sound. Nothing is needed for a trade revival but a recovery in confidence which of itself will be a stimulus to new enterprise. Cheap money must prove a very important stimulus in this direction. Many flotations have been long delayed owing to excessive interest rates and as these are launched the funds thus acquired will be redistributed in the channels of industry and cause a natural business recovery, both at home and abroad. The principal danger has been from a flood of such flotations. The new capital issues in London in January were nearly £220,

000,000, the largest on record for that month, and £13,000,000 ahead of a year ago. Indications point to further heavy issues, particularly in government loans, the latest being a £12,000,000 Belgian loan. Fortunately in this country we are proceeding on a much more prudent scale. The new output of securities in the United States in January was reported at about \$130,000,000 a decrease of nearly \$20,000,000 compared with last year. Moreover, the net amount of issues was much less than the above figures for the reason that a considerable proportion represented refunding operations or payment of maturing obligations. This means a steady reduction of what was in reality floating debt. Nevertheless, both monetary and business situations are automatically correcting themselves. Business sentiment throughout the United States is much more hopeful, and in due season we may expect a larger and more satisfactory volume of trade, although this change cannot take place overnight. The steadying efforts of President Wilson at Washington have done much toward rebuilding confidence and paving the way for business revival. It is well known that there is an aggressive radical element at Washington, anxious to make many extreme changes in our economic status, some of them very unsettling. It is also recognized that the approaching congressional elections next fall offer an important opportunity for political fireworks which will not be allowed to pass unutilized. Happily the sober second thought of the people is being aroused, and there is a disposition to apply the brakes upon too rapid political movements; President Wilson leading the way in this respect.

Conflicting conditions kept the market temporarily unsettled. At first the president's new Mexican policy excited a little distrust, which soon passed away as its meaning became better understood. Recent developments in Rock Island also exerted an unfavorable effect, while not a few railroad reports for the last six months of 1913 were decidedly disappointing. The figures of the interstate commission show that 108 companies reported operating revenue of \$1,053,000,000 during that period, an increase of nearly \$4,000,000; while the operating expenses were \$721,000,000, an increase of \$32,000,000. These are results which if likely to continue would prove alarming, and must force themselves upon the attention of the commission. Such drawbacks, however, were temporarily offset, as already explained, by cheap money. There has been a particularly good investment demand for high grade stocks and bonds, large sums of which have been permanently withdrawn from the market. What the effect of a change for the better in London and Paris will be remains to be seen. In all probability it will have a strengthening effect upon American investments, which still rank the highest in the foreign markets. The great bankers of Europe are looking forward to a period of inflation which means a further rise in security values. Ultimately this market will reach a higher level, but many good stocks show unusual profits, and these should be taken on all further pronounced values. February is usually a month of hesitancy and realizing.

HENRY CLEWS,

OPENS UP CHANCE FOR LOVELY GRAFT

THAT IS WHAT JAMES E. BENNETT THINKS OF THE TRADE COMMISSION BILL

Washington, Feb. 10.—Denouncing the administration trade commission bill as opening up the "loveliest graft of a century" and as "surpassing Russia in inquisition," James E. Bennett today told the house committee that such a law would drive small corporations out of business. Representing a number of corporations, he questioned its constitutionality.

"This bill, as at present drawn," he said, "would give the vital secrets of the small corporation to its big competitors. It would show the weak points of the small concern and open it up to the attacks of its rivals. This thing would thus open up the loveliest graft that you gentlemen ever saw. With thousands of special agents roaming around the country prying into the hundreds of thousands of corporations, graft would be widespread. These agents would have no qualification, but political pull; no civil service examination is required and they could be sent into any corporation's office to make a report which would be binding on that corporation. If you gave him \$50 or \$500 he might be willing to change the report.

"This is a tremendous inquisitorial power. Russia never had anything like this, that gave such power with out let or hindrance."

Mr. Bennett argued that the bill violated the constitutional guarantee against "unlawful search and seizure."

INTERNATIONAL RELAY RACE

New York, Feb. 10.—A gala night has been planned by the New York Athletic club for its annual indoor games at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. It will be 35 years since the club gave its first indoor meet, and the old-timers of the Mercury Foot will flock to the garden to show their loyalty to the club after a third of a century. Some of the men who were at the first games, and who won prizes there, will be seen officiating tomorrow evening.

With this reunion of old-timers and men of prominence in the business life of the city there will be other attractions. A program of 16 events, most of which are limited handicaps, has been arranged.

The big feature of the meeting will be an international relay race, with the United States and Canada as contestants. Four men on a side will figure, with the American team consisting of Ted Meredith, the world's 800-meter and half-mile record holder; Mel Sheppard, Homer Baker and Tom Halpin. Canada will be represented by George Brock Jack Tait, J. M. Phillips, an Englishman who has snown himself to be a flier, and Jack Tressider, holder of the Dominion records at 440 and 880 yards.

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AEROPLANES RUN TOGETHER IN THE AIR

ONE GERMAN AVIATOR IS KILLED AND TWO OTHERS ARE BADLY INJURED

Johannesthal, Germany, Feb. 10.—A mid-air collision between a biplane and a monoplane over the aerodrome here today caused the death of one German aviator and the serious injury of two others. Gerhardt Sedlmayer, an experienced airman, was flying his biplane, carrying as his passenger, Lieutenant Leonhardi of the German army. They were circling the aerodrome at a height of 100 feet when their machine was crashed into by a monoplane in which Degner, a pupil at the flying school, was making his first independent flight.

Both machines fell and when the men were extricated from the wreckage it was found that Degner was dead and the other two gravely hurt.

NEW MAIL CRANE

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 10.—A new flexible mail crane, designed to save the lives of locomotive engineers, has been worked out and is being manufactured in the shops of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway in Topeka. The invention is a product of many years of study by Harry Hobson, signal supervisor of the eastern lines of the Santa Fe, headquarters in Topeka.

For years, since the adoption of the Peirce mail crane, the Santa Fe has been losing engineers through accidents in connection with the construction of this apparatus. Engineers have been killed by coming in contact with the steel arm of the crane as it extended out to deliver the mail bags to the postal cars.

The Hobson improvement will prevent fatal accidents of this kind. The arms of the mail crane have been hinged—a loose connection. If the engineer comes in contact with the arm, it swings to one side and he is in no danger of being knocked from the cab or killed. A minor injury may result—such as any little tap on the head would produce—but there is no danger of a fatality.

The Santa Fe is manufacturing the new crane in the shops in Topeka. If the design proves a success, the road undoubtedly will install the cranes all over the system.

CLAIMS SEATTLE SITE

Washington, Feb. 10.—A Norwegian sailor deserted his ship in San Francisco, changed his name and disappeared in 1856. Today one of his heirs, Thomas Christianson of Norway, filed a claim with the supreme court for title to a large portion of the city of Seattle, Wash., claiming the land on which the county hospital and the poor farm are located. The Washington federal courts denied the validity of the claim on the ground that the heirs had delayed their claim too long.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at Optic office.

PLAY IS A PART OF EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

REV. J. L. IMHOF TELLS OF THE VALUE OF HEALTHY RE-CREATION

From Monday's Daily.

Under the head of "Social Interpretations," J. L. Imhof spoke last night at the Christian tabernacle upon "Play." Mr. Imhof said in part:

"The world has yet to learn the value of play. In the last ten years a few educators have been interested in this subject and have accomplished much in some of our large cities. But the movement has not become nation wide, as a part of the conscience of the people.

"Parents and teachers have looked often upon play as if it were a choice between two evils. They have wished children to play only that the children might be out of the way. Often grown persons would not contribute anything toward play, as they did not see any real life values as a result. This attitude is fast passing away.

"Sometimes play has been looked upon as a means of keeping children out of mischief. As boys were more inclined to tricks and devilishness than girls it has been thought that they need the gymnasium and ball park more.

"Play is a part of education. Someone has said, 'Life is a game.' A great amount of preparation for this game may come through play.

"Children left to themselves, play little. Henry S. Curtis has gone over cities repeatedly with note book in hand and watched what the children were doing. He says: 'I have found nearly 90 per cent of loafing to 10 per cent of play.' Again he says: 'Leisure is increasing all over the world today and with great rapidity in the United States. Every year a number of new states and cities pass

COD LIVER OIL AND IRON

Two Most World-Famed Tonics Combined in Vinol.

Cod Liver oil and Iron have proved to be the two most successful tonics the world has ever known—iron for the blood and the medicinal curative elements of cod liver oil as a strength and tissue builder for body and nerves, and for the successful treatment of throat and lung troubles.

Two eminent French chemists discovered a method of separating the curative medicinal elements of the cod's livers from the oil or grease which is thrown away, but to these medicinal elements tonic iron is now added, thus combining in Vinol the two most world famed tonics.

As a body-builder and strength creator for weak, run-down people, for feeble old people, delicate children, to restore strength after sickness; and for chronic coughs, colds, bronchitis or pulmonary troubles we ask you to try Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you.

E. G. Murphey, Druggist, East Las Vegas, N. M.

the eight hour law for public work. Every year certain trades secure a reduction in working hours and the age at which children may go to work is raised in several states; the working hours of women are steadily reduced. Conditions of modern life make it necessary to provide recreation for young and old.

"Play must be vigorous enough to give physical training. It must lead to work. The one who enjoys play as work and work as play is sure to get much out of life.

"What can be done? Swings and seesaws can be constructed in many yards at home. Schools and even churches can in many places where the yards are large enough put up equipment and direct the play. Cities can establish parks for games. A few years ago walking on the grass of the parks of Chicago was forbidden but is now encouraged for the benefit of recreation. Field houses are being established in a number of cities for recreation in many forms.

"There is much talk about conservation of forests, coal mines and other natural resources. Nothing needs conserving more than the life of a child by directing it into proper habits of work."

VALUES ARE FIXED BY COMMISSIONERS

LANDS OF VARIOUS KINDS IN THE COUNTY VALUED FOR TAXATION PURPOSES

The board of county commissioners yesterday afternoon completed the task of placing valuations upon the certain classes of property which come within their province as a board of equalization. The valuations, on the whole, are about the same as those fixed last year, although some are slightly lower. The figures are as follows:

Irrigated lands with full water rights, \$60 per acre; irrigated lands with inferior water rights, \$30 per acre; dry farming lands, \$4.50 per acre; orchard lands, \$120 per acre; grazing land with permanent water, \$3 per acre; grazing land without permanent water, \$1.50 per acre; timber and ten miles from a railroad, \$6.75 per acre.

KEYSTONE STATE EDITORS

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 10.—Molders of public opinion in the Keystone state were much in evidence in the capital today. The association was the opening of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Editorial association, the Pennsylvania Associated Dailies and the Association of Weekly News papers. The program provided for a joint session of the several bodies, with addresses by well known newspaper men and others.

VIRGINIA ROAD BUILDERS

Richmond, Va., Feb. 10.—The third annual convention of the Virginia Road Builders' association began in this city today and will continue over tomorrow. Road maintenance and the use of convict labor in road building are scheduled as the leading subjects for discussion. Nearly all of the counties of the state are represented at the meeting.

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:

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.

BROWNE BUYS OUT HIS PARTNER'S INTERESTS

HE WILL HAVE SOLE MANAGEMENT OF THE THREE EAST LAS VEGAS THEATERS

Announcement was made this morning that H. P. Browne, of the firm of Duncan and Browne, controlling three local theaters, has purchased the interest of his partner, James S. Duncan, Jr. The firm controls the Browne and Photoplay motion picture shows and also the management of the Duncan opera house. Mr. Browne will continue the management of the houses, and conduct them as formerly.

Mr. Duncan left Las Vegas last night for Denver and later will locate somewhere in the northwest. The transaction, which was completed yesterday, gives Mr. Browne complete control of the theaters mentioned as he purchased the entire interest of Mr. Duncan.

The Browne and Photoplay theaters doubtless are the most popular play houses that have ever been managed in Las Vegas, and the patronage by the public is strong. Mr. Browne hopes that this will continue and promises the best of entertainment.

IOWA FARMER GRAIN DEALERS

Waterloo, Ia., Feb. 10.—United States Senator Kenyon is scheduled as the chief speaker at the annual convention of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers' association, which met in this city today and will continue in session until Thursday. The association is one of the largest co-operative organizations of its kind in the country. Nearly one thousand members were on hand when the convention began its proceedings this morning. An address by President Thomas McManus and an address of welcome by Mayor R. C. Thompson were features of the opening session.

Don't You Believe It

Some say that chronic constipation cannot be cured. Don't you believe it. Chamberlain's Tablets have cured others—why not you? Give them a trial. They cost only a quarter. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

How Foreign Cities Have Met The Problem of Sewage

American cities are paying increased attention to the problem of purifying sewage before discharging it into rivers or other convenient bodies of water. The necessity of such purification is generally recognized, but the selection of an economical and efficient method to meet the requirements of a particular city is a difficult matter.

Much can be learned from the experiments of the comparatively few American cities that have attempted scientific treatment of sewage, and the methods adopted in certain European cities, especially in England and Germany, are particularly interesting and instructive. For instance, a number of European cities have attempted to meet the expense of purification by selling sludge to farmers and by using liquid sewage on irrigation farms.

The following synopsis of a series of consular reports on the subject of sewage and garbage disposal in Europe aims to show what progress has been made in a number of cities where scientific methods have been adopted. The reports were prepared by the consuls at the request of the commission on sewage disposal of one of the largest American cities. Reports from London, Berlin, and Paris were not called for.

United Kingdom

In Birmingham, the household wastes and street washings flow through the same sewers. More than half the houses in the city are connected with sewers. The sewerage first is run into settling tanks, and then treated on biological filters. The sludge is treated biologically, rendered inodorous, and afterwards dried on drying beds.

In the city of Bradford, population 248,000, household wastes and street washings are run into the same sewers. The sewage is purified by chemical precipitation and filtration. The sludge is filter-pressed for the extraction of wool grease, the yearly value of grease recovered being about \$250,000. Part of the press cake is sold as manure at 74 cents a long ton, and part is used as fuel. The first method of sewage purification tried in Bradford was filtration through peat. Later, lime precipitation, followed by filtration through coke, was tried, but this method also failed. The street sweepings are tipped onto vacant land, and house garbage and ashes are part tipped and part burned.

Nine-tenths of the sewage of Liverpool is discharged into the Mersey without treatment of any kind. The remaining one-tenth comprises the sewage districts known as West Derby and Walton and is treated on the West Deryb and Walton sewage farms, the system adopted being broad irrigation without chemical treatment, but assisted by bacterial and storm water beds. The West Derby farm has an area of 207 acres, and receives the sewage of about 56,000 inhabitants. The Walton farm has an area of 183 acres and receives the sewage of about 61,800 inhabitants. The crops on both farms consist chiefly of rye grass, cabbages, potatoes, man-

gel-wurzels, and beets.

Until 1886 the sewage of Sheffield flowed in an untreated condition into the rivers and watercourses. In that year a main sewage scheme was completed, at a cost of \$750,000, and sewage-disposal works were constructed at a further cost of \$220,000, the process adopted being that of lime precipitation. The works were designed to treat a flow of 10,000,000 gallons of sewage per day, but for several years a flow of 17,000,000 gallons has been dealt with, and since 1886 the population has increased from 304,720 to 470,000, and the introduction of the water-carriage system, the extension of the drainage area, and the increased requirements have necessitated improved methods of treatment in addition to increased capacity. It was finally decided after exhaustive experiments to adopt a scheme consisting of continuous-flow settling tanks and contact beds. The local government has approved of the scheme, which is now partly in operation, and the remainder is approaching completion.

The estimated cost of the extensions was \$1,350,000, but it appears probable that the work will be completed for \$35,000 less than that amount. In addition to this, the city has bought lands for the present works and future extensions at a cost of \$430,000.

The principal features of the scheme include a new main valve chamber, into which a five-foot barrel sewer discharges, and also a seven-foot duplicate sewer. A storm water overflow arranged to discharge the excess flow above 64,500,000 gallons per day to a storm water conduit is fixed in the chamber.

A large penstock, with openings five by 12 feet, admits the sewage to a conduit 12 feet wide, which conveys it to the catch pits. Two pairs convey it to the catch pits. Two pairs wide, and 13 feet deep, have been constructed; they are fitted with new screens, which extend the whole length of the pits and which are cleaned by hand rakes. The catch pits are in the form of a double hopper and retain the heavier grit, garbage, and larger objects. Each pair is fitted with endless chain bucket elevators for cleansing purposes. Two additional catch pits have been added, approximately twice the size of the older ones, and fitted with mechanical screens and an electrically driven traveling bucket dredger. The sewage passes from the catch pits through branch and main conduits 12 feet, 16 feet, and 20 feet wide, built in brick, and covered with girders and concrete to the settling-tanks. The complete scheme includes 17 continuous flow settling tanks, each holding approximately 1,000,000 gallons, which are now in operation.

Sixty contact beds, each half an acre in area, and 16 storm beds of similar design, but twice the size are in course of construction. The works will provide for the treatment of a maximum quantity of 64,500,000 gallons of sewage a day, and will be one of the largest of its kind.

Sheffield has two extensive garbage destructors, the refuse destroyed in

1912 and 1913 amounting to 42,898 and 33,805 tons, respectively, at a cost of \$28,760 and \$21,450. For dumping 35,663 tons of garbage requiring railway transportation there was expended, in addition to these amounts, \$20,435.

A plant for converting fish refuse into fertilizer recovered 82½ tons during 1913; it was sold at a profit to the municipality of \$600. There is also a can-bundling plant that handles 300 to 400 tons of used cans a year.

The single-sewer system is in use in Belfast. At one time all sewers emptied directly into the River Lagan, but sedimentation tanks are now used, and the purified effluent is stored in ponds until high tide, when the discharge commences. The sludge is pumped into a ferro-concrete loading tank, whence it is discharged into a steamship and carried to sea. Experiments have been made with various systems of sewage disposal, but the city authorities are of the opinion that the method now used is the most economical for a city situated on the seashore. A refuse destructor having 12 cells, each with a capacity of ten tons for 24 hours, has been constructed. An incinerator furnace has been added, and in this are consumed all infected articles, typhoid excreta, diseased carcasses, fish offal, and other objectionable material. Unobjectionable matter is either used to fill up hollow ground or sold for manure.

The single-sewer system is used in Glasgow, Scotland, and the sewage is purified by chemical precipitation; a portion is pressed; the bulk of it is sent to sea. Part of the street sweepings, garbage and ashes is destroyed in destructors, and part is sold.

Germany

Bremen, a city of 172,000, depends chiefly on the Trennung (divided) system of sewerage, in which the sewer has two parts, the upper and larger for street washings, and the lower for household wastes. The street washings are emptied directly into the river. The sewage is mechanically cleared. An experimental plant for further purification has recently been put into operation. Street sweepings are dumped. Garbage and ashes are burned in the municipal garbage-burning plant. The present garbage-burning plant was constructed in 1907, and has given satisfaction in every respect. Not only is the city's garbage disposed of in a sanitary manner, but incidentally a fine quality of sand is produced, and the heat produced by the burning garbage is converted into electricity. The slag is reduced by crushing to various grades of sand that have been used with splendid results for building purposes and for the manufacture of bricks.

In Dusseldorf, population 400,000, household wastes and street washings are carried off in the same sewers. The sewage is purified in a Fein-Rechenanlage (fine raking plant), and the sludge is sold to farmers. Street sweepings, garbage and ashes are carried away at present, but a plant for burning such refuse is contemplated, and it is planned to use the waste of this plant in making artificial stone, fertilizer, etc.

The household wastes and street washings of Brunswick are carried off in the same sewers, and the sewage is treated on the sewage farm (Riesel-feld), which is located about four miles from the city. This farm com-

prises 1,150 acres, of which 579 acres are laid out in beds for raising vegetables and 308 are used for raising grass. The results are said to be superior to those obtained by any other German city, especially Berlin, and the success is attributed to the fact that the water is drained off by underground pipes. Experience at Berlin has shown that underground drainage is absolutely necessary, because otherwise the soil becomes matted and foul. The vegetables grown on the Brunswick farm are remarkable for their size, the cabbage heads especially, but the quality is inferior. It is said that, when cooked, the vegetables reveal the excremental nature of the fertilizer in odor and taste. In consequence they are consumed only by the poorer classes of the population. The farm cost \$644,504.

Hamburg, with a population of more than 1,000,000, is on the River Elbe, at a point where the tidal ebb and flow amounts to 6.56 feet, and where conditions are such that the current of the river itself is disregarded as an influence in the matter of sewage disposal. Household wastes and street washings flow into the same sewer, before being discharged into basins in which swinging dredges continually remove solid and floating material, which is then transferred in barges to a low-lying island in the river, the level of which is being slowly raised. The waste water then the Elbe, pass through collecting flows into the river through three final discharging pipes. Owing to the tides there is a steady circulation of fresh water and a continual churning of the refuse, which facilitates its destruction. No general attempt is made to sterilize sewage at Hamburg. Garbage and ashes are collected in carts and incinerated.

France

In the city of Rheims, with a population of 115,000, the kitchen sinks in the modern buildings are connected with the sewers, and in about 200 of the 13,221 buildings of the city the water closets are also connected. Rain water is carried off in the same sewers. Since 1885 the city has clarified the sewage by irrigation on agricultural land. This purification, which is considered very satisfactory, is effected on fields of a chalky nature, comprising some 1,400 acres. The work is carried out by a private company. Previous to 1885 chemical purification was attempted, but proved a failure. The street sweepings, garbage and ashes are carried away by private contractors, to whom the city pays annually about \$15,000. After sifting, this refuse is sold for fertilizing purposes. The authorities are considering the advisability of changing this method of utilizing the city sweepings.

In the commune of Villeurbanne, adjacent to the city of Lyon, the city refuse is burned and bricks are made from the residue. This has been a private enterprise, but the municipality has arranged for the purchase of the crematory. The crematory is a model plant, and annexed to it is a brick pressing plant. The furnace serves not only to burn the refuse, but also to operate, by steam, the various machines in the factory.

The residue from the furnace is first carried through a series of heavy rollers, after which it is delivered in the form of a fine powder to a mix-

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

Ben Gustin and O. Doty of Pueblo, were visitors in Las Vegas today.

P. Olivas of Mora came in Saturday evening for a short business visit.

Rev. Father J. P. Moog of San Miguel was a business visitor here today.

Mrs. I. H. Bacharach returned this afternoon from a several weeks' visit in Denver.

M. Pattlinghe and S. A. Foutz of Wagon Mound, were business visitors here yesterday.

D. Goldbaum of San Francisco, arrived in Las Vegas Saturday night for a few days' visit.

Mr. O. D. Gephart came in this afternoon from her home in Raton for a few days' visit with friends.

R. A. Parish of Albuquerque came in yesterday afternoon for a few days' business visit in this city.

David Weiller, connected with the Charles Ifeld company at Albuquerque, was a visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

George Longmore of Puerta De Luna, came in last night for a short business visit. He is a well known man.

D. M. Davison of Blerryton, Ill., arrived in Las Vegas Saturday evening and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

George Gibbons, representative for the Nevih Candy company of Denver, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. West arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from St. Louis and will be visitors here for the next few days.

J. W. Ruane, manager of the Charles Ifeld company's house at Santa Rosa, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. C. L. Wadsworth left yesterday afternoon for Terre Haute, Ind., where she will visit relatives for the next several months.

The Dixie Quintette arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from Albuquerque and will appear at the Duncan opera house this evening.

Superintendent F. L. Myers of this division of the Santa Fe Railway company, left this morning for Trinidad on a short business visit.

K. D. Oliver of El Paso, Texas, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon a few days' business visit. He is a well known business man of the Pass City.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Brown and children of Valmorea were visitors in Las Vegas today. Dr. Brown says that the Watrous-Las Vegas road is the best in the state.

A. A. Gallegos of Villanueva came in last night to attend a meeting of the board of county commissioners, which was held this morning at the court house. Mr. Gallegos is a member of the board.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, returned yesterday afternoon from Santa Fe, where he has been attending the meeting of the state board of education during the past week. Dr. Roberts reports the meeting was successful.

From Tuesday's Daily.

W. S. Collier of Denver was a business visitor here today.

F. V. Venton of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

H. B. Rorder came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

K. D. Oliver of El Paso, Tex., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. A. Duerr of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Colonel J. L. Taylor of New York is in Las Vegas for a several days' visit with friends.

W. H. Forbes, Jr., came in last night from his home in El Paso for a few days' business visit.

G. L. Mitchell of Boston arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will remain for several days as a business visitor.

M. H. Melrose of Aurora, Ill., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a few days' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Marwin of Denver came in yesterday evening for a few days' stay.

J. H. Hughes of Denver arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening for a few days' stay in this city.

J. C. Wolfe of Evansville, Ind., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will be a visitor here for some time.

W. C. Sherman and Ed Farr, two well known cattle men of Albuquerque, were visitors in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. Joshua Reynolds came in this afternoon from her home in El Paso for a short visit with friends in Las Vegas.

E. J. Creighton, an engineer for the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company, came in last night from Denver for a short business visit here.

Waldo Twitchell, son of Colonel R. E. Twitchell, came in this afternoon from his home in Arizona for a several weeks' stay with his father.

Mrs. J. E. Tipton and daughter, Miss Thelma, accompanied by Miss Kate Devine, arrived in Las Vegas last night from Watrous for a short visit.

W. R. Carter of Oklahoma City, arrived in Las Vegas last night for a few days' business visit. He has recently taken the agency for the Morris Packing company in this district.

INDIANA G. O. P. GETS BUSY

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—The biggest gathering of Indiana republicans that this city has seen in a long time met today for a Lincoln birthday celebration and a general conference on the future of the party and the plans for the next state campaign. Besides a meeting of the state committee the day's program included conventions of the Indiana republican editorial association and the Indiana Lincoln league.

HEADS OF SCHOOLS MEET

Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 12.—A large attendance marked the opening here today of the annual convention of Montana county superintendents and school trustees. The school as a social center was one of the leading topics discussed at the opening session. The proceedings will be concluded tomorrow.

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. Gasey of Watrous was a business visitor here today.

S. L. Dennis came in last night from Watrous for a few days' stay.

J. McNierney of Rociada came in last night for a short business visit.

J. S. Hunter of Kansas City was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. P. J. Gemricher of Onava came in yesterday evening for a few days' stay.

Joshua Reynolds of El Paso, Texas, came in this afternoon for a several days' visit.

Senator T. B. Catron of Santa Fe came in last night for a short business visit here.

W. Wilson, representative for the National Biscuit company, was a business visitor here today.

Dr. F. R. Lord left last night for Los Angeles, where he will be on business for the next several weeks.

N. J. Karam, representative for a dry goods house of New York, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. A. G. Adams returned last night from Rociada, where she has been visiting her parents for the past week.

Max Nordhaus returned to his home in Albuquerque today after having been a business visitor here for the past several days.

A. F. Morrisette left this afternoon for Raton on a short business visit. He is claim inspector for the Santa Fe Railway company on this division.

G. W. Cantwell of Alamosa, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening for a short business visit. He is a well known cattle man of Alamosa.

Captain W. B. Brunton came in this afternoon from his home in Shoemaker for a short business visit here. He will attend the Lincoln Day program tomorrow.

Mrs. H. G. Coors and daughter returned this afternoon from Denver, Colo., where they has been for the past several weeks, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banks.

IN MEMORY OF ARMY NURSES

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—Patriotism formed the keynote of interesting exercises held in the Hall of flags in the State House this afternoon at the dedication of a memorial erected in honor of the army nurses of the civil war. Representatives of the Army Nurses Memorial association, Daughters of Veterans and other patriotic societies participated in the program. Former Governor Curtis Guild delivered the principal oration and Governor David I. Walsh made the speech of acceptance in behalf of the state.

HARVARD SMILES ON TANGO

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12.—Despite protests from various quarters the Harvard authorities have declined to prohibit the dancing of the tango or other modern steps at the "junior prom," which is to take place tomorrow night. The annual dance is the big social event of the year at the university.

CLABBY IS FAVORITE

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 12.—Jimmy Clabby, eastern middleweight, and "Sailor Ed" Petroskel, the coast pugilist, met in a 20-round battle at Vernon this afternoon. Clabby weighed 155 and Petroskel 158 pounds, but on the strength of his previous victory over the sailor, Clabby, was made a slight favorite.

From Thursday's Daily.

B. Haskell of Ribera was a business visitor in the city today.

L. A. Nohr came in last night from Watrous for a short business visit.

A. T. Meyers of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

G. C. Chancey of Denver was a commercial visitor in the city today.

A. A. Case of Little Valley, N. Y., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short stay.

Joe Barela of Albuquerque came in last night for a few days' visit with friends here.

Blas Sanchez, the well known resident of Wagon Mound, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

B. F. Wells came in yesterday evening from Mexico, Mo., and will be a visitor here for some time.

A. C. Schultz came in yesterday evening from his home at Trinidad for a short business visit here.

J. F. Stokes, representative for the Carter-Holmes Neckware company of Chicago, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. J. H. Kelly of Watrous left this afternoon for Ballinger, Tex., where she will visit relatives for the next several weeks.

F. H. Hill, special officer for the Santa Fe Railway company, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon on his way to Santa Fe.

Senator T. B. Catron returned to Washington, D. C., last night after having been a business visitor in Las Vegas for the past few days.

L. C. Courtemanche, representative for the Oliver Typewriter company, came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit in this city.

Fred Drake of Hodges, superintendent of the Santa Barbara Pole company, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon for a several days' visit with his sister, Miss Kathryn Drake, who is visiting Miss Helen Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Benesch of Denver, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas this evening and will remain here for a short time, visiting friends. They are returning from a trip around the world. Mr. Denesch represents a chemical company of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Lively will leave this evening for Kansas City Mo., where they will visit for some time and later go to Santa Fe, where Mr. Lively will be connected with the United States Bank and Trust company. He has resigned his position with the People's Bank and Trust company.

F. S. Wilson, an auditor for the Fred Harvey system on the eastern division, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will take J. C. Brown's position as auditor of this division. Mr. Brown will occupy Mr. Plowman's position as manager of the western division, Mr. Plowman being indisposed prevents his acting as manager for some time.

HARRY THAW'S BIRTHDAY

Concord, N. H., Feb. 12.—Harry K. Thaw, who is sojourning in Concord while he awaits the decision of the higher courts as to whether he shall be given his freedom or returned to the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, N. Y., quietly celebrated his forty-fourth birthday anniversary today. The morning mail brought him messages of greeting from his mother and other members of his family.

STRAY TOPICS FROM LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

New York Feb. 7.—As Abe Martin might say, "What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to stay home and tend to her knitting?" She certainly is hard to find in these days, when women are making their influence felt in every line of human activity. A generation ago it would have created something of a sensation for a woman to speak at a banquet of business men. Now little or no attention is attracted by the announcement that Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is to be a leading speaker at the dinner of the National Retail Dry Goods association at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday night. Few persons, either men or women, are better informed than Mrs. Harriman on the broad subject of the relations between employer and employe. President Wilson recognized this fact when he appointed her as a member of the national committee on industrial relations.

It is to be regretted that the state cannot have the services of Frank Moss in the present graft investigation and in any prosecutions that may follow. Mr. Moss, who has just resigned his position on District Attorney Whitman's staff to return to his private practice, is the ablest graft prosecutor in New York, William Travers Jerome not excepted. His experience along this line dates back to the days of the old Lexow committee, when he was the right-hand man of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Pankhurst. It was Mr. Moss who collected the evidence to prove that vice was protected by the police. He also led many gambling raids under the auspices of the Committee of Fifteen, which led to the overthrow of Tammany and the election of Seth Low and District Attorney Jerome in 1901. During the past

few years, as Mr. Whitman's assistant Mr. Moss has prosecuted some of the most important criminal trials in the history of the country. Among them was the trial of Lieutenant Charles Becker and the four gunmen for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

In New York City there are between 80,000 and 100,000 homeless men and women who find shelter on winter nights either in the rear rooms of saloons or in lodging houses where liquors are sold, according to a report on the conditions for the care of the homeless in this city that has just been made public by State Excise Commissioner Farley. Whether the accommodations are provided by charity or by private enterprise is a matter of speculation, says the report, but when there is an unusually bitter cold night, in winter actual conditions confront theory with the fact that the homeless overflow the places of refuge provided and crowd the saloons of the congested districts. Superintendents in charge of several missions on the lower East Side told the agents of the excise department that they believed the saloons did a great deal of good in allowing the homeless to occupy their rear rooms because, as one of the superintendents explained, on nights in bad weather it was practically impossible to obtain lodging at the cheap lodging houses, which were filled early. The Committee of Fifty, headed by Seth Low, which investigated these conditions, reported as follows: "As yet, adequate substitutes for the social benefits which thousands of people actually derive daily from the saloons have not yet been developed. It is to this problem that the experience, the wisdom and

the wealth of those interested in social progress must be directed."

The serious illness of Marcus Mayer has brought forth many expressions of sympathy from members of the theatrical profession, particularly the older members. Mr. Mayer is the last survivor of a famous group of theatrical managers and impressarios that flourished along in the early 80's and which included Henry E. Abbey, Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer and the Graus. Mr. Mayer's first venture as a manager was the starring of Julia Dean Hayne, which was a success. Then followed a season with the younger Kean, after which he successfully directed the tours of the world renowned celebrities, Lady Don, wife of Sid William Don, said to be the most beautiful woman of her time; Edwin Booth the great tragedian; Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Adams, Adelaide Neilson, Rose Eytinge, Jane Hading, Charlotte Cushman, Sarah Bernhardt, Sir Henry Irving, M. Coquelin, Monet-Sully, Mary Anderson and Adelina Patti, for whom he managed three tours, one to South America and Mexico. While in South America Mme. Patti was paid \$5,000 in gold by Mr. Mayer for each appearance. Then came a tour of the Far East with Sarah Bernhardt, playing engagements in Egypt and India, followed by tours of the principal cities of Europe. He was with Mme. Bernhardt when she played before the czar and imperial family at St. Petersburg, and has a magnificent diamond ring as a souvenir of the occasion. Mr. Mayer in later years brought many European artists to America, also introducing many Americans to the European public, and holds the record for trans-Atlantic voyages, having crossed the Atlantic ocean probably 150 times, which, with several trips to Australia, South Africa, Japan and China, and two around-the-world journeys ranks him well up with the most famous globe trotters.

In publishing circles in this city the present week has been recalled as the centenary of the birth of George P. Putnam, who probably is entitled to be called the first great American book publisher. Mr. Putnam was born in Brunswick, Me. He was a boy of 14 when he came to New York and obtained a position as a clerk in a book store. He began at that time a compilation of dates at first for his own benefit. As time went on he found that this collection might be published and it was issued as a "Chronology" when he was 19 years old. The title afterward, under which it became well known, was "The World's Progress." After several years Putnam entered the employ of the publisher and bookseller, John Wiley, and at the age of 26 he became a partner in the house. Meanwhile he had traveled in England for his employer and again he went to London, where he established a branch of the firm. While he was in London he published the "American Bookseller," and he compiled a work called "American Facts," which was published as an answer to Charles Dicken's "American Notes." At 34 Putnam returned to America and went into business for himself in New York. His most important enterprise was undertaken soon afterward, namely, the publication of Wash-

ton Irving's works. It proved a very successful venture and he subsequently published the works of James Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allen Poe, Bayard Taylor, James Russell Lowell, William Cullen Bryant and others.

Improvements in the braking of heavy passenger cars, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated, will be described at a meeting to be held by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its headquarters in this city next Tuesday evening. The tests to be described were conducted recently by the Pennsylvania Railroad company in co-operation with the Westinghouse Air Brake company. A train of 12 steel cars running at 60 miles an hour stores up 224,000,000 foot pounds of energy. This is sufficient to raise the entire train 120 feet. With prevailing brake equipment such a train would be stopped by an emergency application in a distance of 1,600 to 2,200 feet, according to the truck rigging and brake shoe design. The recent tests showed that this distance has actually been reduced to 1,000 feet, or to within the length of the train. This was the result of improvements in the truck brake design involving the clasp brake, having two shoes per wheel, and the location of the brake shoes with reference to the horizontal center line of the wheels, in addition to improved methods of applying the air brakes quickly and simultaneously and at a high pressure. Trains of 15 years ago were stopped in about half the distance prevailing in the practice of today. Increased size and weight of equipment brought an entirely new brake problem. The recent tests seemingly have gone a long way toward solving this problem and at the same time have contributed materially to the safety of the traveling public.

FIGHTS RADIUM BILL

Washington, Feb. 10.—Vigorous objection to any attempt to "railroad" through the committee the pending bill for regulation of radium mining, was made by Senator Shafroth of Colorado today when the senate committee took up a bill virtually the same as that drafted by the house committee.

"It is obvious," said Chairman Walsh, "that there is a race on for these radium claims. If congress is to do anything it should do it now."

Senator Shafroth insisted that Thomas F. Curran of Colorado, who desires to be heard, be given time to get to Washington. Hearings will be resumed Friday.

Joseph Flannery, president of a Pittsburgh radium manufacturing concern, and O. Barlow Willmarth, head of a Colorado company, objected to the bill today, declaring it would stop prospecting of the carnotite fields in Colorado and Utah.

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.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 25c.

"My Mamma Says—
It's Safe
for Children!"



"The Children's Children" are now using FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR Compound and it is today the same safe effective and curative medicine that their parents found it. For all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, hoarseness and tickling in throat, use it. It gives satisfactory results.

O. G. SCHAEFER

**FOLEY'S
HONEY
and
TAR**
FOR
Coughs and Colds

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

RED CROSS DRUG CO

DELEGATION GOES TO BOOST GOOD ROADS

STATE ENGINEER IS ACCOMPANIED TO MORA BY LOCAL ENTHUSIASTS

From Monday's Daily.

Five automobiles carrying State Engineer James A. French, R. J. Taupert and George Hunker of the county highway commission and numerous other road boosters, left Las Vegas this morning for Mora, where they expected to attend a joint session of the board of county commissioners and the road board of Mora county. This meeting was called for the purpose of getting the Mora county commissioners and road board in closer touch with the state engineer, so that more and better road work can be done.

Mora county is said to have more money to expend on roads than San Miguel county but it has delayed its efforts until the commissioner could meet in a session with the state engineer and formulate plans for a successful campaign. Through the efforts of members of the local road commission it was arranged that Mr. French make the trip to Mora today. Yesterday the final plans were settled and the commission, headed by Mayor Taupert, began arranging for a party to accompany Mr. French.

Doubtless the meeting will prove successful as reports from Mora are that the people are deeply interested in good roads and will support the county commissioners and road board in the work of repairing the highways.

Those who made the trip were State Engineer James A. French, R. J. Taupert, G. H. Hunker, F. O. Blood, Charles W. G. Ward, M. M. Padgett, Clarence Iden, William Harper, Gus Speicher, E. N. Kearney, John Ross, O. L. Gregory, R. Tonover, A. D. Donnels, Blas Sanchez, Adelaido Tafoya, Terry McGovern and Charles Farley.

TO DISCUSS ANTI-TRUST LAW

Washington, Feb. 10.—Thorough discussion of the Sherman anti-trust law and regulation of corporate activity is to be had at the second annual meeting of the National Chamber of Commerce, which is to begin its sessions in this city tomorrow. Several hundred representative business men from all sections of the country are here to take part in the proceedings. Secretary of Labor Wilson and other men of prominence will address the gathering.

ACCUSED AS WHITE SLAVER

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 10.—The case of Rev. B. F. Landis, the Lutheran minister who was arrested two weeks ago on a charge of violating the Mann white slave act, came up for hearing before a federal commissioner today. Rev. Mr. Landis is accused of having paid for the transportation from his home in Prices Fork, Va., to Bluefield, W. Va., of the wife of a neighbor, named Jones. They registered at a Bluefield hotel as brother and sister, remaining several days.

REFEREE WAS NOT A COMPETENT OFFICIAL

NORMAL PEOPLE SAY THE GIRLS' TEAM GOT A RAW DEAL IN SANTA FE

The New Mexico Normal University basketball teams returned home Saturday night from the Capital City, where they were defeated in two games Friday night by the Santa Fe High school teams. The score in the girls' game was 14 to 16 in favor of Santa Fe, while the boys' game resulted in a score of 30 to 15 in favor of the Ancient City lads.

The Normal boys lost, being outclassed. The girls' team, however, did not get a square deal, according to the reports brought from Santa Fe.

The refereeing in this contest was done by George Wesman, a hotel clerk. He displayed ignorance of the rules and appeared to be partial in his rulings.

Wesman called fouls without authority and refused to back up when shown he had gone contrary to the rules. He even coached the Santa Fe players, yelling to them to "shoot" or "pass." He blew his whistle several times for a "toss up" when players for both teams had the ball, and then, when the Las Vegas player had let go of the sphere, he would shout to the Santa Fe girl to go ahead and play the ball.

The Normal girls showed their spirit by challenging the Santa Fe team to another game, but this was rejected. The Normal team played throughout the game without protest, though Umpire De Marais showed the referee he was wrong several times, to no avail.

When the Santa Fe teams played here with the High school this same official was severely criticised for his work. One of the charges against him here was that he knew nothing whatsoever about the official rules and displayed his ignorance by insisting that his decisions be carried out. However, De Marais, the Y. M. C. A. physical director, is a professional referee and umpire and his knowledge of the rules prevented Wesman from pulling what might be called any "rough stuff."

The Normal people are not in the habit of kicking about referees, but in this case they say they have a legitimate grievance.

ALL PARTIES CONFIDENT

Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 10.—Committee chairmen of all three leading parties were confident of success in today's special congressional election in which the successor of the late Representative I. S. Pepper will be named. The candidates are Henry Vollmer, democrat; Harry Hull, republican, and C. P. Hanley, progressive. Early reports favored Vollmer. A light vote was indicated.

JONES-BOWERS MONUMENT CO

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SAN MIGUEL MEN SURRENDER TO WARDEN

ROBERTS AND LUMPKINS ASK TO BE INCARCERATED IN THE PENITENTIARY

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—John Lumpkins and Lewis Roberts, of Tucumcari, Saturday afternoon presented themselves at the state penitentiary and after introducing themselves to Warden McManus, asked to be permitted to serve a sentence of three to four years for cattle stealing.

Warden McManus demanded to see their commitment papers, but they had forgotten these and despite their pleadings, Warden McManus could not accommodate them. However, he sent them to Supreme Court Clerk Jose D. Sena, who fixed them up with all the necessary papers, and Lumpkins and Roberts began to serve time at once. They had both been sentenced by Judge Leahy at Las Vegas, for cattle stealing, and had appealed to the supreme court, but lost out, and their bondsmen told them to go to Santa Fe and surrender themselves.

In the meantime, many of their friends, including quite a number of influential cattlemen, sought to persuade Governor McDonald before he left for Washington to pardon the accused men, maintaining vehemently that Lumpkins and Roberts are innocent and could prove a complete alibi in that they were many miles from the Bell ranch on the day it was said the cattle were stolen.

Manager T. M. O'Donnell of the Bell ranch, was in Santa Fe last week on the case, and Governor McDonald, after patiently listening to both sides in the matter and carefully going over all the papers sent down by the clerk of the supreme court, refused to interfere for the present.

WILL OPEN A PARK IN MEMORY OF WARD

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL DECIDE TO HONOR THE LATE STEWARD

From Monday's Daily.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane, held Saturday, it was decided that the plans submitted for a park at the hospital in memory of George W. Ward, for many years at the head of the institution, be accepted. The park will be laid out soon. The plans were drawn up lately by the officials of the hospital. The park is to be located on the grounds, and according to plans, will be an attractive piece of ground.

Mrs. Pearl Landon was selected by the board as secretary of the institution, succeeding Ben Fulgenzi, who resigned last month to take a position with the West side postoffice.

Routine business also was disposed of by the board, which was attended by the entire membership

CROSSINGS GO IN ON ROMEROVILLE HIGHWAY

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT IS BEING MADE BY THE ROAD COMMISSION

Recently five masonry crossings have been built just south of here on the Las Vegas-Romeroville road, and several more will be built at once. This work is being done under the management of the San Miguel county road commission, under the direction of Jesus Martinez. The crossings are handsome in design and are permanent in construction.

The stone bridges include the crossing at the gulch in the valley about two miles south of Las Vegas, which, during disagreeable weather, was one of the many bad places on the Romeroville road, and a number of others spanning gulches caused by heavy rains.

These crossings form the permanent part of the new road that is being built. This highway will be a big factor toward the straightening out of the route and will eliminate many bad places that are now encountered. About ten teams and men are employed daily.

The work being done on this road is but one of the activities being carried on constantly by the road commission. The results of its labor thus far are complete success. Every piece of road that is repaired is made permanent, thus assuring the future value of the road. The value of this work cannot be estimated. Persons living in the country or using the roads frequently praise the work that has been done, although the majority of the townspeople do not realize what has been accomplished.

The work at the Rocky Cut is being pushed rapidly and the approaches are being made. This work is being done by a convict gang which has been located at this place for some time. When completed this cut, which is known to all tourists as the worst place in this county, will be equipped with an easily traveled highway. The present road will be thrown up on the side of the hill about seven feet. Both approaches to the cut will be well built and smooth, making the entire trip through the gap nearly as speedy as if the stretch were a straight road.

Las Vegas should visit the places being worked by the commission and see what has been done. This would add to the pleasure of paying road tax.

YOU CAN CURE THAT BACKACHE,

Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor. Get a package of Mother Gray's AROMATIC-LEAF, the pleasant root and herb cure for all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. When you feel all run down, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of nature's herbs and roots. As a tonic laxative it has no equal. Mother Gray's Aromatic-Leaf is sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

LOCAL NEWS

A marriage license was issued Saturday afternoon at the court house to John Larson, aged 56, and Margarita Esquibel, aged 21. Both are residents of Las Vegas.

A marriage license was issued at the court house Saturday afternoon to Frank Maestas, aged 26, and Simodesia Garcia, aged 20. Both are residents of Las Gallinas.

The C. D. Boucher grocery store, which announced the filing of an assignment Saturday, will continue business for a month or more, according to information received this morning.

The Raton city council at its meeting last week raised the retail liquor license from \$600 to \$800 a year, revoked the licenses of three saloons and refused the application of a man who proposed opening a new saloon.

The Taupert jewelry store is working on ten class pins for the class of 1916 of the New Mexico Normal University. These pins are attractive. The regular stunt of each freshman class of the institution is to purchase class pins during the first year in the academic course.

The city clerk is busily engaged these days in issuing dog licenses, the request for the tags which prevent the canines from being disposed of by the city being unusually heavy. The dog catching has ceased, as practically all the dogs have been caught. All that have not been disposed of have been tagged.

A fire alarm was turned in Saturday night about 6:30 o'clock from the A. T. Rogers residence on Twelfth street, but proved to be only a small flame and was easily extinguished. The high wind Saturday evening caused considerable anxiety on the part of the householders near the Rogers residence.

The E. Romero Hose and Fire company has announced that it will give a gold medal for the best tango dancer and a silver medal for the best ragger at its dance on the evening of February 23. This is an innovation, and will take the place of the prize formerly offered for the cake walk. The E. Romero company always is looking for something new for the entertainment of its guests.

The following bulletin has been received at the postoffice from the postal department in regard to the parcel post: Parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than four pounds are mailable at the fourth class or parcel post rate of postage. This does not affect the postage rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing four pounds or less.

The Agua Pura company has resumed cutting ice in the Hot Springs canyon. Operations are being carried on on two of the lakes. The cold weather of the past several days has caused

the ice to form to a thickness of several inches. Old timers say ice has been cut in the Hot Springs canyon as late as March 4. The Agua Pura company is hopeful of getting a large crop in spite of the warm weather which prevailed in January. The latter part of December the ice in the canyon was over a foot thick.

The near-summer weather, unsurpassed by any place in the United States, still continues in Las Vegas. It's even more than a mere privilege to live in Las Vegas, not only during the summer but all the time, as this month already has proved.

Marriage licenses were issued Saturday afternoon at the court house to Jose Encinias, aged 23, and Agueda Madrid, aged 18, both of Las Vegas, and Aurelia D. Crespin, aged 15, of Los Ojos, and Toribio Lobato, aged 21 of Puertecito.

W. C. Page, employed by the Rosenthal Furniture company, has rented the Duncan residence on Fourth street and expects to reside there. He expects his family here this week.

Due to the rapid rise in the cost of foodstuffs, Manager D. L. Cole of the Castaneda hotel this morning announced that hereafter suppers served at the hotel will be charged for at the rate of \$1.

Word has been received in Las Vegas to the effect that Albert Hayward, better known as "Ted" Hayward, has received his first promotion with the Fred Harvey service. Mr. Hayward is now cashier at the Deming house of the Harvey system.

The E. Romero Hose and Fire company has arranged to have a most original and unique stage display for its dance on the night of February 23 at the Duncan opera house. The stage setting will represent the interior of ten hose company's station on Bridge street. The two horses will be seen standing in their stalls, ready to be hitched to the wagon at the tap of the gong. The station will be lighted with colored lamps. The king and queen of the dance will be crowned just in front of the horses.

J. R. Strong of Ocate, N. M., has purchased the establishment of the Vorenberg Mercantile company at that place and will continue the business. Mr. Strong plans to operate the business on a larger scale than that under which it formerly was managed.

Probate Judge Adelaido Tafuya has appointed William G. Haydon of this city as administrator of that portion of the estate of George W. Griggs which lies in San Miguel county. The estate consists of a large acreage on the Las Vegas grant lands on the mesa. Mr. Griggs died in St. Paul, Minn., August 16, 1913. He is survived by a brother, Emory Griggs, who is well known here. Mr. Haydon furnished the required \$1,000 bond.

A modern idea in connection with the egg produce business is being used by Koogler brothers, who have a ranch north of Las Vegas. These boys stamp each egg the day it is laid and thus are able to keep an account of its degree of freshness.

Mads Trogstad, a native of Norway, has applied to the district court for his final certificate of naturalization as an American citizen. He came to the United States in 1904 and filed his first papers in Wisconsin in 1906. M. M. Sundt, T. H. Moen and Edward E. Johnson are his witnesses. Trogstad will have a hearing before the court on May 19, during the spring term.

Santa Fe taxpayers are making an awful fuss about the valuation and high taxes in their county. Let 'em move over here and see what the board of equalization did. Then they will not be so grouchy, though everybody knows they have sufficient cause to kick.

Albuquerque is excited about a meteor that alighted on the Sandia mountains Thursday night. None of the Albuquerque boosters was hurt. The meteor fell at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and as a consequence was not seen by many people. If it had rained at 2:30 o'clock in the morning many of the prominent citizens doubtless would have had a view of it while on the way home.

Herbert Gehring, the insurance and real estate dealer, has sold his fire insurance business to the Plaza Insurance company. Mr. Gehring will continue in the real estate business.

Word has been received in Las Vegas from El Paso to the effect that E. T. Plowman, manager of the Harvey system for the western division, is slowly recovering from his siege of illness and that as soon as possible he will be removed to this city.

PUBLIC SALE

Of stock, farm implements and household goods at the Black ranch, 16 miles east of Las Vegas, near Mishawaka, Wednesday, February 11, at 10 o'clock. C. W. Moore, H. R. Parker—Adv.

100 acres of good soil land, under ditch in Sapello river for sale. For price, see agent, A. G. Gallegos, Los Alamos, N. M. Maria I. G. de Baca—Adv.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending February 7, 1914: Fred Anderson, Lola T. Baca, Pedrito Mondragon, A. J. Rutledge, Candelaria Sena.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "advertised letters."

F. O. BLOOD, P. M.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12.—C. Hunter Raine, president of the Mercantile bank, which closed its doors Monday as a result of alleged defalcations of the president estimated to reach \$788,000, entered a plea of not guilty when arraigned in criminal court today. Raine previously had pleaded guilty when arrested on a bench warrant charging embezzlement.

WELFARE WORK TO BE HANDLED BY WARDS

WOMAN'S CLUB DECIDES UPON A PLAN FOR ASSISTING THE WORTHY POOR

At a meeting of the Woman's club yesterday afternoon at the Commercial club rooms the committee appointed to prepare plans for the organization of a welfare department, reported. The report was accepted and the department was declared officially created.

Mrs. Johanna Voßmer was elected to act as president of the department, while Mrs. W. J. Lucas was selected to serve as secretary and treasurer. The work was divided into four parts, the city wards being designated as units. Members of the club residing in the different wards were selected as follows to head the work in their respective sections of the city: First ward, Mrs. Ben Lewis; Second ward, to be selected later; Third ward, Mrs. A. R. Talley; Fourth ward, Mrs. Jake Stern. For the West side Mrs. M. F. Des Marais and Mrs. W. B. Stapp were selected to have charge of the work.

With this system doubtless much good work will be accomplished. The heads of the departments in the different wards were informed that they might choose others to assist them.

The work of this department is to assist the poor and needy, and when possible to furnish work to those able to take it rather than make the recipients of charity feel like dependents. The committee which reported concerning the organization of the department, also suggested that a register be placed in a central place in the business district so that information concerning the poor and needy might be received. This committee was composed of Mrs. W. J. Fugate, Mrs. F. L. Myers and Mrs. C. H. Schirmer.

Considerable business was disposed of at the meeting, such as the allowing of bills. Plans were perfected for the party that is to be given this evening at the Commercial club rooms. The attendance was large.

SQUASH RACKET CHAMPIONSHIPS

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12.—The national intercity and individual squash racket championships began in this city today under conditions that promise one of the most successful tournaments of its kind in recent years. New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Boston and Philadelphia are represented in both competitions.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

New York, Feb. 12.—Play in the fifteenth annual tournament for the national indoor lawn tennis championship of the United States began at the Seventh regiment armory today with many of the best known tennis experts participating. The tournament will continue 10 days and at the conclusion of the events several cups as well as the championship titles will be awarded.