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NEW ROAD GETS APPROVAL OF CLUB

VEGAS COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION WANTS HIGHWAY TO HODGES LUMBER CAMP

The attention of the directors of the Commercial club having been called to the necessity for a highway connecting the town of Mora with the lumber camp of the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole company at Hodges, they voted last night to use their organization's influence in bringing about the improvement. A committee composed of Judge David J. Leahy and District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward was appointed to confer with the commissioners and road board of Mora county and endeavor to have them authorize the construction of the road. Judge Leahy and Mr. Ward are frequent visitors to Mora, have the confidence of the Mora county officials and it is thought they have the eloquence and logic to convince the commissioners that the road is needed and induce them to authorize its early construction.

The Santa Barbara employs between 300 and 400 men and its purchase of supplies annually amount to a large figure. It does a large amount of shipping, both in and out of Hodges. All this business, which now goes through Embudo on the Rio Grande, would be diverted to Mora, Watrous and Las Vegas, provided a strip of road 12 miles in length were built connecting Mora and Hodges.

Patronize Home Industries

The directors, who were meeting in organization session, their first gathering since their election, planned some efficient work for the coming year. A systematic advertising campaign is to be carried on under the direction of a competent committee, and an effort is to be made to create a more widespread patronage of home industries. It is believed the club will be able to show Las Vegas people that the purchase of goods away from home not only is harmful to Las Vegas but often is done at a loss to the buyer. The membership committee will endeavor to increase the efficiency of the club by increasing the membership. Each standing committee, by resolution of the directors, will make a report to the directors once

each month on blanks to be provided by the club.

Committees Are Named

The following standing committees were appointed by President W. P. Southard:

House and Library—Jefferson Raynolds, D. T. Hoskins and William J. Lucas.

Legislative, County Affairs, City Affairs, Town Affairs—John H. York, Louis Ifeld and Fred O. Blood.

Irrigation, Mining and Manufacturing—Hallett Raynolds S. B. Davis, Jr. and George Morrison.

Membership, Entertainment, Publicity—N. O. Hermann, Charles Greenclay, Herman Ifeld, Simon Bacharach, George A. Fleming and William N. Rosenthal.

Auditing—Robert L. M. Ross.

Grievance and Taxation—John S. Clark, D. W. Condon and M. Danziger.

Railroads and Transportation—H. W. Kelly, Clarence Iden and L. C. Witten.

Normal Affairs—Judge David J. Leahy, M. M. Padgett, William Springer, M. W. Browne and Hallett Raynolds.

Roads—Robert J. Taupert, Stephen Powers and William Springer.

Newly created special committee on advertising, of which president is to be chairman, secretary a member and membership chosen from board of directors: W. P. Southard, Leo M. Tipton, Hallett Raynolds, George A. Fleming and Isaac Davis.

Present at the meeting were President Southard, Secretary Tipton and Directors Leahy, Raynolds, Padgett, Greenclay, Hermann, Davis, Fleming and Springer.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

RETURNING TRAVELER SAYS GERMAN INFLUENCE IS FELT BY BRITISH

New York, Oct. 22.—More than 10,000 Germans of all classes, from merchants to waiters, have been interned in a public park near Johannesburg, South Africa, by British authorities as the result of reported activities of German agents among natives, according to C. Eaton of Tacoma, Wash., who recently left South Africa and arrived here today on the Italian ship Adriatic from Liverpool.

"The war has created a situation in South Africa that can be described as alarming," said Mr. Eaton. "The

native population outnumbers the whites by about four to one. Early in the war England began withdrawing the regular troops, which were replaced by recruited bodies termed home guards. In the vicinity of Cape Town and Durman much uneasiness is felt, and Germans are openly charged with inciting the natives to revolt. Part of the defence forces, as fast as it is recruited, is being sent to German east and German south Africa, where it is reported the Germans have a force of about 10,000 troops."

STEEL CORPORATION'S PRAISES ARE SUNG

ATTORNEY FOR THE CONCERN SAYS IT WOULD EAT FROM THE HAND

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—Resuming his argument for the defense today in the federal suit to dissolve the United States Steel corporation on the ground that it violated the anti-trust law, Richard V. Lindabury in United States district court continued to describe the corporation. He denied the earnings of the corporation were excessive and said they were quite ordinary.

Counsel told the court that the record in the case does not show a single instance of rebates having been asked or received by the concern or by any of its subsidiaries. In 1905, he said, the finance committee, fearing that some of its subordinates might resort to rebates, sent a letter to the presidents of most of the railroads with which the corporation did business, warning them against the giving of rebates to any representative of the corporation. No competitor anywhere, he added, has charged the corporation with unfair methods or with underselling in particular localities.

REVOLUTOIN DENIED

London, Oct. 21.—The official war information bureau makes the following announcement:

"The statement from German sources that there has been a rebellion in British Samoaland and Somiland, and that Berbera, with all the British officials, have been taken is entirely without foundation. The situation in the protectorate remains unchanged since the outbreak of the war."

Authentic records show that cinders from a forest fire in the tree tops in northern Washington this fall were carried a distance of 20 miles.

SITUATION GROWS BETTER IN MEXICO

REPORTS OF ARREST OF CONVENTION DELEGATES ARE DENIED BY CARRANZA

Washington, Oct. 22.—Advices direct from General Carranza at Mexico City to constitutionalist headquarters here today, deny the report that delegates at Aguas Calientes were arrested by order of General Villa. This is confirmatory of word previously received by the state department.

American troops seem sure to remain in Vera Cruz until the future relations between General Carranza and the Aguas Calientes convention are adjusted, is the opinion of officials here, who base their views on today's advices to the state department.

Carranza has referred back to the convention the administrative instruction incident to commanding the troops. Although he had submitted the same question to the convention before it voted itself the supreme authority in Mexico and it had instructed him to comply with the proposals of the United States, Carranza has since questioned the sovereignty of the convention. His explanation to the United States is for him to issue a proclamation embodying the American proposals might establish a dangerous precedent.

MECHEM ON BENCH

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—Judge M. C. Mechem, sitting for District Judge E. C. Abbott today heard the case of Tina Petsch vs. J. M. Diaz for an accounting. Judge Abbot at the same upon the second, although at one time, in the damage case of Thayer vs. the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company, which has been tried twice already, the plaintiff reciving a verdict for \$4,250 in the first trial and \$5,000 upon the second, although at one time the railroad could have settled the case for \$75.

FISH FOR CLOVIS

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—Because only eight cans of fish remained when the federal fish car reached Clovis today, Game Warden T. C. de Baca sent no deputy to distribute the fish between Clovis and Carlsbad, the fish being also intended for private ponds.

CONTRACTION OF BUSINESS IN AMERICA

PEOPLE ARE BUYING LESS OF NECESSITIES AS WELL AS LUXURIES

New York, Oct. 20.—The fall of Antwerp created more or less temporary depression in financial circles, the inference being that that event would tend to prolong the war. All indications now point to a prolonged struggle, the effect of which of course is anything but encouraging. Nevertheless, the world is rapidly adjusting itself to the new conditions. Great improvement has taken place in the credit situation, although money is still scarce to all classes of borrowers, and full rates of interest must be expected for some time to come. The difficulty in the money situation is not so much the scarcity of funds as the demoralized condition of credit and the uncertainties regarding the collateral. These will doubtless be removed as soon as conditions improve sufficiently to permit reopening of the Stock Exchange. Those in control are wisely lessening the restrictions upon trading little by little, thus permitting the market to adjust itself by quiet and gradual operations. There has been a tremendous amount of quiet liquidation since the war began, and prices have already shown material concessions; so that the re-adjustment of values to the war level is probably more complete than realized. It is welcome news to hear that the amount of loans by members of the London Stock Exchange is only about \$410,000,000 and that the banks will probably carry these loans if the government will guarantee them against losses, which is not unlikely.

The banking situation has unquestionably improved. Foreign exchange at the moment is at a standstill. Progress is being made in the organization of the federal reserve institutions and when this is accomplished, it will be possible to further restore our banking system to normal by making preparations for retirement of clearing house certificates and the emergency currency. These are events of the more or less distant future, but it is necessary to take them into prospective calculations. The financing of the cotton crop is at the moment receiving the serious attention of the banking community, and it is refreshing to note that the proposals for government aid are being generally discouraged and are giving way to more plausible and sounder propositions.

The world's foreign trade is rapidly recovering from the first shock of war. Our own imports and exports are showing gratifying gains over August and September. In imports the increase was \$9,436,000 and in exports \$45,831,000 over last month, the excess of exports in September being \$16,900,000, against an excess of \$19,400,000 in imports during August. The large orders received by American concerns for military supplies will serve to materially swell shipments

abroad. In August and September our cotton shipments fell off about 1,000,000 bales. This loss will be partly made good when the sterling exchange situation is rectified and arrangements are made for financing the crop. The world is still suffering more from financial dislocation than from the war itself, and the rapid improvement made in London finances is greatly aiding progress here. The Lancashire cotton trade must also begin to resume ere long. The world outside of the war will still want vast quantities of cotton goods, and the present paralysis cannot continue indefinitely. British exports in August fell to £24,000,000 against £44,000,000 a year ago, while imports dropped in the same period from £56,000,000 to £42,000,000. In September, however, there was an increase of nearly £3,000,000 in imports and £2,500,000 in exports compared with the preceding month. German foreign trade has, however, suffered severely owing to the practical elimination of her merchant marine. Russia and Austria have also lost much of their foreign trade. Ultimately the war will greatly stimulate American foreign commerce.

Commercial conditions at home are far from satisfactory. The shock to credit resulting from the war has enforced a very material contraction in business operations. Consumption of both luxuries and necessities, especially the former, is being severely curtailed by the necessity for economy in family expenses. At the same time production is also being curtailed because of the check to new enterprises and the scarcity of orders arising from the contraction of credit. Thus the circles of diminished employment and diminished consumption is exercising its baneful influence. Decreasing bank clearings and railroad earnings are further testimony which cannot be ignored of business reaction. The iron trade continues very dull, and advices from Pittsburg report that the industry will soon be running at below 50 per cent normal. Building permits in September were fully one-third less than a year ago. Such evidences of depression could easily be multiplied; but they are not very cheerful reading, and it is just as well to remember that it is impossible for such severe contraction to continue for any very lengthy period. As soon as the credit situation becomes more normal and more closely adjusted to the new conditions brought on by war, improvement will follow. This may be some weeks, or even some months distant, and a period of depression more or less severe may still have to be endured, but the end thereof cannot be far distant. Conditions in this country, it can be emphatically asserted, are intrinsically sound. There is little or no inflation. Liquidation has eliminated all important weak spots. This year's splendid harvest has placed the agricultural classes of this country in an exceptionally sound condition. The south is perhaps a temporary exception, owing to the fact that the market for its chief staple, cotton, has been seriously impaired and upset. Even this is a temporary matter, and if this year's crop can be successfully carried until European and domestic spindles more nearly resume their former activities, the crop will undoubtedly be saved from sacrifice such as now threatens.

It is also to be noted that there was a decided fall in commodities, as demonstrated by Bradstreet's index number which stood at 9.2416 October first, compared with 9.7577 for a month ago. Of the list of articles included in this index number, 50 receded, only 10 advanced and 45 remained stationary. The decline in food stuffs was a conspicuous feature. Textiles and metal products also declined, and while up to this date reactions have been confined to the wholesale markets, there is no reason why in due season the markets should not feel the advantage of lower prices and a cheapened cost of living when retailers fall into line.

Congress is about to adjourn, and it is welcome news to hear that the administration will not encourage any further attacks on big business and the intimation that its legislative plans in his direction are practically complete. This should mean that for the remaining portion of the present administration's term the country should be comparatively free from disturbing new legislation. For the time being conservatism is the only safe policy regarding financial commitments. Until the outcome of the war can be foreseen the situation will be one of more or less uncertainty. But the worst shock of war has been safely passed; the United States has less to lose and more to gain than any other nation, and in due time our former prosperity will return, enhanced manifold by present adversity.

HENRY CLEWS.

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS

Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 19.—Orders went out today from militia headquarters today to the various district centers to proceed at once with receiving for the new Canadian expeditionary forces. Within a year or less it is expected to have a hundred thousand men under arms. Drafts will be sent to England from time to time as requested by the war office, probably in unit of about 10,000 men each. About 20,000 men are to be mobilized at once.

AMENDMENTS TO WAR BILL ARE REJECTED

THE HOUSE SENDS THE MEASURE TO CONFERENCE WITH THE SENATE

Washington, Oct. 20.—The war revenue bill went forward another step today when the house sent it to conference with the senate managers, disagreeing to all amendments. Speaker Clark appointed Representatives Underwood and Kitchin, democrats, and Payne, republican, as conferees.

THEY'RE STILL DRY

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—Another attempt to get around the prohibition ordinance at Columbus, Luna county, has been brought to the attention of the office of the attorney general. This time it comes in the shape of a writ of mandamus, which is sought in the district court to compel the board of county commissioners of Luna county to call an election for a vote to disincorporate Columbus. A petition was presented to the board to call such an election, but the board refused to do so and now the wets will appeal to the courts.

DELEGATES ARE NAMED

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Three delegates more were appointed today by Governor McDonald to the national celebration at Chicago of the half century anniversary of negro freedom in the United States, all three delegates, Mrs. Laura Dennis, Professor John Allen and Professor Abraham Mitchell, being Albuquerqueans.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Army and Navy football game will be played this year at Philadelphia on Franklin Field on November 28, and four annual games hereafter will alternate between New York and Philadelphia by an agreement today between the Army and Navy athletic associations, in session at Annajolis.

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.

REPUBLICANS IN SANTA FE ARE CONFIDENT

SPEAKERS AT BANQUET PREDICT VICTORY FOR G. O. P. TICKET NEXT MONTH

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—Hugh H. Williams, candidate for corporation commissioner on the republican state ticket, returned Saturday evening from his campaign tour through Lincoln, Otero, Curry, Roosevelt, Quay, Union and Torrance counties, in time to attend the smoker given by Chairman Ralph C. Ely to 22 leading republicans, at the Hotel de Vargas. Williams, always an optimist, reported that in his opinion Union county will give the republican state ticket from 100 majority upward, but that the republican legislative ticket is in danger, although, even without Union county, the house will be two-thirds republican. He deplored the lethargy in republican circles at Tucumcari, but predicted that B. C. Hernandez will pool the normal republican strength in the eastern counties. To expect more, he said, is folly as an Albuquerque newspaper had made inroads on republican expectations.

Torrance county, he reported, would go republican by 300 upwards for the state ticket, although Estancia is a sore spot that must be healed. E. P. Davies, will run ahead of his ticket, there, he declared, and Federico Chaves behind the republican ticket. Guadalupe county he found in much better shape than first reports had indicated. In Curry county, he declared, the republicans have a fine chance to win a legislative prize by nominating ex-Sheriff Hannum for the house. However, he regretted to report that the disaffected democrats, instead of voting for B. C. Hernandez, will, with a few exceptions, vote for a candidate for congress, who is especially drawing heavily on the prohibition vote. Williams left Sunday for Carrizozo and other southern points to continue his campaign, expecting to spend the last three days of the campaign in Luna county.

Salmon Speaks for Merchants

Rather remarkable was the address made at the smoker by N. Salmon a local merchant, who as president of the Merchants' association, has called a non-partisan political mass meeting at his store this evening. Mr. Salmon declared that no one is working more loyally for the republican legislative ticket than he, but it must be understood that the legislative candidates must pledge themselves in favor of the garnishment bill passed by the state senate at the last session but defeated in the house. The business man must have protection against the deadbeats, and whatever protects the businessman in that particular is a gain for the man who honestly pays his debts. Salmon astounded his hearers with his eloquence and his plea for business methods and a business administration.

Another Startler

Dr. Lyons of Colorado startled his

hearers by the assertion that nine out every ten railroaders are against the G. O. P. and that to their own detriment. It is a condition that must be looked after, the men must be reasoned with and convinced that eight-hour legislation and other laws demanded by them can come to them only through the republican party.

Senator Catron Speaks

United States Senator Thomas B. Catron was the principal speaker and held up Abraham Lincoln's political ideals as those that should animate the republican party today. He predicted at least 3,000 majority for the republican ticket in November and asserted that it is likely to exceed 5,000. He upheld the republican party policy, advocated the honest dollar and favored the demand of N. Salmon that legislation protect the business man, but not only the business man, but also the working man.

Marcelino Optimistic

County Clerk Marcelino A. Ortiz, who had just returned from Albuquerque, arriving late at the banquet, predicted that Bernalillo county will give the republican ticket 1,400 majority despite certain disaffections with in the city. Sandoval county, he said, will again be found in the republican column with a handsome majority.

Ely Praises Andrews

Chairman Ely paid a glowing tribute to W. H. Andrews, lauding him for his loyalty to the party and held him up as a shining example of a veteran who is working tooth and nail for republican success, even though his ambitions had been defeated by that party.

Collins Pleads for Loyalty

Judge L. C. Collins eloquently pleaded for party loyalty, that once having chosen a party allegiance, it is no more than the plain path of duty to work for that party and to bring about the triumph of righteous principles within party lines.

The Eagle Ecreeams

There were other speakers, and in conclusion, J. Wight Giddings toasted the flag and the Grand Old Party with applause. The speeches of the evening were singularly free from abuse of the opposition and remarkable for expressions in favor of policies and principles that heretofore have been ascribed solely to the progressives. A similar meeting is to be held at Las Vegas next week.

THAW CASE BEFORE COURT

Washington, Oct. 19.—Decision is expected this week in the extradition case of Harry K. Thaw, convicted of the murder of Stanford White, and who, after commitment to the New York asylum at Matteawan, escaped from the state. The United States supreme court, which convened last week, has taken up the motion to advance the hearing, which the state of New York urges on the ground that Thaw's continued presence in New Hampshire is a reflection on the New York state government.

Early decisions expected this week are those considering the constitutionality of the "grandfather clause" legislation in the south; the validity of oil land withdrawal in Wyoming and California and the Henry case, in which the right of congress to compel citizens to testify before its committees is involved.

"Get Together"

Republican Campaign Song

The following "Get Together" song was written by H. W. Charles of St. Louis; it is full of good campaign argument and is sung to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia":

Lincoln for his country's union led and won the fight,
And his spirit is at work his party to unite,
Guiding it to lasting friendship, justice, truth and right,
While we are getting to-gether.

CHORUS

Hurrah! hurrah! we bring prosperity!
Hurrah! hurrah! we march to victory!
So we sing the chorus, which resounds from sea to sea,
While we are getting to-gether.

Free trade and too many laws bring on hard times galore,
Chance for work is growing less and still the prices soar;
Confidence and hopeful courage we again restore,
While we are getting to-gether.

CHORUS

Democrats crushed industries from Dixieland to Maine,
But united we defeat them in the next campaign;
Efforts to keep us apart will fail and be in vain,
While we are getting to-gether.

CHORUS

Countless voices rise and ring: With free trade we go wrong
Fair protection makes the country prosperous and strong!
Far and near the shouts go up, we hear them roll along,
While we are getting to-gether.

CHORUS

Home made goods for home consumption under freedom's sky!
Good old times for one and all, where freeman's banners fly!
From the heart and from the soul we to the shouts reply,
While we are getting to-gether.

CHORUS

RANCHER INJURED BY PITCHFORK THRUST

LESTER FRANKLIN SAID TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED BY BUSTER WOODWARD

Lester Franklin, a rancher near Roy, was attacked by "Buster" Woodward last Friday afternoon during a dispute that is said to have arisen over the watering of their horses, according to a report that has reached here. Franklin received two wounds, one with a pitchfork through his hand and the other a knife thrust in the lung. He is in the care of Roy physicians who think that if there are no complications, such as blood poison or pneumonia, he stands a fair chance to recover.

Little is known of the affair here, for though Woodward went to Roy and surrendered to the officers, it developed that the assault was committed just over the Union county line, and so is out of the jurisdiction of this judicial district. He was turned over to the Union county officers.

BELGIANS WANT MEN

London, Oct. 20.—The Belgian legation in London today announced

that Belgian volunteers and militia-men who had not yet taken up arms are directed to proceed to Cherbourg. Military refugees and wounded in England, able to return to the front, are being directed to proceed to Calais.

Because of the German occupation of the most of Belgium, the Belgian officials say this apparently is the only practicable way that Belgians may join their army now operating with the allied left wing.

MAYOR IS APPOINTED

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Because of the removal of Mayor Garcia of Springer to Raton the village board of trustees has appointed James P. Abreu to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Abreu is a cousin of Supreme Court Clerk Jose D. Sena.

NEW LAND SELECTIONS

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Governor McDonald today signed a large number of state land selections in all parts of the state, some of them quite large tracts that are desired for leasing or for purchase.

The state land office, like several other offices at the capitol, finds itself too crowded for comfort, but can get no additional room for its large clerical force.

DERBY WINNER'S ESCAPE WAS CLOSE

DUNBAR II WAS SOUGHT BY GER-
MANS FOR USE IN THE CAV-
ALRY SERVICE

London, Oct. 22.—While a dramatic story of the escape of Dunbar II, winner of this year's derby, from German hands has already been circulated by the press, its circumstances do not at all agree with those vouched for by Edward Johnson, the head trainer of H. P. Duryea's stable at Chantilly, near Paris. Instead of Dunbar being spared because he wore an American flag with the words "Shoot me Not" across his breast, the trainer, who is now in London, says the Germans never saw Dunbar, nor did they see his companion, Shannon, and the two American colored men in charge. The reason of their escape, he explains, was that during the German raid the two horses were hidden in a shed on a peasant's farm while the two negroes lay in a protecting haystack.

For ten days and ten nights the negroes lay in fear of the Germans. By a mistake in the road, they had led the animals into territory occupied by the invaders. There they obtained the protection of the peasant, who told the hostlers that if captured by the Germans they would be mistaken for the hated Turcos of Algeria, who had been distinguishing themselves with the bayonet work. Hence the pair would be tried by a drumhead court and shot dead. The peasant promised to look after the horses and to bring food to the hiders. During the ten days Uhlans rode by frequently but they did not discover the racers or their guardians.

When news first came to Paris that the Germans were sweeping south, Mr. Duryea, as an American citizen, obtained permission from the French government to send his stock to his stud farm in Normandy. But Dunbar and Shannon were unequal to the trip, as their legs had been fired and were badly swollen. They were left with the two negroes to follow it up at leisure. Not knowing the roads, the negroes went north instead of west. It was their unexplained absence that led Duryea to think the Germans had made a capture.

Dunbar will never race again. His legs have given away, although improved by the fire treatment. But his value has not decreased on this account, as he may be the sire of future Derby winners.

Fake Relief Workers

Refugees have been telling the American relief committee queer tales of pretended relief workers operating in Holland. Most of these presenders are steamship and hotel agents working on commission, who circulate among the incoming trains with badges on their sleeves. Some of them warned passengers that rooms were obtainable at Rotterdam and advised Amsterdam for a reason overheard by one of the refugees.

"What do you mean by telling these people they can't get rooms in Rotterdam?" asked one agent angrily of another.

"We want some of the business, too," responded the Amsterdam man.

An American lady complained of giving an endorsed check for 20 pounds to an American stranger who treated her gallantly in Germany. Since he was going ahead of the party, he volunteered to draw the money in London. No money came, and the lady proceeded to London, where she learned that the gallant stranger had not only drawn the money for himself but instead of paying six pounds to the London friend he borrowed six pounds. His name did not appear on the relief committee's books.

Another case closer home was that of a man who sold worthless tickets to Liverpool to confiding refugees.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS IS AWFUL

SOLDIER SAYS THAT ONE NEVER
KNOWS FROM WHENCE TO
EXPECT A SHOT

The Hague, Oct. 22.—The tragedy of war is pictured in the letter of an unnamed first lieutenant which appeared in the Cologne Gazette of recent date.

"The woman in whose house I am quartered, and whose husband is in the field," he writes, "told me in tears this morning:

"Since two months no news. We do not know where my husband is.

"The woman and her family do not even know in what regiment the man serves. That is terrible! The woman wanted to know how many French had been killed. I tried to console her by telling her that many had been made prisoners of war. And now she has fastened every hope upon this.

"When I hear that at home children go to school and that everything progresses more or less in the regular channels, I am compelled to say a prayer of thanksgiving that our country had been spared. You ought to see the disorder here. The countryside is overcrowded with troops, there is no administration, the crops are still in the fields, and famine threatens. The people are irresolute and dejected.

"It is now eight days since the fighting in the forest of ——. I think of the event with a shudder. It is different when you are fighting out in the open, but to fight in the woods—in the deep dark forest—is awful. The explosions of the shell reverberated through the forest and the heavy bombs cut lanes through the trees. We did not even know most of the time where the shells came from. It was impossible to return the fire. In the morning we saw the French cook their breakfast, but we could do nothing because we had to conceal our position.

"There is one picture I will never forget. On September 1 we shot down a patrol of chasseurs; two men who

were in cover were taken prisoners. When the skirmish was over I went with one of the chasseurs to where the officer in charge of the patrol had fallen.

"I saw immediately that the man had died from a shot through the heart. But the chasseur who accompanied me, and who evidently was very fond of the officer, asked me, with great concern in his voice:

"Does my officer live?"

"I shook my head, saying:

"No, he is dead.

"And then a very touching thing occurred. The soldier fell to his knees beside the dead officer and prayed for a long time. A gripping picture. On the ground, in a flood of sunshine, lay four dead horses. My men stood about them in a ring and in a circle rested the dead officer with a private praying at his side. We were silent—the silence of death was upon us; but through it we heard the steps of Death, who may gather us tomorrow.

"I, too, said a prayer for the brave enemy, the dead comrade—Lieutenant de Reserve Gaston Forgues of Bordeaux."

AUSTRIANS KIND TO ALIENS IN VIENNA

EVEN CITIZENS OF HOSTILE NA-
TIONS ARE TREATED WITH
COURTESY

Venice, Oct. 22.—A news-letter from Vienna tells some remarkable instances of the censorship in the Austrian capital and pays a compliment to the consideration shown to foreigners who are still in Austria-Hungary.

"That the warning from the police against adverse comment on the military operations is to be taken seriously," says the letter, "is evident from the fact that a man who had remarked casually in a Vienna cafe that the Austrian soldiers were cowards, was promptly arrested and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor, with a fast day once a week and a day's confinement in a dark cell once a month. Another man who had been overheard saying that the Servians would be victorious received exactly the same sentence."

Newspapers from America have been held back at the postoffice for more than three weeks, according to the letter, and telegraphic communication has proven so difficult that the people have practically given up trying to dispatch messages. For correspondence with the soldiers at the front special postcards and envelopes are provided, and each man may be addressed by a code number, but his whereabouts are not divulged, and the news exchanged is subject to such a rigorous censorship that only a few commonplace matters are written.

"It must be admitted," writes the Vienna informant, "that the Viennese, and indeed the Austrians generally, have treated the foreigners here, including even those of hostile

countries, with a great deal of consideration. There have been no demonstrations against embassies or legations or individuals. In a few instances Englishmen have been the victims of some unpleasant incidents in the streets, but these cases were rare and of slight importance. It is the rule to avoid speaking either English or French, and in that event one may feel safe from annoyance.

"The local official news agency has taken it upon itself to remind the people that there are over 90,000,000 Americans whose mother tongue is English, and that in their midst are living many thousands of Austrians enjoying the hospitality of the freest country in the world. It therefore became the Viennese to extend the greatest courtesy to Americans here.

"There are, of course, a number of young Englishmen and Frenchmen under arrest to make it certain they will not fight against Austria-Hungary but they are being well treated, with the exception of the fact that they have to sleep on the straw-strewn floor, of the detention camps. They are allowed to correspond in German with their friends within the monarchy.

"The French women—governesses mainly—have given the police more trouble than the men. They frequent the cafes and often talk loudly in abuse of the Austrian authorities."

RELATIVES ARE ANXIOUS

Paris, Oct. 22 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Geneva committee organized to centralize and assure the exchange of information regarding prisoners of war is receiving more than two thousand inquiries a day by letter, in addition to many telegrams.

Requests for information have been received from Monsieur Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, concerning his son, wounded near Nancy and picked up by the Germans; from Sir Edward Grey, English foreign minister, concerning his nephew; Princess of Saxe-Meiningen concerning the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, of whose death she had not been informed through German channels; from the rector of the University of Munich, concerning his son, a prisoner in England.

A German general, unable to do so himself, begged the committee to send good news to the wife of a French colonel, a prisoner at Karlsruhe.

The Paris papers are also serving as a sort of clearing house for information concerning families and friends dispersed as the result of the exodus from the north of France on the approach of the Germans.

Some of the papers are carrying pages of these inquiries and it has been proposed to organize a committee similar to the Geneva committee to take charge of them.

MAY SELL CLUB

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Charles Thomas, president of the Chicago National league club, today confirmed the report that certain Chicago business men, whom he declined to name, have an option on the team.

"There are six of them; they are friends of mine and if they take the club I will retain the presidency," said Thomas.

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According to the Phillips code used by the Associated Press, Y-A-P means yesterday afternoon. The Japs, having taken the Island of Yap from the Germans, doubtless think they have told the Teutons it is yesterday afternoon for them.

ALBERT OF BELGIUM

Of all the heroes of this enormous war who will live in the memory of man, one of the purest, one who can never be loved enough, writes Maurice Materlinck from Paris, it the king of my little country. At the decisive hour he was the heaven-sent man to whom we call his people.

In a single moment he revealed what Belgium was to the world. He had the admirable fortune to act decisively in the most tragic hour when the best balanced consciences lost their assurance. Had he not been there things would certainly have gone differently and history would have lost one of its beautiful and noble pages. Assuredly Belgium would have been loyal to her word and a government which hesitated would have been pitilessly swept away by the indignation of the people, who have never been treacherous but there would inevitably have been some vacillation and confusion in the general upheaval.

The king's heroic line of action is straight clear, and magnificent, like that of Thermopylae indefinitely extended; but what he has suffered and suffers every day can only be told by those who have had the happiness to approach this hero—the most sensitive and mildest of men, discreet, silent, of delicious timidity, who loves his people no less than a father loves his children, than a son loves the mother who adores him.

Of all that dear kingdom, his pride and joy, his house of happiness, there remain only a few towns intact and threatened by the vilest invader the world has ever seen. All his other towns, so beautiful, smiling, tranquil, so happy, living inoffensively, jewels of the crown of peace, models of upright family existence, haunts of loyal activity and cordial welcoming, open handed bonhomie—all these are dead. Stone no longer rests on stone. The countryside, even to its tender verdure, one of the most beautiful in the world, is only a field of horror.

Treasures have perished which were reckoned among the noblest and most touching of humanity; antiquities have disappeared which can never be replaced; half a nation, supremely attached to its old simple customs and humble homes, is wandering across the face of Europe. Thousands of innocents have been massacred; nearly all the survivors are doomed to poverty and hunger, but what survives has only one soul, reposing in the great soul of its king—not a murmur, not a reproach.

Yesterday a town of 30,000 inhabitants was ordered to quit the white houses of the churches and secular homes. Thirty thousand inhabitants, women, children and old men plunged into the night to seek uncertain refuge in a neighboring city which was almost equally threatened and would probably itself be emptied the next day. They obeyed silently, all approving and bless their sovereign. He had done what was necessary to do, what everyone would have done in his place and while everyone suffers as no other people have suffered since the ferocious invasions of the first centuries they know he suffers more than all of them.

They do not even think any other course could have been taken; that they could have been saved by sacrificing their honor. They do not separate duty from destiny; their duty with all its frightful consequences seemed to them an inevitable, an invincible natural force against which it was useless to struggle. They have thus given an example of collective and almost unconscious heroism which equals and sometimes surpasses the finest things in legend and history since the days of the martyrs.

People never died so simply for such a simple idea. In no time has a people so sacrificed its life with such ardor, abnegation and enthusiasm. Immortal virtues, which have hitherto raised and protected the outposts of humanity, never showed so powerful and brilliant.

HERNANDEZ WILL WIN

Despite the personal attacks made upon Benigno C. Hernandez and the persistent effort of the opposition press to stir up a sentiment against the republican candidate for congress, the voters of the state appear to be

unshaken in their determination to send to Washington a congressman of the republican faith. Several weeks after the violent attack upon Mr. Hernandez was begun, his strength in New Mexico appears to be greater than it was just after the republican state convention. Men who have traveled the state from end to end are authority for the statement that Hernandez will win the election by a majority of 3,000 or more.

The people of New Mexico have become more than tired of the continuous performance of the national congress in an effort to put in operation a democratic platform. They are tired of the enactment of laws that are detrimental to the welfare of the nation, and especially that of New Mexico; laws that made necessary the passage of a special taxation measure in order to make up a gigantic deficit in the national treasury. Everybody knows that the democratic tariff measure, with its great cut in national revenues, had caused officials at Washington to have chills of apprehension some time before the European war came upon the scene, but the democrats were not slow to use that gigantic conflict as an excuse to pass an extraordinary taxation measure.

Mr. Hernandez, being a republican, will not vote for destructive tariff legislation and will not be found advocating laws that will make necessary unusual taxation. He will be found working for the best interests of New Mexico and voting for and advocating sane national legislation. The people of the state know this, and are determined to elect him. The attacks of the opposition, delivered in a vain effort to create a sentiment against Mr. Hernandez, are proving without avail.

A CHANCE FOR THE AIR-SHIP

A great deal of comment growing out of the German capture of Antwerp is the merest speculation. Only the men who planned the movement and conducted the assault are capable of telling us just what they propose doing with their victory. The shortness of the siege, as we said immediately following the surrender, probably ended forever the old habit of confining thousands of troops in fortified cities which it is hoped to hold for long periods of time against besieging forces. That most important contribution to the science of war Germans may already claim as a result of their Antwerp victory. Even the laymen can see this much. As to immediate, or near, military results, the newspaper writers who are dubbed "expert" vary widely in their conclusions, as they always do, for the excellent reason that none of them really knows any more than any other one of them.

Their nearest point of agreement is in the opinion that Antwerp will be used as a base for aerial warfare to be directed against London. But why only against London, or, at least, why against London first? If Antwerp can be used successfully, as a Zeppelin base, it would be natural to conclude that the most important use of the great balloons would be against those transport ships and their convoys which, about this time, must be getting numerous in crossing from British to Belgian, or French, shores. That would appear to be the most clearly

indicated use of a great Zeppelin fleet, operating around Antwerp as a base. Dropping a few bombs in London would be child's play compared with preventing Great Britain from landing her large army of newly drilled recruits on the south shores of the English Channel.

In such an undertaking would come the first great test of aerial warfare. The two months' campaigning has not impressed us overmuch with the value of this arm of the service of any one of the armies now in the field. There have been daring exploits, admirable in the highest degree. There have been most heroic sacrifices of life by men knowing that they were going to death. But there has been nothing counting for great results in war, and least of all do we like the dropping of bombs in cities not under siege. We must await some deed of magnitude in order to be able to appraise the value of air craft in warfare. Let Zeppelin fleets blockade the English Channel against British warships conveying British transports filled with British troops, and then we shall know that the airship has become a mighty arm of Mars. And then we shall know, too, why Germany wanted Antwerp.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TURKS INVITE GREEK PATRIARCH TO LEAVE

HIS PRESENCE IN CONSTANTINOPLE NOT DESIRED AT THE PRESENT TIME

Amsterdam, Oct. 19 (via London).—According to a telegram received here from Berlin the Turkish government has requested the Oecumenical patriarch, the head of the Greek orthodox church, to leave Constantinople.

The Greek orthodox church is the dominant form of Christianity throughout the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Greece, in European Turkey, among both Slavs and Greeks, in parts of Austria and of Hungary, and in Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro. The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem, but the most important of these rulers is the patriarch of Constantinople, Germanos V, known also as the Oecumenical patriarch. He is the most exalted ecclesiastic of the eastern church and his influence reaches far outside of the land of the patriarchate.

TROUBLE IN HAITI

Cape Haitien, Oct. 19.—The latest development in the Haitian revolution is the occupation of Cape Haitien by the victorious rebels. They entered the town today. American marines from the warships in the harbor have been landed and are in control of the situation.

A MODEL HIGHWAY

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—The reclamation service has built not only a model highway to the Elephant Butte dam site from the Santa Fe railroad, but it has decided to put up a telephone line of its own from its Las Cruces offices to the dam.

TO DRIVE TRACK AUTO ON THE SANTA FE

HEAD OF SAFETY FIRST DEPARTMENT TO MAKE A NOVEL JOURNEY

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 19.—A new and novel way to present the "Get the Safety Habit" campaign to a large per cent of the Santa Fe employes has been adopted by the safety department of that road. A seven passenger, 1914, Cadillac automobile has been purchased for Isaiah Hale, safety commissioner, and he will go over the lines of the system in this car.

The automobile is being equipped with a new device of the Railway Specialty company, of Atchison. Clive Hastings, of that company, recently invented a device to place over the rubber tires of an automobile wheel, thus making it possible for an automobile to be used on railroad track. This steel tire has been tried out and is said to be perfect.

The safety campaign of the Santa Fe railway has been carried out extensively, but up to this time it has not been possible to reach the men working at other than division and terminal points. There are thousands of employes, section hands, water service men, signal men and others who have not been in contact with the safety first idea. It has been impossible for Mr. Hale or any other person interested in the work to work together with the trackmen, a gasoline motor was tried out but proved unsatisfactory. When officials of the road learned of the device of Mr. Hastings, in Atchison, they immediately investigated. The car has been purchased and will be driven to Topeka Sunday and following its arrival will be put on the car track in front of the Santa Fe office building for inspection.

In addition to Mr. Hale, who will travel in the car, on each trip several division officials will be members of the party. The superintendent of the division and his official family will accompany Hale on these trips to the section men. The car will be run by orders just as a regular passenger or freight train. When the machine reaches a gang of men at work an informal safety meeting will be held.

As a large part of these section men are Mexicans, Mr. Hale has prepared for this. He has written a nine minute speech, condensing all of the main points and rules of the safety movement, and had it translated into Spanish. He then sent it to the Edison company to be made into Spanish records. This was done and armed with graphophone and several records, he can talk with the Mexicans.

At the larger places where the section hands bunk together with their families, Mr. Hale has discovered that nearly every other bunk car has a graphophone. On his tours, he will visit several of the places in the evening. He has purchased several records of popular Spanish songs and tunes

and will give a concert to the Mexicans. After a dozen selected pieces of music, he will conclude with the Spanish safety address. The department has several extra records of the address and these will be left at the various divisions for several weeks.

MANY PLANT SPECIES

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—Some 450 varieties of plants were collected by Dr. W. W. Eggleston of the bureau of plant industry, while at Rodeo, Grant county, to determine why in the past two years so many cattle ranging in the Chiricahua forest have died from plant poisoning. Almost two-fifths of the 450 plants are believed to be more or less poisonous. The plants were shipped to Washington, where experts and chemists will analyze them carefully.

MAY DROP INDICTMENT

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—In the federal court today the petit jury will be empaneled. Much interest is manifested in the motion of Assistant United States Attorney E. C. Wade to dismiss the indictment for rape against Damacio Gallegos of Taos, on the ground that the United States has no jurisdiction. It is expected that Judge Pope will at that time hand down an opinion defining definitely the boundary between state and federal jurisdiction over the Pueblo Indians and Pueblo lands.

MARTINEZ'S NEW JOB

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—L. Pascual Martinez of Taos has been notified of his designation by President Wilson in the diplomatic service in one of the Spanish speaking republics of the western hemisphere. He will be named secretary to one of the legations, having passed the civil service examination successfully. The appointee is a direct descendant of the famous Padre Martinez, who published the first newspaper in New Mexico, at Taos and there set up one of the first printing presses in the southwest. He will resign from the postoffice service to take up his new duties.

Had Taken His Weight in Medicine M. D. Faucett of Gillsville, Ga., says he had taken his weight in medicine for headache and constipation but never used anything that did him so much good as Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

NORTH CAROLINA FAIR OPENS

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 19.—The state fair of North Carolina, with many new features and attractions, brought together a large attendance today, when Governor Locke Craig and his suite formally opened the big event. Band concerts and speeches occupied most of the afternoon. The exhibits are unusually large and interesting, and the attendance denotes the prosperity of the rural section of the state, despite the unusual conditions in the cotton belt.

NEW NOTARIES NAMED

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—The following were appointed notaries public today by Governor McDonald: Herman J. Postwick, El Vado, Rio Arriba county; W. R. McGill, La Lande, Roosevelt county; Robert C. Alford, Raton; John Venable, Albuquerque; Franklin C. Snow, Carlsbad.

SEVENTEEN ROAD CAMPS IN THE STATE

GOOD HIGHWAYS MOVEMENT IS GIVEN AN IMPETUS IN NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—With seventeen good roads camps maintained by the state and the various counties plugging away at building roads, New Mexico is beginning to make a showing of which State Engineer James A. French is exceedingly proud. He inspected Saturday the piece of road the county is building on the north slope of the Tesuque divide and found it a splendid piece of model roadway over which Arthur Seligman of the county road board has reasons to be enthusiastic. W. F. Jacobs has moved his camp on El Camino Real to within two and a half miles of the bridge site at Arrey in Sierra county, and W. R. Smythe has crossed the Alamosa in the same county and is nearing Cuchillo with the good roads work. W. F. Jacobs has gone to eastern Quay county to locate bridge sites over the Revuelto and to locate the Panhandle road east of Tucumcar.

Otero county has made a special five mill levy for the road from Sacramento to Weed and from Alamogordo to Las Cruces, in addition to the regular three mill levy, thus making a total road levy of eight mills, setting an example which it is hoped other counties will emulate.

RASH DISFIGURED CHILD'S FACE

Also on Scalp. Very Scaly. Itched and Caused Child to Scratch. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

San Martin, Cal.—"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment on my child's face for a bad rash, also on his scalp which was very scaly. The rash disfigured him for the time being. It itched and caused the child to scratch it. He also had an eruption on his scalp. When putting him to bed I would wash his face and scalp with Cuticura Soap and then use the Cuticura Ointment. He slept well after the treatment and there were no signs of the eruption after a few months." (Signed) Mrs. I. E. Clark, May 14, 1914.

ECZEMA OVER ARM AND HAND

522 S. Topeka St., Wichita, Kan.—"The eczema first commenced in my head and went up my arms and swelled dreadfully. It came as fine pimples and then became a crust over my arm and hand. It itched and burned so that it kept me awake at night. I just suffered with the burning and itching for three weeks.

"Then a friend told me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment and use them freely. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and then used the Cuticura Ointment and in a week I could see it was doing me good. I soon could peel the dry skin off my hand and arm and now I am completely healed and have not been bothered since." (Signed) Mrs. M. P. Wood, Jan. 26, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

153,000 SPANISH AMERICANS IN STATE

KOEHLER GIVES INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—The exposition book that is being compiled by A. E. Koehler, Jr., for the New Mexico exposition board at San Diego, is the first publication that will have accurately compiled statistics as to the strength of different nationalities in New Mexico. It will be shown that of New Mexico's population of 393,090 at the present time, 360,000 are white; 24,000 Indian; 2,000 negroes, 248 Chinese and 258 Japanese.

Of the white population, 144,000 were born outside of the state and 222,000 within the state. Of those born within the state, 128,000 have either both or one parent of Spanish-American extraction and of those born outside of the state, or children of parents born outside of the state, 25,000 are of Spanish-American extraction. In other words, of the total white population, 153,000 are Spanish-Americans or in part Spanish-American; while 215,000 are otherwise, not including the 24,500 Indians.

Germans lead among the other foreign nationalities, there being 7,300 of these in the state. English come next with 4,000; then Italians, 3,400; Irish, 3,350; Canadians, 3,100; Austrians, 2,100; Scots, 1,750; Danes, 320; French, 900; Greeks, 210; Dutch, 249; Hungarians, 220; Montenegrins, 175; Norwegians, 400; Russians, 445; Spaniards, 192; Swedes, 983; Swiss, 510; Turks, 292; Welch, 313.

Texas contributed most heavily to New Mexico's population among the other states, a total of 37,000; Missouri is second with 14,000; Illinois third with 9,400; then Oklahoma with 9,100; Kansas 7,600; Tennessee 5,900; Kentucky, 5,800; Arkansas 5,700; Colorado 5,300; Iowa, 5,150; Ohio 5,000; Indiana 4,400; Pennsylvania 3,300; New York 2,900; Alabama 2,750; New England states 1,450; Pacific states, 1,400.

WOULD SELL ROAD

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—District Judge M. C. Mechem this afternoon heard the case of the A. T. and S. F. vs. Celso Lopez, county treasurer, enjoin the treasurer from selling the railroad's property in Santa Fe county for taxes, which the company maintains were illegally levied. Judge Mechem sat for Judge E. C. Abbott. Captain W. C. Reid appeared for the railroad and Assistant District Attorney A. M. Edwards for the county treasurer.

WADE LEAVES CRUCES

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Assistant United States Attorney E. C. Wade, Jr., has sold his bungalow at Las Cruces, one of the prettiest residences in that city, to J. F. Eckert. Mr. Wade probably will build himself a bungalow in Santa Fe.

Electric Lamp Celebrates Its Thirty-Fifth Birthday

A nation wide a celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the electric lamp is in progress today. On October 21 when Thomas A. Edison produced the first successful incandescent lamp the great industry of electric lighting was born and night was turned into day throughout the civilized world.

To fully appreciate the importance of this wonderful invention one must go back to those days when household electric lighting was deemed impossible by the world's greatest scientists, when the only illuminants were candles, oil lamps and now and then a gas plant in the larger cities. Street lighting was not seriously attempted, stores and shops were not illuminated after closing hours and only a few small oil lamps and flickering candles served to illuminate the household after dark.

The birth of the incandescent lamp is best told by Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft, Mr. Edison's secretary, who was associated with Edison when he produced the new lamp:

"Business was getting fairly well under way when I assumed my duties at 65 Fifth avenue, New York," said Mr. Meadowcroft. "The back parlor was used by Major Eaton as his office; on the second floor was Charles L. Clarke, the chief engineer, with H. M. Byllesby at the drafting board; Edward H. Johnson had part of the same floor with E. T. Greenfield, as the foreman of his wiring gang; and a good part of the third floor was used by Mr. Edison as his office and headquarters, with Samuel Insull, recently from London, installed as secretary. On the third floor there was also the patent department where Colonel Dyer and several assistants were kept busy day and night making applications for patent on a flood of inventions that Mr. Edison was constantly pouring in.

"Those were strenuous days for Mr. Edison. Beside the enormous amount of work entailed by the operations of his manufacturing shops, he was elaborating the engineering plans for the first central station in New York City, covering carefully every detail; he was turning out several new inventions every day; and helping the board of underwriters formulate rules for the new art of incandescent lighting. He was also working on the innumerable details relating to isolated electric lighting plants, for which there was beginning to be a demand; he was directing the engineering and construction work of his electric railway out at Menlo Park; and, in addition to these and a multitude of other matters, he was directing the policy of the company with the far-sightedness that experience has long since justified. In addition men were coming from all over the country, and in fact, from all over the world, to see him. He was working about 20 hours a day at this time, sometimes longer, and how he ever got through so much work and accomplished so

much is a mystery to me even at this day. He seemed to be utterly oblivious of the everyday things of life. When he seemed to need new clothes Mr. Insull would order them and have them delivered to Mrs. Edison. When they arrived she would wait until he had gone to bed and then change all his things over from the old suit into the pockets of the new ones and leave that where he had left the old suit. He would put it on next morning and was just as likely as not to go down to the machine shop or elsewhere and get the new clothes covered with oil or chemicals.

"Previous to the opening of 65 Fifth avenue, early in 1881, the general public did not know what an incandescent lamp was. An engine and dynamo had been placed in the basement, and the house was wired and fitted up with lamps and fixtures for the purpose of educating the public. We kept open house day and night for four years. The first year we kept open until midnight, but gradually tapered down until in the fourth year we used to close at 10 o'clock at night. Together with some of the officers of the company and heads of departments, I was there every night taking my part in educating the public. Looking back on those times, it seems to me as if the entire population of New York must have filtered through 65 Fifth avenue during those four years.

"He never varied from the principle that in granting territorial license rights we could make the licensee companies pay to the parent company a certain proportion of their stock and all increases thereof as the price of the license, together with a little cash by way of insurance that they would proceed promptly and in good faith. The experience of one 30 odd years since that time has shown the quality of Mr. Edison's wisdom.

"It was a matter of years before the general public acquired even a rudimentary knowledge of the art of incandescent lighting. This ignorance gave rise to a long list of most ludicrous incidents. The lamp works shipped some lamps to a customer, forwarding therewith the usual memorandum of shipment, which in this case read: '100 lamps, 110 volts.' The customer returned the memorandum with this note written at the foot: 'Lamps received but cannot find the volts in the package.'

"Developments of the new art of incandescent lighting came thick and fast from Mr. Edison in the early eighties. Improvement followed improvement with dazzling rapidity, making serious work for the standardizing committee which used to meet late at night. The manufacturing shops and '65' were buzzing hives of industry. Real money, however, was a scarce commodity. Mr. Edison had been obliged to finance the organization of the shops himself, and in doing so had to a large extent mortgaged

his future. He had full faith in future success, but his original backers had not. When he asked them to finance his shops their pedal extremities became frigid. As soon as we got down to real business there was some fearful and wonderful financing done when the pay rolls of the four shops had to be provided at the week ends. It seems like a dream, or rather nightmare, as one looks back on it now. Perhaps it might be likened to fleas on a dog—kept us busy so that the other troubles were temporarily forgotten.

"Late one summer afternoon in 1881, Mr. Edison was sitting in Major Eaton's office talking with him. I was at my desk in the same room. The door opened and in came R. F. Upton, the manager of the lamp factory, which was then a small wooden building at Menlo Park. (Mr. Upton was the one who, about a year previous to this time, had gone from Menlo Park to New York having on his arm a market basket containing all the incandescent lamps in the world.)

"Hello! Upton," said Mr. Edison. "How are you making out?"

"Fine," replied Mr. Upton exultantly. "We finished a thousand lamps today."

"Mr. Edison said nothing but seized a pad of paper and figured for a few minutes. Then looking up, he said 'In 15 years you'll be making forty thousand a day.' I suppose our incredulity showed on our faces, but Mr. Edison merely smiled and said 'You'll see.' As a matter of fact the lamp factory was actually turning out about 45,000 lamps a day in 1896, which was 15 years after this conversation. And this number per hour is not unusual today.

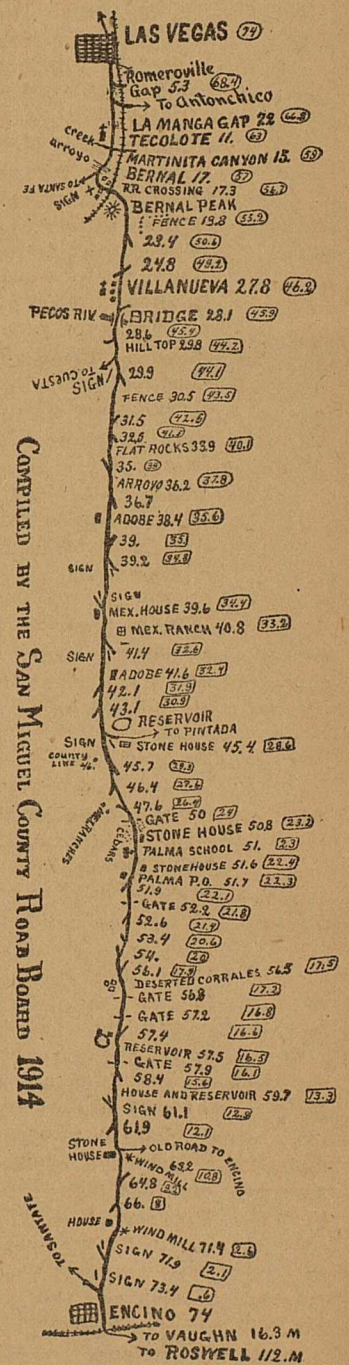
"The other incident above referred to is perhaps still more striking, as Mr. Edison backed up his faith with his money. The selling price of lamps in the early days was 80 cents each. It cost over a dollar to make them, and the financial men were worried. The future to them was next week. They couldn't see any further, but Mr. Edison did. He said, in effect, 'Give me an exclusive license to manufacture during the life of the patents and I will agree to supply you with all the lamps you need at 40 cents each.' They jumped at the chance and the contract was made. Mr. Edison lost money steadily for three years but owing to improvements he had made in processes of manufacture and to the rapid development of the business, he made more money in the fourth year than he had lost in the three preceding years. After that the lamp made money fast and within a few years afterward used to pay a dividend on its stock every Saturday.

"The above are only two examples of Mr. Edison's unwavering faith in the future of his electric light system. Scores of others could be mentioned to show that his beliefs and increasing efforts were not founded in the sanguine hopes of an enthusiastic inventor but were born of a clear, far-sighted vision of the intrinsic value of a complete system which was to be of great public utility and value. We, who were associated with him in those early days worked hard and believed firmly that our enterprise had a tremendous future, but none of us had the perspective that opened up before him."

DIAGRAM OF NEW ROSWELL-LAS VEGAS ROAD

HIGHWAY VIA ENCINO IS SAID TO BE IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION

The Optic reproduces herewith a diagram of the new Las Vegas-Roswell road, via Encino. Distances between points on the highway are plainly indicated, and it would be worth while for every over land traveler to clip out this diagram and paste it in his log book. The road was laid out under the direction of the San Miguel county highway commission, which also had the diagram drawn for publication.



EXPLORER VISITS WAR
Cologne, Oct. 21.—Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, who shortly before the outbreak of the war endeavored to win the Swedish people over to an alliance with Germany, is paying a visit to the western theater of war by invitation of the kaiser. It is understood that he will also visit the eastern military terrain.

ON THE WESTERN LINE OF THE WAR

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS IN BEL- GIUM AND THE NORTH OF FRANCE

Cassel—From the isolated hill on which this town of northern France is built can be seen about 30 towns and 100 villages of France, Belgium and England. It is 27 miles northwest of Lille, six miles from the Belgian border and 17 miles from the seacoast. The hill of Cassel attains an altitude of 544 feet. The place is supposed to have been the site of Castellum Morinorum of the Romans, and was at one time strongly fortified. It was the scene of many important battles during the middle ages. Lace, linen, soap, leather, oil, salt, earthenware, beer and butter are among its outputs.

Hazebrouck—A railroad town of northern France, 22 miles northwest of Lille and nine miles from the Belgian border. It is the junction of lines running to Calais, Dunkerque, Lille, Bethune and many other important cities of northern France, and its population of about 12,000 is made up principally of people in the employ of the railroads. The town is of no importance architecturally, its chief structure being the Church of St. Eloi, built in the sixteenth century. The town is in the midst of an agricultural district, and trades extensively in grain, hops and live stock. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in cloth weaving.

Estaires—A town in northern France, 13 miles west of Lille and six miles from the Belgian border, on the Lys River. The population is approximately 5,000. There is some manufacturing, with linen and soap as the chief products. The town is old fashioned and unprogressive, having changed but little in the last 50 years.

Quatre-Bras—A Belgian hamlet, 18 miles east of south of Brussels, 12 miles north of Charleroi, and 10 miles south of Waterloo, the name of which is derived from the meeting of four roads. The place is famous because the obstinate conflict between the French and the allies on June 16, 1815 occurred there. The French were successful in the early stages, but toward the close of the battle the tide turned decidedly in favor of the allies and the French were totally defeated. At one time the Duke of Wellington only escaped being captured by putting his horse to full gallop.

Roulers—A town of West Flanders, Belgium, on the Mandel, an affluent of the Lys, 12 miles north by northeast of Ypres and 10 miles northwest of Courtrai, which was famous in the eleventh and twelfth centuries for its weavers. The French defeated the Austrians here after a fierce conflict in July, 1794. The inhabitants depend for their livelihood on the cultivation of flax and the manufacture of linen, leather, beer and spirits. The adjacent patures are rich and butter forms an article of export. The town has had considerable growth in recent

years and now has a population of about 26,000.

Furnes—An old fashioned town of West Flanders, Belgium, 16 miles southwest of Ostend, three miles from the coast and four miles from the French border, noted for its spectacular pageant depicting the 12 events in the life of Christ, which has been held annually since 1650. People from the whole of Belgium are attracted to this fete in which the residents of the little town take the parts of Roman soldiers, priests, the apostles, officials and spectators. Wooden figures are even brought in to swell the magnitude of the performance. With the exception of this event the place is dull and of little importance. Corn, stock, hops and dairy products are traded in extensively. The town was destroyed by the Normans and was rebuilt in 870. Its population is about 7,000.

Enghien—A town of South Central Belgium, 17 miles southeast of Brussels and the same distance north of Mons, with a population of about 6,000. It is on the line from Ghent to Charleroi. Many lace, linen and cotton industries are located there. The ancestral chateau of the Ducs d'Enghien, destroyed during the French revolution, was located in the fine old park outside the town. The great Conde gained the right to use the style of Enghien among his other titles through a victory near this place.

Thielt—An ancient town of West Flanders, Belgium, at the foot of an eminence, 17 miles west of Ghent and 15 miles east of south of Bruges. The town was considerable manufactures of linen and lace, and was formerly a busy, cloth making place.

BELGIANS, DESTITUTE, REFUSE TO GO HOME

HOLLAND CITY IS RAPIDLY BE- COMING IMPOVERISHED CAR- ING FOR THEM

Flusing, Holland, Oct. 22 (via London).—A total of 8,000 penniless Belgians quartered today in Flushing refuse absolutely to return to their homes in Antwerp or other Belgian cities in the hands of the Germans. It is true a hundred refugees did go back to Antwerp yesterday and an equal number left today, but the movement to get large numbers to return to the cities in the possession of the enemy is slow.

All the school and church buildings of Flushing are occupied by impoverished Belgians. The schools have been dismissed to accommodate them. The normal population of the city is 20,000, but it is today augmented by probably 10,000 Belgians only 2,000 of whom have funds and are able to pay their way. The municipality is bearing the expense of feeding and sheltering the destitute.

Many refugees are leaving daily for England, but the Belgian and British governments have not granted the request of Flushing for transports to facilitate this movement, and as a result the burden of Flushing has not been lifted. All the municipal officers and school teachers are at work feeding the fugitives. Soup and meats are given for dinner and the other meals

consist of meat, bread, cheese and coffee. The refugees wash their clothes and iron them and cook their meals in the school houses. At night they sleep on straw under the seats.

Physicians are keeping careful watch to see that no serious illness breaks out, but the strain of the situation is greater than the philanthropic citizens of Flushing can stand much longer.

Hundreds of the refugees are sleeping in fishermen's boats in the harbor. A Dutch cruiser stands guard at the mouth of the Scheldt. Heavy cannonading was heard this morning from the direction of Ostend.

BRITISH RELEASE AMERICAN VESSEL

THE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S CARGO WAS THOUGHT TO BE CONTRABAND

Washington, Oct. 22.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, was informed today by the London foreign office that the American tank steamer John D. Rockefeller, seized by British cruisers, had been released.

The ambassador received no word concerning the other American ships, the Brindilla and Platuria. His advices were communicated at once to the White House and that was taken in official circles as an indication of the interest that President Wilson has taken in the case.

The Rockefeller, like the Brindilla and the other two ships, carried illuminating oil which Great Britain is understood to have decided is contraband. She was seized and taken to islands off the coast of Scotland.

The ambassador's advices were that the Rockefeller's cargo was consigned merely to order at Copenhagen, and that the British cruisers which took her had difficulty in establishing her destination.

The British ambassador made the following statement, based on a message from the London foreign office:

"The John D. Rockefeller was detained because there was nothing to show in her papers for whom the oil she carried was destined. It was only consigned 'to order.' It has now been ascertained that the oil in her tanks was destined for the Danish Petroleum company and that there is in Denmark an embargo on exportation. Directions were at once given for the release of the vessel. Fuel and lubricants were declared conditional contraband by the order of August 4."

The better wood engravings are made almost exclusively of boxwood, and the large blocks are made of small pieces glued together. The engraving is done across the end of the grain. Japanese wood prints, on the other hand, are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.

According to the latest available figures Pennsylvania stands fifth in the production of wood pulp and is second to West Virginia in the amount of slabs and other saw mill waste used for pulp; Maine stands third.

MINERS PROTEST AGAINST TROOP REMOVAL

THEY WANT FEDERAL SOLDIERS RETAINED IN TRINIDAD STRIKE ZONE

Workers, today sent a protest to Chairman Foster of the house mines committee against withdrawal of federal troops from the strike district. Mr. Foster took the protest to the White House.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Secretary Garrison late today telegraphed Governor Ammons of Colorado, asking what steps have been taken toward mobilizing the state militia for service in the strike districts. Telegrams to the war department have charged that mine guards were joining the militia.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Contending that mine guards were being sworn in the Colorado militia during the reorganization by Governor Ammons, John R. Lawson, an officer of the Colorado district of the United Mine Want Militia Barred

Denver, Oct. 21.—The telegram of protest against the enlistment of new militia companies in the southern Colorado strike district, sent by John R. Lawson, was addressed to Senators John Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas, W. B. Wilson, secretary of labor; Edward Keating, congressman from Colorado, and Representatives M. D. Foster and John M. Evans, members of the house subcommittee, which early this year conducted an investigation of the strike. It follows:

"Militia and gunmen are being mobilized in Las Animas and Huerfano counties. They are recruited from strike breakers, Baldwin-Feltz and company officials in Delagua and Berwind canyons; in Sopris and Segundo districts, also from the mines around Walsenburg. Last night 14 militiamen got off a train at Ludlow from the north. They were in charge of Dr. Curry, company doctor at Hastings. Miners on strike and sympathizers are much excited over the situation. Federal troops have taken no action."

Attended Rifle Practice
Trinidad, Oct. 21.—Colonel Lockett, commander of the federal troops, has received no orders or instruction from President Wilson or the war department concerning the telegram sent out last night by officials of the United Mine Workers in Denver protesting against the alleged importation of gunmen by the coal operators. Colonel Lockett this morning declined to discuss the matter, but authorized the statement that from advices received from investigating officers the men referred to in the union protest were members of the state militia and regular residents of the camps.

GOOD SEAMANSHIP IS SHOWN BY BRITISH

THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE SINKING OF FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS SATURDAY

London, Oct. 19.—The Post has published a dispatch from Harwich, dated Sunday, October 18, on the return of the British warships which vanquished four German torpedo boat destroyers in the North Sea last Saturday. The dispatch:

"Bearing battle honors proudly, the cruiser Undaunted this afternoon led into Harwich from the North Sea the destroyers which participated in the engagement last Saturday, the result of which was the sinking of four German destroyers. The spectacle, ashore and afloat, was a moving one. Sailors, soldiers and civilians swarmed on to the pier and to points of vantage, cheering the victors.

"Interviews with the crew of the Undaunted show that this vessel, together with four British torpedo boat destroyers, left Harwich early Saturday morning and sighted the Germans early in the afternoon. By fine sea-fight, the German destroyers faced manship the enemy was forced to the immediate danger bravely. With her big guns the Undaunted opened fire at a range of five miles; then the smaller vessels closed in and became busy.

"Then began a running fight. While the cruiser, protected from torpedoes by her fighting consorts, devoted her attention particularly to two of the enemy's ships, the destroyers attacked the other two. The reply from the Germans was very poor in comparison. The first of the enemy's craft sank after a half hour's fighting. Within an hour and a half the battle was over.

"One sailor pays tribute to the pluck of the Germans. 'They fought well,' he said, 'and kept firing till they sank.' This accounts for the smallness of the number of German survivors.

"One vessel buried four German men and one German officer who had succumbed to their injuries on the way. The wounded have been transferred to Shotley hospital and the prisoners of war have been taken from the Undaunted and removed to barracks."

From another source it is related that a trawler sighted the German destroyers before the British caught up. When the German boats saw the enemy they made frantic efforts to escape. The British ships came rushing forward at full speed and began the engagement as soon as they were in range.

Trawler Saw Engagement

Lowestoft, Oct. 19 (via London).—The trawler United, the crew of which witnessed the naval engagement off the Dutch coast Saturday, has arrived here with two German survivors, one of them a warrant officer. Both men were picked up from a boat which succeeded in getting away from the German destroyer S-118, as that vessel was going down.

The trawler's crew watched the battle from the start to the finish and

saw four German destroyers sink, one after another. After firing ceased a small boat was sighted and found to contain two exhausted Germans. They were hoisted aboard the trawler and on the arrival of the latter here were turned over to the authorities as prisoners of war.

NATIONAL GUARD ONCE MORE IN COAL FIELD?

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS WITHDRAWING REGULAR SOLDIERS FROM TRINIDAD

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson is considering the advisability of withdrawing federal troops from the Colorado coal fields as the result of the deadlock with the operators, who refuse to join in the president's proposal for settlement of the strike, already accepted by the miners. Governor Ammons, according to information here, is planning reorganization of the Colorado National Guard to make the presence of federal troops unnecessary.

The president told callers today negotiations with the operators were not over but the changes they had suggested in the mediation plan rendered it "valueless." He indicated he could not accept the changes.

MAN ADMITS HE LED DOUBLE LIFE

RICARDO ASCARATE MAKES DAMAGING CONFESSION IN MURDER TRIAL

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—That he has led a dual life was admitted on the stand Saturday by Ricardo Ascarate of Las Cruces, on trial for the murder of his wife at Carrizozo, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy of this city assisting in the prosecution. The defendant had known his present wife, whom he married soon after the killing of his first wife, for nine years and had lived with her from time to time, five children being born to the woman. He also admitted that his first wife was enceinte when the bullet ended her life, but insisted that she had attempted suicide while jealous of him. In fact, he complained of the jealous disposition of his wife, saying that he had been drinking moderately on the night of the killing, but was not drunk, that when he came home Mrs. Ascarate upbraided him for his infidelity and then picked up a revolver he had laid beside her bed and discharged it. He ran into the bath room and looking back saw the pistol in her hand. He begged her to desist but she put the revolver to her head, still accusing him of infidelity. He grappled with her and the weapon was discharged, the woman falling back on the bed dead. Such was the story he told on the stand. The case is to go to the jury today.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS WHEN THEY GOT HOME

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GIRLS REVERSED POSITIONS REGARDING THE WAR

London, Oct. 19.—Thirty-two German girls who had been living in England and who recently were taken from this country back to Germany by Miss Daisy Polk of San Francisco, were all in favor of Great Britain in the war until they reached their own country. Equally notable is the fact that 20 English girls who had been living in Germany for some time prior to the outbreak of hostilities and who recently were brought back home were all in favor of the enemy of their country until they reached home soil.

The German girls showed a burst of their old time feeling soon after they set foot in the fatherland. They almost embraced the first German soldier they met after crossing the Dutch frontier, and the English girls again became loyal to their own country when at Flushing they saw the pitiable plight of Belgian refugees and began to hear England's side of the war. This exchange of girls was brought about by the war relief society.

TROUBLOUS CAREER

Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 19.—The 12-inch lens which brought about the ruin of Sir James South and caused the then-famous astronomer to quit the career that brought him undying fame, is today the property of Trinity college, as the gift of Sir James. The death of the astronomer occurred 47 years ago today in his observatory, where he spent his declining years, partially blind and mentally unbalanced. Sir James South is famed for his discoveries in measuring the stars, and was made a member of the royal society. When he founded the astronomical society in 1829 the royal charter was made out in his name. This caused so many disputes that South withdrew from the society. Shortly afterward King William IV knighted him. Then he built an observatory and ordered a 12-inch lens from Paris. The work was not successful, and South became entangled in a suit for payment. The award was in favor of the lens maker and the outcome of the controversy was the ruin of one of England's greatest minds.

Money for Militia

Denver, Oct. 19.—State Treasurer M. A. Leddy said today that he had purchased on behalf of the state about \$100,000 worth of the \$1,000,000 issue of "insurrection" bonds voted by the legislature last spring, using state school funds for that purpose. He explained that the law authorized him to invest the school funds in any good securities. The state, weeks ago, made an unsuccessful attempt to buy the insurrection bonds, which were voted to defray militia expenses in connection with the coal miners' strike.

"Is it planned to make up the entire issue of bonds or so much as may be necessary if the state troops again are sent into the strike district," Mr. Leddy was asked.

"I cannot say that such a plan has been made," he replied. "We hope the troops will not have to be called out again."

"Are you prepared to use school funds for the purchase of more insurrection bonds if it should be necessary?"

"I do not wish to say that I am prepared to do this, but just now that method looks very feasible."

Governor E. M. Ammons denied that any general reorganization of the national guard was being made, explaining that the companies were being recruited up to their full quota, in accordance with plans laid at the time of the American expedition to Mexico last spring.

LAWYERS URGE UNIFORM LAWS

Washington, Oct. 19.—The rapidly growing movement for uniform laws in the different states will receive a big impetus here this week, and the advocates of uniform laws are holding the stage in the big convention of the American Bar association, which opened here today. President Woodrow Wilson has promised to attend and to discuss the uniformity question, and Senator Elihu Root will represent congress in the discussion of the subject.

Ex-President William H. Taft, the president of the association, has been here since Friday arranging the details for this meeting of American barristers, which is expected to eclipse all past gatherings of lawyers.

The uniform laws conference opened its sessions this morning, and a large attendance from many states signified the widespread interest. Walter E. Coe of Stamford, Conn., chairman of the pure food committee, submitted a draft of a uniform cold storage act. Hollis R. Bailey of Boston presented the draft of a uniform law for workmen's compensation, his suggestion being the result of extended study of the practical working of the various laws now in effect in the different states.

The practicability of incorporating the principle of eugenics into the marriage and divorce laws brought out a vigorous discussion, and the movement met with considerable opposition. Other uniform laws suggested at today's meeting applied to partnerships, incorporation, and bankruptcy.

Every state in the union is now represented in the commission for uniformity of laws. The original board was created by the state of New York in 1889 and the other states were invited to join. Perhaps the greatest question under discussion at today's session and during the past five years is that of incorporation, and the committee which drafted the act suggested to the convention today, announced that they had achieved under the greatest difficulties a uniform law which will answer the purpose of safety to the public and justice to the corporations. The draft will be made public later.

The American Bar association will open its regular meeting tomorrow, and sessions will be held for three days.

During his stay in Las Vegas, Benigno C. Hernandez is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Secundino Romero, at their home on the Hot Springs boulevard.

WAR REVENUE ACT DELAYED IN HOUSE

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY'S FILIBUSTER FORCES IT INTO COMMITTEE

Washington, Oct. 19.—Filibustering by Representative Henry, insisting on legislation for relief of cotton growers, forced the war revenue bill to the house ways and means committee today, where it must remain until it comes before the house again for appointment of conference managers to settle disputed points with the senate. The ways and means committee democrats are said to be opposed to many of the senate's 98 amendments.

The war revenue bill, as revised by the senate, went to the house today for action. It was accompanied by a request from the senate for a conference.

Majority Leader Underwood was ready to move the appointment of house conferees. He had summoned absent members from nearby districts to make sure of a quorum. Lack of a quorum might prevent the bill going to conference until the southern democrats, led by Representative Henry of Texas, have made good their announced intention of holding out for cotton relief legislation. House leaders, including Mr. Underwood, were hopeful they would yield in their demand for such legislation in view of its overwhelming defeat in the senate.

Wants Legislative Action

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19.—An appeal to the democratic party in ten southern states for concerted action in relieving the cotton situation today was issued here by General Bibb Graves, chairman of the state democratic committee.

The plan proposed by the Alabamian calls for the convening of the legislatures in North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Tennessee. These state bodies would meet simultaneously and determine on "some effective plan of concerted action."

RAILROADS WORKING FOR HIGHER RATES

PRESENT MASS OF ARGUMENT BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BOARD

Washington, Oct. 19.—Public hearings in the new application of eastern railroads for increased freight rates, which they contend are necessary because of the world-wide financial exigency due in part to the European war, were begun here today before the interstate commerce commission. The commission is hearing argument only on issues which have arisen since its decision in July, which denied absolutely increases east of Pittsburgh

and Buffalo and granted increases west from those points to the Mississippi river.

Commissioner Clements presided. The railroad lines were represented by their principal executives. Individual shippers and shippers' organizations who oppose further increases were represented by counsel, among them Clifford R. Thorne, who led the opposition to the last application.

Today's hearing was given over to a statement for the railroads. The shippers and their representatives will be heard later. Daniel E. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, made the opening statement for the railroads.

Missouri Road's Argument

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 19.—Figures to back up the claim of the Missouri railway managers that the lines were in distress were presented to Governor Major today by a group of railway executives who came from St. Louis.

The railroads now have pending before the Missouri public service commission an application for an increase in freight and passenger rates. The public service commission tentatively denied the application, but announced that it would investigate the merits of the petition.

President Bush of the Missouri Pacific told Governor Majors that in the year ending June 30 the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas each lost from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

The strain on the railroads was almost at the breaking point when the European war began and the war had destroyed credits. From that time the railroads had suffered most heavily.

ATHLETES AID FOREIGNERS

Boston, Oct. 19.—Harvard college athletes today opened up three settlements houses in the poor sections of Cambridge and Boston, and also took charge of a half dozen boys' clubs which the college men direct each winter. Captain Harry A. Murray of the varsity crew, son of a New York millionaire, is the director of the work among the boys, and has practically his whole crew of strong armed oarsmen putting in their evenings among the boys. Delinquents are encouraged, poor boys are supplied with books and jobs, and youthful criminals are taken in hand and reformed by the college men in connection with the juvenile courts. Another important branch of the work is the instruction of newly-arrived foreigners in American customs and American ideals, which are best taught by personal touch.

TEDDY IS TALKING

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Clad in the big army coat that saw service in Cuba and that was pierced by an assassin's bullet at Milwaukee, Colonel Roosevelt went from this city to Gary, Ind., today. The colonel's program included two speeches, one at Gary in behalf of former Senator Beveridge, progressive candidate for the United States senate from Indiana, and a big mass meeting here tonight in furtherance of the candidacy of Raymond Robinson, progressive senatorial nominee.

MEXICANS WILL COMPLY WITH AMERICAN DEMAND

ON THIS ASSURANCE VERA CRUZ MAY BE EVACUATED IN NEAR FUTURE

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson announced today that administrative instructions incident to the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces had been referred by General Carranza to the national convention at Aguas Calientes. Consul Silliman, who conferred with General Aguilar at Vera Cruz, reports that the latter has given assurances that all the points will be satisfactorily adjusted. Such an arrangement is satisfactory to administration officials here as they believe the action of the convention will be binding on any future government in Mexico.

Wounded are Cared For

Washington, Oct. 19.—Of the 125 Mexican wounded men brought to the American side at Naco, Arizona yesterday after the fighting between Mexican forces 46 have been allowed to remain. The slightly wounded have been returned to Mexico. The 46 will be sent to the hospital at Douglas, where their expenses will be paid by the Carranza leaders.

Sentence to Death

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 19.—Of the 77 Mexican wounded turned back to Naco, Sonora, yesterday because they were able to walk, many were suffering from serious wounds, according to Dr. W. A. Green, who is acting as chief surgeon for the Carranza forces under General Benjamin Hill. Green came here with the 47 other Mexican soldiers who were permitted to come into the United States for treatment.

"Some of the men turned back were suffering from bullet wounds in the head," said Green. "Others had arms amputated. For the most of these the order turning them back was a veritable sentence to death, as there are no adequate hospital facilities at Naco, and the town is unsanitary."

Green has made another request to the state department at Washington to bring more Carranza wounded into this country.

Cannon for Hill

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 19.—Four cannon of modern type passed through here today on the way to Naco, Ariz., where they will be crossed to General Hill, who for nearly three weeks has been defending the Mexican town of Naco against the attack of Governor Maytorena's Indian troops. In the opinion of observers this probably will result in at least a temporary check to Maytorena, who has made no concentrated attack since his defeat late last week. Hill has been defending the town without artillery, allowing the Indians to creep close to his entrenchments while Maytorena has been bombarding with two pieces.

SHIP STRIKES MINE

Harwich, Oct. 20 (via London).—It is reported here that the Holland-American steamer Potsdam struck a mine in the North sea last night and

MRS. CARMAN'S TRIAL FOR MURDER BEGINS

IT IS BELIEVED THE JURY PANEL WILL BE COMPLETED TODAY

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Florence Contalin Carman of Freeport was placed on trial today a charge of murder. She was charged with slaying Mrs. Louise Bailey of Hempstead on the night of June 30 last, while Mrs. Bailey was in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, whether she had gone for medical advice. The case progressed swiftly and smoothly. At noon five men were in the jury box. The 113 talesmen, it was believed, would be more than adequate for the jury.

A throng of men and women stormed the court house in a futile effort to obtain seats in the tiny court room. Few were admitted. Mrs. Carman appeared to be self-possessed, but became increasingly nervous as the proceedings progressed.

William Bailey, whose wife was the victim, sat within ten feet of her, but apparently she did not see him.

TURKEY ERTAINS THE GERMAN CRUISERS

SHE ALSO HOLDS THE MEMBERS OF THE TWO VESSELS' CREWS

Constantinople, Oct. 19 (via London).—The Porte has declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goshen and Breslau, which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities, and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish government. This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these two vessels.

The government has now shelved the matter, declaring it to be a domestic question, although it had previously given repeated assurances that these Germans would be repatriated.

RECRUITING STOPPED

London, Oct. 19.—Recruiting is being dropped in some of the Scottish iron and steel centers with the sanction of the government. The reason is that these iron and steel works are running night and day on government orders and it is held unwise to deplete the working force. Augmenting the locomotive engineers already sent to the continent 1,000 track workers have been sent from England to repair damaged railroads in the western area of the war.

NEW MASONIC BUILDING

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—At Deming yesterday took place the corner stone laying for the new Masonic temple with Past Grand Master W. B. Walton of Silver City and Grand Lecturer J. J. Kelly officiating, assisted by a delegation from Santa Rita.

WOMAN ADMITTED KILLING MRS. BAILEY

Mineola, Oct. 21.—Celia Coleman, negro maid in the Carman household, star witness for the state, testified today at the trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, accused of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, that Mrs. Carman had appeared, revolver in hand, a moment after Mrs. Bailey had been shot, and said: "I shot him."

"The next morning, at about daylight, Mrs. Carman came to my room," Celia continued. She said: "Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me. You stick to me and if anything happens to you I'll care for your little boy."

Under the questioning of District Attorney Smith, Celia told her story as follows:

"I went to work at Dr. Carman's May 18, 1914. On the night of June 30 I served dinner at 6:45 o'clock. After dinner I started to wash the dishes.

"While I was washing the dishes, Elizabeth, Mrs. Carman's daughter, came into the kitchen. Soon afterwards Mrs. Carman came in. She was dressed in a kimono and had a shawl around her neck. She told Elizabeth to go back into the house. Then Mrs. Carman went out the back door.

Heard the Shot

"A minute later I heard a crash of glass and the report of a pistol. Mrs. Carman came in the door again.

"I was standing in the door between the pantry and the kitchen. She said to me: 'I shot him.' Then she showed me a revolver, a black revolver that was about nine inches long. After breakfast the next morning she came into the kitchen and told me to forget that I had seen her the night before. Later that day Mrs. Carman came in with her lawyer, Mr. Levy.

Mrs. Carman winked at me when she asked me what I knew. I told Mrs. Levy that I did not know anything.

"Mr. Levy came again the next day. Before he came Mrs. Carman told me to tell him I was not down stairs after dinner. She wrote out some statement and I signed it without reading it. He read it, however. The statement was not true."

Lied at Inquest

"Did you tell the truth at the coroner's inquest?" the district attorney asked.

"I did not," the witness answered.

The district attorney then turned the witness over to John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's counsel, for cross-examination.

"Will God Forgive?"

"Did you know whom he meant when she said 'I shot him'?" Mr. Graham asked.

"No, I did not."

Celia said she told Mrs. Carman the morning after the murder that "God will forgive anything but murder."

"Do you," asked Mr. Graham, "believe that God will forgive your perjury?"

"I know it is wrong to lie," said

the negress, "but I did what Mrs. Carman asked me to do."

Afraid of Jail

"You are afraid of going to jail for committing perjury, too, aren't you?" "Yes, sir; Mr. Smith (the district attorney) told me I could go to jail for lying."

For an hour and a half Mr. Graham alternately shouted at Celia and pleaded, seeking to make her vary her story. She admitted that she was living in New York city at the expense of Nassau county and also that she had testified falsely in many respects at the coroner's inquest; but she explained that she had done so to shield Mrs. Carman, and the admission apparently did not disturb her equanimity. The noon recess was taken with Celia still on the stand.

Celia was excused after having been on the stand nearly four hours.

Another Negro Called

George Toomer, negro cousin of Celia, was the next witness. He said he saw Celia on the night of June 30 in the kitchen of the Carman home. The next night, he said, Celia came to his house. The court did not permit him to tell what, if anything, the girl said to him.

Frank Farrell, who gave his residence as the Nassau county jail, said he had been detained as a material witness. Until he lost his job, he said, he worked as an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad. He said that after looking for work all day on June 30 he was "broke and hungry" at sundown and entered one of the houses in Freeport.

He asked for food and it was refused him. He then walked to another inviting looking house and decided to go there. It was the Carman house, he said.

"I got some distance on the lawn when I heard the crash of glass and then a shot. I looked up and saw a woman holding the screen of a window up with her left hand," Farrell testified. "Her right hand was thrust through the window. Then I beat it. The woman had on a dark garment that reached from her neck to the ground. She had on some kind of headdress, too. While I was running I saw a white garment also.

"I ran several blocks and then sat down and rested. An automobile truck came by and I got a lift and rode into New York."

This ended Farrell's direct examination.

MARTINEZ CAN'T TALK

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—Because Felix Martinez of the bank reserve board for the Eleventh district has been summoned from Dallas, Tex., to Washington, D. C., to confer with the federal reserve board, he will be unable to make any campaign speeches in New Mexico. It is expected to open the district reserve bank at Dallas in the middle of November.

Throughout the national forests the rangers are posting the roads with permanent guide signs which tell distances and directions, especially at forks and cross roads. The signs are usually put up in the winter when other work tends to be light. On some forests the rangers go on snow shoes, dragging loaded sleds and nail the signboards to the roadside trees.

THE MAYOR HAD A MULTITUDE OF TROUBLES

WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK CONTROL OF HIS TOWN HE WAS "THE GOAT"

Epernay, France, Oct. 22.—Some idea of the trials and troubles of the civil authorities while a town is in the possession of an invading army is given by the mayor, Maurice Pol Roger, of this city, which was in the hands of the Germans for a week.

When the Germans entered the town late in the afternoon the mayor was summoned before the commandant, General von Plettenberg. This first interview, according to the mayor, was marked by courtesy on both sides, but that evening the mayor received a violently worded protest from the general who complained that the gas, the water and electric supply had been cut off. The mayor was told that if these were not restored at once he would be hanged. This arose because the inhabitants leaving their homes had shut off the gas, water and electricity. The mayor gave the necessary orders to have the services restored, but with other town officials he was arrested and held in the town hall as a hostage, and when a fire broke out that night the general sent word that if a second outbreak occurred he would have the mayor shot.

The next day a food requisition was made and when it was not raised in time the town was fined 176,550 francs. Then to add to his troubles the mayor was summoned to explain the shooting of a German soldier, who had been wounded in the leg by a revolver shot, and, when the town's chief executive declared that the incident took place on a different street from that given in the German report he was accused of having concealed the fact that a second German had been wounded and made way with. After this incident was cleared the mayor was taken before a group of German officers, including Prince Adalbert, son of the German emperor, and accused of having replaced the German flag on the station with a French tricolor. When threatened with a heavy war indemnity on the town because of this incident the mayor protested that the railway station was private property and therefore the town had nothing to do with any flag that might have been placed there. The mayor was then ordered to make a German flag and unfurl it from the town hall. He was told that if this flag was touched he would be shot and the town burned and looted. The mayor manufactured a German flag by using part of a French flag for the white and blue, and the black apron of the town hall housekeeper for the black stripe. This flag evidently led to an era of good feeling, for the 176,550 francs fine was repaid to the town by the Prussians, who stated that they did so out of gratitude for the kindly manner in which their wounded had been treated.

JUDGE STAAB KILLED HIMSELF, IS THEORY

JURY HEARS INTERESTING EVIDENCE IN WILL CONTEST CASE

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 22.—That Judge Julius Staab, whose will his brother Arthur is seeking to break in the district court on the ground that the judge was insane at the time he drew it, committed suicide in a Swiss sanitarium, was brought formally before the jury today. The fact became generally known months ago, when the deposition taken by order of the court in Switzerland was filed, but the fact was established today for the purpose of the action in progress by the reading of the deposition. Judge Staab shot himself.

Dr. Edward Staab, who went on the stand Monday afternoon, finished his testimony today. Judge Field, for Arthur Staab, concluded cross-examination and there was some redirect examination.

Louis A. McRae took the stand after Dr. Staab. He testified to close relations with Judge Staab for several months before his departure for Europe and said that he always considered him fully sane. The reading of the deposition began after Mr. McRae left the stand, and continued into the afternoon session.

In the course of his testimony yesterday afternoon Dr. Edward Staab said Judge Staab's feelings toward Arthur were not cordial. In conversation with him, he said, Judge Staab told him Arthur was not reliable, that he made misrepresentations and was not to be trusted.

Dr. Staab said Arthur abused the trust imposed on him by his father in money matters. Arthur, the witness asserted, took money from his father and stole jewelry from his mother. The witness said Arthur repeatedly lied to the family and promised things he did not carry out.

Dr. Staab, who went abroad with Judge Staab, said the latter's mental condition did not change from that time to the time of his death. He tried to keep secret the judge's suicide at the Swiss sanitarium, he said, to save his sisters from the shock.

His father, Dr. Staab said, was angry with Arthur for marrying "in secrecy," but, the witness said with emphasis, Abraham Staab was not prejudiced against Arthur because the latter married a Gentile.

Questions as to the terms of the settlement between Arthur Staab and the other children of Abraham Staab after the death of the latter elicited the statement that Arthur Staab received \$104,000 while Dr. Staab and Judge Julius Staab had received amounts approximating \$170,000.

POTATO SHOW IN MICHIGAN

Menominee, Mich., Oct. 22.—To arouse interest in the potato and its cultivation the Menominee Commercial club opened yesterday a potato show and brought together farmers and land owners from all parts of the upper peninsula. The development of this crop was the theme of the exhibition, and the speaking, and it is aimed to make Michigan the foremost potato growing section in America.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

E. Pratt of Louisville, Ky., is in Las Vegas for a short stay.

W. M. Miller of Albuquerque is in the city for a brief stay.

M. Schott of New York City is in the city for a brief stay.

J. J. Dutton of Denver is among the more recent Las Vegas arrivals.

F. Merrit of Galveston is stopping here for a few days on business.

N. Gardner of Denver is in the city for a few days' business visit.

W. H. Shedd, a business man of St. Louis, is in the city on a brief business trip.

A. Appelbaum of Louisville, Ky. is among the more recent arrivals at the city's hotels.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Cunningham and family made an auto trip yesterday to San Jose and return.

H. Krankenberg, a business man of Omaha, spent yesterday calling upon friends in Las Vegas.

I. Bacharach returned to Las Vegas last night after a fortnight away on a sheep buying trip.

John A. Papen and family spent a portion of yesterday at San Jose, having made the trip by automobile.

Misses Mary Lowry, Marie Clement, Mildred McMahon, and Messrs. Walter Cayot and Leon Guy made a trip to San Jose by automobile yesterday to visit Miss Lucy Clement, who is teaching at that place this term.

Mrs. Frank H. H. Roberts and Mrs. John H. York, who had been in attendance on the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Silver City, and who stopped over in Albuquerque en route home, returned to Las Vegas Saturday evening.

From Tuesday's Daily.

E. J. Huery of Denver is here on a business visit.

D. W. King of Tucumcari is in the city for a brief stay.

M. S. Cook of St. Louis is among the more recent arrivals.

W. S. Watson of Denver is stopping at one of the local hotels.

C. W. Haggard of Oklahoma is in Las Vegas for a short stay.

J. B. Hunter of Kansas City is in Las Vegas for a brief stay.

M. W. Rosenthal of Rochester, N. Y., is among the more recent arrivals.

W. N. Friend of St. Louis was among the hotel arrivals yesterday.

J. D. Bright and G. Beeson of Morrill, Neb., are in the city for a brief stay.

Mark Bunnell, a business man of Detroit, is in Las Vegas on a brief business visit.

E. G. Simmons of Trinidad is stopping at one of the hotels while looking after business affairs here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Ammon White and two sons of Independence, Mo., are among the more recent tourist arrivals in Las Vegas.

H. D. Galles and W. Weinman of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas this morning for a short stay. They are here selling automobiles.

Miss Julia Vorenberg of Wagon Mound arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and left today for Cleveland, N. M., where she will visit for a week.

B. C. Hernandez, the republican candidate for congress, who spent a part of yesterday and last night in Las Vegas, was the house guest of Secundino Romero.

Mrs. Joseph Danziger left for Albuquerque yesterday for a few days' visit with her father, Nathan Jaffa of Roswell, who is attending the meeting of the Masonic grand lodge.

M. R. Gonzales, farmers' advisor from the extension department of the state agricultural college, who has been appointed by the institution to help and advise the ranchers in San Miguel and Mora counties, arrived in Las Vegas this morning and is spending today meeting the county officials and laying out the plan of the campaign that will be conducted under his tutelage this winter.

Donald Hart left last night for a short vacation visit in El Paso.

Thomas Walton of Mora is in Las Vegas today on a short business trip.

J. H. Kelly returned to Las Vegas last night after a three weeks' trip to points in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Luis Ortiz have returned from a two weeks' visit in San Diego and other points in California.

M. R. Williams, superintendent of bridges for the Santa Fe railway, left for California last night on a business trip to cover several weeks.

Blas Sanchez, who has been in Las Vegas for a few days in attendance on the county republican convention, left today on train No. 10 for his home in Wagon Mound.

A. W. Garverick, who has been working in the office of Superintendent F. L. Myers of the Santa Fe railway, left today for his home in Deming. John Bain of Boston will take Mr. Garverick's place.

Rt. Rev. Frederick B. Howden, bishop of the Episcopal missionary district of New Mexico, left this afternoon for Watrous, where tonight he will confirm a class. The bishop was accompanied by Rev. J. S. Moore, pastor of St. Paul's Memorial church of this city, who has been instructing the confirmation class at Watrous. Bishop Howden has been in Las Vegas for several days on church business.

From Wednesday's Daily.

G. D. Takels of Detroit is in the city for a brief stay.

B. W. Wenzel of Denver is in Las Vegas for a short stay.

Lake Jones of St. Louis is in Las Vegas for a brief stay.

L. M. Harrison of Albuquerque is among yesterday's arrivals.

T. K. Yale of Fort Collins, Colo., is in the city for a brief stay.

M. M. McSchooler of Mineral Hill is visiting in Las Vegas today.

J. F. Quinn of St. Joseph, Mo., is in the city on a short business visit.

George H. Bedard of Denver is among the more recent arrivals here.

William Miller of Albuquerque is registered at one of the city's hotels.

C. B. McKeeby of Denver is stopping here for a few days on business.

J. Wright of Denver is making a short business stopover in Las Vegas.

C. G. Hunt, a business man of Denver, is in Las Vegas for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Turner of Denver are among the arrivals of yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Turner of Denver registered at one of the local hotels yesterday.

A. S. Bowney of St. Joseph, Mo., is in Las Vegas making a few business calls today.

L. C. Rushworth of Pueblo is among the more recent arrivals in Las Vegas on a business visit.

James Leonard of Trout Springs is in Las Vegas today enjoying the show-er with the other folks.

F. H. McGee of Salt Lake City is stopping here for several days while looking after business affairs.

A. M. Lucas, a business man of Denver, is making a few calls upon Las Vegas merchants today.

Herman Ilfeld and Louis Shupp arrived from yesterday Mora where they had previously gone on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mason, Freddie Mason and Donald Mason, from Niagara Falls, N. Y., are the members of an auto touring party that stopped over night in Las Vegas.

Mrs. Francisco Romero left last night for Trinidad, where she was summoned by wire to attend the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Frank Johnson who is reported to be seriously ill.

W. F. Castre will relieve John S. Webb, maintenance clerk in the office of Superintendent F. L. Myers of the Santa Fe railway. Mr. Webb goes to Wichita, Kas.

A. A. Gallegos of Villanueva arrived in Las Vegas last night, intending to continue his homeward way by automobile this morning, but was delayed by the rains.

Mrs. J. P. Nash has received an appointment to teach school in the Bernalillo county schools near Albuquerque. It is expected that Mrs. Nash soon will leave for her new employment.

Assistant District Attorney Chester A. Hunker, who has been on a vacation trip to St. Louis and his old home in Missouri, is expected to return to Las Vegas Saturday. Mrs. Hunker and the two boys will remain in the east for a month or more longer.

S. B. Rohrer, who has been away on a business trip in Arizona for ten days or more, returned to Las Vegas today on train No. 10.

B. R. McPhate, formerly fruit inspector here, and family, who have been on a vacation trip to Portland Ore., will arrive in Las Vegas tomorrow en route to Cleburne, Tex., where Mr. McPhate is now located.

William Kidd, brother of Oscar Kidd who is accused of shooting Paul Tyler at Roy recently, and who was moved from the county jail on the West side yesterday to the Mora county jail at Mora, arrived in Las Vegas from Roy yesterday, en route to Mora.

United States Senator T. B. Catron, who arrived in this city last evening from Santa Fe and spent the morning in arranging some legal matters, left this afternoon for Clayton, where he will speak in behalf of B. C. Hernandez, republican candidate for congress tomorrow night. Friday Mr. Catron will return here and it is proposed that a mass meeting be held at which he will be heard.

From Thursday's Daily.

H. B. Warding of El Paso is in the city for a short stay.

A. C. Richards of Pueblo is making a brief stay in Las Vegas.

H. Essiner of Santa Fe is stopping here a short time on business. He is a traveling salesman.

W. E. Davis of Pueblo is among yesterday's business arrivals.

E. H. Pollard of Dallas, Texas, is in the city for a brief stay.

Charles P. Walker of Wichita, Kas., is registered at one of the local hotels.

E. L. Hanck, a business man of Houston, Texas, is registered at one of the local hotels.

Mrs. J. L. Emory of New York city is among the more recent tourist arrivals in Las Vegas.

Mrs. George Hile of Watrous left last night for Toledo, O., to visit her relatives at that place.

Mrs. O. M. Ward, who has been making an extended visit in Ohio, will return to Las Vegas this week.

Miss Mabel Bolony, who has been in Las Vegas for some time, will leave tonight for a visit to her old home in Louisiana, Mo.

Judge Manuel C. de Baca left today for Santa Fe and other points in Guadalupe county. In behalf of B. C. Hernandez, Mr. de Baca will make several speeches while away.

Mrs. Ben Coles, wife of Chief of Police Ben Coles, left today for Albuquerque, where she will attend the meeting of the grand lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mrs. Jacob H. Landau and her son, Frank Landau, will arrive in Las Vegas tomorrow evening on Santa Fe train No. 9 from New York, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ilfeld, who have been traveling in Europe for some time, and concerning whose safety much fear was felt by their relatives here at the outbreak of the present war, are said to be on the water at last, en route home from Rotterdam, after many exciting experiences.

Mrs. G. A. Smith, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. M. Ross for some time, left on train No. 10 today for her home in Chicago. She will stop at Lawrence, Kan., for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Hermon C. Conwell, formerly Miss May Ross of this city.

NO TOY FAMINE, SAYS SANTA

New York, Oct. 21.—Kris Kringle was in a jolly mood today when a reporter came across him looking over the toys and good things he is selecting. "I'll have enough to fill all the stockings this year," he said confidentially. "Lots of my dolls won't be finished in time, but I have a big crowd of hard workers right here in America making others to replace them. The American boys and girls will have their good things, whether they fight or not in Europe." The reporter found out that Santa's big bag will this year contain practically nothing but gifts made in America. They won't all be the old kind, either, for there are plenty of new jumping things and whirling things—but the reporter promised not to tell about them in advance.

KANSAS WOMEN BOOMED

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21.—The women of the middle west are deeply interested in the campaign which has been launched in Kansas to place Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey in the office of president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The next convention is to be held in 1915 and friends of Mrs. Guernsey have mapped out a platform on which they will fight to bring this honor to Kansas.

SUFFRAGETTES A PATRIOTIC BUNCH

THEY GIVE UP CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND TO HELP DURING THE WAR

London, Sept. 25 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The women suffragists are doing fine work in relieving distress caused by the war.

The votes for women propaganda has been abandoned completely for the present and many of the organizations are placing all their resources at the service of needy women. In London alone there are some 50,000 women who were earning their own living before the war but who have since become destitute, many facing starvation.

The active service league of the National Union of Women's Suffrage societies, which includes in its ranks over 600 societies which have been working for suffrage by constitutional means, has an organized relief bureau in its offices in a shop on Parliament street, and the branch offices throughout the country are also filled with suffragists working for their country. The workers distinguish themselves by wearing a uniform consisting of a dark green coat and skirt, green felt hats, with badges and ties of red and green—the union's colors.

The assistance of German women and girls stranded in London is included in the relief program.

The union has many offers of hospitality for stranded people, and many private school mistresses have offered free education for daughters of officers killed in action. Several work rooms have been started where out of work women are paid 10 shillings a week of 40 hours—the trade union rate—for making garments which are given to destitute people.

Many pathetic cases have been added. A British girl, a children's nurse in Paris, arrived there after a four year's engagement in Chile. She left Paris when a siege was threatened, leaving her luggage behind, and before the union found her she had been living for three days in London on bread and butter and tea.

One woman offered hospitality to a Belgian for "one month certain," explaining that her small income had dropped one-third and she did not know whether at the end of one month it would drop altogether or not. She was anxious while she could afford it to have so great a privilege as that of giving shelter to a Belgian.

Another woman who was at a small inn received two Belgian children, who were taken to her by a suffragist in a motor car. Suddenly the children began to shout for joy for they recognized in the hostess of the inn their mother from whom they had been separated during the war.

An English woman doctor, married to a German doctor, has suddenly had the whole of her income cut off as her husband, having to live under the restrictions for aliens, has lost all his practice.

A journalist, who had been earning \$3,500 a year and was discharged by his paper, enlisted, as he was penniless. If the wife gets his pay she will have about \$5 a week.

At Manchester work is being found in a warehouse for 500 women and penny dinners are provided. At Southampton the art gallery has been turned into a women's workroom. In Dublin the suffragists by getting an army contract for a jam factory where a lot of girls are employed saved it from closing down.

Titled Lady's Aid

Lady Beatrix Barclay, the wife of Sir George Barclay, British minister at Bucharest, is one of the principal workers in the ambulance department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which is the senior Red Cross organization of England. Lady Barclay is an American, the daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman of New York, and great great granddaughter of John Jay, the first American minister to England.

Five thousand men belonging to the St. John ambulance brigade have been mobilized and are serving with the British army and navy as hospital orderlies, and several thousand more have volunteered for the work. The society has sent out 138 highly trained nurses to tend the wounded on the field and many more are in waiting. Much of the work of the ambulance bearers, and even the nurses, is performed under fire.

The Duchess of Bedford and the Earl of Plymouth are two of the most active workers in the organization. Its activities are not limited to British soldiers and sailors, but its workers are instructed to tend the wounded of all nationalities without discrimination.

Think Uncle Sam Generous

Major D. W. Ketcham, one of the American army officers sent over to London to administer the fund appropriated by congress as a loan to stranded tourists, relates this experience, illustrating the faith of a certain class of Americans in the generosity of Uncle Sam:

One day a young woman called at the major's office and said that she wanted the \$500 due her.

Thinking that she was one of those for whom money had been deposited by friends with the state department, the officer asked for proof. He got it. The tourist produced a letter written to her by her father. In this letter the father said that congress had appropriated \$300,000 for the Americans in England, and dividing it by the number estimated to be there he thought her pro rata should be \$500, advising her to insist upon her rights.

The applicant admitted having sufficient funds, but said she considered the money a form of compensation for the nervous strain of being caught in Europe in war time. She left Major Ketcham's office with the air of one who had been deprived of her dues.

Kitchener Wont Talk

At least two American newspaper men have tried to make the Sphinx talk. They have tried to interview Lord Kitchener. It is a task no British reporter would set for himself. One American reporter received a polite note from a secretary saying Lord Kitchener was too busy. With that he can prove that he tried the impossible.

The one cabinet minister who is easy to interview is the First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill. Indeed when on September 25 the press bureau announced that it would have a statement at 7 o'clock in the evening the reporters were ready as usual. But when it turned out to be an interview that Mr. Churchill had given to a representative of a Rome journal, their faces fell, as novelists say. Only a few of the papers seemed interested in it.

FERGUSON DOES BIG WORK FOR NEW MEXICO

CONGRESSMAN SHOWS THAT HE IS ALIVE TO THE BIG ISSUES OF THE DAY

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Congressman H. B. Ferguson has expressed to Governor McDonald 100 tulip and 211 narcissus bulbs for beautifying the grounds of the capitol and executive mansion.

WILL PAVE PLAZA

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Andrew Pettini, a local contractor, was this forenoon awarded the contract to pave the west and east sides of the Plaza at \$1.79 a square yard, and will begin work tomorrow.

NEW DRUG COMPANY

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Twenty-five thousand dollars is the capitalization of the Rosser Drug company of Deming, which filed incorporation papers today. The shares are \$100 at par and the paid up capital is \$2,000. The incorporators and directors are: C. B. Rosser, 15 shares; P. M. Steed, three shares; Carrie Rosser, two shares, all of Deming. The state corporation commission today returned for signature the incorporation papers of a Roswell Realty company.

COMPTON INSPECTING

Santa Fe, October 20.—Assistant Superintendent of Surveys Alonzo B. Compton returned today from an inspection trip to the surveying camp of Group 39 at Carrizozo and of Group 40 at Ancho, where federal deputy surveyors, Douglas and Miller, are running township lines.

NO INQUEST HELD

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—For permission to bury, without coroner's inquest, a tramp who had been found dead by railroaders in a Santa Fe pump house at Dalies, Valencia county, Superintendent R. H. Tuttle telegraphed Governor McDonald today from Winslow, Ariz. The telegram stated that the coroner at Los Lunas was ill and that the justice of the peace at Los Chavez could not be reached to hold an inquest and that there were sanitary reasons for no longer delaying burial.



MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

A Certain Relief for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

THEY PICKED OUT THE FAVORABLE REPORTS

RAILROADS DID NOT "TOTE FAIR" IN RATE RAISING ARGUMENTS

Washington, Oct. 20.—Today's hearing before the interstate commerce commission on the application of the eastern railroads for increased freight rates on their contention that financial agencies brought on by the European war made them needful was devoted largely to a cross-examination of President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio on the relation of that system to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, laid stress on his questions on the Baltimore and Ohio investment of more than \$20,000,000 in the Ohio line and its assumption of obligations of a like amount. The witness said the investment represented only an interest charge of \$1,000,000 annually and insisted that it would have affected the present situation.

"If you did have the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton you would have the money you invested would you not?" suggested Commissioner Mayer.

"Certainly," answered Mr. Willard. Taking up statements filed by the carriers to support their plea, Clifford Thorne, appearing for several state railroad commissions and shippers' associations, asked Mr. Willard if it were not true that the years picked by the railroads for comparison to show failure of new investments to earn and return were the only years that would show that result. The statement compared figures for 1910 and 1913.

Mr. Thorne read figures for 1913 and for several other years, both before and after 1910, which showed earnings on low capital. Mr. Willard did not challenge the figure read and his cross-examination closed.

ELECTRIC AUTO MEN MEET

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.—Several hundred representatives of the electric automobile industry were present today, when the fifth annual convention of the Electric Vehicle association of America was opened today. Makers, sellers and owners of electric driven cars gathered for the event. Mayor Blankenburg welcomed the visitors at this morning's session. The convention will continue for three days.

GIRL'S NECK BROKEN

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—Nineteen year old Patricia Ramirez, daughter of Luis Ramirez, yesterday fell into a 75-foot well and broke her neck. The young woman was subject to spells of epilepsy and Saturday while stooping over the well to draw a bucket of water, was seized with an attack and fell in head first. A neighbor of the Ramirez family saw the girl disappear and called for help, but assistance was in vain to restore the girl to life. No coroner's inquest was deemed necessary. The funeral took place here, General Antonio Fourchegu officiating. Interment was made in Rosario cemetery.

GALLEGOS TO BE TRIED IN TAOS

JUDGE POPE SAYS FEDERAL COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION IN THE CASE

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—The following pleaded not guilty today in the federal court: Abelino Rivera, trial set for October 24; Mateo Vasquez, set for October 23; Pablo Martinez, set for October 28; while a defendant called as Jose Pacheco, asserted that his name is Jacobo Pacheco, and his attorney gave notice of a plea in abatement which will be argued on October 23.

Donaciano Gallegos was delivered by the United States marshal to the sheriff of Taos county, the indictment against him for criminal assault being dismissed by the federal court for lack of jurisdiction, Judge Pope handing down a lengthy opinion going into the matter of the jurisdiction of the state at length.

Hliario Ortiz was appointed interpreter, and Carlos F. Abreu, Royal Easley and Eddy Delgado, bailiffs. Florencio Martinez and German Trujillo were excused from jury duty because they are over 60 years of age, and Harry Pierce, Simon Herzstein, Marray Morrison, R. J. Crichton, Francis E. Lester and A. J. Meloche were excused for other reasons, after which the petit jury was empaneled and the case against Harry Lester Davis, charged with taking an automobile tire after breaking the seal of a freight car in interstate commerce at Gallup, went to trial.

WILL REFIGHT A FAMOUS OLD BATTLE

CELEBRATION AT NEW ORLEANS TO BE FEATURED BY NOVEL MILITARY SPECTACLE

New Orleans, Oct. 20.—On January 8, 1915, the descendants of the brave Creoles and other Americans who defended New Orleans against the British invasion 100 years ago will reenact the famous battle that gained for the United States the honors of the "War of 1812."

On that date New Orleans will be the host of a great number of dignitaries of national and international prominence and on the identical spot where General Andrew Jackson, with his sure shooting Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen and Creole inhabitants of the city, drove the red-coated invaders from the soil of Louisiana in one of the greatest battles known to history, will visualize the struggle exactly as it occurred.

The celebration will mark the end of the "one hundred years of peace between English speaking nations" series of celebrations and the one given in New Orleans will eclipse all others in point of general interest. A three-

day celebration will be under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Historical society, and as the state has appropriated several thousand dollars for the series of events it is expected that thousands of visitors will be attracted to the southern city during these balmy days of a semi-tropical mid-winter.

Not only will the battle itself be reproduced but all of the events leading up to the deciding conflict will be enacted by descendants of the heroes of a hundred years ago. All of these pictures of a bygone day will be reenacted on the identical spots and the historic St. Louis cathedral, the Cabildo, the Spanish arsenal (built in 1770), Maspero's and Tremoulet's exchanges, where the defenses of the city were planned by "Old Hickory" and the citizens' committee of defense; the famous "Oak Alley" on the old de la Ronde plantation (said to be the handsomest double row of oak trees in the world, now over 200 years old), the Villere and the LaCoste plantation homes.

Grandsons and daughters of the historic characters long known as the best families of Louisiana will be the actors in these scenes and in the costumes used many priceless heirlooms will be worn. Not only will the different buildings, whose ages have long since topped the century mark, be used but relics whose value run to the thousands will be taken from the famous Louisiana State museum. Among these will be genuine letters and battlefield orders signed by Jackson, the battle drum used by General Jackson's free boy of color; General Pakenham's field glass, dropped by this brave commander when mortally wounded as he cheered his men to the last attack on the American mud earthworks; swords wielded by both the American and British officers, and flint lock muskets and squirrel rifles that stopped the British advance.

The whole series of events will be preserved in motion pictures, and after the "battle" the Louisiana State museum will send the completed reels all over the country as educational features for schools, colleges and historical societies.

The three days program includes: Friday, January 8, Te Deum at the Ursulines chapel; a rendezvous of United States warships before the city, a salute of 100 guns from every craft and military organization, a naval parade on the Mississippi to the battleground and the reproduction of the battle on the identical field. A battle tableaux will be given that evening. Saturday, January 9, a permanent Battle Abbey, in honor of Louisiana arms and valor, will be formally opened after a mammoth military parade through the streets of the city and a ceremonial at the State museum where relics will be displayed. Sunday will witness the ceremonial in the old Place l'Arms (Jackson Square) replicating the "Crowning of Old Hickory," as given after the original battle of New Orleans. A grand pontifical mass in the historic St. Louis cathedral will follow as was done 100 years ago.

JOHN IS BUSY

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—John L. Zimmerman of the internal revenue service today advertised for bids to weather strip the windows and doors in the federal building.

ENRIQUE H. SALAZAR, FORMER VEGAN, DEAD

WAS PUBLISHER OF EL INDEPENDIENTE ON WEST SIDE FOR SEVERAL YEARS

Enrique H. Salazar, for many years a resident of Las Vegas, but for the past four years United States land receiver at Fort Sumner, N. M., died in a hospital at Albuquerque Sunday night. Mr. Salazar was a well-known newspaper man and publisher of the West side, having been editor of El Independiente.

He was a brother-in-law of Alberto Serrano and Mrs. G. M. Gutierrez of this city. Mrs. Gutierrez and Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Serrano left for Santa Fe today to attend the obsequies, the body having been taken to that city for interment.

NEW BRIDGE WILL GO IN EARLY IN 1915

CROSSING AT ANTONCHICO WILL MAKE NEW ROSWELL ROUTE POSSIBLE

At a meeting of members of the Vaughn Commercial club, the San Miguel county road board and board of county commissioners at Antonchico Sunday plans were made for the building of a new highway which will shorten the route to Roswell by many miles. The Vaughn representatives said that Guadalupe county will build a much needed bridge at Antonchico early in the coming spring, and the San Miguel county folk said they would see that the portion of the road in this county leading to Antonchico is put in the best of shape. This highway is made difficult to travel by high centers, but there are no bad hills, and the road commission thinks it can get it in good shape with little difficulty.

On the other side of Antonchico there is a stretch of road five miles in length which will prove somewhat difficult of reduction to a passable state, but John Hicks of Santa Rosa, a member of the Guadalupe county road commission, declared that he would begin the work at once. Mr. Hicks has a reputation for doing good road work and his presence at the meeting Sunday was appreciated. The proposed new road in Guadalupe county will follow a direct line from Vaughn to Antonchico. The table of distances for the new highway is as follows:

Las Vegas to Antonchico, 32 miles; Las Vegas to Vaughn, 75 miles; Las Vegas to Roswell, 170 miles.

County Commissioner John H. York and Road Commissioners George H. Hunker, Sostenes Delgado and Robert J. Taupert made up the delegation from Las Vegas to Antonchico Sunday.

WATER COMPANY BROKE

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—The City National bank of El Paso has brought suit to foreclose a mortgage it holds to secure a trust deed on the Lordsburg Water, Ice and Electric company, preparatory to the stockholders reorganizing the company.

BEAUTIFICATION OF CEMETERY IS OBJECT

IN EFFORTS TO RAISE MONEY, HOWEVER, MASONS WILL PROVIDE A GOOD TIME

Tonight in the rooms of the Commercial club will occur the dance to be given by the Masonic Cemetery association for the purpose of raising funds for the improvement of the Masonic burying ground. Good music will be provided, and, as a large number of tickets have been sold, it is declared that 150 couples will be present. During the dancing, those who do not care to glide or walk or hesitate will have an opportunity to play cards in the Masonic rooms on the floor above the Commercial club quarters. Refreshments will be served in this part of the building.

GENERAL DIED GAME

London, Oct. 19.—A letter received in London today from an officer friend of Major Hubert Hamilton, whose body has been brought to England, tells how the English general met his end on the French battlefield.

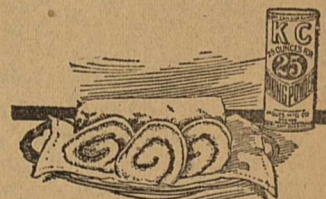
"He was standing in a group in a covered place," the officer writes, "when a shrapnel shell burst 100 yards away. A bullet pierced General Hamilton's temple and he was killed on the spot. No other members of the group was scratched. It was a fine death but I know how the general hated to be taken before his work was done. The funeral service, the officer adds, was held while shells were bursting all around. The din was great and the chaplain's voice was drowned."

Jelly Roll Recipe

Only Two Eggs Required

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

This Jelly Roll is fast becoming very popular on account of the way it keeps fresh. With proper handling it should keep fresh a whole week, providing it isn't eaten up in the meantime, for it is every bit as good as it looks. 33



K C Jelly Roll

One cup sifted flour; scant half teaspoonful salt; 2 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; grated rind of 1 lemon; 2 eggs beaten light; 1 cup sugar; ½ cup hot milk; glass of jelly; powdered sugar.

Beat the sugar into the eggs; add the lemon rind, then the flour, sifted three times with the salt and baking powder; and, lastly, the milk. Bake in a buttered dripping pan; turn out on a damp cloth, trim off the crisp edges; spread with jelly and turn over and over into a roll while still warm. Dredge the top with powdered sugar.

Hot milk used in the jelly roll enables it to be rolled without danger of cracking. Have the milk scalding hot, also be careful to have the eggs and sugar beaten together until very light and creamy. Bake in a moderate oven.

K C Jelly Roll is illustrated on page thirty-two of the new and handsomely illustrated 64-page K C Cook's Book, which may be secured free by sending the certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder to the JAGUES MFG. Co., Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL NEWS

Bill James, the Braves' star and leading National league pitcher, won 27 and lost seven games.

Just to strengthen his title of "Batting King," Ty Cobb clouted out a home run in his last game of the season.

"Chief" Bender of the Athletics leads the American league pitchers, with a record of winning 17 games out of 20 pitched.

Charley Herzog has not yet signed to manage the Reds next season. It is expected, however, that "Buck" will attach his John Hancock to a Red contract before long.

Roth, the Kansas City outfielder, who finished the season with the White Sox, batted for .300 in the 34 games in which he took part in the American league.

Ben Schutt, on the J. H. Stearns ranch at Los Alamos is said to have lost six head of cattle this week from black leg, or some disease resembling it.

Next Sunday three sections of a special train carrying returning delegates from the convention of the Passenger Agents' association, now in session in San Francisco, will pass through Las Vegas, stopping here for dinner.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the county clerk to Aurora Martinez, aged 17 years, and Ramon A. Trujillo, aged 22 years, both of Sabinoso; and to Narcisca Cordova, aged 23 years, of Las Ventanas, and Victor Parsen, aged 28, of El Tuloso.

A letter of inquiry has been received from Chicago by the sheriff's office asking information concerning the whereabouts of Roy Bush, 35 years old, and said to weigh about 150 pounds. He is thought to be in this neighborhood, and the writer of the letter claims to have news to impart to him.

Mrs. Belle Merry of Winfield, Kan., is uneasy about the whereabouts of her son, Charles O. Dixon, a barber who was expected to come to Las Vegas, but who has not been heard from here. In a letter received from her she states that she will receive with gratitude any information as to the whereabouts of her son.

On Halloween the senior class of the Normal University will give a masquerade party to the entire school from the freshmen up. The big stunt of the evening will be take offs on the county fair. On the evening preceding the Eighth grade will give a class party, and sometime during the week the faculty of the Normal will give a party for the teachers in the public schools of both the East and West sides.

The record of the mileage covered by the mail carriers, recently ordered by the postoffice department, has revealed the fact that one carrier on the local force walks 12 4-5 miles a day.

It is thought that this is not the high average, and that other carriers will be found to cover even more ground than this in their daily rounds.

Late Monday afternoon Manuel A. Sanchez, county assessor, who was in his automobile in front of the Bacharach brothers' store, turned the machine into an approaching street car and broke the radiator of his auto into shreds. The automobile was facing north and the car had just turned the corner into Railroad avenue out of Center street. Mr. Sanchez did not see the oncoming street car until it was too late to stop his engine and apply the brake. Other than the damage done to the engine and radiator of the automobile no injury was done by the collision.

Civil service examinations will be held in Las Vegas on the following subjects and dates: November 10—Marketing specialist (male), grades one and two, salary from \$1,800 to \$3,000; assistant in co-operative grain elevator accounting (male), salary \$1,800 to \$2,000; agriculturist for reclamation projects (male), salary \$1,800 to \$2,500; oil inspector (male), \$1,800 to \$2,160. November 17—Oil and gas inspector (male), \$1,800 to \$2,400. November 18—Junior explosive engineer (male); assistant in school and home gardening (female), salary \$1,600.

Robert J. Taupert, a member of the San Miguel county road commission, has received a letter from O. A. Will of Roswell, who took this means of expressing his appreciation of the Las Vegas-Roswell highway that takes the Encino and Villanueva route. Mr. Will, at the request of Mr. Taupert, made the journey to Roswell over the new highway, which is the pet thoroughfare of the San Miguel road commission. He declared the highway to be in excellent condition. Mr. Will had no difficulty in finding the route, having been given a log by Mr. Taupert before his departure from Las Vegas.

COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL

Boston, Oct. 21.—Eight Italians, caught in a round-up by the secret service agents, appeared in the federal court here today on counterfeiting charges. The men were run down after a raid on a farm house at South Walpole, Mass., where the gang had its headquarters. The house is situated in a lonely section, and for many months mysterious men had been seen approaching the place from different directions. The east became flooded with bogus coins, mostly half dollars and dimes, and the sleuths of the treasury department were put on the scent. The stoves in the lonely cabin were still hot when the officers arrived, and scraps unburnt showed that the counterfeiters had hastily destroyed their work.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—The department of education issued teachers' certificates today to Myrtle E. Neims, of Tucumcari, first grade; Martyn Baca, Belen, third grade; Freda Whitfield, Woodrow, third grade.

ORTEGA MAKES ESCAPE

London, Oct. 21.—The British steamer Or tega of the Pacific line, which had been reported sunk in southern waters by the German cruiser Leipzig, has arrived safely at Liverpool.

ANOTHER EPISODE IN THE GREAT NARRATIVE

"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" TONIGHT AT THE MUTUAL THEATER, BRIDGE STREET

Tonight only, at the Mutual theater on Bridge street, will be shown the sixth episode in "The Million Dollar Mystery." So much interest has been aroused in this interesting motion picture serial that the mere announcement that one of the episodes is to be shown always crowds the Mutual to the doors for several performances. Following is a synopsis of tonight's episode:

"The Coaching Party of the Countess."—The opening finds Braine and the countess discussing their failures. They discover a strange man watching the countess' apartments. Alarmed, they decide they must act quickly. They plan another scheme to get not only Florence, but Jones too. Florence is invited by the countess to a coaching party out to an old mansion—Jones is invited also. The members of the "Black Hundred" gather secretly at the mansion to carry out the fiendish plan. On the way the coaching party meet Norton. Fearing he knows not what, he secretly follows. The plot progresses—Florence is lured into the trap—Norton rescues her aided by Jones. The three start away on horseback, but, being discovered are immediately pursued. Jones stops and by fearless, hazardous tactics delays the pursuers, while Florence and Norton gallop away.

Never before such amazing action in moving pictures—and more startling portrayal will appear as each episode is shown at this theater.

TWO MEN KILLED IN A BATTLE WITH THIEVES

PCSSE FOLLOWS BANK ROBBERS ON CANADIAN-AMERICAN BOUNDARY LINE

Blaine, Wash., Oct. 22.—Two men were killed and another wounded today in a battle between a posse composed of Canadian and American deputy sheriffs, customs officers and immigration inspectors and five outlaws supposed to have robbed the first National Bank of Sedro-Woolley, Wash., of \$20,000 last Saturday, when they killed a boy while firing at citizens on the streets.

The dead:

Cliff Adams, Canadian customs inspector; unidentified bandit.

Wounded:

James Smith, Canadian customs inspector; hand shattered.

The slain bandit apparently was a foreigner. He carried in a belt \$25,000 in gold coin.

The other four robbers are surrounded in the woods at Hazelmere, B. C., close to the border.

The posse kept a sharp lookout last night, having learned that the robbers, after an encounter with officers at Ferndale, yesterday were moving afoot toward the Canadian boundary. Early today United States Customs In-

spector William Schaffner, on guard on the old Great Northern right-of-way, saw five men approaching. Instead of halting them he withdrew to the nearest telephone and called up other members of the posses with the result that when the robbers a half hour later had reached a point a mile and a half further north they were confronted by a formidable body of peace officers commanded by Inspector Burke of the United States immigration service. Burke called on the men to halt. The leader drew a pistol, but before he could fire, Burke shot him dead.

In a moment firing became general upon both sides. Adams fell dead, Burke's hat was perforated by a bullet and the four surviving robbers fled, with the posse in hot pursuit.

NEW COMPANIS FOR THE COLORADO GUARD

GOVERNOR AMMONS EXPLAINS RUMORS THAT HAVE REACHED WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 22.—A protest from officers of the United Mine Workers of America against the reported intention of Governor Ammons to send the National Guard into the Colorado strike zone was received today by President Wilson and referred to Secretary Garrison.

Governor Ammons, replying today to Secretary Garrison's previous inquiry about reports that the guard was being reorganized to take the place of federal troops, said that a cavalry rifle team returning from a rifle competition probably gave rise to the story. Governor Ammons added that a "company of infantry recently has been accepted from Las Anamas county and assigned to the Second infantry of the National Guard, and another probably will be accepted from Huerfano county and assigned to the Second infantry. They will be equipped as all other National Guard soldiers. Regular instructions have been conducted for several weeks past for members of the guard in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, as in all other parts of the state."

There is no other significance to the story, Governor Ammons replied.

RAILROAD MEN END TOUR

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 22.—After a week of sight seeing on the coast the special train load of passenger agents who are the guests of the Gould lines, wound up their trip here today, where they are the guests of the exposition managers. There are 230 people in the party, which consists of members of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents and their families.

WEST VIRGINIA WOMEN TO MEET

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 22.—The annual meeting of the West Virginia Federation of Women's clubs concluded a three-days' session today, which was featured by enthusiastic addresses and pretty social functions. Mrs. Pennypacker was one of the most notable visitors, and Mrs. Imogene Oakley, of the civil service department of the general federation delivered one of the principal addresses.