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THE REBELS MAY SEND A MAN TO CONFERENCE

CARRANZA CONSIDERS REPRESENTATION AT NIAGARA FALLS SERIOUSLY

Niagara Falls, Ontario, May 22.—The question of allowing the constitutionalists to participate in the mediation was thoroughly discussed today at a conference between the American commissioners and the three South American mediators. The conference lasted nearly an hour but the talk questioners were assured, was of a "confidential nature."

The American commissioners, it was understood, presented the viewpoint of President Wilson as given them in dispatches sent after today's cabinet meeting.

It was also understood no definite answer was given by the mediators to the Americans and that no answer would be given until after the mediators had discussed the subject further with the Mexican delegates, who were to be accorded an audience after the Americans had been heard.

Silliman is Safe

Mexico City, May 22.—Vice Consul John R. Silliman arrived in the federal capital this morning from Saltillo and was taken to the Brazilian legation.

Will Invite Rebels

Washington, May 22.—In circles close to the Mexican constitutionalists here it was definitely established today that within 24 hours a renewed invitation would be extended to the constitutionalists to be represented at the Niagara Falls mediation conference. Whether General Carranza would accept the invitation was not known, but it was positively asserted that should he do so, it would be without declaring an armistice or agreeing to check his campaign against Huerta's forces.

President Wilson discussed with the cabinet today reports received from American Commissioners Lamar and Lehmann at the Niagara Fall Mexican mediation conference. Among subjects of particular interest to cabinet members was the report that the Mexican constitutionalist leaders had decided to send a representative to Niagara Falls.

Further reports of progress of the negotiations at Niagara Falls were received by the president during the night from the American commissioners, but nothing was made public regarding the nature of the dispatches. Secretary Bryan, before entering the cabinet room, said he had hoped that definite word would be received from Vice Consul Silliman before night.

Last night's announcement that the dispatch to Niagara Falls of a constitutionalist representative, presumably Jose Vasconcelos, had actually been decided on, was a forerunner of today's developments. It was made apparently before General Carranza had been heard from, but after overtures to constitutionalist leaders had been made.

According to well defined reports current here it was realized at Niagara Falls soon after the opening of the conference and particularly in view of the unexpected rapid progress of the constitutionalist campaign, that attempts to arrive at a solution of the Mexican problem without consulting the Carranza faction might avail little.

The constitutionalists had held firmly aloof from the mediation negotiation since the withdrawal of the invitation by the three South American envoys.

After the cabinet meeting Secretary Bryan would not discuss report that another invitation is to be sent to the constitutionalists by the mediators to take a formal part in the proceedings. From other sources it was learned that this subject was taken up by the cabinet.

Rebel Colonel Killed

Juarez, Mexico, May 22.—Colonel Miguel Gonzales was the highest ranking insurgent officer killed in the fighting incidental to the capture of Saltillo, said advices received here today. He was in command of one of the brigades of Villa's army. Few details of the evacuation of Saltillo leaked through the front today. Assurances were given by local constitutionalist officials, however, that the retreating federals would be pursued closely.

Pascual Orozco, who himself was leader of an anti-Madero revolution, was defeated in recent fighting near San Luis Potosi, said official reports received today. The battle was considered important as having connection with the federal retreat to San Luis Potosi from Saltillo, recently taken by Villa's insurgents. The report also ended uncertainty regarding Orozco's whereabouts.

General Carrera Torres, in com-

mand of the troops investing the capital of San Luis Potosi state, reported that his troops on May 19 routed completely the forces under General Orozco and Generals Antonio Govea Loya and A. Mendoza, whose troops fled demoralized, the report said. The battle took place at Corcovada, 30 miles northeast of the state capital.

The Orozco troops, it was reported here, had made a sortie to cover the entrance of the retreating Saltillo garrison. Torres has been confronted with the problem of holding the federals in the city, and at the same time preventing the entrance of the Huerta troops from Saltillo.

Since Orozco's disappearance after the battle of Ojinaga, eight months ago when Villa took the border town, there has been much uncertainty regarding his whereabouts. Orozco frequently has disappeared, has been reported as having visited various places in the United States but always reappearing at the head of troops in Mexico.

Americans Leave Manzanillo

On Board United States Ship California, Mazatlan, Mexico, May 21.—(via Wireless to San Diego, May 22.) With the constitutionalist forces of the division of the northwest closing in rapidly on Guadalajara, and a flying squadron of cavalry preceding the main body of the army with instructions to destroy rail communications between the point of attack and Manzanillo, the final exodus of foreigners from Guadalajara to the Pacific coast has begun. Most of the Americans had left the interior already, but today all nationalities were in flight to Manzanillo, their object being to take advantage of an opportunity for escape which may end abruptly at any time.

The constitutionalists at Mazatlan, finding little salvage in the wreck of the federal gunboat Morelos, which was abandoned under a raking fire from the enemy after it had been beached, dynamited the hulk today, and the late Huerta warship is now only a mass of junk.

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT

Santa Fe, May 22.—A certificate of construction was filed today with State Engineer James A. French by The Maxwell Dich and Reservoir company for two important projects in Colfax county. One is the Low Line Vermejo Ditch, four miles long, 53 feet wide and seven feet deep constructed at a cost of \$7,485.15 to take water out of Salt Peter creek, a tributary of the Vermejo, the water being diverted by a concrete dam 60 feet long, 12 feet high with seven gates.

COLORADO STRIKE MAY BE ENDED PEACEABLY

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON HAS COMMISSION AT WORK GETTING FACTS

Washington, May 22.—Hope that a solution of the Colorado strike situation might be found as a result of the work being done by two men sent to the scene by Secretary of Labor Wilson was expressed by the secretary at the cabinet meeting today.

The two men, one representing coal miners and the other representing operators, are holding conferences with principals to the controversy and have made a number of reports to Secretary Wilson. He said these reports show nothing definite as yet, but the efforts to bring about arbitration would be continued, and the prospects looked good.

The suggestion made yesterday before the president by Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver to have the federal government take complete control of the situation also was discussed by the cabinet. It was understood that Judge Lindsey's plan for closing the mines until the operators agree to submit to arbitration was not favored by the cabinet.

Court-martial Still in Session

Denver, Colo., May 22.—Efforts of Judge Advocate F. C. Smith to expedite the trials of officers who participated in the battle between striking coal miners and militia at Ludlow April 20, by means of joint hearings, were frustrated today when the defendants demanded separate trials.

The case against Captain T. C. Linderfelt of Company K, Second Infantry, was called. Linderfelt entered a plea of not guilty to each of the charges of arson, murder, manslaughter and larceny. Lieutenant L. B. Elliott was the first witness called.

AMERICAN'S BODY FOUND

Washington, May 22.—The body of Porfirio Laurel, an American who was killed some time ago in Mexico, had been recovered and taken to Laredo, where it will be buried tonight, according to the state department advices today. Examination showed that Laurel died from bayonet wounds.

LEFT HIS HEIRS GOATS AND CALVES

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS INTERESTING WILL, MADE IN 1815

Santa Fe, May 19.—A will that in its phraseology and provisions throws a peculiar sidelight upon conditions in New Mexico 70 years ago, is in the hands of Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Clancy, referee in a Rio Arriba county grant case. In some respects the will is fully as interesting as the famous Delgado will in the archives of the surveyor general. The Delgado will, however, is dated 1815, while the will of Jose Manuel Martinez is dated 1842, a few years before the Mexican occupation. The Delgado will was made under the regime of Spain, while the Martinez will is from the regime of Mexico. Martinez was the father of General Jose Maria Chavez, who died recently at the age of 102 years and gained fame as an Indian fighter. General Chavez was the father of J. M. C. Chavez still living at Abiquiu, the old family home.

Loyalty to Church

The first two pages of the will, which is written in clear Spanish hand, attests to the devoutness of the testator, who was possessed of extensive lands and considerable personal property, being considered a very rich man in those days. The will opens with the formula then customary "In the name of Almighty God and of Our Lady, the Virgin Mary conceived without stain of original sin from the first instant of her most pure being." The testator then proceeds to attest to his loyalty to the Roman Catholic faith and the church and among the personal property he disposes of are three crucifixes saying also:

"I direct that on the day of my burial the great cross of the parish may be brought out and the hour having arrived that there be celebrated for my soul the mass recited with vigil and response with my body present." Forty ordinary masses are also provided for.

Houses that Grew

The custom of adding to the family home as the family grew is shown from the statement that the testator has added 20 rafters additional to what the home had when the testator's mother died. The testator, however, had five other houses and half a dozen other ranches in Rio Arriba county.

Indebted for Jug of Brandy

The testator acknowledges his indebtedness to Damasio Lopez for a jug of brandy and 30 "hard" dollars to Don Ignacio Iscajada.

Pigs and Nanny Goats

The deceased had considerable livestock. In the inventory are enumerated one big pig and 11 thin ones. To his daughter are willed 12 nanny goats of which, she however, had received four in her lifetime. Two

boards are valued at \$2 each and several bulls at \$10 a piece.

Had Indian Slaves

A bequest to two little Indian girls recalls that Navajo Indians were to a certain extent held as slaves. It is related by the chroniclers, that a certain community in Valencia county enjoyed a thriving business in furnishing Navajo slaves for wedding gifts. Occasionally the Navajos retaliated and carried whites into slavery. Chaves bequeathed to the two Indian girls, Juliana and Rosalia, 100 varas of land and also a heifer to each.

Metal Utensils Scarce

That metal utensils were scarce is shown from the fact that a shovel, pick, an iron hinge, a big spoon and similar objects are similarly enumerated and it is stated definitely in the will that the lock on the stable belongs to the daughter, Maria Dolores.

No Race Suicide

There were 12 children born to the testator of whom ten were living when he made the will in view of his approaching death. The inventory of the executors attached values the estate at \$3,631.81, which was considered a huge sum in those days and in that part of Rio Arriba county.

NUMEROUS STORIES OF FISHING EXPLOITS

ANGLERS RETURN WITH ACCOUNTS OF BIG TROUT SUCCESSFULLY LANDED

One of the chief topics of discussion today in the drug stores, barber shops and other places where gossip is carried on, was concerning the fishing yesterday, and the length, breadth and thickness of the fish caught. In most instances the stories were true, but occasionally a "fishy" one was heard.

In both the Hollinger canyon and the El Porvenir canyon fishermen were numerous yesterday. The early morning seemed to cast a gloom over

the day's prospects, but later the weather cleared and fishing was good all day—for those who were lucky.

The record catch was made by a resident of the Hot Springs who landed a speckled trout weighing about two pounds. This catch was made in the Hot Springs canyon. Joseph Taichert, one of the coming experts in the sport, landed 23 trout, measuring from seven inches to one foot in length. E. Sena, filigree jewelry manufacturer at Taupert's, caught 27 trout, all of good size, while many other fishermen managed to pull out some of the speckled beauties.

Experienced anglers say that the water was slightly cold for successful fishing yesterday, but maintained that the best fishing would be down stream rather than near the head waters. The catching of several big ones near the Agua Pura dams bears out this statement.

From now on until the season closes people smitten by the fishing fever will continue to hie themselves to the mountains each Sunday. The streams appear to be well supplied, and there is little chance of their being fished clean, though some of the fish may grow too fleshy from stealing bait from some of the student fishermen.

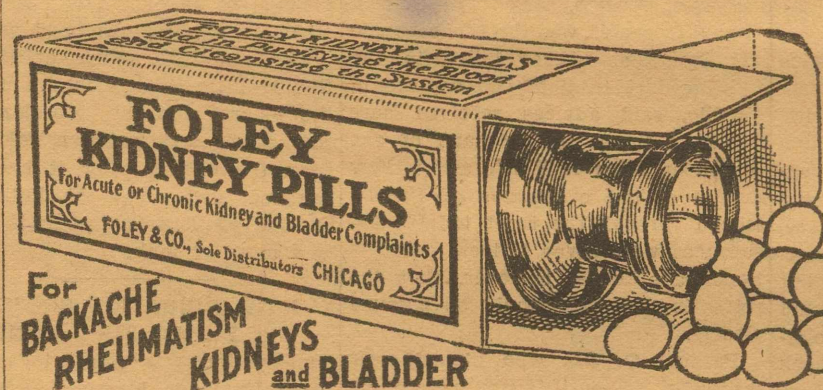
SENATOR TO JUMP

Chicago, May 19.—"Pitcher Walter Johnson, Catcher Ainsmith and Outfielder Clyde Milan of the Senators, three of the American league's greatest stars, have put their names to an agreement to sign with the Pittsburgh Federals at the end of this season," asserted today's issue of the Evening Post.

"HUNGARIAN RHAPSODIE"

Budapest, Hungary, May 19.—Count Stephan Tiaza, Hungarian premier, and Stephan Rokovaky, a member of the lower house, fought a duel with rapiers here this afternoon. The adversaries fought five bouts and both were wounded. The dual grew out of an altercation in a committee room of the Hungarian parliament on May 14.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



Backache, rheumatism, and all kidney and bladder disorders are caused from weak inactive kidneys, which fail to filter out the poisons, and keep the blood pure. The only way to positively and permanently cure such troubles is to remove the cause. The reason why Foley Kidney Pills are the best medicine for kidney and bladder troubles is because they are made wholly of those healing, strengthening and restorative ingredients that nature needs to build up and renew these important and vital organs. See that you get Foley Kidney Pills for your kidney and bladder troubles. They are tonic in action, quick to give good results, and contain no harmful drugs.

O. G. SCHAEFER

RED CROSS DRUG CO

NEW MEXICO HAS INCREASED ITS SCHOOLS

DURATION OF TERMS ALSO HAS BEEN LENGTHENED DURING THE PAST YEAR

Santa Fe, May 19.—New Mexico has 1,693 public schools, or about one to each 200 inhabitants, according to the latest statistics compiled by Chief Clerk Rupert F. Asplund of the department of education. That is an increase of 95, or more than 5 per cent since last year, when the schools numbered 1,598.

More remarkable, however, is the increase in the length of school term. Last year there were only 88 schools that had less than three months school, the year before there were 324 such schools. This year there are practically no schools in that category. Last year there were 46 schools that held no sessions, the year before there were 89, this year there are only six.

Altogether last year there were 134 schools that did not hold the five months term provided for in the constitution, there were 471 that had five months term; 190 with six months, 190 with seven months, 127 with eight months, 598 with nine months, 28 with ten and three with 11 months of school in the year.

The largest number of schools last year was in Chaves county, 110, of which 40 were in Roswell; Colfax and San Miguel tied for second place with 106 schools, Raton having 32, East Las Vegas 19 and Las Vegas 10. Bernalillo county was third with 103, of which 58 are in Albuquerque.

Other counties with more than 50 schools were Quay 98, Union 92, Roosevelt 91, Eddy 86, Curry 81, of which 16 are at Clovis, Socorro 70, Grant 67, Santa Fe 65 with 19 at Santa Fe; Guadalupe 64, Rio Arriba 61, Mora 60, Otero 54 with 15 at Alamogordo, Dona Ana 53, Taos 53.

Less Than Fifty

The remaining counties line up as follows as to the number of schools: Torrance 49, San Juan 43, Lincoln 42, Valencia 40, Luna 33, Sierra 27, Sandoval 26, McKinley 19. In proportion to school population Sandoval county has the smallest number of schools in the state.

Town Schools

Among the cities Albuquerque leads, of course, with 58 schools; Roswell is second with 40 and Raton third with 32. East Las Vegas-Las Vegas have 29 schools, Santa Fe 19, Clovis 16 and Alamogordo 15.

Chamberlain's Liniment

This preparation is intended especially for rheumatism, lame backs, sprains and like ailments. It is a favorite with people who are well acquainted with its splendid qualities. Mrs. Charles Tanner, Wabash, Ind., says of it, "I have found Chamberlain's Liniment the best thing for lame back and sprains I have ever used. It works like a charm and relieves pain and soreness. It has been used by others of my family as well as myself for upwards of twenty years." 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

STRAY TOPICS FROM LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

New York, May 20.—A pedestrian in New York City nowadays runs a greater chance of losing his life or parting with a limb than if he were engaged in almost any of the so-called hazardous occupations—modern warfare, for instance. According to figures given out by the National Highways Protective society 45 persons, of whom 23 were children, were killed in this city last month by automobiles, street cars, or horse drawn vehicles. This is a larger number of persons than were killed on the American side in the capture of Vera Cruz.

New York is likely to have during the coming year a new amusement building which will be chiefly devoted to indoor skating and other features of winter sports. The idea will be copied from the famous ice palaces in Berlin and other cities of Europe. The enterprise is being promoted by a coterie of young men headed by Irving Brokaw, whose skill as a fancy skater is well known. A site for the proposed structure has been selected in Park Avenue, just north of the Grand Central station. The preliminary plans provide for a main skating rink covering the entire ground floor of the building, with seating accommodations for 3,000 spectators.

A deputation of the Protestant Epis-

ITCHED AND BURNED TERRIBLY

Blotches on Neck and Shoulders,
Also on Face. Rough and Scaly.
Lost Much Sleep. Cuticura Soap
and Ointment Proved Perfect Cure.

Dryden, Ore. — "My eczema began by forming small blotches over my neck and shoulders, also on my face and later became rough and scaly. First it appeared in blotches, then it came in pimples and lastly it appeared in a sort of a rash. It itched and burned so terribly that I scratched it and made sores. My clothing irritated my body. The eczema disfigured my face very much and itched so that I lost much sleep and couldn't work while it lasted.

"I used many medicines but none of them took any effect. The disease lasted nearly two months before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I first washed with the Cuticura Soap, then applied the Cuticura Ointment to the parts affected. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me much relief within two weeks and they proved a perfect cure in a month." (Signed) J. C. Corlett, Nov. 19, 1912.

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. 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.

copal church is to leave here soon to make a tour of Europe, for the purpose of officially inviting the church denominations of each country to take part in the world conference for the consideration of questions touching faith and order, on which work has been in progress for four years. This conference, which is likely to be the largest and most important religious gathering in history, is to be the first step in an attempt to abolish denominational differences and to bring together in one general association all the church, Protestant and Roman Catholic, of the world.

One of the most notable acquisitions of the present season just made by the American Museum of Natural History is a collection of Peruvian antiquities, including examples of early pottery, textiles, and slings of primitive design, numbering more than 700 specimens. The archaeologists are particularly enthusiastic over the collection of pottery. It was unearthed in Nazca, a small town in southwestern Peru, and examples of this art, according to authorities, date back 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, before the occupation of Peru by the Incas. The acquisition of this valuable collection by the American museum has led the government of Peru to pass a law which practically prohibits the exportation of works of art from that country.

Preparations are being made for the formal opening early next month of the new \$475,000 railroad Y. M. C. A. building at Forty-ninth street and Park avenue. The building is to be one of the finest and best equipped of its kind in the country. It will be fitted up as a modern club of the best class and in addition will contain class rooms, lecture rooms, a large library and other features in connection with the educational work carried on by the Y. M. C. A. William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Alfred G. Vanderbilt each gave \$100,000 for the building, and the New York Central and New Haven railroads together gave \$175,000.

The state commission appointed several years ago to investigate port conditions here and in Europe confesses in its report, which has just been made public, that it is unable to determine absolutely which is the leading port of the world, so evenly is maritime business distributed among New York, London and Hamburg. In this connection it will surprise many persons to learn that Galveston, Texas, ranks second to New York in the export business of American ports. As a result of the increase in cotton shipments during the past few years Galveston has risen from sixth to second place, forging ahead of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

The dissolution of the Standard Oil "trust" evidently has had no ill ef-

fect on the earning capacity of the Standard Oil Company of New York. In the first annual report it has ever issued to its stockholders, covering the calendar year 1913, the company reports net profits of \$16,212,915 for the 12 months. This is equivalent to 21.6 per cent on the capital stock outstanding. In previous years the only statements made public by the company were balance sheets, and deductions drawn from that for 1912 placed the net income in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000, or more than \$1,000,000 less than the profits for last year.

The educational features of the forest products exposition to open at the Grand Central Palace next week promise to form a connecting link between the national business interests and the academic side of the wood industry. As a result of negotiations with the school authorities of New York arrangements have been made for the introduction of the exhibition features and lessons as classroom topics in grammar grades and high schools. One selected pupil from each class in each high school will visit the exhibition. They will view the demonstrations by attaches of the government exhibit and the vivid motion pictures. The pupils will return to their schools to deliver reports of their impressions to classmates, which will be in effect juvenile lectures on forestry.

Most Children's Diseases Start With a Cold

Restlessness, feverishness, an inflamed throat and spasmodic cough maybe whooping cough is starting in. Give Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It helps the children so very much, and Mrs. Shipps, Raymondville, Mo., says: "I got fine results from it and it is a great medicine for whooping cough." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

McGAFFEY SEEKS CONTRACT

Santa Fe, May 20.—A. B. McGaffey and former Land Commissioner Alpheus A. Keen are in Santa Fe on state land business. It is understood that Mr. McGaffey may be a prospective buyer for the state timber lands, contract for which was cancelled recently for non-compliance with the terms under which the contract was made originally with Clark M. Carr who transferred it to a Michigan corporation. The lands involved cover some 12,000 acres in the Zuni mountains in McKinley and Valencia counties and are approximately valued as high as \$100,000 although the original contract made seven years ago was for about \$30,000, on which only \$800 had been paid.

WANT BETTER SERVICE

Santa Fe, May 20.—The state corporation commission has taken up with the Santa Fe the matter of making better connections at French with the train from Tucumcari and Roy on the Dawson branch of the El Paso & Southwestern which arrives at French at 1:20 p. m. Commissioner Hugh H. Williams has personally discussed the request with General Superintendent C. Bristol and while the Santa Fe refuses to hold No. 7 any longer than 1:42 p. m., it will consent to stop No. 9 on flag for passengers for Lamy, Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Gallup. Mr. Williams took up the matter on request of W. W. Wilson of Albuquerque and other traveling men.

WOMEN CHARGED WITH FIRING DEMING

MILLINERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION

Deming, May 20.—Mrs. C. H. Heath and Mrs. Margaret B. Crowell, proprietors of the Heath Millinery store, destroyed by the fire of last Sunday morning, were arrested by Sheriff Dwight B. Stevens. The women are charged with arson. It is claimed that the fire started in the Heath store.

The complaint in the case is sworn to by Attorney Raymond B. Ryan, of Silver City, who represents the Clark estate which owned most of the buildings destroyed. Mr. Ryan also represents the insurance companies which had issued policies on the property lost in the fire.

Mrs. Heath, one of the defendants, is the wife of Charles H. Heath, chairman of the county road board, while Mrs. Crowell is well known and popular here.

The women will be given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace C. C. Rogers. Attorney Ryan, who has been retained as special prosecutor by the Clark estate and the insurance companies, declares that the state will have at least a dozen witnesses to put on the stand, and the case promises to be one of the most sensational in the annals of Deming. Attorney J. S. Vaught has been retained for the defense. Meanwhile the women are at liberty under cash bonds of \$1,500 each.

Contents of Bank Vault Uninjured

The big vault of the Deming National bank, destroyed by fire last Sunday, was opened at 9 o'clock this morning and the contents were found to be uninjured. President Kelly announced that a new and modern structure would at once take the place of the burned bank building and that a fine modern vault would be installed. Meanwhile the bank is doing business in temporary quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building.

CERTIFICATES ARE EXTENDED

Santa Fe, May 20.—The department of education today extended the first grade certificate of Mrs. Florence G. Bartlett of San Acasio, Socorro county, another two years, and Harriett Hagen of Silver City, one year.

TUCUMCARI'S COMMENCEMENT

Santa Fe, May 20.—Assistant Superintendent Filadelfo Baca who returned today from a trip which included Tucumcari, where he made the high school commencement address, reports that the exercises in the Quay county capital were of an especially fine character but were saddened by the fact that Superintendent J. S. Hoffer was called away just before the exercises began by the death of his sister. The rain all day last Friday also spoiled the opportunity to take the moving pictures for which arrangement had been made by the New Mexico exposition commission.

GALLEGOS PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER

McSCHOOLER IS FOUND GUILTY
OF MAIMING A HORSE—EN-
CINIAS IS INDICTED

From Wednesday's Daily.

The returning of three true bills by the grand jury, the conviction of the first man placed on trial on a criminal charge and the arraignment of two men charged with murder were features of yesterday afternoon's session of the district court. Two of the indictments were of men charged with murder, Carlos Gallegos and Casimiro Encinias.

Gallegos Pleads Guilty

Gallegos, who was arrested following the mysterious death of his wife at their home in Las Ventanas early in March, was arraigned and declared his willingness to plead guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree. Judge Leahy refused to accept the plea, and upon learning that Gallegos was too poor to engage counsel, appointed S. B. Davis, Jr., and William G. Haydon to represent him. A short time later Gallegos again asked the court to be allowed to plead to a charge of second degree murder, District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward told the court that the state probably would have difficulty in convicting Gallegos of murder in the first degree and recommended that the plea be accepted. The court then announced his willingness to accept the plea of guilty of second degree murder.

The Gallegos murder case caused a sensation at the time of Mrs. Gallegos' death. Gallegos claimed he awoke in the middle of the night and found his wife lying dead upon the floor. The body was buried. District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward, learning of the circumstances, ordered the body exhumed, which was done by Assistant District Attorney Chester Hunker and Dr. M. F. DesMarais. The doctor, after an examination of the body, declared the woman had died a violent death, probably having been choked to death. The arrest of Gallegos followed. After an examination by the district attorney he confessed, it is declared, alleging that his wife had a supernatural influence over him, from which he wished to escape.

Encinias Pleads Innocence

Casimiro Encinias, indicted for the murder of Placido Lucero at Tecolotito on February 21, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His case was set for trial this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Encinias and Lucero attended a dance at Tecolotito and the killing resulted from an argument in which they became involved.

The name of the person against whom the third indictment was directed was not made public as the man is not under arrest.

McSchooler Is Convicted

The case of the state against M. M. McSchooler, charged with unlawfully maiming a horse, was given to the jury late in the afternoon, and a verdict of guilty was returned after a

deliberation of less than one hour. Sentence was not imposed, as it is understood that McSchooler will endeavor to secure a new trial.

Cropp Pleads Guilty

E. B. Cropp, charged with assault while armed with a deadly weapon, was arraigned. He asked permission to withdraw a plea of not guilty, entered at the previous term of court, and plead guilty. This was granted. Judge Leahy imposed upon Cropp a fine of \$100 and required that he pay the court costs. Cropp was accused of making an assault upon J. P. Garcia, justice of the peace at Trementina.

Several Cases Dismissed

The case of the state against Mariano Salazar, charged with embezzlement, was dismissed. The case of Ramon Garcia, charged with discharging a pistol within a settlement, also was dismissed. Garcia is serving a penitentiary term for the murder of a young man named Gallegos at San Jose several months ago. The indictment charging him with discharging a pistol in a settlement was returned simultaneously with that charging murder. The case against Felix Garcia for failure to send a child to school also was dismissed.

The following cases were set for hearing:

Criminal Cases

State vs. Casimiro Encinias, State vs. Beatriz L. de Ortiz, State vs. Jose Huerena, State vs. Albino G. Gallegos, State vs. Ambrosio G. de Jimenez.

Civil Cases

Saturday, May 23—State vs. W. E. Flaherty, et als. Simon Sanders & Co. vs. Palmer E. Flaherty, etc.

Monday, May 25—Brown & Manzanares company vs. Alfred G. Green.

Thursday, May 28—Montezuma Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World vs. Sovereign Camp Woodmen of the World. W. G. Smith vs. Plutarco Armijo.

Friday, May 29—Esquipula Flores vs. Nicolas Dimas. Ada Black vs. Jim Black.

Monday, June 1—John D. W. Veeder et al. vs. Henry Laumbach, et al.

Admitted to Citizenship

It having been brought to the attention of the court that J. P. Brun, whose hearing for final admission to citizenship was set for yesterday afternoon, had died, the court ordered the application dismissed. After a hearing, Max Trogstad, a resident of Cherryvale, was admitted to citizenship. Trogstad formerly was a citizen of Denmark. His witnesses were M. M. Sundt and T. H. Moen.

The court devoted practically the entire morning to the hearing of tax complaints. Mrs. Miguela Medina of Chapelle was committed to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane, after a hearing to determine her state of mind.

The court was to have begun the hearing of the Encinias trial this afternoon, but it was announced at noon the case likely would be postponed until tomorrow to permit the arrival of witnesses whose testimony is desired.

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONED

Santa Fe, May 22.—County Superintendent R. S. Tipton of Otero county today reported an apportionment of \$2,047.20 of school funds on the basis of 2,559 persons of school age in the county.

"HOME FOR THE AGED"

Santa Fe, May 22.—Official complaint is made that in a number of northern counties when families grow tired of supporting their aged people, they have been committed to the insane asylum at Las Vegas, which is looked upon as a sort of a home for aged people in some communities. Today a Rio Arriba county family sought commitment for an aged citizen because he is "quarrelsome," and even more trivial excuses are at times offered, although in most cases addiction to alcohol seems to be the underlying cause. The need of poor farms or poor houses in each county is being felt.

CIVIL CASES DROPPED BY ORDER OF JUDGE

LEAHY DEMANDS ACTION BE TAKEN IN OTHER CASES, OR THEY WILL BE STRICKEN

From Wednesday's Daily.

Judge David J. Leahy yesterday purged the civil docket of the district court of a number of cases that have been dragging along for several years. He also ordered a number of cases automatically stricken from the docket on November 20, next, provided some action has not been taken by the attorneys or the clients they represent, before that date.

Cases ordered stricken November 20 are as follows. Hugh Loudon against Gilbert Leonard Curtis, et al, attachment; Elisha V. Long vs. Julian Gonzales, et al, assumpsit; F. O. Kihlberg, assignee, vs. Albino G. Gallegos, et al, ejectment; Filadelfo Baca, et al, vs. A. P. Tarkington, et als, quiet title; James Clay, appellee, vs. Miguel Baca, appellant, appeal; Isaac Bacharach, et al, vs. Manuel G. Martinez, et al, foreclosure; the Anderson Mica Mining company, a corporation, vs. the Topeka Mica Manufacturing company, a corporation, et als, ejectment, etc; Beneranda G. de Jaramillo, appellee, vs. Juan N. Gallegos, appellant, appeal; Abenicio Gallegos vs. Fidelina Silva de Gallegos, divorce; T. G. Ufer, vs. Jim Flynn, attachment; Elliott S. Barker vs. Ramon Marquez, et al, complaint, injunction; Patricio Armijo, appellee, vs. Veronica Chavez de Rillos, appellant, appeal; J. A. Lundgrun, et al, etc., vs. the Anderson Mica Mining company, complaint to revive judgment; S. B. Rohrer vs. the Anderson Mica Mining company, a corporation, complaint to revive judgment.

The following cases were dismissed: Julian Trujillo vs. Juanita Sanchez de Trujillo, divorce; Maria Baca de Aragon vs. Florencio Aragon, divorce; E. Rosenwald and Son, a partnership, vs. Rafael Lucero, debt; state of New Mexico vs. Charles Dalton, certiorari appeal; Mrs. Jacob Regensberg vs. Juan Lefebvre, complaint, damages; James A. Whitmore vs. Martin Selgado, et als, injunction; Bacharach Brothers, etc, et al, vs. Murray Carleton, Jr., attachment-foreclosure; Bacharach Brothers, etc., et al, vs. Juan Lucero, attachment; Aetna Building association vs. John L. Hill et al, assumpsit.

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SUMMER TERM TO BE EXTENDED A WEEK

NORMAL MAY DO THIS IF STUDENTS ARE DELAYED BY WASHOUTS ON RAILROADS

From Wednesday's Daily.

After considerable worry as to how he was to return to this city, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, got home last night from Clovis and Portales, where he has been attending and officiating at commencement exercises.

Dr. Roberts found the Santa Fe Railway company branch lines in the Pecos valley impassable. Floods had washed out the tracks for from two to three miles and in many places the water stood six feet deep, forming a lake over the tracks.

Dr. Roberts was at Portales when the railroad became impassable and luckily obtained an automobile to convey him to Clovis. Had the automobile not been secured it is probable that Dr. Roberts would be forced to enjoy the commencement exercises of the Normal university in Portales.

Dr. Roberts expressed fear this morning that the floods in the Pecos Valley might seriously affect the attendance at the summer session of the Normal University.

"I fear that impaired traveling facilities in the Pecos Valley may delay some students a week or more in arriving here," he said this morning.

Should this be the case it will be necessary to extend the summer session a week to enable belated students to make up their work. Dr. Roberts said this morning that the school term would be extended if necessary, so that all students may obtain the full benefits of the full session.

Dr. Roberts has been requested to deliver the commencement address at Santa Rosa tomorrow evening, but on account of the heavy storms of late likely will be unable to make the trip.

DENVER IS STRUCK BY A SMALL FLOOD

RESIDENTS OF THE LOWLANDS
ALONG CHERRY CREEK
SUFFER MOST LOSS

Denver, May 22.—Residents and business firms in the lowlands along Cherry Creek and the Platte River were busy today repairing the damage done last night by the streams overflowing their banks. The high water resulted from a heavy rain of almost cloudburst proportions late yesterday, the precipitation being 1 and 3-4 inches. There was no record of fatalities.

The Globeville and Valverde districts suffered most from flood waters. In North Denver there was a heavy fall of hail, which did damage to trees. Tracks along the Platte river were under water.

CHAOS WILL NOT END IF VILLA WINS

F. M. BRUCE SAYS ANARCHY AND
REBELLION WILL STILL
FLOURISH IN MEXICO

From Thursday's Daily.

"If Villa and his followers, including Carranza among those classed as followers, enter Mexico City I am absolutely certain that the present unsettled condition of the populace there will be reproduced unless the United States takes immediate steps toward intervention," said F. M. Bruce, representative of the Hamlin Supply company of Newton, Kas., last night. Mr. Bruce recently returned from Mexico, where he has been on business.

Mr. Bruce stated that, in his opinion, Carranza, the present head of the constitutionalist forces, would find Villa, the head of his army, a strong competitor for the presidency of the sister republic after the elimination of Huerta.

Mr. Bruce has been in a position to learn the actual conditions in Mexico, as his business carries him among that class of Mexicans who constitute the fighting forces of that country. He says that a large number of the Mexican residents favor intervention by the United States rather than to continue in civil war longer.

The Hamlin Supply company provides gang labor for the Santa Fe Railway company and at the present time is handling large numbers of fugitives from Mexico, securing positions for them. Mr. Bruce is here arranging for the sending of a car of laborers to Dodge City. Last night he completed the list, sending about 25 laborers from this city and the remainder from other towns and cities south of Las Vegas.

Mr. Bruce stated that the crops in Kansas will be unusually large this year. The actual acreage for this year exceeds that of last year by one-third. Mr. Bruce thinks the railroad business in that state will be unusually large this summer and fall. The Santa Fe Railway company has been holding thousands of cars in the wheat belt, while the Missouri Pacific likewise is planning for a heavy business in that section.

COUNTY SCHOOLS CLOSE

Santa Fe, May 21.—The closing exercises last evening of the public school at Cieneguitas was attended by parents and patrons. Under the direction of the teacher, Miss Tillie Cortez, a fine program was rendered. Addresses were made by County Superintendent and Mrs. John V. Conway, who also spoke to a parents' meeting held in the school house. The commencement exercises at San Antonio were held in the new school house, 200 persons being present. An elaborate program was rendered by the 58 pupils instructed by Miss Eustacia Tapia. Mr. and Mrs. Conway attended the commencement and Mr. Conway made a spirited talk.

HARVEY RUNNERS NOT ALLOWED TO SOLICIT

AN ALBUQUERQUE JUDGE BARS
THEM FROM DEPOT PLAT-
FORM ALONG WITH RIVALS

Albuquerque, May 21.—John B. Rock, employed by a Central avenue hotel, was arraigned in the police court this morning by Station Master Ed Sinclair, or the Santa Fe, who in his capacity of deputy sheriff arrested him for violating the city ordinance regulating hotel runners. Rock was charged with violating that section of the ordinance forbidding runners to solicit nearer than the edge of the walk, six feet from the main entrance to the station.

Robert H. Crews, counsel for Rock, contended that his client was not within six feet of what is generally regarded as the main entrance to the station, and intimated that the arrest was part of the effort of the Harvey hotel management to shut off all possible competition and maintain special privileges at the station for itself.

Judge Craig said that the practice of Alvarado employes in appearing on the platform at train time was as much a violation of the ordinance as the appearance of any other runner. The Harvey house had no more privilege to send runners closer than six feet of the main entrance than any other hotel. It was not a common carrier, and bore the same relation to the public and the law as any other hostelry. The Alvarado runners and porters should stand where the others stand, the court said.

Rock was guilty under the ordinance, Judge Craig ruled, but inasmuch as the regulation had been more or less generally ignored for several years he would suspend sentence pending good behavior.

3-CENT FAIR FAILS

Santa Fe, May 22.—The state corporation commission was officially informed by the secretary of the Arizona commission today that the state supreme court of Arizona had decided that a statute providing for a minimum charge by the railroads had been declared unconstitutional and that the federal action pending on appeal will probably be dismissed by the United States supreme court, thus marking the complete failure of the 3-cent fare law. The commission is also gratified over a receipt of a letter from the citizens of Miesse, Luna county, thinking the commission for placing Miesse on the railroad map by obtaining for it separate freight and passenger rates.

BIG BOUNTY CLAIMS

Santa Fe, May 22.—That the days of the wild have not entirely vanished from New Mexico is shown by the success of Wiley P. Rains, a trapper in northern Chaves and eastern Lincoln counties, who is the past six months has trapped more than 400 coyotes, eight lobo wolves, besides other denizens of the wolf for which his bounties have reached \$1,660. He made twice as much more on the pelts.

YOU WOULD HAVE LAUGHED AT THIS

HAD YOU SEEN IT AT THE MOVIE
SHOW—BUT IT WAS SERIOUS
FOR MRS. KAZALCIJ

Kansas City, Mo., May 21.—No more thrilling or ridiculous series of incidents ever transpired in the alert brain of a writer of serio-comic photo plays than followed yesterday in the wake of Mrs. Anna Kazalcij, wife of John, who lives at 816 Packard street, Kansas side.

Yesterday afternoon she drew \$300 from a bank to invest in real estate.

Her baby, as she was pushing it home in a baby carriage, began to kick about as she passed the Ingalls school, Fifth street and Shawnee avenue.

She bent over to quiet the baby and dropped her purse containing the \$300.

A man caught a glimpse of the bills in the purse. He picked it up and ran.

Mrs. Kazalcij pursued, leaving the baby still kicking about in its carriage. The excited mother chased the man six blocks before he eluded her.

Then she returned to the Ingalls school and found the baby gone.

The frantic Mrs. Kazalcij notified the police of her double loss.

Meanwhile the man she was chasing had darted into an alley. It was a sharp turn and the purse with the \$300 popped out of his pocket. On he went, unconscious of his loss.

Johnny Cairns, who lives in the Moss Block found the money.

Johnny dashed home, gave his mother a \$20 bill, and ran out of the house without an explanation.

He gathered a crowd of youthful companions and began spending from the \$230 roll. He had spent \$8.50 on picture shows, ice cream sodas and candy before the police heard of his extravagance.

He was arrested and the money was assembled. Mrs. Cairns made up the missing \$8.50 out of her own pocket and gave Johnny what was coming to him.

The \$300 was returned to Mrs. Kazalcij along with her baby. Teachers in the Ingalls school had taken it inside when she started to chase the man.

HONOR TO OLDEST EDITOR

Carbondale, Ill., May 22.—At its annual meeting here today the Southern Illinois Editorial association paid special honor to George W. Harper, as the oldest newspaper man in point of service in this section of the state. Mr. Harper has been active in the newspaper business since 1853 and for the fifty years has been editor and publisher of a paper in Robinson, Ill.

A NEW PATIENT

Santa Fe, May 22.—Manuel J. Vigil of Velarde, Rio Arriba county, was committed today to the State Asylum for the Insane at Las Vegas by Judge E. C. Abbott. Vigil has a wife and six children, all of the children being of age.

SCHOOL DAYS TO BE COMPLETED SOON

HIGH SCHOOL AND NORMAL FOLK
ARE PLANNING THEIR VA-
CATION FUN

From Wednesday's Daily.

It's mighty nice that nine times nine

Make eighty-one forever,

But, oh, I know a place that's fine

For bathing, in the river!

A place a hundred times as cool

As any spot in this whole school.

It's very interesting to know

Eight furlongs make a mile,

And in a little week or so

I'll prove it, barefoot style.

I'll stride those furlongs, gay and free,

Nor care how many there may be.

Those noble streams, the Rhone, the Nile,

The Rhine, the Amazon—

They're great, of course; but all the while

I keep remembering one

Where minnows dart from June to

June—

And where I'm going fishing, soon.

Geography, arithmetic,

And all the books are splendid.

But you will see me shut them quick,

When school at last is ended,

And range them in a solemn row,

Ang give one jolly whoop and Go!

—Youth's Companion.

The happy smiles on the faces of the students of the public schools and Normal University impress upon the observer that the time is not distant when the local schools will close and a happy vacation for three months will be begun.

The High school will close Friday of this week. The graduating class was released from work last Friday in order that the members might prepare for the commencement exercises this week. The other classes and the lower grades were forced to continue at work during this week.

The Normal University term will close a week from Friday. The commencement exercises will be given next week. During this week and part of next the final examination will be conducted. The summer school of this institution will open soon after the closing of the regular term and students from all parts of the state who plan to attend are arriving in Las Vegas daily.

For the past few weeks students and instructors have been busily planning their vacations. Many teachers will leave the state during their season of recuperation, while most of the students will enjoy their vacations in this state and largely near this city. The many advantages that are being offered by the nearby resorts are attracting many, and this shows that the mountains will be largely patronized as a vacation spot by students this summer. Numerous students will work.

DISTRICT COURT HAS A BUSY DAY

LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED ON OPENING
OF THE SPRING TERM

From Monday's Daily.

Much was accomplished during the opening hours of the spring term of the district court for San Miguel county this morning. The grand jury was empanelled and started upon its labors after receiving instructions from Judge David J. Leahy; the petit jury panel was completed; an accused man was brought in, pleaded guilty and was sentenced; a criminal case was set for trial this afternoon and the court spent an hour and a half listening to the complaints of taxpayers who declare their assessment for 1913 was too large.

When it is recalled that the empanelling of the grand and petit juries often required a full day or even more, under the old regime, it will be realized with what great dispatch and businesslike methods the affairs of the court are being administered nowadays.

Following are the grand and petit jury rolls:

Grand jury—Claudio Aranda, foreman; Fulgencio Madrid, Nazario Romero, Jose L. Galindre, Victor Roybal, Santiago Baca, Catarino Padilla, Sixto Garcia, Regino Tafoya, Toribio Martinez, Candido Padilla, Solomon Ortiz, Juan Segura, Juan de Jesus Duran, Noberto Encinias, Apolonio Padilla, Meliton Ulibarri, Reyes Gallegos, Gregorio Anaya, Pedro Tenorio and Aurelio Jaramillo.

The petit jury—Hilario Delgado, Vivian Baca, Teofilo Martinez, Leandro Esquibel, Dionicio Ulibarri, Benigno Trujillo, Guillermo Garcia, Fred Egert, Juan J. Maestas, Jr., Esquipula Griego, Desiderio Gonzales, Candido Maes, Anastacio Sandoval, Placido Sandoval, Marcelino Montoya, Merenciano Baca, Alcario Jaramillo, Pilal Abeyta, Victor Solano, Pablo Garcia, Rafael Gallegos, Nestor Griego, Jose Flores and Encarnacion Valdez.

In instructing the grand jury Judge Leahy told the members to make careful investigations into all alleged infractions of the laws. He told them to be especially careful to indict persons whom they believed to be guilty of violation of the statute against the carrying of concealed weapons and their discharge in settlements, the anti-gambling laws, the law requiring that children be sent to school, the Sunday saloon closing law and numerous other statutes which are frequently violated.

The following officers of the court were appointed: Damacio Maes, interpreter to the grand jury; Juan Tafoya, bailiff to the grand jury; Refugio Esquibel, court crier; Juan B. Gonzales and Luis Delgado, bailiffs to the court, Luis Armijo, interpreter to the court.

The first case called was that of the state against Max M. McSchooler, charged with unlawfully maiming live-

stock. Upon motion of District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward the case was continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Vicente Trujillo, charged with unlawfully discharging a pistol within a settlement, was brought into court. He withdrew a plea of not guilty, which was made at the fall term of court last year, and pleaded guilty. Trujillo said he was a trifle drunk when the offense, which occurred on Bridge street near the Bridge Bar, took place. He declared he had a sum of money with him and had purchased a gun so as to be prepared in case anybody tried to rob him. He said he heard shouting when he neared the Bridge bar, and thought somebody was after him, whereupon he pulled out his gun and blazed away. According to the story of bystanders, Trujillo fired at the lamps on the county bridge. Judge Leahy gave Trujillo a fine of \$50 and a jail sentence of six months. The jail sentence was suspended upon Trujillo's paying the fine and costs and promising to behave. Trujillo is a bricklayer and previously had borne a good reputation. District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward recommended clemency for him.

The court heard the complaints of a number of citizens who claim that their tax assessments for 1913, owing to the arbitrary raises in values made by order of the state board of equalization, are too high. There are about 250 of such protests on file. The court indicated the procedure that will be followed in each case. It will be required that the taxpayer present two competent witnesses who will tell the court their opinion as to the value of the property in question. Provided proof is made that the taxation is unreasonable, relief will be granted, otherwise the values will stand as placed on the tax rolls by the board of equalization.

There is every indication that the May term of the court will be a busy one, though it likely will not be long. It was stated this afternoon that the McSchooler case likely would be finished today. District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward is looking after the prosecution of the criminal cases, while Chester Hunker, his assistant, is assisting the grand jury.

RUN-DOWN WOMEN

Find Health in a Simple Tonic.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well, strong and healthy as a woman should be? They may not be sick enough to lie in bed—but they are run-down, thin, nervous, tired and devitalized.

Women are so active nowadays, and so much is expected of them, that they constantly overdo and suffer from headache, backache, nervousness and kindred ills.

Such women need Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil which will create an appetite, tone up the digestive organs, make pure blood and create strength.

Mrs. Walter Price, Biloxi, Miss., says: "I was in a run-down condition for months, I had taken several medicines but they seemed to do me no good. Finally Vinol was recommended, and from the first bottle I began to improve until I am strong and well as ever."

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you

WHAT THE EAST THINKS OF FUNSTON

THE BOSTON GLOBE HAS SOME
NEW IDEAS OF THE JAY-
HAWKER GENERAL

The Boston Globe of May 10 contains a new feature article on Fred Funston of Kansas.

The Globe says: General Fred Funston is to command Vera Cruz—barring any possible misunderstanding with the navy—and it is perfectly all right with the regular army. Funston has been a member of it so long now that his non-West Point origin has been forgotten.

But a few years ago—say five years ago—the regular army would have retired to a hammock and fanned itself bitterly if Funston had been appointed to such an important command. In those days Funston was exquisitely humorous to the gentlemen of the regular army—when he wasn't acutely irritating.

You see, he never got nearer to West Point than the deck of an excursion steamer. That gives the soldiers who took the full course the right to lawff and lawff and lawff.

They have a laugh coming at Funston, at that. He's a funny looking little geek, to begin with. He weighs about as much as a fried moonbeam, and he has a little reddish paintbrush beard that irresistibly tempts the humorous person into tickling him under the chin and baaing—only the same person will never do the same trick again—and he has some red hair on the top of his head, and other places almost as red where he has worn through the hair; and he walks with a limp, and he has the grandest little red vocabulary you ever saw.

And as a holder of a season ticket for the best seat in the front row of the grand stand no one has ever beaten Freddie. He can follow the spotlight in his sleep.

Take, for instance, that time the Filipinos were trying to wipe his three Kansas companies out of existence, and General Otis wanted to know how long he could hold his position.

"Until I am mustered out," said Funston.

That, of course, was perfectly absurd. The touching part is that he believed it and so did the regular army, and so, eventually, did the Filipinos.

One of the scandals of the Manila campaign was of the language used by the Funston irregulars. They do say that a delegation of Filipinos came in under a flag of truce and put up a nervous complaint to Funston's commanding general.

"We are patriots," said the Filipinos. "We will gladly die for our country. But we cannot—we simply cannot—endure to be sworn at by these gross persons from Kansas."

If ever there was a victim of popularity Funston is the individual. He grabbed Aguinaldo when that Filipino leader had about lost his importance and the papers made a fuss

over it, and Freddie, being of a hectic turn of mind, posed a bit too hard.

And then every one turned in to make a mock of him. One of the stories told of that capture represents Funston as ordering a sergeant to ford the Bag-Bag or whatever the river was called that separated the Americans from Aggie.

"The river," reported the sergeant, "is 11 inches deep."

"Hurrah!" shouted Funston, waving his new sword. "Come on, my gallant boys! We will swim the river!"

The American tendency to sneer—after having idealized—was helped along by the regular army, which does not approve of roughnecks being given commissions. And Funston's neck was positively craggy.

A "bad nigger" had tried to slap him with a razor when he attended the University of Kansas, and he chased that "coon" so far with an old fashioned single action six shooter that he was suspended for being absent from classes.

And he earned the distaste of the cowpunching population along a part of the old Santa Fe road when he was a conductor upon it because he used to beat up cavaliers who liked to shoot out of the windows.

He was fired as a street car conductor in Washington because he wouldn't stand for physical humor.

He went on a botanizing expedition through Death Valley, in which such hardships were experienced that he is the only member of the party now sane.

Up in Alaska he told two American and British whaling crews that war had been declared between the two countries. Then he went to sleep and came out of his trance just in time to keep the loyal sailors from going for each other with whaling lances.

He fought for Cuba in one of the rebellions, and made such a fuss because 50 captured Spaniards were stuck up against a wall and shot that the patriots tinned him out of the island.

Ever since he was born in Ohio, 43 years ago, he has been going to some sort of war, private or public, and always amid the tumult of brass bands.

About the first thing he did after he had been given a general's commission in the regular army was to insult a few United States senators, for which he was called down by Mr. Roosevelt, who kept the senators on his private game preserve.

They allowed that Funston used to fill Filipinos full of water in order that they might cough up information along with the liquid. But that was never proven.

Recently he has been on duty on the Texas frontier. He is quieter, calmer, more sedate, and fatter than he used to be, but officers who have talked with him say he has the same old pep.

"Funston," they say, "won't start anything nowadays until there is no longer any hope that the other fellow will start it first."

Dull Feeling—Swollen Hands and Feet —Due to Kidney Trouble

Your kidneys need help when your hands and feet thicken, swell up, and you feel dull and sluggish. Take Foley Kidney Pills. They are tonic, stimulating and strengthening and restore your kidneys to healthy normal action. Try them. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON AUGUST 21

ASTRONOMERS ARE TAKING A GREAT INTEREST IN PHENOMENON OF THE SKY

Washington, May 19.—The eclipse of the sun on August 21 next—total in part of Europe and Asia and partial in northeastern America—is attracting the widespread attention of astronomers and scientists, various expeditions being arranged to witness the phenomenon. In view of the public interest in the event, Professor C. G. Abbott, head of the astronomical branch of the Smithsonian institution, and a recognized authority on solar phenomena, gives the following popular account of the eclipse, and the scientific results sought from such events.

An August 21, 1914 the moon will pass exactly between the earth and the sun, and there will be a total solar eclipse. It will not be observed in America except as a small partial eclipse at sunrise in the northern states and Canada, but in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia the full effect will be seen.

Although the moon looks about the same size as the sun, it is very much smaller and nearer. The sun is 865,000 miles in diameter and 93,000,000 miles away, while the moon is 2,163 miles in diameter and 239,000 miles away. On account of the moon's small size compared with the sun the shadow cast by the moon is a cone, and the point of this cone just barely reaches the earth.

In the August eclipse the diameter of the cone at the earth's surface is only about 85 miles, so that the eclipse is visible as total only in a belt about 85 miles wide stretching over the countries named above. The important cities of Bilits, Trebizond, Kief, Minsk, and Riga lie near the center of this belt. It passes about a hundred miles north of Stockholm and Trondheim. The eclipse will be seen as partial over a very wide area, including northeastern America, Greenland, half of Asia, and half of Africa. Within this region only a portion of the sun's disk will be hidden by the moon.

Wherever the solar eclipse is seen as total, the sky will become nearly as dark as full-moonlight, and a few of the brighter stars and planets may be seen. The duration of the totality is longest near Kief in Russia, where it is two minutes 13 seconds. Sometimes the moon and sun occupy such positions that although the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun the shadow cone does not quite reach the earth. Such solar eclipses are called "annular" and are nowhere total eclipses. In the most favorable case a total eclipse may last over seven minutes at a station, but such occasions are very rare. The very long total eclipses of this century are as follows, date, duration and region being given in the order named:

1919, May 9, 6.9 minutes, Peru, Brazil, Central America.

1937, June 8, 7.1 minutes, Pacific ocean, Peru.

1955, June 20, 7.2 minutes, Ceylon, Siam, Philippines.

1973, June 20, 7.2 minutes, South America, Africa.

1991, July 11, 7.1 minutes, Pacific ocean, Hawaii, Central America.

There will be total eclipses visible in the United States on June 8, 1918, September 10, 1923, and January 24, 1925.

As the glare of the sun in the sky is removed, and yet the moon hardly more than covers the sun, it is possible at times of total solar eclipses to see all the celestial objects near the sun. These can not be seen at other times because they are lost in the bright sky light. It is this which makes astronomers so eager to observe total eclipses. The most striking thing seen is the solar corona, a beautiful pearly light stretching away from the sun in all directions, something like the Aurora Borealis seen in northern countries.

The corona extends from one to three solar diameters away from the sun. Its form changes from year to year in connection with the number of sun spots which prevail. As the present year will be one of comparatively few sun spots the corona is expected to have short but well marked solar rays and long equatorial streamers. In 1918 a total eclipse will be visible in the United States, and as the sun spots will then be numerous the corona will probably extend nearly equally in all directions.

Formerly it was believed probable that one or more planets of the solar system exist nearer the sun than mercury, and it was hoped to discover these during total solar eclipses. But the sky has been so carefully searched that no such objects large enough to be worth counting exist.

Formerly also it was regarded as necessary to wait for eclipses and to see and study the beautiful rosy flames of hydrogen and other gases, called prominences, which surround the sun. But these may now be observed at any time by means of a special apparatus. While the value of total eclipses has therefore somewhat diminished, there still remain many studies which are confined to them.

Astronomers make very careful preparations, and rehearse all details of their programs lest some of the precious time should be wasted. They observe with the eye and the photographic plate to determine the exact times of totality and the form and extension of the corona. They photograph the spectrum of the corona, and also that of the bright colored ring of light which lies at its base just on the edge of the sun. They measure the brightness of the sky and of the corona, and make many other observations useful in learning about the nature of the sun.

Many European and American parties propose to observe the coming eclipse. Russians and Scandinavians being on the ground, will be most numerous, but all the other principal European nations will furnish both government and private observing parties. No official expedition is proposed to represent the United States government. The Lick observatory of California will send an

expedition in charge of Director W. W. Campbell to Russia, and Professor Todd, director of the Amherst college observatory, proposes to observe in Persia.

A Stubborn Cough is Wearing and Risky

Letting a stubborn cough "hang on" in the spring is risky. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound heals raw inflamed surfaces in the throat and bronchial tubes—makes sore, weak spots sound and whole—stops stubborn, tearing coughs. Refuse substitutes. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

WILL MARK THE OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GETS BEHIND THE MOVEMENT

C. E. MacStay, special representative for the Automobile Club of Southern California, accompanied by D. C. Mitchell, of the route and map service of this club, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon on the way from Los Angeles, Calif., to New York. The men are logging the road and also marking places for road signs.

The main purpose of Mr. MacStay and Mr. Mitchell is to push the National Old Trails road and to bring before the automobiling public of this country the fact that this route to California is the only feasible road across the continent.

Mr. MacStay and Mr. Mitchell are making arrangements with the county commissioners of each county in each state on the National Old Trails road from Los Angeles to New York, for the marking of the road. The proposition includes that the county shall pay for signs on the basis of the number of miles in the county traversed by the route.

The maximum cost per mile is to be six dollars, depending entirely upon the cost of erecting the sign posts. The signs are made of steel and are marked accurately, indicating that the route is on the National Old Trails road and giving the distance to the nearest town.

In making the trip from the county line to this city from the south, Mr. Mitchell found that over 30 signs would be needed property to guide tourists. Thus the need of markers may be seen.

Members of the board of county commissioners and officers of the Commercial club were interviewed this morning by Mr. MacStay, and this afternoon several of those seen spoke favorably concerning the proposition.

All money that is handled in connection with the proposition is turned over to the National Old Trails association and that organization will audit all accounts of the Automobile Club of Southern California. This is done to prevent the forming of the opinion that there is graft of some kind being worked in connection with the movement.

Mr. MacStay and Mr. Mitchell left this afternoon, forced to make a hasty leave due to the fact that the Mora river is rising and will probably be impassable before the night is over.

CHAVEZ-KILBANE BOUT WILL BE CLASSY

DENVER FANS EXPECT GOOD BATTLE WHEN TWO FAST BANTAMWEIGHTS MEET

Denver, May 19.—Indications point to a banner crowd for the Kilbane-Chavez fight at the stadium May 29 and one which the dignity of a championship event will place above the ordinary run of fans and ring birds inasmuch as the attendance at this affair will embrace business men and conservative members of society who will go to witness a scientific contest in which a world's title is involved in the making and breaking.

There is always the spice of good sport back of an event of the importance in the sporting world this battle will be, as it is one that promoters any place in the country would go a long way to stage as being certain of drawing enough appreciation through the box office to make it a paying venture.

Championship events are very scarce at present owing for one thing to the shortage of these superior birds, there being only three real title holders in the country and therefore promoters find it a hard matter to stage a fistic event where a champion figures as one of the principals.

Ritchie, Kilbane and Johnny Coulon are the only genuine undisputed title holders on this side of the pond and as such are always besieged with offers from contenders and near champions.

Johnny Corbett, in landing a 15-round bout for Denver, has succeeded in accomplishing a feat of matchmaking they will be the envy of every club in the country.

The coming match, therefore, at the stadium takes on a substantial form, as it has the backing behind it of legitimate procedure in boxing ethics, which makes of it a classic event and rates it in ring statistics as a bona fide championship battle.

The principals, Kilbane and Chavez, will enter the ring ready to do battle for the one object in every fighter's ring career, that is, the title and the prestige that goes with it, one to defend and the other to gain by assault, and as both have the same object in view I am sure there will be several warm sessions pulled off before the final gong rings in a new champion or rings the old one back on the job again.

Chavez is training hard for the bout and as he already has an awful punch for a little fellow, it remains for him to slip it through Kilbane's defense, which is no soft snap, as Johnny is pretty well up on that stunt himself and moves awful quick any time he locates a spot his mitt will fit into, and he can find openings about as quick as a squirrel can nuts.

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MUST FIGHT AS MEXICANS FIGHT

Nobody has the slightest doubt as to what the outcome will be if there is a war between the United States and the Mexicans under Dictator Huerta, but there is one thing that should be understood before the first battle is fought, if there is any battle at all. The American soldiers will have to fight as the Mexicans fight.

Neither the officers nor the men who are defending the honor of the United States will ask the Mexicans to discard their guerilla tactics, their ambushes, their chicanery or their brutality.

The American forces will be willing to match their courage, the strength born of clean living, the supporting power of the American nation and the training of its soldiers against the sniping from the housetops, the shots against the Red Cross flags, and all the cunning and trickery of the Mexican troops.

The square deal that the officers and men ask is the frank recognition by the American government that they are engaged in a work which requires them to deal with conditions and not theories. The greatest harm that can be done these brave troops is to halt them in the midst of battle, to check them at some crucial moment when they have victory within their grasp or to fill them with the fear that if they fight too hard against a treacherous foe they may be condemned at home.

INTERESTING WORK AMONG CONVICTS

Students of penology, reform of prisoners, and for that matter economists, cannot but be deeply interested in the figures just published, setting forth the results of the Indiana indeterminate sentence and parole law. The system went into operation 17 years ago and since that time a remarkably accurate, comprehensive and instructive record of its workings has been kept.

The figures cover the intervening period and the application of the law to the state prison, the reformatory and the woman's prison. Each institution has a separate parole board and

the beneficiaries of the law are under the supervision of agents of those institutional bodies.

The record shows that during the 17 years in question the state prison board paroled 3,088 persons, the reformatory board 4,896, and the woman's prison board 237, a total of 8,221. The percentage of violators of parole was practically the same for each prison—that is 26 out of every 100.

Of the total 2,245 from all the institutions, 1,250 were caught again, the remaining 895 being yet at large. More than half the beneficiaries served their parole period and were released. Some sentences expired, some of the prisoners died and 621 are still under supervision. All the probationers, both men and women, who did not violate parole, reported regularly to the authorities and their total earnings while under surveillance amount so far to \$2,284,577.

RIDICULING AN EXPLORER

The explorer has ever had a hard time convincing his contemporaries of the truth of the stories he has brought back from his long and arduous travels, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Marco Polo was set down as a prince of liars by his fellow countrymen. Centuries later the stories of the people of the thirteenth century questioned most were discovered to be true. Paul Du Chaillu encountered open skepticism when he described the gorilla. Sir John Mandeville had a unique experience. The facts he related about the shape of the earth were ridiculed. But he garnished his truth with lies which his contemporaries swallowed without question.

Consequently it is not surprising that some learned geographers of London have greeted the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's discovery of a Brazilian river with skepticism, mingled with a suspicious amount of ridicule. There is evident malice in some of their comment, compelling the inference that they recall the colonel's severity on alleged nature fakers. They insist that the unknown stream brought to publicity by the colonel must cross many other charted streams and that it must run up hill if it follows the course described in the explorer's preliminary statement.

In proof of their contentions they point to maps which have long been accepted as authoritative. Being expert geographers they resent an invasion of their domain by the great specialist on things in general, things past, things present and things to come. Too much of professional hostility appears in their strictures. They would be more effective if they assumed a pretense of an open mind and were more mildly skeptical.

But the colonel will accept the challenge. What he will do to the armchair geographers will be a plenty. He will doubtless refer to some of the authoritative maps of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, showing the goblins and griffins that hovered about the jumping-off place of the world. He will not have to depend on a few unstable Eskimos for verification of his story. He had a goodly company of civilized beings and they doubtless kept accurate records. He will show that the English maps are worthless, representing the guesses of men who had not been within hundreds of miles of the places they charted. He will demand a detailed account of the mapmakers' explorations. He will want to know how many men they lost in the rapids, how many pounds they lost from fever and how many of those peculiar boils that interfere with a man's comfortably standing they suffered from. He will also argue that the river may have changed since the maps were made. He will have Americans with him in the contest, with the single exception of Dr. Cook, whose claims the colonel repudiated. And even Dr. Cook may remain silent, for the colonel's dear friend, Senator Poindexter, has taken up the cudgels for Cook in the United States senate, asking that congress give him a medal for discovering the north pole. Those British geographers have rushed in where angels would fear to tread.

SURGICAL EXPERIENCES IN THE CIVIL WAR

Among the last papers written by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the celebrated neurologist and novelist of Philadelphia, was an address given before the Physicians' club of Chicago, in February of 1913. Dr. Mitchell died last January. The paper has just been published in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. Forming a series of personal reminiscences of Dr. Mitchell's experiences as an army surgeon in the civil war, prepared for an audience of physicians, it presents some pictures of conditions in hospitals and on the field that can be found probably nowhere else. Dr. Mitchell's account of the organization and management of the army medical service in 1861 is of especial interest at present, when military questions are particularly prominent in the public mind. The army medical service in 1861 was much less prepared for active duty than is our medical service today. The whole medical department of the army consisted of 30 surgeons and 83 assistants. Of these, 24 resigned to join the confederate army. The retirement on account of age of the surgeon general resulted in the appointment of Dr. William A. Hammond from the rank of assistant surgeon to that of head of the medical service. He

fell at once into the management of an enormous business, spreading over great expanses of country, increasing and making fresh demands each week until in the last year of the war the army medical service was spending for ice alone more than the entire cost of medical service in time of peace. In the beginning, however, hospitals and equipment were lacking. "In the early days of the war," Dr. Mitchell said, "we seized on churches, factories, barns and even large private houses as homes for wounded." But these soon proved insufficient. Surgeon Dunster, under the orders of Letterman, the surgeon general of Army of the Potomac, built at Parkersburg, Va., a temporary hospital of rough sheds. His plans later developed into the enormous pavilion hospitals built near the large cities and used for the reception of convalescent chronic cases and wounded who could be moved. Some idea of the magnitude of the work of the medical service can be gotten from the fact that the hospitals in and around Washington later contained over 30,000 beds, while near Philadelphia were constructed army hospitals with a capacity of 26,000. "By degrees," said Dr. Mitchell, "the service in these enormous temporary hospitals became admirable, and the American surgeons quick to learn, soon were equal to the task which confronted them." In the days before antiseptic surgery had developed, the mortality from gunshot wounds and compound fractures was far greater than it would be today, while the dreaded hospital gangrene, erysipelas, scurvy and other disease which are today only curiosities in well regulated hospitals were responsible for a heavy loss of life. It was found that the wounded men did better in barns than in houses, and best of all in tents. At the close of the war there were in all 201 general hospitals under the care of the government, the management of these immense establishments having become by that time a marvel of efficiency.

CAUSES OF "UNREST"

President Wilson's commission on industrial relations has begun hearings in New York that will last three weeks, says the Kansas City Journal. It is announced that among the men who will appear before the commission at an early date are Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hilquit and William D. Haywood. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, chairman of the commission, will preside. As stated by Mr. Walsh, the commission is trying to find the underlying causes of industrial unrest. This is worthy work, but there seems little chance of success. If the commission really wants to "find the underlying causes of industrial unrest" it should first take cognizance of Mr. Gompers, Mr. Debs, Mr. Hilquit, Mr. Haywood—and possibly Mr. Walsh. If any causes of this country may be termed "fundamental" they are here represented.

There would be little "unrest" were it not for the professional disturbers who make this sort of thing their principal business. And it would be surprising indeed if after all the muckraking, demagogic attacks on business, misrepresentation and constant agitation there would not be a

harvest of "unrest" as a consequence. For years it has been the occupation of many so-called industrial leaders to arouse class hatred, to encourage needless strikes and to incite disorder. The I. W. W. is a logical outgrowth of this false idea of public service.

There is one and only one cure for the "unrest" complained of. That is to encourage instead of browbeating big industries that employ labor, and curb the professional agitators. At the present time, unfortunately, there is not the degree of national prosperity which is essential to remunerative employment for all. But much could be done if the senseless agitation would cease and a program of reconstruction be entered upon. There is a growing class in this country that will not work, no matter how tempting the conditions of labor may be made. And the members of this class represent the active propagators of this "unrest" to which the industrial commission is devoting itself. The real workers, the great army of sober and industrious men and women who are busy taking care of their families and educating their children, would, if let alone, have no part in this "unrest." Those who are normally and habitually restless are the non-producers who do not want work under any conditions. And the "causes" in their case are simply laziness, shiftlessness and criminality.

THE WAR PRAYER

Dr. Henry Neumann, in an address at the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few days ago, quoted from an unpublished article by Mark Twain on the subject of war.

"A few years before his death," he said, "Mark Twain wrote an article entitled 'The War Prayer.' It describes how a regiment gathers in a church before it departs for the war and prays for victory. As the prayer concludes, a white robed stranger enters the church and says:

"I have been sent by the Almighty to tell you that he will grant your petition if you still desire it after I have explained to you its full import. You are asking for more than you seem to be aware of. You have prayed aloud for victory over your foes, but listen now to the unspoken part of your prayer and ask yourselves if this is what you desire.

"Then the stranger speaks aloud these implications of their words:

O, Lord, help us to tear the soldiers of the foe to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief. Blast their hopes, blight their lives, water their way with their tears.

"Mark Twain never published this article. His friends told him it would be regarded as a sacrilege. Is it really sacrilege to say that men cannot pray for victory in war without asking for these inevitable implications of their petition? What would it mean if we remember this when the war spirit is abroad?"—New York Evening Post.

THE TASK OF THE JURY

The peculiar features of the trial of former Police Lieutenant Becker for the murder of a New York gambler illustrate the important functions performed by the 12 men sworn to try the issues joined and a true verdict rendered according to the law and the evidence, under the American jury system, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The sifting of the evidence in such a case as that of Becker will be no mean task. Already three of the witnesses have confessed that they have previously sworn falsely, either in court or affidavits. But they assert that they are speaking truly now and they give the reasons for their previous perjury.

Ordinarily a witness who admits that he has previously perjured himself is thoroughly discredited. The federal law makes any person who has been convicted of perjury in any court or judicial proceeding of the United States ineligible thereafter to give testimony in any United States court or in any action to which the United States is a party, unless the conviction was reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction. At least one court has held that even a presidential pardon does not remove this liability, it being argued that the act of congress is not a limitation on the pardoning power, but merely a provision as to lawful evidence, a subject over which congress has unquestioned jurisdiction. The theory of the statute evidently was that a person who had once disregarded the sanctity of an oath should never be put under similar temptation and that grave issues should never be determined by the testimony of a perjurer.

But the Becker case must from the very nature of it rest on the stories of murderers, gamblers, thugs and corruptionists. That such individuals should look lightly on an oath is not surprising. But that they have told the essential truth as to Becker's guilt was believed by the first jury. Indications are that District Attorney Whitman has materially strengthened the state's case at the second trial. He has shown great diligence in finding new testimony to strengthen the weak places pointed out by the court of appeals. Fortunately, some of this testimony comes from comparatively disinterested and credible witnesses. It will be the difficult work of the jury to fit the unquestioned evidence to the evidence which would provoke suspicion if uncorroborated. This work if attempted by a single man, though a profound psychologist, would be exceedingly difficult. The conflicting stories, the tissue of perjury, and the skillful muddling of the case by tortneys, might hopelessly confuse him. But it is likely that the 12 average men, after they once get entire charge of the case, without either attorney's arguments, or judicial instructions to bother them, will thresh out matters and arrive at a common-sense conclusion. The fact that the guilt of the four gunmen who have been electrocuted for the actual killing of Rosenthal is now established beyond question, will be no insignificant element. The jury system is often assailed, but who can offer a better substitute, especially in such cases as that of Becker?

NORMALS SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM CONSOLIDATION

It seems almost sure that the question of the consolidation of the institutions of learning in New Mexico will come up before the legislature at its next session, says the Silver City Independent. It is apparently a measure of economy to put all state schools under one manager and one set of teachers in one place, and measures which are apparently economical are more popular with a certain class of politicians than those which are really money savers. Could the legislators have the money to build a new set of college buildings and buy additional lands for a central site there might be some nice pickings; could they at the same time abandon several hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of buildings and grounds scattered in different parts of the state there would probably be some further fat pickings. Whether the move would be one in the general interest of education in the state would certainly be a matter of little moment under such circumstances. However, the remarkable thing about this movement for consolidation is the fact that the supporters of it propose to carry it a long way further than any other state in the union has ever attempted to do; they propose to consolidate with the university, the agricultural college and the school of mines, the normal schools. The normal school is not an institution of higher learning, nor could it be benefited in any way by being connected with such an institution. The effect of such proximity would be detrimental rather than beneficial. The great bulk of the teachers required in the schools of this state, or any state do not need a collegiate education extending beyond the work done by the high schools. Their special training in the art of teaching cannot be too good, and for this they must have practical work in the school room. Consolidation of the normal schools would make them less accessible to those of very moderate means, from whom our teachers are drawn, and would reduce the opportunities for practical work to a minimum.

The progress of the state along educational lines does not depend upon the university, but upon the public schools, and the lower grades of the public schools at that. More than half the pupils of the public schools leave before they have reached the seventh grade. The teachers who will do 90 per cent of the work for education will be in the lower grades and will have to work on comparatively small salaries. Facilities for producing these teachers must be good, but they must be easily accessible and they must be obtainable at a very moderate cost. To consolidate the normal schools with other educational institutions has never seemed advisable in other states, and it is plainly not in the interest of general education in New Mexico—but you can never tell what a legislature, and especially a New Mexico legislature, will do.

TEACHERS' SALARY ADVANCED
Santa Fe, May 22.—Superintendent L. C. Mresfelder of Curry county promises each rural teacher who attends two weeks' summer school an

FIELDING MAKES COMEDIES NOW

HIS STUDIO IN COLORADO SPRINGS TURNING OUT HIGH CLASS PRODUCTIONS

Romaine Fielding, star photoplay artist for the Lubin Motion Picture company, who was located in this city last year, has just completed his first picture in Colorado Springs. Mr. Fielding is working on another comedy and a three-reel drama.

Mr. Fielding writes friends in this city that he is decidedly pleased with his studio in Colorado Springs. The place selected and obtained by Mr. Fielding is the famous estate of the Late General Palmer, known as Glen Eyrie. The manor house contains 60 rooms, while 95 miles of trails traverse the grounds. The manor house is built of green marble from Vermont and the cost of construction was over a million and a half dollars.

Glen Eyrie is located six miles from Colorado Springs, and according to Mr. Fielding is the cream of locations for a motion picture studio.

Mr. Fielding's company now consists of over 50 members and he expects to accomplish great work in Colorado. Mr. Fielding plans to visit his many friends in this city for several days within the next few months.

PRESBYTERIANS WISH TO DO BETTER WORK

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLANS TO EXTEND CHURCH'S EVANGELISTIC ACTIVITIES

Chicago, May 22.—The report of the permanent committee on evangelism was the principal subject considered by the delegates to the one hundred and twenty-sixth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, in the morning session today.

The report showed 147 conferences and institutes on evangelism had been held in the last year throughout the country and that \$10,199 had been expended in the work. The general assembly was asked to authorize the committee to appoint J. Wilbur Chapman, the evangelist, as representative at large and to appoint such special evangelistic representatives necessary.

An appeal for the old evangelism was made by Dr. Joseph R. Davies of Philadelphia, who declared that "there never was a time when expository preaching was more needed than now."

advance of from \$5 to \$10 a month in salary. In his report to the department of education today he reported a school census of 2,301 of whom 838 are in Clovis, 253 in the three Texico districts and 114 at Melrose. He reports 16 teachers employed at Clovis, six in the three Texico districts and four at Melrose.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF IMMEDIATE PEACE FOR BALKAN NATIONS

Commission of Inquiry of the Carnegie Endowment, in Exhaustive Report, Declares Chaotic Condition Likely Will Exist in the Peninsula for Many Years, Due to the Unspeakable Atrocities Practiced During Recent War—Situation Is Carefully Examined, No Phase of It Having Been Neglected

New York, May 18.—Results of an exhaustive investigation into the conditions in the Balkans during and following the wars of 1912 and 1913 with a view to clarifying public opinion which has been baffled by conflicting reports and befogged by unauthentic detail were made public today by the Balkan commission of inquiry of the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

Pessimism based on the terrible moral consequences of a war which was a series of unutterable atrocities characterizes the conclusions of the commission as to the possibilities of immediate peace or stability among the Balkan nations. The situation at present, in the final judgment of the commission, is hardly susceptible of a pacific solution. "Under present conditions," reads the report, "the case seems well nigh hopeless."

The report which contains seven chapters and a preface by Nicholas Murray Butler, is the work of the following members of the commission:

Dr. Josef Redlich, professor of public law in the University of Vienna, Austria; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and M. Justin Codart, lawyer and member of the chamber of deputies, of France; Dr. Walther Schucking, professor of law at the University of Marburg, Germany; Francis W. Hirst, editor of "The Economist," and Dr. H. N. Brailsford, journalist, of Great Britain; Professor Paul Milloukov, member of the Russian duma and Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, professor in Teachers' college, Columbia University, New York. Copies of the report may be had upon application to the Carnegie endowment, Washington, D. C. General distribution is to be made in a few weeks.

This formidable document carefully considers every conceivable aspect of the Balkan situation beginning with a short history of the Balkan people and concluding with the moral and social consequences of the war.

Stabbing through the glamor of warfare which attended the triumphant demobilization of Servian troops and all the customary glorifications of the victors, the commission found conditions of desolation, utter wretchedness and social and immoral disintegration which defied full portrayal even in its comprehensive report. This moral and social chaos is the direct result, according to the commission, of the unspeakable practices of the contending forces. The recital of these barbarities which forms a principal part of the report is the first detailed and collective presentation of facts which have so far been offered to the world principally in the form of newspaper reports, and charge and counter charge. The list of horrors compiled from the statements of eye-witnesses for whose

reliability the commission vouches, is at times more startling than the unsupported rumors which were formerly received with incredulity.

In this indictment brought by the commission again all the contending forces, no one of the Balkan nations is spared. Atrocities committed upon the non-combatant Moslems in Macedonia surpassed in many instances the crimes committed by the race from which the Christian nations were supposed to have received their education in the refinements of cruelty. The barbarous acts and inhuman reprisals performed by Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks against each other would be incredible if they were not supported by unquestionable evidence. From the data supplied by the commission it is impossible to argue that one of the nations was less violent than another in its ghastly warfare.

The commission gives three causes of the war which followed the demand of the allies for autonomy of the European vilayets, and re-division according to nationality. These were the weakness and want of foresight of Turkey; the powerlessness of Europe to impose on a constitutional Turkey the reforms she had introduced into an absolute Turkey; and the consciousness of increased strength which alliance gave to the Balkan states.

The occupation of Macedonia by Greeks and Servians and the threatened decapitation of the Bulgarian nation fostered the germs of discord among the Balkan allies which had not been stifled by treaties, the terms of which were in continual dispute. Alleged Bulgarian violations of treaties and Servian transgressions followed by mutual demands for concessions and extensions of frontier, precipitated a war between the allies which for wanton cruelty and wholesale domination is almost unparalleled.

The second chapter of the report under the heading of "The War and the Non-Combatant Population" is a recital of these horrors. In a review of the acts committed by the Greeks against the Macedonian Moslems the commission had at its disposal documents of undoubted veracity which reported frightful massacres and a systematic proscription of Moslems which it found typical of the Greeks' murderous practices.

"Our document," says the report, "gives particulars, village by village, of the Moslems who were killed and robbed. Our experience shows that lists of this kind in the Balkans are usually accurate. In the villages all these excesses seem to have been the work of local Greek bands. The most active of these bands was led by a priest and a warlike grocer who

was a member of the bishop's council. The Turks indeed accused the bishop of directing all these atrocities.

"The burning of villages and the exodus of the defeated population is a normal incident. What they suffered themselves they inflict on others."

One band, under a certain Doucheff a notorious guerilla chief, was said to have burned 345 Turkish houses in one day, shut up the men in mosques and burned them alive or shot them as they attempted to escape. A volunteer of the Macedonian legion who convinced the commission of his reliability stated that while marching through Gumuljina he saw, among 50 murdered Bulgarian peasants, the dead body of a woman hanging from a tree and another with a young baby on the ground with their eyes gouged out. In spite of these acts it is the opinion of the commission that "a real effort was undoubtedly made to check the lawlessness of the bands and to deal with marauding on the part of the troops."

In weighting the charges made by the Greeks against the Bulgarians which have already become familiar through the newspapers, the report says:

"The Greeks as usual suppress all mention of the provocation which the inhabitants had given. The Bulgarian account is silent as to the manner in which their reprisals were carried out. Both narratives contain inaccuracies and neither of them tells more than part of the truth."

The commission disproved several extravagant stories of the torture, death and mutilation of certain individuals by finding them alive and in good health. It also rejected as inherently improbable and unverified accusations made by some of the diplomatic representatives of Greece in foreign capitals that the fingers and ears of women had been found in the pockets of captured Bulgarian soldiers.

"There nevertheless remains, when these manifest travesties of fact are brushed aside, a heavy indictment which rests upon incontrovertible evidence."

This indictment which consists mainly of the events at Doxato and Demi-Hissar, with the burning of Serres, is carefully weighed and investigated in the report of the commission, which says in conclusion:

"The case against the Bulgarians which remains after a critical examination of the evidence, is sufficiently grave. In each case the Bulgarians acted under provocation and in each case the accusation is greatly exaggerated, but their reprisals were none the less lawless and unmeasured."

The commission's judgment on reported excesses committed by the Greeks among the Bulgarian peasantry was founded on vivid narratives told by eye-witnesses for whose veracity the commission holds itself responsible. An intelligent Bulgarian boy of 15 who escaped the onslaught of the Greeks by feigning death, told the commission that he saw his mother shot and killed by a Greek cavalryman, that he saw his village burn, and that a Greek trooper had all but killed him with a revolver shot and sabre cut, the marks of which he bore. The story was corroborated and it was the opinion of the com-

mission that the incident was typical.

Evidence gathered regarding the village of Akanjeli satisfied the commission that, although the village submitted from the first, it was sacked and burned; the Greek troops gave themselves up openly to a debauch of lust; and that many of the peasants were killed wantonly and without provocation. The mass of evidence, according to the report, goes to show that there was nothing singular in the cases which the commission itself investigated. On one instance a number of Europeans witnessed the brutal conduct of a detachment of Greek regulars under three officers. Fifteen wounded Bulgarian soldiers took refuge in the Catholic convent of Pallorsti and were nursed by the sisters. Father Alloati reported this fact to the Greek commandant, whereupon a detachment was sent to search for a Bulgarian chief who was not there. In the course of the search the Bulgarian Catholic priest was severely flogged in the presence of Greek officers. A Greek soldier attempted to violate a nun, five Bulgarian women and a young girl were tortured and a large number of peasants carried off to prison without reason. The officer in command threatened to kill Father Alloati on the spot and to burn down the convent.

"If such things could be done to Europeans in a building under the protection of the French flag," continues the report, "it is not difficult to believe that Bulgarian peasants are incomparably worse. Denial unfortunately is impossible. No verdict which could be based on the evidence collected by the commission could be more severe than that which Greek soldiers have pronounced upon themselves."

A series of 25 letters written by Greek soldiers, containing definite details of the brutalities they had committed were studied with particular care by the commission.

The commission was unable to inform itself fully on the conduct of the Servian army toward Bulgarian non-combatants, but it regards the desolate waste of burned villages as significant. No moral judgment is ventured upon the conduct of the Balkan races. Partial condonement of their offenses is found by the commission in the fact that the Balkans grew up amid Turkish models of warfare, the memory of which was still an open wound.

In a subsequent chapter there is an exposure of the atrocities committed at Adrianople by the Bulgarians and reprisals by the Turks. The recital of murder, massacres, torture, pillage, rape and unspeakable cruelties is continued. Instances include the drowning of 45 Turks at Kavagatch by Bulgarians, the murdering of 300 people in and about Rodosto as a Turkish reprisal. A Greek report states that the Turkish army killed, burned and disbursed a total population of 15,960 in the Malgara district.

In commenting on the Bulgarian-Servian country the commission says "the things we have prescribed, horrible as they are, are evidence of an abnormal condition which cannot continue. Nature herself revolts against such excesses as we have observed on the part of both adversaries."

After a chapter on the "War and International Law" and a consideration of the economic consequences of

the two wars, the commission closes its report with conjecture as to the future of Macedonia.

"What then is the duty of the civilized world in the Balkans," concludes the report, "especially of those nations who by their location and history are free from international entanglements? It is clear in the first place that they should cease to exploit these nations for gain. They should encourage them to make arbitration treaties and insist upon their keeping them. They should set a good example by seeking a judicial settlement of all international disputes. The consequences of the recent war, economic, moral and social are dreadful enough to justify any honest effort by any person or by any nation to alleviate the really distressing situation."

Feel Dull and Sluggish? Start Your Liver to Working!

It beats all how quickly Foley Cathartic Tablets liven your liver, overcome constipation—make you feel lively and active again. J. L. McKnight, Ft. Worth, Texas, says: "My disagreeable symptoms were entirely removed by the thorough cleansing Foley Cathartic Tablets gave me. They're a wonder. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv."

LUCERO TO ADDRESS THE AGGIE GRADS

SECRETARY OF STATE COMMENCEMENT ORATOR FOR BIG NEW MEXICO SCHOOL

The commencement exercises of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at State College, N. M., will be held next week, beginning Sunday. The baccalaureate service will be held at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. C. K. Campbell of Las Cruces.

Tuesday, May 26, the graduating exercises of the preparatory department will be held. Wednesday at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting of the board of regents and at 2:30 o'clock the senior class day exercises will begin. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the alumni banquet will occur.

Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, will deliver the commencement address Thursday morning. These exercises will begin at 10 o'clock. At 2:30 o'clock the annual meeting of the Old Students' association will occur and at 8:30 o'clock in the evening the final exercise of the commencement will take place when the senior promenade will be conducted.

The roll of this year's graduating class of the college is as follows: Sadie May Stuart, Paul Bronlee, Robert Lee Clayton, Earl Walker Geyer, Paul Joseph Given, Robert Edgar Morris and Kenneth Bushnell Ogilvie

Weakness

Irregular, painful bladder weaknesses disappear when the kidneys are strong and healthfully active. Take Foley Kidney Pills for that burning, scalding sensation—irregular, painful action—heavy, sore feeling and bladder distress. You will like their tonic restorative effect—the relief from pain—quick good results. Contain no harmful drugs. Try them. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

LST CIVIL WAR CORPS LEADER IS DODGE

HE IS STILL ABLE TO DO A HARDER DAY'S WORK THAN MANY YOUNGER MEN

The death of Major General Daniel E. Sickles a few days ago leaves surviving but one civil war army corps commander, who commanded during active service. That is Major General Grenville Mellen Dodge of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Major General Peter J. Osterhaus, who now lives in his native Germany, father of the present Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus of the navy, commanded a corps for a brief time after the close of activities. General Dodge was 83 years old last April.

Few lives contain more romance and adventure than that of General Dodge. He was born near Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831. His early life was one continuous struggle for an education. He drove a butcher's cart to get through common school, helped in his father's book store and was a postoffice clerk during high school days. He was a student at Norwich university in Vermont during the Mexican war, graduating in 1848 as a civil engineer. He spent an additional year studying military tactics, then emigrated to Peru, Ill.

Prior to the civil war the future general surveyed for railroads and traded in Nebraska, then an Indian country. In 1856 he organized a company of home guards at Council Bluffs and became its captain. He and his company offered their services when war began. Captain Dodge now became a member of the governor's staff. He went to Washington and through his efforts Iowa procured six thousand rifles and ammunition for its troops. He attracted the attention of the army officials there and was offered a commission in the regular service. He refused. The government officials then addressed Iowa's governor, asking him to make Captain Dodge colonel of an Iowa regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Iowa infantry.

Within two weeks the regiment was in St. Louis. He had pledged his own credit to uniform his men quickly. They went into battle almost immediately. Their first service was near Springfield, Mo. They participated in all the earlier Missouri battles and finally went south to join Grant's army.

Colonel Dodge won his single star at the Battle of Pea Ridge, where the gallant stand of the Fourth Iowa saved General Curtis' army from certain defeat, and possibly rout. The whole union line had retreated but the Iowans when Colonel Dodge discovered his ammunition was low. He withdrew gradually and stubbornly, giving the other regiments time to reform and procure more ammunition.

General Curtis rode into the battle field to thank Colonel Dodge and his men personally. Then he asked the Iowans if they could charge the enemy. They could, and did. With barely three rounds of ammunition to the

man, the single regiment went after the entire confederate army. With fixed bayonets it ran crouching across a field and then stormed the intrenchments. More than half of its members were killed or wounded, but the charge was successful. Curtis rallied his other regiments, came to the support and seeming defeat was turned into victory. Colonel Dodge was made a brigadier general for his bravery and resourcefulness.

In the southern invasion General Dodge's training as a civil engineer stood him in good stead. He once repaired 128 miles of railroad track in the enemy's country with a force of eight thousand men, while twice that number of confederates harassed him. On Grant's recommendation he was made a major general and given command of a division acting independently between Grant's army investing Vicksburg and the Army of the Cumberland. He filled that trying task so well that when Sherman organized his force to invade Georgia General Dodge was given command of a corps, the junior corps commander of that army.

It is recorded that once, while his corps and two others were acting independent of Sherman's immediate command, the other two commanders decided they should apply to Sherman for reinforcements. While the conference was in session firing was heard on Dodge's front. He jumped to his saddle and was off. All day he rode up and down his lines giving commands to his colonels personally until the attack was turned back. Then he returned to the conference. Dodge, as junior commander, was delegated to make the plea. He did so. "You whipped them today, eh, Dodge?" asked Sherman.

"Yes, sir!"
"Can you whip them tomorrow?"
"Yes, sir!"
"Then go back and do it. I need all the men I can get myself."

General Dodge retired and did whip them the next day. He continued as a corps commander until the close of the war, except for a brief time, when he was summoned to Washington, where President Lincoln conferred with him about the proposed Pacific railroad.

Near the end of hostilities General Dodge succeeded General Rosecrans as commander of the Department of Missouri. For many years he has been the only department commander of the war yet alive. While on this command he was approached by the Pacific railroad officials, who wanted him to take charge of that work. He refused until his army service should be ended. In 1886 he was given leave of absence and then started his career of peace, which, perhaps, is even more brilliant than his career of war.

He directed the railroad work until the golden strike was driven near Ogden, Utah, then became active in other railroad circles. In recent years he has maintained an office at Council Bluffs, where each day he did work that many a much younger man would fear to attempt.

For a Torpid Liver

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for the past six years whenever my liver shows signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and given me the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Trubus, Springville, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

"LOOKOUT" FOR GRAND CANYON COMPLETED

SANTA FE ANNOUNCES HANDSOME ADDITION TO ITS EQUIPMENT AT EL TOVAR

D. L. Batchelor, Santa Fe agent at Las Vegas, has received information concerning the construction of a new "lookout" at the Grand Canyon of Arizona, from J. M. Connell, general passenger agent, at Topeka. The "lookout" has been built by the Santa Fe in pursuance of the road's policy of making it as easy as possible for tourists to view the Grand Canyon to the best advantage and with the greatest comfort.

It consists of a small observatory and lounging place perched at the top and on the edge of a 4,000 foot cliff—in fact it is so near the edge that part of the structure extends down the cliff.

The "lookout" is equipped with a large telescope, binoculars and other instruments which bring the farthest reaches of the canyon within easy sight. There is also a small library chiefly relating to the stars and planets, for layman and scientist.

The foundations are sunk into the solid limestone cliff which here projects out into the chasm and gives an unobstructed view. On the mezzanine floor the telescope is installed. An outside stairway leads to the ledge below, which is enclosed by a retaining wall, so that in perfect safety visitors may look straight down nearly 4,000 feet to the plateau above the river.

A reception room with bright hued Navajo rugs, steam heat, electric light, a big fireplace and plenty of easy chairs gives the place a "homey" atmosphere. The "lookout" is situated a short distance west of El Tovar, the quarter-of-a-million-dollar hotel located on the canyon rim.

Sick Headache

Mrs. A. L. Luckie, East Rochester, N. Y., was a victim of sick headache and despondency, caused by a badly weakened and debilitated condition of her stomach, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She says, "I found them pleasant to take, also mild and effective. In a few weeks' time I was restored to my former good health." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

FLOODS DELAY TRAFFIC

Dalhart, Texas, May 19.—Railroad traffic in the Texas Panhandle, southeastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico was nearly at a standstill today, due to floods. Within the last two weeks ten inches of rain has fallen in this section, more than two inches last night adding to flood already caused by previous storms.

Whooping Cough

"About a year ago my three boys had whooping cough and I found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only one that would relieve their coughing and whooping spells, I continued this treatment and was surprised to find that it cured the disease in a very short time," writes Mrs. Archie Dalrymple, Crooksville, Ohio. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

ENCINIAS TRIAL IS BEGUN TODAY

ACCUSED MAN IS CHARGED WITH
KILLING PLACIDO LUCERO
AT COUNTRY DANCT

From Thursday's Daily.

The trial of Casimiro Encinias, accused of the murder of Placido Lucero at Tecolotito on the night of February 21, was begun this morning in the district court. It was nearly noon before a jury was secured to try the case. The witnesses, 16 in number, were lined up in front of Judge David J. Leahy and sworn, after which they were instructed by the court not to communicate with each other as to what their testimony was to be, the only persons being allowed to consult with them being the attorneys interested in the case. The witnesses were ordered to remain out of the court room except during the period occupied by their testimony. The jury having been instructed, court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the state began the presentation of its case.

In his opening statement District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward declared the state expected to prove the following facts: That Placido Lucero was shot and almost instantly killed by Casimiro Encinias on the night of February 21 at a dance at Tecolotito; that the killing was premeditated; that Encinias, after the firing of the fatal shot, admitted that he had killed Lucero; that ill feeling had existed between the two men because Lucero had had his picture taken with Encinias' wife; that Lucero, the morning before the killing, had caused action to be brought before a justice of the peace to put Encinias under a peace bond, and that Encinias had been heard to make threats against Lucero.

Encinias is being defended by Attorney O. A. Larrazolo, who is putting up a hard fight for his client. Eight witnesses will be examined for the defense and the same number for the prosecution.

Two indictments were returned yesterday afternoon by the grand jury one against Ao Ki, a Japanese, charging attempted rape, and the other against E. H. Smith, charging criminal libel.

Jap is Indicted

Ao Ki, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty to the charge. He is unable to speak either English or Spanish, and it was necessary for the court to summon J. M. Enomito, an employe of the Castaneda, to act as interpreter. Enomito had difficulty in translating the legal phrases of the indictment into Japanese, but finally succeeded in making Ao Ki aware of the charge against him. Judge Leahy ordered District Attorney Ward to summon an interpreter from El Paso to assist at Ao Ki's trial, which was set for next week. There are several government interpreters at El Paso who are capable of handling the Japanese language.

Ao Ki is charged with attempting a

criminal assault upon Mrs. Angelita G. de Ortiz in her home in Rowe several months ago. The Jap is alleged to have gone into her house and seized her. The woman screamed, summoning aid, and the Jap is said to have taken refuge on the roof of the house, where he remained until driven down by a shower of rocks thrown at him by the villagers. He has been in the county jail since his arrest.

Editor is Accused

E. H. Smith, the other man indicted, is charged with having criminally libelled Jan van Houten in the columns of the Raton Democrat, a newspaper of which he is editor. The article referred to "King Jan" going on a trip to his former home in Holland and said something about the immigration officers taking action regarding his return. It is alleged that "King Jan" was Smith's name for van Houten.

When arraigned Smith pleaded not guilty. He said his lawyer, Judge E. V. Long, was out of the city, but he expected him to return next week. Judge Leahy set the case for hearing on Tuesday morning of next week.

McSchooler Sentenced

M. M. McSchooler, a ranchman of Mineral Hill, convicted of unlawfully maiming a horse, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50. He was brought into court late yesterday afternoon. McSchooler maintained throughout the trial that he was not guilty. He is a man of good reputation and is said to have been somewhat hampered, by trouble with his neighbors, in his efforts successfully to conduct his ranch.

The court occupied nearly all yesterday afternoon in adjusting tax matters.

EASTERN FARMERS HAVE NO CINCH

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
REPORTS THEIR LABORS
ARE POORLY REWARDED

From Thursday's Daily.

Extracts taken from a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture on farm management based on a study of farms in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, shows that the farmers in those states are in a worse condition in the matter of attaining financial success, than are those in the west. The following is taken from the bulletin:

"One farmer out of every 22 received a labor income of over \$2,000 a year," says the department. "One farmer out of every three paid for the privilege of working his farm, that is after deducting five per cent interest on his investment, he failed to make a plus labor income.

"The average return on investment from the farms in Illinois was 3.6 per cent, in Iowa 3.2 per cent and in Indiana 3.5 per cent. The income is a moderate return on the large capital, considering the enormous rise in land values during the past 10 years.

"Of the entire number nine men with less than \$5,000 capital received \$74 for their year's work. Only two farmers out of 46 with less than \$10,000 invested made over \$400. Out of the entire 273 only 12 men received over \$2,000 labor income. Each of these

had more than \$20,000 invested. The chance of a farm owner making a labor income of \$1,000 with less than \$15,000 invested is less than one in 20.

"The average labor income of the farm owners was \$408 and of the tenants \$870. In addition, the operators had a house to live in and those products which the farm furnished toward their living.

"The landlords on the average, derived 3.5 per cent on their investments."

The investigation showed that the average farmer on 81 to 120 acres, if free from debt, has available about \$998 a year to live on.

The district selected for study in Illinois comprised an area of about 110 square miles in the southern part of Cass and Menard counties, in an excellent farming section.

GLEED STILL HAS REGARD FOR VEGAS

DIRECTOR OF THE SANTA FE
LIKES TO COME BACK—HE
RESIDED HERE ONCE

From Wednesday's Daily.

"Although prospects are not encouraging for business in the freight line, the heavy passenger travel to the California expositions, which already has begun, together with the unusually heavy crop that Kansas and other states in that section will produce this year, seems to be a sure sign of better times along the Santa Fe railway," said Charles S. Gleed, a director of the company and a prominent attorney of Kansas City, this afternoon.

Mr. Gleed, accompanied by H. F. Pettengill, president of the Southwestern Bell Telephone system, is on his way to Arizona and California on a business trip. The two men will visit mining properties in which Mr. Gleed is interested. He also is connected with the Bell Telephone company.

About 30 years ago Mr. Gleed resided in this city, at the time when the railroad penetrated this part of the country. He is well known to all the old timers here and was pleased to learn of the progress of the city.

"Las Vegas seems to be magnetic," said Mr. Gleed, "once a person lives here, it is always a pleasure to return."

DRYS NEGLECT CHAMPION

Roswell, May 22.—That the Roswell Daily Record, the evening paper here, has not received the proper support of the "drys" whose battles it has been fighting for some years past is declared in view of its action yesterday in discontinuing the evening Associated Press service. With C. E. Mason as publisher the Record has been a consistent and militant prohibition advocate during the various fights on booze in this district. Financial reasons, however, have made it necessary to retrench. The Record will essay to continue as a daily without the Associated Press news for the present. The Morning News now claims to be the only Associated Press daily on the east slope of the Rocky mountains between Trinidad and El Paso.

MOULD OF GREAT TURTLE IS MADE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHOOL'S EX-
PEDITION CONTRIBUTES EX-
HIBIT TO EXHIBITION

Santa Fe, May 21.—One of the triumphs of the Guatamala expedition of the School of American Archaeology, about to return to Santa Fe, is the making of a mould of Zoomorph F, called the "Great Turtle," a huge monolith at Quirigua which Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the expedition, says "is undoubtedly the crowning achievement of native American sculpture, so far as now known. In the beauty of its design, the richness of its execution, and the breadth of its conception, it is not approached by any other American example. The seated figure placed upon the side facing the Ceremonial Plaza is that of a young woman bearing the manikin wand and ceremonial shield and also the crown and elaborate head-dress which characterizes all the monuments of Quirigua. The entire surface of the block is carved. The principal inscription occupies the end which faces the stairway. The people who executed this work probably reached in it the limit of their powers.

When it is remembered that the zoomorph is hewn and carved out of sandstone, is ten and a half feet high and ten feet broad, then it can be realized to make a mould of it is a task of no mean magnitude, especially when it is a mould such as can be used for reproduction of the zoomorph in imperishable concrete, as will be done. A number of mechanical and scientific problems had to be solved before this was accomplished. The replica will be placed in Balboa park, which serves as the San Diego exposition grounds. Eventually, it is hoped that a replica will find its way to the New Mexico museum at Santa Fe, where it would be the most conspicuous object in the hall of Central American antiquities which is planned for the museum.

"MARRY OR MOVE"

Milwaukee, May 22.—The Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. has proved itself a first aid to Cupid. Confirmed bachelors are not to be permitted within the precincts of its comfortable dormitories.

"Four years may you remain here and no longer; then get married and have a home of your own," is the edict that has gone forth from General Secretary C. B. Willis to every young man in the building.

In a circular letter to present residents Secretary Willis points out that the object of the association's dormitories is to be of the greatest good to the greatest number. "Many of the good things of this world are limited in quantity and must be passed along," he suggested. "Our aim is to help the young man who is a stranger in the city. We provide him with a home, but we do not expect to provide him with a permanent home."

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

C. P. Black of Denver was a commercial visitor here today.

H. F. Myers of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

F. Kramer and C. W. Fuller came in yesterday from Raton for a short stay.

Dr. W. T. Brown of Valmora came in Saturday evening for a brief business visit.

S. B. Rohrer left last night for Topeka, Kan., where he will be on business for some time.

Household goods of all kinds; nothing but the best high grade furniture. Harry Wenger, 909 Seventh street.

C. C. Duke, representative for the John B. Stetson Hat company, was a business visitor in the city today.

Carl Brorein returned yesterday from Beulah, N. M., where he has been for the past week on a vacation.

T. O'Leary chief special officer for the Santa Fe Railway company, came in yesterday for a short business visit.

Mrs. Frank Leonard returned to her home in Sands yesterday afternoon after a several days' visit with her parents.

J. A. Hubbs, president of the Hubbs Laundry company of Albuquerque, came in yesterday for a short business visit.

Miss E. R. Breason of Aztec, N. M., arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and will visit friends here for some time.

Robert Grey of Sioux City, Ia., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

Fritz Rosenstein, representative for a hat company of San Francisco, Cal., was a business visitor at the local clothing stores today.

Charles Clossen, accompanied by his niece, Miss Hattie Green, left yesterday for his home at Santa Fe in an automobile after a several days' visit here.

Mrs. George Green and family of Globe, Ariz., are in Las Vegas and will remain here indefinitely. They will reside at the Clossen rooming house.

Mrs. L. T. Smith, mother of Mrs. Paul Marselle, is in Las Vegas visiting her daughter and will remain here for some time. Mrs. Smith resides at Des Moines, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rice, formerly residents of this city for several months, came in yesterday from their home in Denver and will remain here for the next several months.

Richard Hays, passenger conductor running between this city and La Junta, returned to Las Vegas Saturday evening from La Junta, where he has been ill for the past few weeks following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. H. E. Anderson and daughter left this afternoon for Lawrence, Kas., where they will visit relatives for the next several weeks.

O. L. Gregory left yesterday afternoon for points in Iowa and Nebraska where he will visit relatives. Mr. Gregory expects to be absent from this city for about two weeks.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. E. Hope of Denver, Colo., is in Las Vegas for an extended stay.

A. E. Berry of Boston, Mass., was a commercial visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. E. Walker of Phoenix, Ariz., came in last night for a short business visit.

F. J. Holmes of San Francisco, Calif., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. M. Igoe of Chicago arrived in the city last night for a short stay here on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maurice of Sapello came in last night for a short visit.

Captain W. B. Brunton of Shoemaker came in this afternoon for a short business visit.

G. E. Vickers of Dallas, Tex., arrived in the city last night for a short business visit.

D. J. Cassidy, Jr., of Mora came in last night for a few days' business visit in this city.

C. C. Ford of Tucumcari came in last night for a brief business visit in this city on his way home from Raton.

Mrs. George Selover and children will leave tonight for Tropico, Calif., where they will spend two or more months.

F. A. Hill, a special officer for the Santa Fe Railway company, came in this afternoon from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkendale of Philadelphia, Pa., arrived in the city last night and will remain here for some time as visitors.

F. A. Burton, assistant manager for the Eaton Milling and Elevator company of Eaton, Colo., was a business visitor in the city today.

Mrs. A. T. Rogers, Jr., and her son, Waldo, left this afternoon for Kansas City, Mo., where they will remain for a short time visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lowe, Mrs. C. M. Bayle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson and Noel Sperry, all of Raton, arrived in the city last night in an automobile for a short visit.

H. L. Galles, connected with the Haynes Automobile company of Albuquerque, drove in yesterday evening from the Duke City for a short business visit on his way to Raton.

George H. Kinkel, local agent for the New York Life Insurance company, left Sunday evening for Denver and points in Kansas where he will be on business for a short time.

Luis Cordova, brother of Nick Cordova, arrived in Las Vegas last night from La Junta and will remain here. He will enter the employ of Charles Greenclay in the new establishment that is to be opened soon on Bridge street.

MONEY FOR WAR

Washington, May 22.—An urgent deficiency bill carrying an appropriation of \$6,300,000, and including many items covering the expenses of troops in Mexico, was passed by the senate today. The measure passed the house yesterday.

From Wednesday's Daily.

W. H. Dyson of El Paso came in last night for a short business visit.

Mrs. C. M. Quinby of Ribera came in last night for a short shopping visit.

Antonio Sanchez of Sanchez came in this morning for a short business visit.

R. S. Arnold of Pecos came in last night for a short business visit in this city.

J. W. Watt of Pueblo, Colo., was a business visitor here today. He came in last night.

W. M. Sullivan of Denver arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short business visit.

Mrs. P. L. Stay of San Marcial arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a visitor here for a short time.

Miss Charlotte E. Deming of Providence, R. I., arrived in the city last night and will be a visitor for the next several days.

Miss Bessie Ackerman of Lamy came in this afternoon for a several days' visit with her sister, Miss Sallie Ackerman.

John R. Sibley left last night for his home in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Sibley has been a resident of El Porvenir for the past winter.

Miss Bessie Brown came in last night from Farmington and will enroll as a student in the summer school of the Normal University.

Cecilio Rosenwald of the firm of E. Rosenwald & Son, left last night for Kansas City, where he will be on business for a short time.

Santa Fe Special Officer F. A. Hill returned to his home at Raton today after having been a business visitor here for the past few days.

Miss Edith Schultz of Farmington arrived in the city last night and will remain here during the summer as a student at the Normal University.

Mrs. W. H. Seewald, wife of Colonel Seewald, who died in this city some time ago, has arrived in the city and will remain here for some time.

Frank Culberson, formerly a student of the Normal University, but during the last year employed as principal of the city schools at Farmington, came in last night and will remain here during the summer to attend the big state school.

AMERICAN CITIZEN IS KILLED BY MEXICANS

THE FATE OF RICHARD URBAN IS LEARNED BY UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

Washington, May 22.—Confirmation of the killing by Mexicans of Richard Urban, an American citizen of German birth, was received by the state department today. American Consular Agent Montague, at Cananea reported that Urban and a companion were attacked without provocation at Pointed Mountain, 18 miles west of Nacozari. A band of Mexicans fired from a house without warning. Urban fell dead, but his companion escaped.

Bandits Release Prisoner

El Paso, Tex., May 22.—Gilbert Duthie, an American colonist of Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, was reported today as having been released by Mexican bandits.

From Thursday's Daily.

Frank Fisher of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

O. J. Durand of Albuquerque came in last night for a short business visit.

W. F. Cobb of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

O. B. Ditterick of Pueblo, Colo., came in last night for a short business visit.

U. P. Etling came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

Thomas Kilpatrick of Trinidad, arrived in the city last night and will remain here for some time.

J. P. Scott and J. B. Heedson of Tulsa, Okla., arrived in the city last night for a short business visit.

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

A. C. Vorhees, a well known attorney of Raton, came in last night to attend the session of the district court.

Mrs. E. W. Neal came in this afternoon from Shoemaker and will be the guest of Mrs. F. L. Myers for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Forbes returned to this city last night from Florida, where they have been for the past several months.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hawksworth and family left yesterday evening for California, where they will remain for several weeks.

G. W. Davis, connected with the Santa Fe Railway company, came in last night from San Francisco for a short business visit.

F. M. Bruce, representative for the Hamlin Supply company of Newton, Kas., came in yesterday evening for a several days' business visit.

Mrs. J. S. Duncan, Jr., and son, Scott, returned last night from Cimarron, where they have been visiting for the past two weeks with friends.

Mrs. Mary Anderson of St. Louis arrived in Las Vegas this morning and will remain here during the summer. She will attend the Normal University.

A. J. Wertz left this afternoon for Albuquerque, where he will join Mrs. Wertz this evening and return home tomorrow. Mrs. Wertz has been visiting relatives in Arizona for the past month.

Traveling in private car No. 2, E. Chambers, assistant freight traffic manager for the Santa Fe Railway company, will pass through Las Vegas this evening on his way from San Francisco to Chicago.

Mrs. T. J. Scott of Raton came in last night and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hayward for the next several days. Mrs. Scott formerly resided in this city.

Arthur Waterman, accompanied by B. H. Sunderland and D. E. Sunderland, arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for a short time. The men are from Freeport, Ill., on their way to California.

VIOLATED GAME LAWS

Santa Fe May 22.—Deputy Game Warden Pablo L. Martinez today reported to Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca, the arrest and conviction of a duck hunter at Cerro, Taos county, who was fined \$20 by a justice of the peace for violating the game laws.

Subscribe for The Optic

HOLY GRAIL IS BROKEN IN ITALY

CUP FROM WHICH LEGEND SAYS
CHRIST DRANK SAID TO
BE BEYOND REPAIR

Rome, May 18.—Both religious devotees and art lovers have learned with regret that the recent reports of the breaking of the "Holy Grail" beyond repair at the cathedral of Genoa are true, although satisfactory explanations of the accident are still lacking. One expert who ascribed the breaking of the ancient basin to dampness in the cathedral is popularly suspected of shielding some one who accidentally broke the vessel.

While it is doubtful that this basin is really the sacred cup around which so much legendary romance of knight-hood days was woven, it has been accepted as such by a large number of Catholics.

The vessel was brought to Genoa in 1101 by Guglielmo Embriaco, among the spoils of the conquest of Caesarea. Tradition then said, and has since been followed, that in this octagonal cup, cut from what appeared to be a flawless emerald, Christ drank at the Last Supper, and later in it Joseph of Arimathea preserved the blood from Christ's wounds at the crucifixion.

Napoleon Bonaparte, "the great thief," as they call him here, carried it off to Paris, in 1807, and it was then tested and found to be of glass. It had slight ornamentation and appeared to be finished with the tool as in gem engraving, while the color and transparency were perfect. When reclaimed by Italy it was so badly packed that it was broken in the return and mended with gold filigree. Once before it left the cathedral, in 1319, when it was given as security by the town of Genoa for money needed for military defense. Eight years passed before it was returned.

The elder of the pope's sisters, who is ailing, is to try the air of Castlegandolfo, where the pontiff has a summer villa, which he has never seen.

When Pius X made this disposition for his sister he remarked, "I wish I could come too," which, however, is not to be taken too literally, as he has become so fond of the Vatican that he probably would not leave it if he could.

The papal villa at Castlegandolfo was for years the favorite summer residence of numerous pontiffs, but has not been visited by a pope since 1869 when Pius IX went there. There is nothing magnificent about it, with the exception of the view, but the garden is beautiful and the air is salubrious. The most important room in the house is the bed room of Pius IX, which is preserved just as it was when he was last there.

From the balconies of the villa the pope's sister will look down on the beautiful Lake of Albano, perched above which is the monastery built by the last of the Stuarts, or, in the

other direction, the cupola of St. Peter's, across the plain crowning the Eternal City.

It has been decided that the monument to Adelaide Ristori, Italy's greatest actress, the funds for which were raised by international subscriptions, shall be unveiled at Cividale del Friuli either on August 30 or September 6.

Adelaide Ristori's name may be remembered in the United States where she appeared with Booth during the season of 1884-85. Her last real appearance on the stage in New York was in "Marie Stuart," played at the Bowery theater with a German company.

She was called the most beautiful Italian woman of her time.

Helps Kidney and Bladder Trouble— Everybody Satisfied

Everywhere people are taking Foley Kidney Pills, and are so satisfied they urge others to take them also. A. T. Kelly, McIntosh, Ala., says: "I recommend them to all who suffer from kidney troubles and backache, for they are fine." Best thing you can take for backache, weak back and rheumatism. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

YOUNG BOY DIES AFTER EATING "WACO" WEEDS

FLORENCIO MAES, THE VICTIM,
WAS ONE OF THREE TAKEN
VOILENTLY ILL

From Monday's Daily.

As the result of eating a poisonous weed, Florencio Maes, aged 8 years, is dead, and Francisco Romero and Juan Licon, about the same age, are convalescing from an illness that nearly proved fatal. Young Maes was the son of Pedro Maes, who is employed at the Santa Fe round house. In company with the other two boys he started for the round house Saturday late in the forenoon, carrying his father's lunch. When the lads reached the new Prince street bridge they stopped to watch the workmen, and, while playing around, discovered some interesting looking plants. The boys, thinking the plants good to eat, devoured a number of the roots.

Young Maes crossed the river to the round house, where he left his father's lunch. When he left the building he was stricken with cramps and fell to the ground. The father was summoned, and had the boy taken home. A physician was summoned, but he declared the poison had so permeated the boy's system that recovery was impossible. The lad died about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The other boys, who are sons respectively of Gregorio Romero and Marcario Licon, were discovered to be ill when they reached home. Physicians were summoned, and their lives were saved by the prompt administration of emetics.

The weed believed to have been devoured by the boys is that called in Spanish "waco." It is believed to be a species of wild parsnip.

Two children, whose names have not been learned here, died last week at Manuclitas as the result of drinking water through some poisonous weeds they discovered near the river banks.

MELLEN RELATES REMARKABLE STORY

TELLS OF PURCHASE OF THE N.
Y. W. & B. BY THE NEW
HAVEN ROAD

Washington, May 19.—Charles S. Mellen today resumed the remarkable story he is unfolding before the interstate commerce commission concerning the vast and complicated financial operations of the New Haven railroad and its various subsidiaries.

Chief Counsel Folk for the commission, developed the dominant part taken in the transactions by prominent figures on the board of directors of the New Haven road and more particularly the late J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller.

Mr. Mellen told in detail of his relations and his differences with Mr. Morgan. He also went fully into the acquisition of the New York Westchester & Boston road by the New Haven. This brought out further references to the part taken by the late Police Inspector Thomas Byrnes of New York, who, Mellen testified, operated "through the people on Fourteenth street where Tammany Hall is located."

Mr. Mellen, when questioned about differences with Mr. Morgan regarding the Westchester deal, detailed a conversation with the late financier which he said had greatly "humiliated" him.

"Were you afraid of Mr. Morgan?" Mr. Folk asked.

"You might call it cowardice," Mr. Mellen answered. "I held Mr. Morgan in more awe than any other man I ever knew."

Mr. Mellen answered the rapid fire of questions with readiness and seeming composure and frequently evoked laughter by some sally. He was still under cross examination when the noon recess was taken.

While the hearing was in progress President Wilson and the cabinet were in conference in the regular semi-weekly session. It was reported from several sources that Attorney General McReynolds had brought up before the cabinet the subject of the New Haven inquiry and the decision of the interstate commerce commission stating that testimony taken now might grant immunity in any future action by the government.

Asked by Mr. Folk concerning the connection of Mr. Rockefeller with the purchase of the Westchester property Mr. Mellen said:

"Mr. Rockefeller was in favor of the investment in the Westchester, but was rather staggered at the amount of the cost. It was more than anybody thought it would be."

"What did the New Haven pay for the Westchester in the aggregate?"

"Around thirty-five million dollars," replied Mr. Mellen. "The road is about 26 miles long, with four tracks, and is admirably constructed through a very populous territory."

Mellen explained that Inspector Byrnes, with whom he dealt in acquiring the minority of the West-

chester stock, told him that much of the stock was held by people in Fourteenth street, New York, "where, you know, Tammany Hall is located."

"How did this stock reach Tammany Hall?"

"I do not know," replied Mr. Mellen.

Mr. Mellen was asked about communications he had had by letter with Oakleigh Thorne concerning the part which he played in the purchase of the Westchester for the New Haven. Mr. Mellen said most of his dealings with Thorne were by mail. Thorne and Perry were paid \$275,000 when their contract was cancelled. Originally they were to get 72½ per cent of the amount involved.

Mr. Folk read a notice of a meeting of the special committee at which Mr. Thorne said he could obtain control of the Westchester and the New York & Port Chester and have a line built. Mr. Thorne was given verbal authority to buy the whole or a majority of the securities of both roads.

"Was Morgan's faith in Thorne so strong it justified Thorne's taking a double commission?"

"This matter was discussed and I think it was held that the papers showed he might be justified in this, but I reported against this."

"Did Thorne not claim \$500,000 for the cancellation of his contract?"

"He asked a good deal more at first than \$275,000."

The hearing at this point was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Mellen told the commission he conferred with President Roosevelt before he purchased the Boston and Maine railroad to consolidate it with the New Haven. Mr. Roosevelt did not advise the purchase, Mr. Mellen said, but told him he must not expect relief from him in case he should violate the laws.

Muffins

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

When muffins are on the breakfast table, nobody cares for meat or eggs and they would be served more often if this meal were not prepared so hurriedly that there is no time to make them. If K C, the double-raise baking powder is used, the batter may be stirred up the night before, put in the pan ready for baking and nothing to do in the morning but bake them.

One-Egg Muffins

2 cups flour; 2 slightly rounded teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1 teaspoonful salt; ½ cup sugar; ½ cup melted butter or lard; 1 egg; 1 cup water or milk.

Sift dry ingredients together three times. Add to this the unbeaten egg, melted shortening and water or milk. Then beat all together until perfectly smooth. Oil muffin or gem pans and have oven slow until the muffins come to the top of the pan, then increase the heat to bake and brown the muffins. This recipe makes 12 large muffins. Raisins or currants may be added if desired.



Graham Muffins

1 cup graham flour; 1 cup pastry flour; 2 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1 to 2 level tablespoonfuls sugar; ½ teaspoonful salt; 1 egg; 1½ cups milk or water; 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter; mix and bake as One-Egg Muffins.

Graham batter should always be quite soft to insure light and moist muffins.

To get 88 other recipes as good as these, send us the certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder, and we will send you "The Cook's Book" by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill. Handsomely illustrated. Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago.

A SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE IS FORMED

NORWAY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN ARE ABOUT TO UNITE FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

Copenhagen, May 18.—The possibility of a defensive alliance between Norway, Sweden and Denmark is occupying the serious attention of statesmen in all three of these Scandinavian countries.

Up to a few months ago such a combination was considered out of the question because of the friction between Norway and Sweden, whose union was dissolved in 1905.

If Sweden joins such an alliance it will be because of the so-called Russian peril. On most questions since the dissolution of the union with Norway, Sweden has not been on very cordial terms with the other Scandinavian countries and it will take some great common danger to bring her into closer relations with her immediate neighbors.

The feeling that such an alliance will come is very strong in Norway. One of its strongest prophets is the arctic explorer, Dr. Fridthjof of Nansen, who believes that the understanding will come as soon as the necessity for it grows a little stronger. With Norway and Sweden seeking such an alliance it is certain that Denmark would make no objection to joining.

Every ride on a street car in Copenhagen is now accompanied by an irresistible temptation to participate in the municipal lottery. The litter of used tickets which passengers throw into the streets was such a serious annoyance that the city decided to make the tickets valuable as lottery coupons. Automatic machines have been placed at the various trolley stations, and when the passenger steps from his car he may convert his used ticket into a lottery coupon by inserting an oere, (about the equivalent of half a cent). The machine stamps the ticket with its number in the drawing. Every month goods of local manufacture are given as premiums in this lottery.

Denmark's ideal methods of agriculture will be exhibited in Russia by motion pictures. A Russian court official, Leonidas V. Pjankhoff, will tour the agricultural districts of Russia, showing the pictures and explaining the methods which have made Danish farming the standard of Europe.

Christiana, May 18.—The little Crown Prince Olav, like every Norwegian boy, is striving to become the champion ski jumper of the world. He was given his first skis at the age of three years and during the past winter, at the age of 11, he has been jumping from 40 to 50 feet. He is as clever as any boy of his age at the sport and is so enthusiastic about it that he attends all the big contests.

When King Haakon and Queen

Maud came to Norway in 1905 they knew nothing about winter sports, but before their first winter was over the royal pair became fascinated with skiing and, under the tutelage of Captain Roll, the king's aid, who is one of the most expert ski runners in Norway, they became so proficient that they could compete with any native born of their age.

In the winter the royal family live for several weeks in a small house near the scene of the world's greatest ski derby. This little house which is furnished in true sportsman fashion. Neither the king or queen care much for royal ceremony and etiquette, so their vacation days at the ski grounds constitute the most enjoyable season of their year.

They found particular pleasure recently in entertaining the Prince of Wales, their nephew, who tried skiing for the first time. The prince took the Norwegian sports so readily that during the last day of his visit he made a trip to the high mountains and glaciers, a feat that is not considered lightly even by experienced mountain climbers. When he left for home he expressed the intention of coming back next winter, if possible.

Constantinople, May 18.—Not since its supposedly invincible battalions were rolled back by the Bulgarian advance at Lule Burgas has the Turkish army experienced a greater shock than the order issued by the new secretary of war, Envers Bey, that hereafter all Turkish soldiers must eat with a knife and fork. The enlisted men are not only alarmed at the prospect of handling the strange implements, but are hurt by the intimation that faithful hands, which have always served the primary purpose of conveying food to their mouths, should be deemed no longer fit for that useful service. The Turkish private is not proving an apt pupil. When his superiors are absent he squats upon the floor and devours his food in the good old fashioned way, but at the approach of an officer he scrambles to a seat at the table and falls to wielding his new weapons with all the skill he can command.

The civilizing process is not to stop with teaching the Turkish soldier table manners. The edict has also gone forth that he must learn to read and write.

Vienna, May 18.—The refusal of landlords in Vienna to rent flats to persons with children has become such an obstacle to families of the working classes that they are suffering real hardship in their quest for suitable living quarters. The condition of affairs has been presented to the city council and a proposal made to lower the taxes on houses whose owners would permit children to live in them. While this particular motion was shelved it is not improbable that something may be done in this direction. Since taxes on house property in Vienna amount to more than 42 per cent of the gross rentals, any reduction would be extremely welcome.

Workers living in suburbs are found to be badly crowded, as many as eight persons sometimes occupying a flat that consists of one small room and a kitchen.

Notwithstanding that the Austrian government's tobacco monopoly three

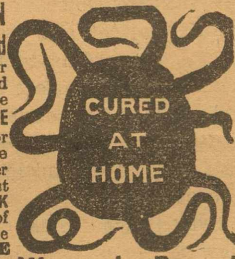
CANCER IN WOMAN'S BREAST

ALWAYS BEGINS a SMALL LUMP LIKE THIS and ALWAYS POISONS DEEP GLANDS IN THE ARMPIT AND KILLS QUICKLY

I WILL GIVE \$1000

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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 as Cancer it Never Pains until last stage. 120-PAGE BOOK sent free; testimonials of thousands cured at home WRITE TO SOME



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KINDLY MAIL THIS to Someone WITH CANCER

years ago increased the retail price of cigars and cigarettes, the smoking habit appears to have held its ground, yielding to the state a clear profit of many million dollars a year. The tobacco monopoly's report for 1912, which has just been issued, shows \$43,000,000 profit, an increase of about \$3,000,000 over the preceding year.

Cigars had a great falling off, there being only 1,154,000,000 cigars smoked during 1912, a decrease of 82,000,000 as compared with the previous year, but the consumption of cigarettes reached the enormous total of 6,220,000,000.

Panama, May 18.—Telephone and telegraph facilities are being rapidly extended in the republic of Panama in anticipation of a greatly increased demand for lines of communication when the canal is opened. The department of public works recently has ordered 1,800 miles of telegraph and telephone wire, the larger part of the order being placed in the United States. The first new line to be constructed will be to David, the most important town in the republic outside of Panama City and Colon. The whole expenditure will amount to some \$500,000.

Southampton, England, May 18.—The famous yacht, Princess Alice, formerly owned by the Prince of Monaco and used by him in his deep sea researches, has been purchased by Lord Inverclyde, who will take a party of friends on her to San Francisco for the opening of the Panama-Pacific International exposition.

THE JOY OF DANCING EXERCISE

Very few women or men seem to care to tango or get dancing exercise unless they are assured the freedom from aching feet that Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, always gives relief. Since the tendency to hold dancing parties has become almost a daily and hourly necessity in every community, the sale of Allen's Foot-Ease, so the druggists report, has reached the high-water mark. Sold Everywhere 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.—Adv.

SOCIAL SERVICE IS A MODERN DEMAND

REV. MR. IMHOF TELLS THE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHAT WORLD EXPECTS OF THEM

From Monday's Daily.

That the world demands service for the betterment of mankind and he who is able to contribute work of this character will attain esteem, honor and, perhaps, a place in history, was the burden of the message of Rev. John Lee Imhof to the graduating class of the Las Vegas High school in the annual class sermon given last night at the Duncan opera house. "Whoever would be first among you will be your servant," was Mr. Imhof's text, and he showed that the individual who is humble but sincerely desirous of being of service to his fellow men will attain the leading place more easily than he of the domineering spirit.

Mr. Imhof called attention to the fact that historians never have been inclined to give much place in their writings to men of wealth, though the world always has been inclined to accord them a foremost place during their lifetime. He used this illustration to show that the man of apparent obscurity, if he succeeds in accomplishing something of value, is given his place in the annals of his times, while the man of wealth and power often is forgotten.

Mr. Imhof said personality is the greatest force for social service. Something more is required than a willingness to reform society, there must be sincere love for mankind, preparation for the work and a humble motive. He said one must learn to get the wider viewpoint, but must not feel himself infallibly right; he must respect the rights and view points of others. In short, he must learn to know the real life values. Mr. Imhof said that where much is given much is expected in return, and that the educated man and woman are required to give more back to the world than those of less learning and equipment for social service. He recommended these thoughts to the graduates with the hope that they would determine to adopt high ideals and be of real worth to the world.

The Girls' Glee club sang two sacred selections, "The Heavens Are Telling" and "Lift Thine Eyes." The girls' fresh young voices were delightfully sweet and added to the impressiveness of the occasion. Mrs. A. F. Morrissette, contralto, sang "Come Ye Blessed" from Gaul's "Holy City." Rev. E. C. Anderson of the First Methodist church pronounced the invocation and the benediction, and Rev. J. Milton Harris of the First Baptist church read the scripture lesson.

JONES-BOWERS MONUMENT CO

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LOCAL NEWS

William Goke has purchased "Major," the bay horse belonging to Richard Devine.

The Las Vegas Motor Car company has sold a Buick-36 to Herman Ilfeld of this city.

Luis S. Ortiz of Villanueva has applied at the court house for \$75 as bounty upon five Lobo wolves killed near his home.

H. C. Brooks, formerly located at Deming, N. M., has taken the position of local Santa Fe officer, relieving Officer Kinman, who has resigned to enter other service with the railway. Mr. Brooks took charge of his new office today.

The runway now nearly completed, just north of the stock yards, had its first test this week when the heavy rains flooded that district. The runway withstood the storm well, with the exception of one end which, not being completed, was slightly damaged.

Thomas J. Leech, who formerly lived in Las Vegas, died on May 8 in the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' home in Erie, Pa., according to notice received from that place by The Optic. Mr. Leech was a civil war veteran. Many old timers will remember him.

As far as can be learned by the road commission all roads in the county have survived the recent storms in excellent shape. The newly built runways south of the city have handled all flood water without damage to the highway, while the ditches that have been dug to prevent the washing out of roads have served their purpose well.

The birthday party given for the benefit of the Ladies' guild of St. Paul's Memorial church last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Morrisette on Columbia avenue proved to be a jolly and entertaining social event. A musical program was rendered, followed by general entertainment. Refreshments closed the party. The attendance was large.

Monday evening at the Harvey ranch a delightful dinner party occurred when Mrs. Frank R. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., entertained in honor of Miss Bertha Walden of Englewood, Kas. Apple blossoms and violets formed pretty decorations for the affair, while the meal served was excellent. A large number of guests from El Porvenir attended the party.

Announcement was made today that the judges for the Padgett cup contest have been selected. They are as follows: Mrs. T. S. Rogers of Silver City, Superintendent W. E. Carroon of Clovis and Pryor B. Timons, principal of schools at Portales. This cup will be awarded to the student of the Normal writing the best essay during the school year just closing. The prize will be presented on commencement night.

W. A. Cooper of Oklahoma has been employed by the Las Vegas Mercantile company as a clerk.

The heavy rains all over New Mexico and Colorado have caused anxiety along the Santa Fe Railway lines in these states but thus far the only trouble experienced is a washout on the Colorado division. This will not affect the traffic through this city, according to the local officials though it will affect the business on the Santa Fe connection into Denver.

Announcements were received in Las Vegas today of the marriage of Miss Maria Caroline Clancey, daughter of Captain F. G. Clancey of Puerto de Luna, N. M., to Alberto C. Oterga, last Saturday morning at Puerto de Luna. Mrs. Oterga formerly resided here and is well known in this city. Mr. Oterga is the manager of the Charles Ilfeld company branch at Pastura, N. M.

The bout that was to have been staged in Raton Saturday night between Mickey Donehue of Raton and Young Duran of this city has been postponed until Decoration Day at the request of the promoters. Duran has been working hard for the bout and will continue training until a week from next Friday, when he will go to the Gate City for the bout the following Saturday night.

Miss Pauline Stewart of Sturgeon, Mo., and Mr. William Hunter Price of the same place were united in marriage Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock in the First Baptist church, Rev. J. Milton Harris officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a few relatives of the bride and groom, who left on train No. 9 for Albuquerque, where they will reside. The bride is a granddaughter of R. G. McAllister.

Considerable complaint has been heard regarding the actions of a young couple who are said to be in the habit of leaving their baby alone in the house while they go to the picture show or some other place of amusement. The child is declared to have been heard screaming by neighbors, who forced an entrance into the house and ministered to the little one's wants. It is said the parents are neglectful of the comfort of the child in other ways.

John H. York, former county assessor, is spending a great deal of his time in the court room these days, acting as a witness in behalf of a large number of people who wish their 1913 tax assessments to be reduced. Mr. York is classed as an expert and his services are in great demand. He says he has been forced to neglect his grocery business in order to be in court and probably will continue to be obliged to do so for several days. Any persons ordering groceries from his store and noticing that they arrive a little late are requested to be charitable, realizing that Mr. York is at the court house helping some downtrodden taxpayer get justice.

Thomas Kilpatrick of Trinidad has entered the employ of the A. L. Gump barber shop as a barber.

Secretary Le Noir of the Y. M. C. A. has received 50 Santa Fe magazines containing the article on the Y. M. C. A. camp. Persons wishing copies to send away to people in the east may have them free by applying at the Y. M. C. A. It is hoped that results may come from this article, and the association is anxious that residents send them to friends and relatives in the east.

In accordance with the orders of Adjutant General Harry Herring, Company H will parade in full uniform on Decoration day. Doubtless the company will furnish a military escort for the old soldiers when they go to decorate the graves of their comrades.

Chief of Police Ben Coles has received notice that a reward of \$100 will be paid for the recovery of the table that was stolen from the rooms of the Woman's Board of Trade in Santa Fe recently. This table was made of gold, silver and copper and is valued at \$1,500.

The motion picture taken here by Ben Struckman of the Pathe Freres Motion Picture company, which featured the boys' class of the Y. M. C. A. in action, unfortunately was destroyed while being developed. Secretary LeNoir received this information this morning, but was informed that an operator would be sent here soon to retake the pictures as the Pathe people are anxious to display the scene.

John L. Zimmerman, formerly of this city, now in charge of the Santa Fe branch of the United States revenue office, had a narrow escape Sunday afternoon when the automobile in which he was riding nearly fell off La Bajada hill. The machine, owned by P. G. Van Cott, salesman for the Haynes company in Albuquerque, skidded to the edge of the highway, the front wheels hanging over a precipice fully 100 feet in depth. Van Cott, Zimmerman and the other two occupants of the car, including Walter Weinman of Albuquerque, climbed out of the machine gingerly, for fear their movements might jar it off the cliff. Aid was summoned from Santa Fe, the car hauled back on the highway and the journey to the Duke City completed.

SILVER MEDAL CONTEST

Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at the Normal auditorium there occurred a very delightful silver medal contest on Saturday evening. The contestants were six pupils from each of the Fifth and Sixth grades of the Normal school. Jennings McMillan won the medal in the Fifth grade class, with Osborne Hayden a close second. In the Sixth grade class the medal was taken by Lucile Kinkaid, with Mernice Howe second. The speaking was so excellent that the judges had a hard time decided who was best. The judges were Rev. J. M. Harris, Mrs. Elmer E. Veeder and Mrs. Reiman. Miss Sue Hutchinson, teacher of the Fifth and Sixth grades, deserves great credit for the good training that the contestants received.

Fred Nolette has received an excellent alligator hide from Alex Forbes, a former resident of this city who is now in Florida. The reptile was caught by Mr. Forbes in Florida. The hide is on display at the Nolette barber shop.

Within a short time T. J. Carvill, C. H. Wells, F. Blahut and B. T. Green will leave for La Junta, where they will take examinations for qualification as engineers on the Santa Fe Railway company lines. As a result of these expected promotions a number of new firemen have been hired on this division.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: June 17—General mechanic (male), salary \$720 to \$900; expert radio aid (male), salary \$6 per diem. June 17-18—Law assistant (male), salary \$1,600 per annum. For all other information see Oscar Linberg at the postoffice.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending May 16:

Mrs. F. S. Allen, Dr. Bullock, Dona Carlota E. Cordova, Norvell Clark, H. J. Darst, C. J. Linn, Mrs. Anastasio Laboto, Jack Matthews, Luisita Martinez, M. Montoya, Mrs. Soult.

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

F. O. BLOOD, P. M.

WRECK ON SANTA FE BELOW ALBUQUERQUE

TRAIN NO. 810, ON EL PASO LINE,
IS DERAILED BECAUSE OF
SOFT TRACK

Albuquerque, N. M., May 22.—Passenger train No. 810, northbound, on the Santa Fe's main line to El Paso, was wrecked at La Joya, 60 miles south of Albuquerque, early today when a broken rail sent the engine and seven cars into the ditch. The train was running slowly because of soft track and passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. Traffic was delayed eight hours. The Santa Fe is having serious trouble with floods from the Rio Grande along the El Paso division.

BECKER IS FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

ONLY FOUR HOURS ARE REQUIRED
TO REACH A UNANI-
MOUS VERDICT

New York, May 22.—After a deliberation of four hours and four minutes the jury in the case of Lieutenant Charles Becker, formerly of the New York police force, returned a verdict of guilty. Becker was tried over a year ago for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler. A short time ago he was granted a new trial by the court of appeals. Four gunmen, alleged to have done the actual killing, though the deed was plotted by Becker, were executed in Sing Sing prison a short time ago.