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CONDITIONS ON BORDER NOT CHANGED

GENERAL BLISS WARNS MAYTO-
RENA FORCES NOT TO FIRE
ACROSS THE LINE

Washington, Dec. 17.—Brigadier General Bliss, commanding the troops on the Mexican border, reported to the war department today that he conferred at Naco yesterday with General Ramirez, military secretary of General Maytorena, the Villa commander of the Mexican forces besieging General Hill's Carranza troops. Ramirez was told by General Bliss what was expected of the Maytorena forces in shaping their operations against the Carranza forces so as to avoid danger to life and property on the American side of the line, and he undertook to communicate the representations to Maytorena.

The war department has not made public the details of General Bliss' report, but Secretary Garrison declared it disclosed the meeting was harmonious and General Bliss did not make threats as to what he would do if his warning were unheeded. No mention was made of any further casualties on the Arizona side of the line yesterday, which is regarded as an encouraging sign.

In official quarters here no predictions are being made as to the course the United States will pursue, but it is generally understood that after Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the army, arrives at Naco Saturday and conducts his negotiations with both sides of the Mexican factions, further firing into American territory can have but one result.

Legal authorities say if the United States troops were to shell the Mexicans out of their position, such an act would be repelling an invasion and not an attack upon Mexico.

Carranza Forces Leave

The city of Puebla in the Mexican state of that name has been evacuated by Carranza forces, and now is held by Zapatistas. A report to the state department today says Carranza troops burned the railroad station before departing.

Many Political Executions

Special Agent Canova, reporting to the state department today from Mex-

ico City, said Provisional President

Gutierrez had not only issued a decree stopping political executions, but had promised to punish any official responsible for unwarranted executions, of which there had been a great number.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reported a conversation with General Carranza, saying that the constitutionalist chief had nothing to add to previous assurances that he had ordered troops at Naco to control their fire against falling in Arizona.

The Mexican minister of war also has assured Consul Silliman that the recent wholesale executions were without sanction of the authorities.

From Manzanillo it was reported that after their evacuation of Guadalajara the Carranza garrison retreated in the direction of Colim, 300 miles to the southward. General Villa yesterday was in Apizaco. Special Agent Carothers, now on his way to Juarez from Mexico City, reports all quiet from the northern border to the capital.

Maytorena Holds Fire

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 17.—The Carranza garrison of Naco, Sonora, opened fire with artillery at daylight today upon the entrenchments of the Maytorena besiegers. The evident effort to provoke a reply from Maytorena failed up to 9 o'clock. Military observers on the American side, however, believed Maytorena ultimately would be forced to renew the interchange of shots.

Troops on the March

Houston, Texas, Dec. 17.—It was not until after daylight today that the last train bearing troops from Texas City to Naco had passed Houston. Bringing up the rear was the Twenty-second infantry headquarters under command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Noble and the regimental adjutant, Captain Henry A. Hanigan. It is not expected that all the troops will reach Naco before Saturday afternoon.

Carrancistas at Agua Prieta

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 17.—Carranza soldiers under command of Captain Camous, who were in the battle at Cima, which started four days ago, arrived last night at Agua Prieta. They reported that upon the arrival of Carranza reinforcements yesterday under command of Major Hurtado, the Maytorena forces withdrew towards Fronteras.

Messages from Agua Prieta stated that a fresh force of 300 troops was being dispatched tonight to join Hurtado, who had held his forces at Cima.

KAISER'S SHIPS ELUDE BRITISH VESSELS

COAST TOWNS ARE PREPARING
FOR ANOTHER ATTACK
FROM THE SEA

London, Dec. 17.—The crippling of telephone and telegraph wires yesterday in the raid on the three ports on the east coast of England by German cruisers, together with the precautions thrown about these towns by the police and the military authorities, made it possible, even today, more than 24 hours after the shelling of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, to obtain more than an approximate estimate of the civilian dead and wounded.

According to an official statement given out today 55 persons met death in Hartlepool, while 115 were wounded. At Scarborough 17 dead and 30 wounded were the toll. Both official and unofficial estimates place the Whitby casualties at two dead and two wounded.

Of the Hartlepool casualties seven of the dead were soldiers, while of the wounded 14 men belonged to the military. The maximum of wounded is close on to 150 persons. This does not include the slightly wounded civilians, who bandaged their own hurts and left town on the first train.

England Is Angry

Bristling with wrath and resentment at this attack on unfortified towns, England is astringent today as never before since war was declared. Another raid is confidently expected, and the entire machinery of home defense has been put in motion. On the east and the southeast coast of England emergency committees are at work, while in London plans to organize a national guard of men too old for military service are under way.

Naturalized Germans Arrested

All naturalized Germans in the seaport of Sunderland, a short distance north of the English coast towns which were bombarded by the Germans yesterday, were arrested over night, according to a dispatch published by the Exchange Telegraph company.

A number of victims at Hartlepool were women and children. Fifteen school boys were killed by a single

shell, only one boy in a group escaping. Ten persons were killed by the collapse of a building in which they had taken shelter. One shell damaged a building five miles from shore.

The Olga is Lost

Scarborough, Dec. 17 (via London).—The steamer Princess Olga, bound for Aberdeen, Scotland, struck a mine off here last night and went down. The crew of 18 landed in their own boats.

Three Ships Sunk

South Shields, England, Dec. 17 (via London).—Three steamers, one believed to be a passenger steamer, were sunk by mines in the North Sea off Flamborough Head last night. Only one of these three vessels has so far been identified. This is the steamer El Terwater. Twelve of her crew were saved, but seven lost their lives.

The casualties on the other ships have not been determined, but it is reported that the crew and passengers on the passenger vessel were seen taking to their boats.

The admiralty has announced that all traffic between Flamborough Head and New Castle has been stopped indefinitely.

British Shell Turks

Athens, Dec. 17 (via London).—A British squadron has bombarded Turkish troops who had concentrated Sunday on the coast of the Gulf of Saros, the arm of the Aegan Sea north of the Dardanelles. This information was received here today in a dispatch from Mytilene. Details are lacking.

Austrian Vessel Lost

London, Dec. 17.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Central News says:

"A Trieste official has announced the blowing up by a mine and the sinking of the Austrian training ship Beethoven with the loss of the crew and all the cadets on board."

Germany's Heavy Losses

Amsterdam, Dec. 17 (via London).—Berlin newspapers reaching here declare that a majority of the 70,000 residents of Berlin who went to the front have lost their lives.

Other statistical information given by these papers is that of the organized workers of Germany, who number 661,000, about 31 per cent are now in active military service. The German federation of workers has given over \$2,10,000 for the relief of the unemployed and assist needy women and children.

5,000,000 TREES WILL BE USED CHRISTMAS

THE FOREST SUPERVISORS VIEW
WITH ALARM LOSS OF
YOUNG TREES

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Fully five millions of Christmas trees are being cut in the forests of Maine, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Catskills and the Berkshires, and in all woodlots where evergreen trees grow. This toll exacted for Yuletide joy, brings alarm to the forest bureaus, who view the ever-increasing demand on the young trees that spring forth to replace the depleted forests kings that have fallen under the axeman's blows.

Chicago children have a special interest in the gathering of their trees this year for the adventure of cutting the Christmas trees falls this year to a woman, Mrs. Barbara Schuenemann, who is completing in the wind-swept woods of northern Michigan the cutting of the cargo which is to brighten the homes here. A grimy tragedy of the "Christmas Ship," which was wont to bring the cargo of trees from Michigan to Chicago, is still remembered, with great vividness, for it was only two years ago that Captain Herman Schuenemann, with his crew of 11 men went down in the Christmas ship, the Rouse Simmons, off Washington island and no trace of either the boat or crew was ever found. So this year the captain's widow led another gang of woodsmen into the forests. Assisted by her three daughters she has been carrying on the business. She sailed with her crew of husky woodsmen in the two-masted schooner Lucky, and within a week the Lucky is due to return with her happy woman captain and her cargo of Christmas trees. While the little vessel is plowing its way home the three daughters, Elsie, Hazel and Pearl, are busily preparing for the distribution of the trees.

The gathering of five million Christmas trees this year is a desecration in the eyes of Uncle Sam's forest experts. They believe that the effect is very bad on the future timber supply. It is pointed out that if the woodlands were under a proper forestry management, no harm would be done, for the yearly thinning from the forests would more than satisfy even a greater market demand for Christmas trees.

Every kind of cone-bearing tree is used for Yuletide purposes, the particular variety depending upon the locality. Firs and spruces are the most popular, with the pines and cedars in second place. The fir, however, is the best of all Christmas trees and in the northern and eastern states is used to the exclusion of almost everything else. In the markets of New York and Philadelphia, however, the black spruce is the favorite. In Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia the scrub Virginia pine is commonly used. In southern Wyoming and Colorado the lodgepole pine

is almost the only conifer available. In California the incense cedar and even the redwood are frequently used.

The Christmas trees vary in size from five to 35 feet in height. The smaller trees bring about 25 cents each in the cities; those from six to ten feet high \$1 or more, while in New York large, shapely trees sell from \$5 to \$30, and trees 35 feet high often bring \$35 each. It is a remarkable fact, however, that those who gather the trees receive very little for their effort. For trees that bring \$1 the farmers get from 6 to 10 cents; and they consider themselves very lucky to get as high as 15 or 20 cents for the most perfect trees. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been voiced this year by the cutters, who are demanding larger prices from the dealers, and this may result in an increased price to the buyers at the markets this year.

RED RIVER ROAD TO BE IMPROVED

RATON MERCHANTS AGREE TO
ASSIST IN BOOSTING THE
MINING CAMP

(From the Raton Range)

Following the action taken by the Raton Business Mens' association meeting last Monday evening, endorsing the efforts of the Red River good roads association to secure financial assistance from Raton in improving the road between Red River and Ute Park, the special committee appointed to cooperate with Mr. N. R. Paris of Red River succeeded in raising in a short time \$190 of the \$354 balance assumed by the Red River association after an expenditure of \$1,450 during the past season for work on the Red River hill road.

The cause to which the leading business men of Raton have contributed and will contribute more is one of the most worthy ever presented. Some very surprising developments within the past few days in the Red River district, which will be made public soon, emphasizes more than ever the importance of this rapidly developing territory in relation to Raton. It is the firm belief of those best informed that mining development in the Red River district will increase its present population of several hundred to as many thousand before the close of next summer.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley and Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

KEGEL BACK AT WORK

Santa Fe, Dec. 15.—Assistant Traveling Auditor Walter L. Kegel returned today after two weeks' absence at his former home at Raton, and will be on duty during the checking up of all the state offices which begins tomorrow.

1913 BATTERS A JYNX-FOLLOWED BUNCH

ONLY A FEW OF LAST YEAR'S .300
HITTERS REACHED THAT
MARK THIS SEASON

New York, Dec. 12.—A comparison of the official batting averages of the National league for the seasons of 1913 and 1914 develops some interesting and puzzling features. Including all those players who participated in any manner, in 15 or more games each season the roster for this year shows 188 names against 183 12 months ago. Notwithstanding this increase in the total number of batters enrolled in the records but 15 of the 1914 hitters hammered their way into the .300 or better ranks while in 1913 the select list included 23 names.

When these lists are again reduced by eliminating all those players who did not participate in at least 50 games or approximately one-third of the season, the record shows that 14 batters qualified in 1913 to nine this season. Of this number but four, Daubert, Becker, Wheat and Magee appear in both lists. Whether the pitching, which the batters faced during 1914, was better than a year ago or a sort of sympathetic slump existed in the National league it is impossible to state but the fact remains that a number of those who batted their way into the .300 class in 1913 could not duplicate the feat during the past summer.

Cravath, of the Philadelphia club hit .341 in 1913 and .298 in 1914. Viox of Pittsburgh dropped from .317 to .265; Zimmerman of Chicago from .313 to .296; Chief Meyers of New York from .312 to .286; Lobert of Philadelphia from .300 to .275 and Wagner of Pittsburgh from .300 to .252. This was the first time since 1897 that Wagner dropped below .300 but this was not surprising in the case of Honus, for like other batting heroes of the past, Wagner was at last forced to bow to the all powerful arm of Father Time. For the period from 1897 to 1913 inclusive Wagner had a grand average of .341. His highest mark was .380 made in 1900 and his lowest .300 made in 1913.

Another peculiar feature is that three of the four players who figure in the .300 or better class for both seasons increased their averages while all around them the heavy hitters were dropping below their last year's performances. Jake Daubert, the champion batter of the league for 1913 and 1914, fell from .350 to .329 but the was the exception to the general rule of the quartet.

Beals Becker raised his 1913 average of .316 to .325; Zach Wheat gained 19 points by batting .319 in place of .311 and Sherwood Magee moved up from .306 to .314.

Speaking of records and averages brings to mind the fact that Charles Edward Brickley, the captain of the Harvard University team of 1914, will leave quite some figures behind him when he is graduated next spring.

Brickley since he entered Harvard as a freshman in 1911 has piled up 289 points for the Crimson, 65 of which were made on the freshman eleven and the balance as a varsity player. During the three years that Brickley played on the varsity eleven, Harvard teams scored 588 points of which he made 22. In view of the fact that he figured in but two of the nine games of the 1914 schedule his record is all the more remarkable. If it had not been for his attack of appendicitis and the following operation early in October it is quite likely that Brickley would have scored more than 50 per cent of the points made by the Crimson teams of 1912-13-14, as it is, his record, which follows, will afford a high mark at which future football stars can aim.

Year	Touch-downs	goals	Field goals	Total points
1911	6x	5	10	65
1912	10	0	13	99
1913	8	0	11	81
1914	6	3	1	42
Totals	30	8	35	287

xTouchdown counted 5 points in 1911.

Baseball as a panacea for militarism ridden Europe is put forth by a Harvard alumnus, who has spent some years abroad. In a letter to the Harvard alumni weekly, he writes:

"My idea of the best cure for this war condition would be 'more baseball.' I believe that if they had had a regular baseball league in Europe with Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, Antwerp, etc., participating, as well as a minor league taking in Belgrade, Brussels and a few other places, the fans would never have tolerated the breaking out of this war during the baseball season, and if they had postponed it until the world's series was over it would have given them all time to cool off, and they probably would not have had any war. They say that baseball has done more to civilize the Philippines than the American army, constabularies and missionaries put together."

The stadium fever continues to spread throughout the land. Philadelphia and Chicago civic associations are now discussing the feasibility of erecting immense structures capable of seating 100,000 spectators. It is the idea of those fostering the plans that stadiums of this size can be used for many purposes such as big football games, track meets, pageants, choral festivities and military displays. The estimated cost ranges from one to two million dollars and the receipts, on paper at least, are expected to equal all disbursements in the course of a few years.

CHRISTMAS CANTATA

The Bible school of the Christian church is preparing a beautiful Christmas cantata to be rendered on Wednesday evening, December 23, at 8 o'clock. The cantata is entitled "Santa's Surprise," and takes in 40 characters, besides the young ladies who assist in the choruses. "Santa Claus," "The North Wind," "The Icicle Boys," "The Fairies," "The Sailor Boys," "The Dollie Girls," "The Buccaneers" and boys and girls of the dialogue. All are invited to this entertainment and those desiring may bring one or more apples to be given as a gift to the Las Vegas hospital.

BIG AUTO PARADE WILL NOT ASSUME ENGLISH ISLAND SOCIAL EVENTS AT TO MARK FAIR'S OFFICE UNTIL HELD BY A THE Y. M. OPENING APRIL GERMANY C. A.

SAN DIEGO IS PREPARING FOR GREAT DOINGS ON JANUARY FIRST

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 16.—One notable feature of the great celebration to be held in San Diego at the time of the opening of the San Diego exposition, on January 1, will be a parade of automobiles in the afternoon of that day, which, from the number of entries already in, promises to be the longest parade ever seen on the Pacific coast.

Automobile parties from every city and town in Southern California and from many cities in Arizona, are being formed at the present time, and plans are being laid for the pilgrimages to San Diego. Each of the cities will provide banners, pennants and flags for the decoration of the automobiles, and the committee in charge of the celebration in San Diego will provide parking spaces for the machines upon their arrival in San Diego.

It is expected that all of the automobile parties will reach San Diego on December 1, in order that the members be able to take part in the New Year's eve festivities, and attend the ceremonials at midnight, when the lights of the exposition are to be turned on by President Wilson, who will touch a button in the White House, and when the great key of the exposition will be turned over to President Davidson by the builders of the exposition, with appropriate ceremonies.

At 2 o'clock of the afternoon of January 1 the great automobile parade will be formed on the downtown streets of San Diego. It will be divided into sections, each city or town represented having its section, in which automobiles from that particular place, bearing banners, pennants and flags announcing whence they came, will be placed.

The Automobile Club of Southern California is taking an active part in the preparations for this grand spectacle, and its members have been asked to aid in securing the attendance of as many automobile parties as possible on this occasion.

MANY BULLETS FLYING

London, Dec. 16.—One of the things frequently noted by soldiers at the front in writing to relatives and friends is the extraordinary expenditure of bullets, required to kill a man. A German report states that many German soldiers fired 4,000 cartridges a piece during the first month of the war. An English observer estimated that 25 German shells are wasted for every man killed by them.

In 1870 it was calculated that the Germans fired 150 bullets and six shrapnel shells for every wounded Frenchman. In the Russo-Japanese war it is said 3,000 bullets were fired for every life lost.

F. M. SMITH NOW IS PRACTICALLY HEAD OF REORGANIZED MORMON CHURCH

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—Frederick M. Smith will not become president of the Latter Day Saints church in the full sense of the word until sustained for that position by the next general conference, which will convene at Lamoni, a., April 6, next year. But he will be acting president of the church till that time, by reason of the unanimous vote of the church authorities at a meeting in Independence yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Smith has been first counselor to the president and Elbert A. Smith has been second counselor for several years. Yesterday's meeting indorsed them to continue in charge of the work of the presidency, as they have been for the past two or three years. Yesterday's action was necessary to give them full authority in view of the death of the president.

There were present at the meeting nine members of the "Quorum of Twelve," Presiding Patriarch F. A. Smith, and three of the "Seven Presidents of Seventies." After sustaining Frederick M. Smith for the presidency the body expressed condolences to the church and to the family of the president on his death, and exhorted all of the 75,000 members to co-operate as faithfully with the new president as they have always done to the deceased one.

The body congratulated the reorganized church on its prosperous condition; and expressed the belief that this condition would continue.

It was six years ago, at a general conference session in Independence, that President Joseph Smith created a profound impression by announcing that in a revelation he had received his son, Frederick M. Smith, had been designated as the one who should succeed him. The son, who was at that time little more than 30 years old, began immediately to prepare himself for his future tasks. He has acquired a broad education, with special reference to religious, sociological and economic problems.

He is now 37 years old, his home is on South Chrysler avenue, Independence, and he has a wife and several children. Last fall he went to Worcester, Mass., to complete certain courses of study and live for a year, taking his family with him. They remained there when he came home to his father's bedside. He will return to Worcester today to resume his studies.

Compulsory arbitration in Austria and New Zealand is pointed to as a failure by union authorities.

Workingmen of the United States are gaining an inside view of the Rockefeller influence in Colorado. Elbert Hubbard's services must have come high.

MUCH AGITATION IS CAUSED IN LONDON WHEN DISCOVERY IS MADE

London, Dec. 16.—One of the strangest stories that has been given birth by the great war is that of the Island of Herm, the leasing of which to a German company was recently discussed in the house of commons. The lease has been terminated, and British troops are billeted on the island, but the question is still being asked, why was England so lax as to rent for a song an island larger than Heligoland, within an hour's steaming of English shores?

Herm is one of the lesser channel islands and at one time supported a considerable population. It is a beautiful spot, with an attractive shell beach. In 1889 it was leased by the crown for \$70 a year to the West Bank Liegnitz, Ltd., which in turn leased it to Prince Blucher von Wahlstatt, a descendant of the illustrious Blucher of Waterloo and himself a German. The prince and his family lived quietly for years in the manor house on the island, incurring the great displeasure of those who sought to ramble over the place by closing all save one narrow pathway on the beach and plastering about many warnings to trespassers.

Children were born to the princess there—she is of the Russian royal family—and one of these, a boy, became a naturalized British subject. At no time was the prince suspected of using his home in any operations against England; but when the war broke out the matter became one of natural agitation culminating in the home secretary being asked for an explanation by Sir William Bull.

The explanation was brief. The government knew the name of the German company holding the lease, it knew moreover that the rent was about five shillings, six pence a week; that steps had been taken to cancel this document, that for some weeks British troops had been on the island. Whether Prince Blucher and family had moved from the manor house was not made clear.

The popular outcry against the prince, in the opinion of the London press generally, is unjustified; but the Times remarks rather sarcastically that the public might be told a little more about the German company which was able to acquire so cheaply so much good farm and pasture land, together with numerous cottages, not to mention the manor house. It also is pointed out that the island is in the heart of the English channel, within sight of the coast of France, about 70 miles from Portland and 40 from Cherbourg. It could be used as a submarine base, though nothing of the kind appears to have been attempted.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at this office.

CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST WILL BE SERVED TO DORMITWELLERS AND "EXES"

The Y. M. C. A. will enter the Christmas festivities and is planning several social features for the holiday season. The novel idea of serving a Christmas breakfast to residents of the dormitory will be carried out. Those who have lived in the building recently, together with their better halves, are also to be invited. A Christmas tree will be brought in from the hills, and a real Santa Claus will be the guest of honor.

Interest in bowling is to be revived, and a tournament is being arranged for Christmas week, when it is expected that five or six teams will enter. Some of the old time "almost three hundred" rollers will have a chance to get in trim again, and demonstrate their "come back" ability. This is about the time of year when the bowling fever takes possession of its followers, and a lively time is likely to occur. The teams will be composed of three men each, and any group of men may get together and enter their team. A smaller tournament may be put on at the same time for boys, who will roll during the afternoons. High man and members of the winning team will be presented with beautiful association emblems.

VERSAILLES IS BUSY

Versailles, France, Dec. 16.—War has transformed this ordinarily quiet historic city into a bustling military town. Headquarters of the Germans during the siege of Paris, it is today the quarters of some of the troops of the military government of the capital and it is also the depot for army stores and is an aviation center. Nearby is the St. Cyr military academy, which is similar to the American West Point.

The tourist at Versailles now is a rarity. Formerly he helped constitute the bulk of the floating population. He has been supplanted by the soldier's wife or sweetheart making a farewell visit. The park of the palace alone remains open and this is their favorite promenade. The museum and everything else of historical interest is closed.

Squadrons of recruits are drilled daily in the public streets. The commands of their officers sometimes are unheard in the rattle of heavy munition wagons that pass so frequently. Other soldiers may be seen leading or riding hundreds of horses just arrived and destined for the cavalry.

A Chicago judge has decided that Northwestern University is at perfect liberty to work its female employees 19 hours a day.

On January 1, the new employers' liability law in relation to workmen will go into effect in Kentucky.

VON HINDENBURG ONCE CRANK; NOW HERO

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL, BE-
LOVED BY ARMY, ONCE WAS
LAUGHED AT

(From the New York World)

If ever there came a great, swift, dramatic change in a man's career it is that which the big war has wrought in the life of Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the kaiser's army of the east. Since the sounding of the first guns at Liege only a few months ago Marshal—to give him all the name he owns—Oberst von Hindenburg und Beneckendorff has become a national idol, a looming, Rodin-like figure of greatness on Titanic battlefields. Last July in Germany he figured as a national joke—"von Hindenburg of the Lakes," they used to call him in the barracks and in the cafes as well, with a tip of their fingers to their foreheads to indicate that von Hindenburg and his "lakes" constituted a first class case of water on the brain. Now in the barracks and cafes when they speak of "von Hindenburg of the Lakes" they doff their hats and follow it up at the top of their lungs with a rendering of "Die Wacht am Rhein." His emperor has given him the highest military title in the service. Universities have sombered him with honorary degrees. Busts displaying the rugged, warty features of the great old German are stuck in every available niche in every public place in Germany. When the kids play soldiers they fight it out to see which of them shall stalk at the head of the chubby legged ranks as Marshal von Hindenburg. One day recently a German newspaper mentioned solicitously that Marshal von Hindenburg was suffering with gallstones, and not many days later a military train drew up in the vicinity of Lodz that had in it a freight car packed to the roof with gallstone remedies—family, patent and proprietary—sent by a thousand and more anxious and devoted countrymen and women.

The explanation of the joke in the sobriquet "von Hindenburg of the Lakes" is in order. The Germans used to laugh heartily over it and wag their heads and say—well, what would be the equivalent in English of saying that von Hindenburg was "a grand old crank." For he it understood the while they laughed at the rugged, grizzled general, military men and populace alike always loved him—loved him for his bombast and good fellowship, for his cantankerous defiance with his obsession of the "lakes" of the more elegant gentlemen of the general staff, for his roaring protests that came from time to time against his retirement from the army when he felt that he was still full of vigor and usefulness and keenly scenting the coming of the tremendous conflict that is now waging.

For many years the Mazurian lakes of east Prussia formed a cause for hot debate among German military men. The Mazurian lakes are a vast chain, with bodies of water ranging from

the size of Lake George to that of Rockland Lake and with marshes intervening. They lie just on the other side of the Russian border, with the Baltic sea a little beyond. The debate was whether in the event of an invasion by Russia this territory could be defended. Von Hindenburg always insisted that it could. And for a long time years ago there were those who sided with him. But one by one these adherents fell away, and among the younger men who came up and went higher up until they grouped themselves as the emperor's immediate advisers was none who would agree with von Hindenburg. They pointed out countless impassable difficulties as they saw them. Von Hindenburg isn't possessed of an overstock of patience. He was intolerant of these critics. He flew into red-faced rages, he created portfolios after portfolios of maps of the region, as lecturer in the war academy he expounded with pounding fists his belief that an invading Russian force could not only be defeated but absolutely entrapped in the wide-spread lonely marshes and lakes of the Mazurian region and annihilated.

It got to be a stock jest at the end of every semester of the war academy. At the conclusion of the talks from the platform some officer would always bring up the subject of the defense of east Prussia and they would watch von Hindenburg's face empurple as the officer went on to point out the impracticability of attempting a defense from Russian invasion of this neck of the German empire. Any and every one of them always got a "rise" out of von Hindenburg. You could have heard his replies for a block.

And when he moved up into membership on the general staff, then the army got its fill of the "lakes" literally. For ten years annually von Hindenburg would take his forces out for Mazurian maneuvers. When the orders would come, officers and soldiers used to growl and grumble and say—well, whatever it is you say in German when you want to put a big punch in your talk—"Here we go for our annual bath."

The fellows with the red buttons on their caps were the ones to get the bath. Red buttons were Russians; blue, Germans. The maneuvers always ended September 20, and on September 29 for ten years many thousands of perfectly good German officers and soldiers would find themselves strategically driven from points in their anatomy ranging from their knees to their necks into the waters of the Mazurian lakes or the black muck of the morasses. Some of the officers used philosophically to take along union suits of rubber.

Then some of the members of the general staff grew impatient of old von Hindenburg. Intrigues began, looking toward his retirement. But they had to work very cautiously. The kaiser had great personal fondness for the square jawed, bold eyed, rollicking, rough spoken war dog. Besides, this isn't the first time von Hindenburg has ranked as a hero. He was only a young lieutenant when he won the Iron Cross of the first class at the battle of St. Privat in Lorraine in the war of 1870. He was found, desperately wounded and pinioned by his dead horse, the only man alive of his entire regiment.

But in the end—just how the thing

was done the ablest German journalists can't tell and von Hindenburg's old associates just about this time do not care to—he was retired and put upon a pension. That was about five years ago. But if these military schemers thought they had got rid of von Hindenburg, that he'd go quietly off to some obscure corner and nurse his sulks and his gouty foot (for the has gout; though he swears by all the thundering gods he hasn't any such thing and can put in as a long a day in the field as the youngest of his lieutenants), they were very much mistaken. He left Berlin in disgust. But he went to the almost equally lively city of Hanover, and from thence his rumbles and growls were almost incessantly heard. He refused to dry up about his "lakes."

Every little while he would appear at the fortresses of Koenigsberg and demand the loan of artillery and squads of men that he might work out some new maneuvers regarding the Mazurian lakes that had come into his stubborn, grizzled head. The commandant might perhaps be on the point of demurring, but there would be von Hindenburg, in full uniform, with certain decorations to be seen on the old fighter's breast that no German officer could ignore. The compromise was invariable and a humorous one—they'd loan von Hindenburg seven men and two guns and the necessary horses. The participants in this toy maneuvering would get a merciless deal. He would tramp them till long after the sun had sunk through the bogs and nearly impassable places and bring the baby detachment back with the heads of the horses hanging and the knees of the men sagging in exhaustion.

He didn't let Berlin forget him either. Every little while he invaded the capital and in full uniform. He likes his wine and he likes his song and he was hail fellow with the journalists, the artists and actors and others of the night life of the capital. And the army officers would flock around him also. And if you started on the subject of the "lakes," von Hindenburg would take you up zestfully there and then and mark out a map of the lakes on the table cloth with spillings of wine in different proportions and show you half a dozen, a dozen, 20 schemes by which "the bear that walks like a man" would promptly be stood on its head if it came ambling into east Prussia.

And about three years ago—had you been in Germany—you might have thought that all the guns at the Krupp factory at Essen were being exploded simultaneously and incessantly. But that wasn't the case. It was the roar von Hindenburg sounded when he heard that the government contemplated filling up the Mazurian lakes for agricultural uses. Hardly a member of the reichstag escaped his buttonholing and protestations; he stalked and stumped and vociferated throughout all the civil and army offices. And finally, with a clutter of portfolios under both arms, he demanded and insisted and in the end was given audience with the kaiser.

The conference lasted a long time. Von Hindenburg came out of it with a grin on his wide, characterful mouth nearly broad enough to engulf his ears. He told himself how at first the kaiser did not care to listen, but he went on talking; how the kaiser list-

ened and von Hindenburg spread his maps; how he said the great agricultural value of the region should be considered, and how von Hindenburg persisted that it would be of more value to bag the Russians in those lakes if they ever tried to invade Germany, and, without waiting for the royal consent, poured out the results of his ceaseless cogitations and planning, the results of his countless maneuvers, until at last the kaiser's eyes began to twinkle and he raised his hand and said:

"Enough, enough, von Hindenburg! For Heaven's sake, keep your lakes! They are yours. Nobody shall disturb them!"

And von Hindenburg knocked his heels together with a mighty clack and, leaving the palace, looked upon the world with a glittering, triumphant eye.

The disaster that befell German arms at the first onslaught of the Russians is too fresh in memory to be recounted. It was then that the kaiser bethought him of von Hindenburg the retired and pensioned, at Hanover, the man who knew every inch of the east Prussian country. The kaiser wired his orders from Mainz to his chief of general staff.

Out of Hanover in a special car, with a glittering staff about him, back into active service and in supreme command, rode von Hindenburg, frank and boyish in his joy at the call. He called his journalist friends about him and roared at them:

"Pretty good—pretty good, eh? My special car and my fine staff and my army corps that I am going to. Pretty good for an old pensioner!"

The rest is history, still warm. Von Hindenburg, who was a jest, has become a demi-god. It was at the battle of Tannenberg that he did it—made good on the idea that had become his fetish—trapped swarming thousands of Russians into the lakes and quagmires of the Mazurian region. Germany claims that he ensnared fully 150,000 Russians in that trap; even Petrograd admits 50,000. He checked and has since halted the on-sweep of the tremendous Russian army and has been Napoleonic in his manipulation of his forces. And in Germany today the sculptors are busy making statues of the "crank" of yesterday.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending December 12, 1914. Mr. John Q. Adams, Mrs. Dlorose Apodaca, Mrs. Laura Bucher, Mr. Jerome Eslava, Dr. J. A. Fuller, Jr., Senorita Dona Antonia Gallegos, Hays Brothers, R. E. Howe, John C. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kalvelage, Don Clemente Lucero, Mrs. Ella McElroy, Mr. J. R. Mumm, Mr. H. H. Palmer, Mrs. Mary Snyder, A. T. Stevens, Mr. Juan Vasela, Mr. R. L. Young, Mr. Tom Zeller.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

FRANCE IS FRIENDLY

Washington, Dec. 17.—France, in a note to the state department through Ambassador Jusserand, gave assurances that she would not interfere in any way with American cotton shipments either to belligerent or neutral countries.

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Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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THE ECONOMICAL GOVERNOR

Have you ever made the round trip to Roswell by rail? If you have, you will know that it is a rather expensive journey.

Judge G. A. Richardson of Roswell is a member of the board of trustees of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. Every time he comes here the state is out the expense of a round trip from Roswell to Las Vegas.

Governor McDonald says he believes in economy in state expenditures.

Governor McDonald appointed Judge Richardson a trustee of the asylum. Let us all give three cheers for the economical governor, who thinks money spent for railway fare is well spent.

By the way, who is the board of trustees of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane, anyway?

Ezequiel C. de Baca, according to popular report.

Then why need the governor have provided other trustees?

That's what a good many folk would like to know.

THE RAILROADS' DILEMMA

Unfortunately, President Wilson's words of encouragement to business do not apply to the railroads, which constitute quite the most extensive industry in the country, and, at the same time, are more hampered and harassed by governmental regulation, both state and national, than any of the other business enterprises, says the Topeka Journal. The interstate commerce commission is beyond his authority, except that he can fill such vacancies as occur on it. So are the railroad commissions or public utility boards of the several states. They are the agencies that hold the railroads in their clutches and show no disposition to loosen the thumb screws that they applied so severely.

But the business of the nation, that President Wilson tells to go ahead with the knowledge that the democratic party has no further regulatory designs against it, won't be able to go a great ways without adequate railroad facilities and service. The railroads are the arteries through which the lifeblood of the nation, its business, flows. And they are in pretty desperate circumstances just now. Their

annual reports, which are beginning to be published, show this. Some of the big and honestly conducted railroad systems in the east are now earning less than 4 per cent on the money invested in them. And unless the railroads are accorded fair play and liberal treatment to which more justice entitles them, conditions will soon be worse with them. Within the next three years, a full half billion dollars worth of railroad bonds come due. If these are not refunded, bankruptcy will come undoubtedly to any a road. And is it reasonable to assume that capital will show any enthusiasm over further investments in railroad securities? Well, hardly. And with out new capital, the future of the railroads and their necessary development and extension to meet the requirements of the country's growth, is doomed.

When the people demanded the regulation of the railroads a decade or so ago to correct abuses that were patent, they did not contemplate their strangulation. Yet that is what the people's political agents have nearly accomplished, and evidently through the mistaken idea that it would add to their popularity with the people.

Railroad-baiting, though, as far as the people are concerned, is a thing of the past. They showed it in Missouri at the recent election when they recalled, under a referendum and by a large majority vote, a "full crew" law that had been placed on the statute books two years ago. The people of other states are in much the same mood. They know what a further railroad development and an adequate service mean for them. And they know that the railroads are as worthy of their hire as are humans. What the people demand, and it has been their desire all along, is a constructive policy in the regulation of the railroads, not a destructive one. And such treatment, no more nor less, is the railroads' right.

SOMETHING TO IMITATE

Worthy of emulation is the work of the Deming chamber of commerce. That organization, at its annual meeting last week, reported the collection of \$10,000 for community enterprises and the wiping out of a debt of \$4,000 noteworthy. That prosperity has

during the administration just closing. The annual report of the secretary showed that much has been accomplished for the advancement of Deming during the past 12 months. The list of new enterprises launched is come as the result of the publicity campaign is evidenced by the erection of numerous business blocks in the city during the year, as well as a large number of beautiful homes.

Deming citizens have accomplished much for their community by supporting the chamber of commerce. When the work was first begun, a few years ago, Deming was a sleepy little place, scarcely heard of outside a radius of a hundred miles. The citizens, realizing it was time to do something, organized the chamber of commerce. It took money to carry on the operations of this body, but Deming citizens, with foresight and public spirit, gave and gave until it hurt, that the chamber's work might be carried on with energy.

As a result Deming is now a wide-awake, growing little city and is known from one end of the country to the other as a live place.

There is much in the example of Deming that might be followed with profit by other cities of the state. It wouldn't hurt Las Vegas a bit to get a little of the Deming kind of spirit.

Las Vegas has a fine and efficient commercial organization that is doing the best possible work with the funds available. If every citizen of Las Vegas, whether he be a merchant, clerk or employe of the railroad or any other corporation, would join in the support of the Commercial club, the organization could and would accomplish great things for the entire northern end of the state.

Why not help?

LISTEN, DAUGHTER

This is the way it looks to one country town editor:

D. C. Grinell in the Americus (Kas.) Greeting: Listen daughter: Don't go moping around the house and sighing like a freight train cutting loose the air brakes; and don't be walking around with your eyes all puffed up and red from tears, simply because you can't have clothes that wouldn't look good anywhere except on one of those freak magazine cover girls. I know it's a pretty tough old world, from your range of vision, because your ma and I have forbidden you to wear skirts that are too high and waists that are too low. I know, child, that some of the other girls are chasing around the street in costumes that would shame a burlesque troupe and attracting lots of attention; but did you ever notice just what kind of attention they attract? Of course you haven't. You don't happen to be within earshot when some of the boys say what they really think about the "other girls." Thank God you don't. You're too young to know these things yet awhile.

You say the other girls laugh at your simple pretty little frocks and at your freckles. Let 'em laugh. That shows they are the other kind of girls. Your mother and I met each other long, long ago. I loved her enough to ask her to marry me and she cared enough for me to answer "yes." We have been happy ever since. Our mar-

riage took. It didn't take any split skirt or silhouette gown to make me fall in love with your mother. She never had such contraptions on in her life. And I didn't go prancing up and down Main street with a monkey hat on the back of my head and a cigarette poked out in front of my face.

Let the other girls smile if they want to, but just wait for the finish. You won't find the decent young chaps, the kind I would want to give my little girl to, marrying any of the "other girls."

That's right; have a good cry if you want to; it'll do you good. But remember, Dad knows best. So put on that pretty little dress, the one we all like, and we'll all go to the moving picture show and have some ice cream afterwards. Hurry up! It's getting late, and we don't want to miss Warren Kerrigan. That's right, smile.

CHILD WELFARE

Forty years ago today the world's first child welfare society was organized in the city of New York. It named itself the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Prior to its origin children in the hands of unnatural parents, relatives and exploiters, were defenseless. One summer day in 1874 charitable workers visited a woman dying of tuberculosis in the slums of New York. She complained that she could not die in peace because of the almost constant cries of a child in an adjoining room. A little waif, Mary Ellen by name, was found locked in a bare room. Her head and body were covered with bruises and cuts, and in the room were found the rusty shears with which her stepmother had been in the habit of torturing the child. Stirred to the depths of their hearts the charity workers appealed to many officials, organizations and influential citizens, always to receive the disheartening reply: "We can do nothing unless the child is brought to us legally and proof offered that an offense has been committed." It happened that there existed a society for prevention of cruelty to animals. As a last resort the charity workers turned there, and in the "dark days of the 70's" the first legal protection given an abused child was under the laws that protected dumb animals. That experience set in motion the movement that resulted in the first society in the world for the prevention of cruelty to children.

Today the whole enlightened world is arrayed in defense of its children. Statute books fairly bristle with formidable laws that offer protection to their moral, mental and physical welfare. With the pioneer society as an inspiration, children's aid societies, human associations, founding hospitals and their like have sprung up all over the world. In the United States today there are about 450 societies whose purpose is the prevention of cruelty to children, while it is estimated that there are at least 100 more such societies scattered through the civilized countries. Even Asiatics and Africans are now protecting their youth of both sexes from inhuman exploitation and abuse. During its 40 years of benevolent work, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children alone investigated about 350,000 complaints that in-

AMERICAN TRADE IS BEYOND WAR DANGER

CLEWS LOOKS FOR BETTER
TIMES ON ACCOUNT OF EX-
CHANGE RESUMPTION

New York, Dec. 16.—Our financial markets have at last successfully emerged from perhaps the most critical period in history; and, thanks to the sound and firm policy of the Stock Exchange, the country has escaped any serious financial disaster. There is no longer any danger of panic, and the future of prices must now be governed by influences open to judgment of the public. Let us consider what those influences are. The war naturally remains the paramount consideration, but its effects have been amply if not fully discounted. Indirectly its course must have a decided influence upon values; yet, until peace prospects become much more definite, discrimination will have to be exercised in the attitude toward securities. There is a vast mass of American investments which are practically beyond war influences. These have weathered the storm safely, and must be among the first to recover from late depression. Our neutrality and our distance from the conflict are inestimable advantages that should not be forgotten.

Taking the war at its fair value, home influences must be regarded as the most important measure of intrinsic values. The whole country, and especially the west, is now feeling the advantage of a good harvest. This is particularly true of the great wheat belt, where the farmers are reaping profitable prices for an enormous yield. Undoubtedly the war has brought prosperity to the west, not only in good prices for food products, but also through liberal contracts for army supplies in which the east has a very considerable share. The south has been hurt by the war more than any other section owing to the low price of cotton and the temporary stoppage of exports. The conditions however are being gradually rectified; the south is less dependant upon a single crop than ever before, and the problem of financing the huge 16,000,000 bale crop is being surely solved, and there is every indication that before long consumption will begin to recover the losses of the last four months. There will be a big surplus left over for next season, which will necessitate a reduction of acreage in the coming crop; nevertheless from the agricultural point of view the country as a whole is sound and prosperous.

As to the industrial situation, that is still somewhat confused. Much of the current depression is due to lack of initiative on part of our captains of industry. Their confidence has been severely shaken by the flood of antagonistic legislation which swept the country far and wide for several years. Capital has most assuredly been driven into hiding; enterprise is checked, and the number of unem-

ployed vastly increased. Fortunately, there are signs of a turn in the tide in this respect. President Wilson has wisely called a halt; having realized the harm of such oppression. Henceforth the policy of the government is to be helpful to business, and not detrimental. With one accord the entire country will look forward eagerly to the fulfillment of this promise.

A very important factor in this problem of "the government in business" is the forthcoming decision of the interstate commerce commission. It is an old story—the impairment of railroad credit; the stoppage of improvements, and the cramping of public facilities and argument is now useless. It is the decision that is wanted. The president has made it known that he favors a more considerate policy to the transportation lines; and there is reason to hope that, with public opinion and fair play so heavily on his side, some concessions will be allowed the railroads.

Attention should now be turned to the great steel industry which has always been among the very best of trade barometers. Production for months has been running at less than half our national capacity. This means that all railroads and all other large consumers are starving themselves. Railroads and all kinds of machinery are being used pretty much as usual. They are wearing out. In spite of depression, the country is growing fast. New construction must be resumed. Prices are very low, and when the tide changes shrewd buyers will rush in with orders and unavoidable activity must follow. Moreover, the world's markets will be opened to us as never before; for European plants will be fully occupied for months if not years to come repairing the unparalleled devastation and losses in their own markets. Industrially then, we seem to have reached the bottom of the downward turn; and the belief is steadily gaining that recovery is not distant. It may not come with any force before spring; but, if the evidences of its approach multiply, the stock market is not likely to wait until then before discounting results.

A very important aid to business recovery is the outlook for cheap money and a resulting improvement in the credit situation. Dull business is partly accountable for the surplus of idle funds, through the mass of emergency currency still in circulation is largely responsible for the present ease. About one-half of the original issue, which at one time exceeded \$81,000,000, has been withdrawn without injury, owing to the operations of the new federal reserve system which released a large portion of the reserves and permitted an immense expansion of credit. No single event has done more toward strengthening business confidence than the establishment of the new banking system; the full advantages of which have not yet been fairly tested or appreciated.

Our foreign trade promises to have a good effect upon the monetary situation; inasmuch as increasing exports, the result of larger shipments of foodstuffs and cotton as well as foreign purchases of war material, are giving us a favorable trade balance and tending to restrain gold exports without artificial interference. Foreign countries would gladly draw upon our plentiful stock of gold, and the inter-

national trade conditions which tend to keep the precious metal here are naturally viewed with much complacency. Briefly then, the situation is this:

We have amply discounted all bad conditions, especially the war, for the time being at least.

The country's finances are now safely adjusted to the new basis.

The stock market has reopened with reasonable restrictions and without the difficulties once feared. We are now feeling the supporting influence of good crops, and the west is consequently much more hopeful than the east.

Legislative attacks upon big business promise to be sensibly moderated.

Industry seems to be on the turning point from extreme depression.

The federal reserve system has afforded a new basis of confidence.

The interstate commerce commission is expected to make some concessions to the railroads; the latest report being that the full 5 per cent will be granted eastern roads.

An easy money market seems assured for some time to come.

Our exports are heavy.

There are no indications of the much-dreaded flood of foreign securities, and

The impression grows that the war will not be as long as many have expected.

Thus, in spite of business depression and inertia, there are abundant and sound reasons for indulging more hopeful views of the future. The reported advance in railroad rates is particularly important and encouraging. The war of course may again become a dominating influence at any time. Such a colossal waste of life and wealth is inevitably a worldwide setback, but it is quite possible to overestimate its detrimental effects upon American affairs. Happily our country is largely free from the disturbing event of international politics. Long may it so remain.

HENRY CLEWS.

WILL HELP THE NEGRO

Washington, Dec. 16.—Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson told the university commission on southern race questions made up of representatives of 11 southern colleges, that "our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good."

Dr. C. H. Brough of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the committee, told the president the commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negro's economy, hygiene and moral betterment. He said that a very deep investigation of the subject was being made with the good of the negro in mind.

JAPS SAIL TODAY

Tokio, Dec. 16.—The Japanese Red Cross corps which is going to France leaves Yokohama by the steamer Fushimi Maru December 16. The corps consists of Dr. Shioda, professor of the Imperial University, who is the chief of the medical staff; Drs. Mogi and about 15 nurses and a few pharmacists. Landing at Marseilles the party will go to Bordeaux.

CAPTAIN COONEY STILL NOT FOUND

FIVE WEEKS HAVE PASSED SINCE
SOCORRO COUNTY MAN HAS
BEEN HEARD FROM

Socorro, N. M., Dec. 16.—So far as known here no trace has yet been found of Captain Michael Cooney, pioneer mining man of this place, who left his home here on October 25 on a prospecting trip, and who has not been heard from in five weeks. A search for him is being made by a party headed by Charles Cooney, his son. Concerning Captain Cooney's disappearance the Socorro Chieftain says:

"The last seen or heard of Mr. Cooney was five weeks ago, when he left his wagon at the Alexander ranch and continued his journey alone on horseback. It has been given out by a number of the state papers that Captain Cooney is lost, but this report is dispelled by the fact that he is perfectly familiar with the country over which he is traveling and the only apprehension felt by Mrs. Cooney and their more conservative friends is that, owing to the severe weather prevailing in the mountains, he may be snowed in, or possibly have contracted pneumonia. Captain Cooney is a pioneer mining man, used to hardships, and it is felt with his superb general health and a thorough knowledge of the entire western part of the country, he has reached some habitation long ere this."

DANGEROUS FLIER GONE

Berlin, Dec. 16.—A small French aeroplane, the "Bauernschreck," which translated means "the peasants' terror," is no more and great is the rejoicing thereat among one wing of the German army which it had disturbed much.

For a long period every evening about o'clock the machine used to appear over the trenches south of Rheims, drop just one bomb, which never failed to scatter death and destruction, and then disappear. German aviators ascended repeatedly and made futile attempts to bring down the dangerous visitor. It was evident that the machine carried a murderous machine gun and that its occupants were no mean marksmen.

Every aviator who pursued the "Bauernschreck" sought eagerly the honor of bringing it down, and as a result of bravery shown in pursuit one non-commissioned officer won an iron cross but lost his life. After being shot through the hips by a gun in the French machine he continued to pilot a German aeroplane for nine miles.

Finally a reserve artillery captain evolved a new base for a howitzer, so constructed as to permit great elevation and rapid change of objective and the second shot from it finished the Bauernschreck. Both bodies were charred and mutilated beyond recognition. It could only be told that one was an officer and the other a civilian.

CENSOR'S WORK A SOURCE OF GRIEF

NEWSPAPERS IN EUROPE AS WELL AS AMERICA ARE HAMPERED BY IT

Paris, Dec. 16.—Peculiar things happen to news in these days when it is so scarce and censors are so strict. Much news is "lifted" from one newspaper into another and when a writer gets a story into print there is no telling under what date line or whose name it may reappear.

One of the few graphic and authentic stories from the front appeared in an afternoon paper here on a recent Sunday. It was cabled to New York the same evening. The next day a Paris newspaper picked up the story and that afternoon another paper did the same thing. Other papers, morning and afternoon, ran the story on Tuesday. And then, on Wednesday morning an English newspaper printed the item as a "special despatch from the north of France" over the signature of an authentic war correspondent.

The incident is not so much an example of loose editorial work as a demonstration of the journalist's troubles during the war. Copy is scarce enough at best, and the censor ruins the best of it while the staffs of all the Paris papers are decimated by the mobilization.

Each copies from all the others and a story that passes observation today may catch the eye tomorrow. This applies to the censor's staff as well, for an article approved in the morning is sometimes cut out in the afternoon. One man with the official scissors sees one paragraph that will not do. His colleague passes the same article in another paper, but finds another objectionable paragraph that the other did not see.

Clemenceau's rechristened paper, L'Homme Enchaîné, recently contained the heading of an editorial "Is It True?" The rest of the column was blank and the public shall have to wait for the end of the war to know whether it is true or not.

In another case a dangerous news item was cut out but the head was overlooked. It was a good head and, of course, contained the meat of the article.

The Cri de Paris says "the censor is as conspicuous as a pretty woman," then proves it by giving details of certain incidents in which ex-Minister Caillaux and Madame Caillaux were concerned, but regarding which the censor had imposed a strict silence. Monsieur and Madame Caillaux appeared arm in arm on the boulevard, and were hooted. They went to a restaurant to dine and all the other guests rose to leave. They went into the garage where the requisitioned motor cars of the military government of Paris are kept and ordered a car, but the car was refused and Gallieni approved the refusal. All these incidents, suppressed pitilessly by the

censor in Paris, were passed in the Eclairer de Nice, and now the Cri de Paris had the chance to smuggle them into Paris under the nose of the censor who previously cut them out.

The newspaper was not the first institution hit by the war. With the first excitement circulation went up by leaps and bounds, while the mobilization cut off sources of supply of paper. Dailies that had not a good reserve stock shrank at once from four pages to two, then from a full sheet some even appeared for weeks in quarter sheet size.

At the same time so many unemployed men, women and children became newsvendors that Paris suffered for a time from a riot of news. The military governor decided that it was too much for the nerves of Paris, and at the first sign that the situation was becoming panicky, all extras were suppressed and the crying of news on titles of newspapers prohibited.

The temporary disappearance of the illustrated journals was a severe blow to those who gather around the kiosks and get cheap information and diversion from the dozens of periodicals displayed.

"The Illustrations," the "Annales," "Ruy Blas," the "Cri de Paris," "Lectures pour Vous," "Rise" and "Je Sais Tout" have reappeared, but nearly all the humorous weeklies are still absent for obvious reasons. The cartoonist is exercising his talent on war posters, displayed for sale alongside voluminous series of post cards. Some of them are subtle in their satire, but the war has numbed the inspiration and wit of the French cartoonist.

The afternoon calm of the boulevards is undisturbed by the loud voiced newsboys, who seemed always to be making a desperate race for some unknown goal and trying to sell out their stock of sporting papers on the wing. No racing killed the turf papers at the outset of hostilities. All other sporting journals suspended and thus far only the "Auto" and "Sporting" have resumed.

Meanwhile new publications, born of the war, chronological, historical and photographic, are appearing nearly every day.

AN EDITOR-SOLDIER

General Joffre's Headquarters, Dec. 16.—Andre Tardieu, the foreign editor of the Temps, is attached as lieutenant to General Joffre's staff. His duties require him to visit every part of the front, and he has therefore extraordinary opportunities for seeing the actual operations of the war. M. Tardieu, it is understood, is assembling material for a history of the war.

POOR OLD BELGIUM

Paris, Dec. 16.—Telegraphing from Berne, Switzerland, the correspondent of the Havas News agency says the Cologne Gazette has published a statement to the effect that a group of Belgian bankers has agreed to pay in ten installments the remainder of the war indemnity imposed upon Belgium. The city of Brussels has decided to pay the latest contribution, amounting to 37,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the enemy's troops by additional taxes to be levied until June 5, 1915.

CHAMPIONS FIND SLEDDING ROUGH

INJURIES COST CLABBY, WELSH AND KILBANE CONSIDERABLE MONEY

Champion boxers need as much care these days as a high class race horse. The champions, especially, have been accustomed of late years to drawing down small fortunes nearly every time they start and when anything goes wrong with their "money getters" there is woe in the camp immediately, says the Kansas City Star's sport writer. During the past few months three champions have suffered setbacks—Freddy Welsh, Jimmy Clabby and Johnny Kilbane. Welsh hurt his hand in his bout with Fred Yelle at Boston some few weeks ago, although it did not prevent him from going on with Young Shugrue at Madison Square Garden, New York, last week. However, it might have cost him dearly, for had Shugrue gone in and taken more chances he might have made it very bad for the champion. A knock-out would have put Freddie to the bad and no one would listen to any story about his right hand being out of commission.

Jimmy Clabby injured his shoulder again in his championship battle with George Chip of San Francisco and will be unable to fight again for a few weeks; in fact, it is keeping Jimmy out of the ring for at least two months. He injured the same shoulder in his bout with Jimmy Gardner over four years ago and again in Australia he sprained it while playing baseball. Johnny Kilbane hurt his thumb several weeks ago and was obliged to lay off for two months. Johnny figured that it cost him about \$10,000. Boxers cannot be too careful of their hands. It might be added that Ad Wolgast asserts that he was out about \$50,000 during the time he was incapacitated by a broken arm and again by an operation when he was champion.

What has become of Willie Ritchie, the ex-champion? For a time Willie was very much in the public eye, but during the past few months he seems to have disappeared from off the earth. Since he was beaten by Freddy Welsh for the world's championship in the lightweight division Willie has not lived up to his reputation as a hustler. He was supposed to be matched with two or three boys on the Pacific coast, but each time it fell through and to date Ritchie has not engaged in a real contest. Unless Willie gets busy and fights as a lightweight he will lose all title to the American championship, for there are other boys, especially Charles White, eager to annex the title and defend it. Reports from the coast are to the effect that Ritchie has gained in weight and cannot make the limit of 133 pounds any more, watch, if true, will throw him into the class ahead and give Charlie White a chance to claim the American title of champion light

weight. The boxing season has been in full bloom for the past two and a half months, but Ritchie has remained idle. To make matters worse for the California boy, the game on the coast has been killed, at least for the present, and he will have to drift east if he intends to get into the limelight before the 1914-15 season ends. Ritchie is a most pleasing fighter and it is to be regretted that he has not hustled along a bit faster since the London affair with Welsh.

LUNA COUNTY REPORTS

Santa Fe, Dec. 16.—Miss Grace Goebel, deputy county superintendent of Luna county, today made her report to the department of education showing that not a single third grade teacher is employed in Luna county. Three teachers have professional certificates, 38 have first grade certificates and only three have second grade. No other county in the state can make so fine a showing. It is not surprising therefore that salaries range mostly from \$75 to \$200 a month only nine teachers receiving less and these receiving from \$50 to \$70.

The department of education today received from the bureau of education at Washington, D. C., a complete course of study for intermediate or junior high schools, covering the seventh, eighth and ninth years. Similar course of study for commercial and vocational courses is given. Comparison of it with the New Mexico courses of study is most interesting. It is significant that in each year and in each course, Spanish is one of the optional studies.

RELATIVES VISIT SOLDIERS

Aldershot, England, Dec. 16.—As the result of recent orders given by Sir John French the families of regular troops stationed here have been delightfully surprised by visits from relatives direct from the front. These men are given leave from the trenches and most of them elect to spend the time with their families.

Wives of sergeant majors, who despaired of seeing their husbands before the end of the war, have been surprised by the receipt of telegrams from seaports informing them of the home coming. These husbands arrive looking as spick and span as when they marched away to the war, for the men are selected from the regiments which have been moved to the rear of the battle line to give the soldiers a chance to clean up and receive fresh uniforms. It is expected that later whole units will be given holidays and the soldier in the trenches, according to one officer just returned from the front, has no rosier anticipation than the prospect of an afternoon at a football game followed by the evening at a music hall.

EXPRESS MESSENGER KILLED

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 16.—Crushed by a heavy safe, Elmer S. Parker, a Wells-Fargo express messenger, was fatally injured at the railroad station late last night. He died at St. Joseph's hospital this morning.

Parker was assisting in loading a big safe in a Wells-Fargo car at 10 o'clock last night. In some manner the truck slipped and the safe fell on the messenger. His hips were crushed and he was internally hurt.

BURLESON SUGGESTS FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPH LINES

Washington, Dec. 14.—Asserting that for the first time since its organization by Benjamin Franklin, the post office department is on a self-sustaining basis, Postmaster General Burleson submitted to President Wilson today his annual report. It records enormous growth in the department's business because of the parcels post and postal savings bank divisions and recommends a program of postal legislation to increase the scope of the department's activities.

Mr. Burleson features in his report an estimate that a surplus of \$3,569,545, the second of his administration, will be shown for the fiscal year of 1914 when all claims and charges have been met. On that showing he bases his declaration that the Department "has been securely placed upon a self-sustaining basis."

"It is safe to say," the report adds, "that unless unusual conditions should arise, resulting in abnormal depression of business, there is no danger of recurring deficiencies."

The legislative program recommended is as follows as to its most important features:

Early action toward government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines and immediate taking over of these systems in Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico. Transfer of the Alaska cable from war to postoffice department control.

Substitution of contract "star route" system for salaried rural carrier service to eliminate \$40,000,000 annual loss on rural delivery.

Postoffice co-operation with state governments in railroad building where improvements insure better postal service.

Raising maximum balance acceptable at postal banks from \$500 to \$2,000, interest payments to be limited to \$1,000. Removal of monthly deposit limit restriction.

Aerial mail service, where topography warranted, and extension of motor truck and automobile service in view of recent successful experiments.

Passage by senate of pending bill providing space basis of compensation for railroads on mail carried instead of weight basis.

Pending change in rural delivery system, computation of carriers' salaries on basis of services performed, dependent on bulk of mail carried, to stimulate business.

Readjustment of postmasters' salaries on basis of changes in business handled due to parcel post development.

Raising of second class rates on publications other than newspapers issued once a week, from one to two cents a pound.

Granting the department legal jurisdiction over selection of sites and designs for postal buildings.

Of the parcel post during the last year the report says:

"Rapid growth of the parcel post vastly increased postal business during the year. The department's field

of services has expanded at a phenomenal rate; it is still expanding. Notwithstanding the decreases of parcel post rates authorized January 1, 1914, economy of administration has kept expenses within the revenues."

Of the department's financial condition the report says:

"The postal revenues for 1914 amounted to \$287,934,565.67, an increase over the preceding year of slightly less than 8 per cent, as compared with a corresponding increase of slightly more than 8 per cent for 1913. The audited expenditures for the year amounted to \$283,543,769.16, and the adjusted losses due to fire, burglary, etc., to \$14,333.46. The excess of audited revenues over audited expenses and losses is, therefore \$4,376,463.05.

"This audited surplus does not, however, represent the actual financial results for the year. It involves comparison of amounts that are not properly comparable. It does not include obligation which were incurred but not paid within the year, while it does include some payments on account of obligations incurred in prior years."

A statement follows of revenues and expenses based upon the reported revenues and the estimated expenses of the service for that year and the report adds:

"On this basis, the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, are found to exceed by \$3,569,687 the expenses for maintenance during the same period. While the announcement establishes confidence in the fact that the service is being economically administered, it must be borne in mind that of the convenience and benefit provided the public, which must be secured irrespective of the financial outlay required.

"The surplus for the year just closed, though substantial in amount, necessarily represents an approximate adjustment of revenues and disbursements, made possible by economies in administration; compared with the volume of transactions; it is believed, therefore, that a recommendation for the reduction of postage rates or fees is not warranted at this time."

Reviewing his recommendations for government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, Mr. Burleson says:

"The postmaster general renews the recommendation embodied in his last annual report that congress seriously consider the question of declaring a government monopoly over all utilities for the public transmission of intelligence and that steps be taken as soon as practicable to incorporate into the postal establishments the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

"In that report reference was made to the anomalous condition in this country under which the telegraph and telephone utilities, being vehicles for the public transmission of intelligence, infringe upon a function re-

served by the constitution to the national government. They inherently, as well as constitutionally, belong to the postal service. The firm conviction of the department is here reiterated that telegraph and telephone service is inevitably monopolistic and, when operated under private control, does not render the maximum of public service at the minimum cost to the whole people.

"It is an interesting fact that, whereas policies of government have been advocated and some adopted, the constitutionality of which have been seriously questioned, the principle of government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone finds its greatest strength in the constitution. This opinion has been shared by practically all postmasters general of the United States, who have held that the welfare and happiness of the nation depend upon the fullest utilization of these agencies by the people, which can only be accomplished through government ownership.

"It is also recommended that the telegraph and telephone facilities of Alaska, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands be at once taken over and operated by the postoffice department. This recommendation is based on an exhaustive investigation which disclosed that the conditions in these territories are generally such as to favor the change. A large part of the property involved is already government owned and operated in Alaska by the war department and in Porto Rico by the insular government. The services are so detached geographically as to preclude complicated relationships with neighboring systems and are yet sufficient in extent to afford valuable experimental demonstration for the postal service looking to the administration eventually of a complete national service. This action will have the effect of strengthening the national government in its outlying territories, and is specially recommended because of the expediency of taking over the private ownerships before elaborate and costly extensions and duplications of service have been built up."

Defining the general policy he has pursued, Mr. Burleson says:

"The service has been administered for the convenience of the public, not for profit; to promote efficiency by standardizing and simplifying procedure; to recognize merit and eliminate partisanship; to extend service wherever present or prospective returns justify; to reduce rates insofar as proves consistent with general fiscal necessity; and to provide all communities and all sections of the country, as far as practicable, with uniform service.

"The fact that the government exercises a monopoly over the receipt, transmission and delivery of mail carries an obligation to perform this function for all its citizens; hence the postal service may not be operated wholly upon the lines of private enterprise. Whether or not service shall be granted or extensions authorized are questions which, as they arise in a particular case, should not be determined entirely with respect to revenue considerations. Yet it is equally the duty of the department to apply the mechanical and administrative economies which private business enterprise develops and which inven-

tive genius from time to time offers. The maximum of service at the minimum of expense is the proper rule to govern public business."

The report declares newspapers and periodicals handled in 1914 under the cent a pound second class rate totaled over a million pounds, an increase of 2.94 per cent over the preceding year, with a resultant "drain on postal revenues" that "emphasizes the necessity of taking some step in the direction of readjusting the rates on second class mail."

"In my last annual report," Mr. Burleson says, "the hope was expressed that congress would amend the existing laws and raise the rate on second class matter in accordance with the recommendation of the commission created in 1911 under a joint resolution of congress to investigate the subject, which found the cost of handling and transporting second class matter, exclusive of certain expenditures concerning which exact information was not at hand, to be approximately 6 cents a pound, and recommended that the postage rate thereon be increased from 1 cent a pound to 2 cents a pound. In order to renew attention to the matter the department in January addressed a letter to the joint committee of congress before which the question of proper rates of postage on second class matter has been pending for more than two years, in which it was recommended that the rate on publications issued less frequently than weekly, and on weekly publications other than newspapers, be increased from 1 cent a pound to 2 cents a pound, leaving for future determination an additional increase if same should be found necessary or desirable.

"The distinction made between newspapers issued as frequently as once a week and other publications is believed to be in accord with the long established policy of congress. Further reasons why the readjustment of postage rates on second class matter should begin with publications other than newspapers is found in the greater length of the average haul of such publications and the consequent greater cost of their transportation.

"Up to the present time the joint committee has made no report or recommendation on the subject. Until some such action shall be taken to readjust rates on second class matter no serious consideration can be given to plans for revising and reducing rates on first class mail."

Discussing the question of railway compensation, the report says it is believed the enactment of the house bill, pending in the senate, which provides for compensation on a space basis, "will conclude a long and vexatious controversy over railroad mail rates and inaugurate a plan of adjustment which will be entirely fair to the railroad companies and be most economical and advantageous in the administration of the postal service."

Gore, Pa., P. A. Morgan had occasion recently to use a liver medicine and says of Foley Cathartic Tablets: "They thoroughly cleansed my system and I felt like a new man—light and free. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for constipation. They keep the stomach sweet, liver active, bowels regular." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

volved the welfare of about 1,000,000 New York children under the age of 16. Nearly 200,000 of these were rescued from immoral surroundings, physical cruelty, neglect and destitution. Every state in the union has its labor laws which effect the 2,000,000 American working boys and girls, between the ages of 10 and 15, which the national child labor commission is endeavoring to make uniform throughout the nation. There are children's courts to dispense justice to a large part of the 25,000 juvenile delinquents reported annually in this country. There are homes for the crippled and the deaf and dumb, and there are places where the working mother may leave her children during the day while she is outside of her home earning a livelihood.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank at 10:00 a. m. Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

(Signed) D. T. HOSKINS,
w12-19-26-2-9 Treasurer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas, will be held at the office of the bank at 10:00 a. m. on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

(Signed) D. T. HOSKINS,
w12-19-26-2-9 Cashier.

Best For Kidneys—Says Doctor
Dr. J. T. R. Neal, Greenville, So. Car., says that in his 30 years of experience he has found no preparation for the kidneys equal to Foley Kidney Pills. In 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Best you can buy for backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

"SELF DENIAL DAY"

Baltimore, Dec., 15.—Today has been set apart by the council as "Self Denial Day," and in accordance with the spirit of the occasion, cigars, soda, candy, and other luxuries are tabooed by most of the Baltimore citizens. The fund for the relief of the city's poor and unemployed will be increased by many thousands of dollars before nightfall. Mayor J. H. Preston is heading the work of raising the fund, and has found a hearty response.

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

GOES TO PORTLAND CHURCH

Portland, Ore., Dec. 15.—Rev. J. N. Skinner, former pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church of Detroit and Davenport Presbyterian church at Washington, will arrive here today to become pastor of the Rose City Presbyterian church. Although in the thirties the young minister has made a record in social work and in boys' work.

KILLED PARTNER WITHOUT A LICENSE

WARDEN LOOKS INTO TECHNICAL SIDE OF SHOOTING DOWN BIG GAME

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 15.—Can a man, carrying a gun in the mountains and failing to have a hunting license in his possession, who shoots and kills a companion, mistaking him for a deer, according to his declaration, be prosecuted for hunting without legal authority?

This is a question—by far the most sensational with which he has had to deal—that State Game Warden Trinidad de Baca found confronting him when he opened his mail this morning.

The question was propounded by Thomas W. Henley, deputy game warden at Nogal, Lincoln county, and his letter contains a recital of the killing of Wilder Zumwalt by Harry Little. It reads:

"I am somewhat at a loss as to my duty in a certain case in this county. It is this: Two parties are out hunting and trailing a deer. One of them, a Mr. Wilder Zumwalt, drops behind his partner, a Mr. Harry Little, and being the youngest as well as the best mountain climber, gets around Little and stops on the steep mountain side, waiting for Little to run the deer so he could kill it (so it appears from his tracks in the snow.) Mr. Little, when he came to an opening in the timber, looked ahead, saw Zumwalt sitting on the mountain side, mistook him for a deer, and shot and broke his neck, killing him instantly. Now should he be fined for hunting out of season? So far as I can find out, he has had no license to hunt this year."

The letter was written last Saturday, but the date of the killing of Zumwalt is not mentioned. Mr. de Baca holds that there is a clear case against Little for violation of the game laws, and that the extent of the penalty alone is in question, due to the lack of information as to the exact date of the hunting tragedy. He sums up the matter in this way:

Little's admission that he was hunting deer constitutes the only possible explanation of the killing of Zumwalt.

The deer season closes November 1, and if the tragedy occurred after that date Little is liable to prosecution for hunting deer out of season, as well as for hunting without the necessary license.

Mr. de Baca will send a letter containing these opinions to the Nogal deputy. The fact that Henley asks if he should be fined for "hunting out of season" leads him to believe that the killing occurred recently; at least, since the deer season closed.

EXHIBIT OF PAINTINGS

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Corcoran Gallery of Art today opened its fifth biennial exhibit of paintings from the brushes of American artists. Liberal prizes, donated by ex-Senator William A. Clark of Mont-

ana, are to be awarded, together with the Corcoran medals. In addition to the awards, the Corcoran fund will be partly utilized this year in the purchase of the Best American paintings.

Interest among American artists is very keen, and the best productions have been gathered for the display which will be on daily exhibition until January 24. The art jury that will decide the winners is composed of Edward W. Redfield, chairman, Edmund C. Tarbell, Ralph Clarkson, Robert Henri and Emil Carlsen. The first prize is \$2,000 in cash and the Corcoran gold medal, and there are three other prizes.

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

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINES

Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 15.—The only women's chamber of commerce in the United States, formed of Attleboro women this month, joined with the men's chamber of commerce tonight in a grand banquet. Mrs. S. M. Holman, wife of Colonel Holman, who is president of the Attleboro chamber, organized the women's chamber, which has nearly 100 members, to boom Attleboro industries.

FAMOUS TENDERLOIN CLOSED

San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 15.—The red light abatement law goes into effect today, and the famous tenderloin section of the Golden Gate is no more. The keepers of the resorts were notified that the law would be rigidly enforced, and the police will get busy if the resorts are not all out of business today. It is believed that the dive keepers will accept the inevitable for there has been a grand moving out during the past week, many of the resort keepers going to other cities.

BASKETBALL GAME ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Y. M. C. A. WILL CLASH WITH THE NEWTON, KANSAS, RAIL- ROAD TEAM

Coach Dowden of the Y. M. C. A. announces that the association will open the winter basketball season on New Year's day when it will meet the Santa Fe railroad Y. M. C. A. team of Newton, Kas., in the first game of the year.

The Y. team began practice last week and although the first team lineup has not been chosen the coach has a likely crowd of candidates to choose from. Practice will be held four times a week, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Last night a two hour workout convinced the coach that the Y. will have a team capable of meeting all comers. Among those showing up well are the two Stewarts, Mackel, Hite, Hendin, Gallegos and Emmert. H. Stewart and White, two of last year's team, will form the nucleus for this year's squad.

Steps are now being taken to organize the Normal, High school, Y. and West side teams into a city league to provide some home basketball at a minimum expense. It is expected that a joint meeting of representatives of these four teams will be called the latter part of the week and definite steps taken to form such a league, in which case devotees of the floor game will have ample opportunity to witness and participate in their favorite sport.

ANOTHER CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—The new Carnegie library at Wyandotte, Mich., was opened to the public today, with suitable exercises. Mayor C. H. Marr delivered the address.

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.

MRS. HALL CHOSEN TO SUCCEED HERSELF

MATRON OF NORMAL DORMITORY
WILL NOT LOSE HER
POSITION

From Wednesday's Daily.

The board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University met last night at the school building and re-elected Mrs. Mabel Hall matron of the girls' dormitory. Several candidates were proposed, but upon the recommendation of the president, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Mrs. Hall, the present matron, was re-elected until the end of the regular term on August 10, 1915. All the regents, Dr. F. E. Olney, M. W. Browne, Charles Ifeld, John D. W. Veeder and Eugenio Romero, were in attendance. Mr. Veeder was the only member opposed to the re-election of Mrs. Hall, it is stated.

At a meeting held in the early part of October the regents decided to recommend a change in the management of the dormitory. This meeting was called at a time when two of the board members were out of town, Charles Ifeld being at that time in Europe and M. W. Browne in Denver.

At this meeting, it is said, John D. W. Veeder proposed a change of matrons and his motion was supported by Eugenio Romero, the motion being carried by a vote of two to one. Mrs. Hall was notified of the board's action, which was to go into effect on January 1, 1915, although the regular term of the matron ends on August 10. The action of the full membership of the board last night reverses the previous decision.

The regents also appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, chairman, Charles Ifeld and John D. W. Veeder, to attend to the erection of the new ornamental lamp posts that are to be placed around the school building. Five of these posts will be erected.

A resolution was passed permitting any student of the university who is paying full tuition to take any subjects in the curriculum without extra charge. This resolution goes into effect on March 1, 1915. Through it the commercial department of the school is placed upon the same footing as the other branches offered. Heretofore an extra tuition has been charged in this branch. The board approved Dr. Roberts' selection of Miss Ida M. Larsen as director of student welfare. Miss Larsen, who is a graduate of a large school of physical training in the east, will commence her work at the Normal on January 4.

The regents authorized Dr. Roberts to prepare advertising matter for the official New Mexico state book to be issued by the board of exposition managers for the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, Calif.

The report of the school made by Dr. Roberts to governor McDonald was read to the board and approved. The regents ordered the document printed. A copy will be mailed to the

governor tonight. The meeting adjourned at about 12 o'clock.

ELECTRICITY IN HOTELS

Hotel service would be vastly different from what it is without electricity. It is this mysterious power which operates the elevators, runs the ice and refrigeration machines, drives the fans and ventilators, grinds the food stuffs, peels the vegetables, sweeps and dusts and does nearly all the other hard tasks about a modern hotel. In addition to this electricity operates the telephones, the call bells and buzzers, the fire alarm signals and signal systems of all kinds. It is even used to cook the food, to heat water, and to heat the rooms.

One large New York hotel is equipped with 1,200 small motors which are used throughout the building to do the hardest work, formerly done by servants. This number is exclusive of the 1,000 small motors used to drive ceiling, desk and bracket fans. The coal and ashes are conveyed by electricity; it pumps the water, drives a complete machine and repair shop, and the motor power is extensively used in the kitchen for peeling vegetables, chopping meat, for vegetable mashing, for soup straining and mixing, for turning roasting spits, for dough mixing, for ice cream freezing, for crumbing bread, for grinding coffee, for polishing silver and for dish washing. Motors also operate the machinery in the laundry, and convey the food from kitchen to serving rooms. Even the heating system is operated by motors which circulate the warm air to all parts of the building.

The main use of electricity in hotels is for illumination. In addition to the regulation lamps every hotel maintains an elaborate system of decorative lighting. Miles and miles of insulated wires are concealed within the walls and partitions of a large hotel to carry the electric current to every room where it is ready to give light at the snap of a switch.

Electricity is also being extensively used for heating and cooking in hotels. A few hotels and large restaurants are now equipped with complete electric kitchens where all the cooking is done by electricity. A large number of heating and cooking devices, such as electric toasters, percolators, grills, etc., are extensively used in most hotel kitchens as auxiliaries to the gas and coal ranges.

LIMITED GAMBLING SEASON

London, Dec. 16.—Because of the war, Monte Carlo is to have a limited season this year, opening some time in December. Formerly it was the custom to begin the gambling season on November 15, and long before then the frivolous world of sport and fashion had gathered here, and by December gaiety was at its height. Out of the 800 employes of the Casino nearly 200 are now serving France with the colors. The rest have been retained in the service of the company at temporarily reduced rates.

FRANK STILL FIGHTS

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17.—Further efforts to get the United States supreme court to review through habeas corpus proceedings Leo M. Frank's conviction for the murder of Mary Phagan, will be made by his attorneys here today, according to their statements.

SANTA FE PLANS TO GET INTO SACRAMENTO

AGREEMENT IS BEING PERFECTED
WITH THE WESTERN
PACIFIC RAILWAY

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—It is reported that the Western Pacific and the Santa Fe railways have at last entered into an agreement by which the Santa Fe gains entrance to Sacramento.

The Santa Fe, according to the report, will buy a half interest in the Western Pacific track between Stockton and Sacramento, and also its terminal facilities at Sacramento, effective January 1, 1915, by which time the Santa Fe will have complete detail for train service.

The new arrangements will give the Santa Fe through service from Sacramento to the east and also a local service from Sacramento to San Francisco, Stockton, Los Angeles and points south.

Horses from Kansas

The Kansas railways are rushing horses to the ports as fast as possible to serve in the European war.

"We have a steady stream of horses to the eastern ports, to Galveston and New Orleans and points in Canada," J. C. Burnett, assistant general freight agent of the Santa Fe, said this morning. "There seems to be a heavy demand for American horses abroad."

These horses are for the most part recruited in the Missouri valley, Oklahoma and Texas. Kansas has sent its full quota of horses to serve in the armies of Europe. The horses are concentrated at Dallas, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Omaha and in a smaller degree in other western cities. Here they are placed in stock cars and sent on their way.

Gentle Kansas farm horses will soon be transformed from tame and domestic animals to fierce, charging steeds of the British and German cavalry. Few of these Jayhawker horses will enlist in the German army.

When the war first broke out, a perceptible increase in the movement of horses was noted. The movement at first was almost exclusively to Canada, perhaps on account of unfavorable shipping facilities on the gulf at that time. Now a large per cent of the war horses are going to the south from this part of the country. The horses from the northern states are being rushed into Canada and those from the middle west and eastern states are being shipped to Newport News.

It is said that the horses from the western states, sturdy, reliable and efficient animals, are more in demand by the English cavalry officers than the famed ones from the Kentucky blue grass region.

Needless to state, the biggest exportation of mules for war purposes is not from Kansas, but from Missouri.

The Westmoreland Road

An amended petition was filed in the federal court of Nebraska a few days ago and brings to the front again the

famous Kansas, Southern and Gulf railway. The title of the case is W. F. Challis and the City of Westmoreland, Kan., vs. O. J. Collman, J. F. Smith, S. C. Smith and C. E. Morris. The city sues for \$15,000, alleging that is the value of the road between Blaine and Westmoreland, which the defendants agreed to operate for a certain number of years. It is claimed the road was abandoned in 1909.

This road has been the subject of more newspaper publicity than many roads having many times its mileage. It has been in financial difficulties for several years. At one time it was thought that this 12 mile stretch of road would prove the beginning of a great trunk line reaching from Yankton to the gulf coast.

WOMEN INVITED TO HEAR ADDRESSES

SPEECHES THAT FOLLOW FARMERS' LUNCHEON WILL BE WORTH LISTENING TO

From Thursday's Daily.

The committee in charge of the plans for the Commercial club's luncheon for the farmers next Monday at noon, wishes it understood that the farmers' wives and daughters are invited to be present. It is also desired that the public understand that the women of Las Vegas, as well as the men, are invited to be present at the program of speeches which will follow the luncheon. This will begin promptly at 2 o'clock.

Music will be furnished by the glee clubs of the Normal University and the Castle High school. The principal address of the afternoon will be made by Professor M. R. Gonzales, the agricultural expert of San Miguel and Mora counties, in whose honor the luncheon is given.

Professor Gonzales maintains an office in the Commercial club quarters, having been assigned room No. 1.

The program will be as follows:
Lunch, 12 o'clock to 1:30 o'clock.
Music, Normal orchestra.
Music, High school glee club.
Reading, Miss Leona Greenclay.
Oration, Martin Sundt.
Music, Normal glee club.
Oration, Thoralf Sundt.
Address, "The Agricultural Movement in the United States," Professor M. R. Gonzales.

FUNSTON'S NEW GIRL

San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 17.—Major General Funston saw for the first time today a daughter born to him while he was in command at Vera Cruz. The general arrived here today on a furlough which began December 6 and will last until February 6. His wife and family have been living at the Presidio here, and he will take up his residence there during his stay.

PLENTY OF WATER

London, Dec. 17.—Petrograd's water supply, which yesterday was reported to have been cut off, owing to the blocking of the Neva river conduits by ice, has been restored, according to a telegram from the Russian capital to Hutter's Telegram company.

PERSONALS

From Tuesday's Daily.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward returned to Las Vegas last night from Wagon Mound where he has been for a few days on legal business.

F. L. Trelawney of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas last evening. Mr. Trelawney is a typewriter repair man. He will remain here for a few days. Mr. Trelawney is accompanied by his wife.

Judge David J. Leahy of the Fourth judicial district of New Mexico, is in Albuquerque attending the meeting of the judges of the district and supreme courts of New Mexico.

E. R. Russell returned yesterday from a hunting trip to Ribera. Russell had good luck, as he sighted a large number of turkeys and got close enough to one to kill it. He brought back a 19-pound gobbler.

F. N. Robinson arrived in Las Vegas last night from Santa Fe. He will stay here for a short time on business.

L. L. Lloyd came in last night from Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banks came into Las Vegas yesterday from Cheyenne, Wyo., to visit the family of H. G. Coors of this city. Mr. Banks left last night for El Paso, where he will stay for a short time to attend to business affairs, returning here at the completion of his trip.

H. G. Coors, of the Coors Lumber company of this city, left last night on a trip to Las Cruces.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Matthews came in yesterday afternoon from Cherryvale. Mrs. Matthews will leave tonight for Missouri, where she will visit relatives.

J. S. Hunter, representing the McPike Drug company of Denver, was in town today calling on the local druggists.

L. R. Lightor, A. M. Emerson and R. F. Sickles, all of Denver, were in Las Vegas today to attend to some business affairs.

W. J. McGuire, a traveling salesman from Denver, was in town today calling on the merchants.

A. Rubard came in last night from Denver for a short stay.

E. Romero, Jr., of the Romero Advertising company of Albuquerque, arrived in Las Vegas last night. He will stay here for a few days on business and then will leave for Tierra Amarilla to attend to personal affairs.

L. W. Condon, a rancher of Rociada, came into town yesterday to attend to some business here.

Haurry Maurice, a rancher from the neighborhood of Sapello, came into town this morning. He will stay here for a few days to look after business affairs.

Vicente Mares came into Las Vegas from Wagon Mound last night. He will make a short stay here on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Viles of Holman, and D. Cassidy of Cleveland, drove into town last night in Mr. Cassidy's automobile. Mr. Cassidy is the senior partner in the merchandise firm of Daniel Cassidy and Company of Mora.

Mr. Hughes is the postmaster of Solano and the general manager of the Solano Lumber company.

F. M. Hughes, a merchant of Solano drove into Las Vegas last night, put Ed. Mascher of Las Animas, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas last night. He will stay here for a short time on business.

From Wednesday's Daily.

H. Grigg, a commercial man from Denver, was in town today.

George Packer, Jr., of Denver was a business visitor here today.

F. P. Kahnt, a Denver business man, came in today for a short visit.

H. Ryan, a Pass City business man, came in last night from El Paso.

Mrs. P. Blackshear of Raton came into town last night for a short visit.

E. E. Johnson, the local real estate man, left today for a short trip to Springer.

M. Stanton of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

George E. Riesby, of the H. O. W. ranch, was in town today making some purchases.

H. W. McFadden and G. A. Thompson arrived in Las Vegas last night from Dallas, Texas.

Sabino Lopez, a rancher from the vicinity of Colmor, was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

C. H. Liebbe, representing the Empire Fast Freight line, was in town today calling on the merchants on his annual trip.

J. E. Sullivan and W. M. Sullivan arrived in Las Vegas last night from Denver. They will make a short stay here on business.

Joseph Groth, a rancher from Ribera, was in town today purchasing supplies.

Jacob Davidhizer, a mesa farmer, left today for a short trip to Springer. Mr. Davidhizer has lived in this locality for several years, but is now selling his property on the mesa preparatory to leaving Las Vegas for northern Indiana.

Judge David J. Leahy of the Fourth judicial district of New Mexico, returned today from Albuquerque. Judge Leahy has been in the Duke City for the past few days attending a meeting of the judges of the district and supreme courts of the state.

W. B. Burch, traveling passenger agent for the Chicago and Great Western railroad, and Harry B. Hardie, traveling passenger agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, arrived in Las Vegas last night. They visited the Santa Fe railroad officials here, proceeding on their way westward this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rogers, Jr., and their son, Waldo Rogers, will leave tonight for Los Angeles. The Rogers will meet Judge H. L. Waldo, who is Mrs. Rogers' father, in Albuquerque and will accompany him to the coast. Mr. Rogers will return in about a month, but Mrs. Rogers and her son will not reach Las Vegas until the close of the winter, when they will be accompanied here by Judge Waldo.

From Thursday's Daily.

S. Zerowitz of Denver was a business visitor here today.

Aul W. Zaup of Trinidad was here today on business.

T. H. Welsh of Denver was a business visitor here today.

J. A. Conley, a railroad man out of Raton, was in town today.

O. M. Lampert and Charles Bressett

came in last night from Hot Springs. J. R. Littell was here today from Colfax to attend to some business affairs.

Thomas Calkins, a commercial man from Denver, was in town today calling on the merchants.

Otto J. Hatcher, a rancher from the vicinity of Vegosa Springs, was in Las Vegas today laying in supplies.

E. P. Lidterman arrived in Las Vegas last night from Trinidad. He will make a short stay here on business.

Charles Adams, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mrs. C. B. Barnes and Mrs. H. L. Haskell came into town yesterday from Ribera. They are busily engaged in doing their Christmas shopping.

F. D. Baer left yesterday for Dawson. Mr. Baer has resided in Las Vegas for over a year. He formerly was connected with the Puritan Laundry on the West side. It is not known whether he will return to Las Vegas.

Rev. J. H. Whistler left today for Raton where he will spend a few days on ministerial duties.

S. M. Fisher, a rancher from the Mineral Hill district, was in town today to attend to some affairs.

Jose N. Sena, a rancher from the neighborhood of Variadero, was in town today purchasing supplies.

F. J. Evans arrived in town yesterday evening from La Junta. He will stay here a short time on business.

F. T. Hutchins, representing the J. E. Elliott company of New York City, was in town today calling on the dry goods trade.

George V. Hanlon arrived in Las Vegas last night from Mountainair. Mr. Hanlon is the tie inspector for the Santa Fe railroad.

Miss Mildred Hornbein arrived in Las Vegas on No. 10 today from Gallup. Miss Hornbein formerly was a teacher in the Normal, but is now teaching at Gallup.

Professor and Mrs. C. F. Lewis will leave tomorrow for Denver to spend the Christmas vacation. Professor Lewis is a teacher in the New Mexico Normal University.

A. J. Strayer arrived in Las Vegas last night from Albuquerque. Mr. Strayer is the Duke City sales agent for the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Harriett C. Mann will leave on train No. 2 tonight for Hutchinson, Kan., where she will spend the Christmas vacation. Miss Mann is a teacher in the New Mexico Normal University.

D. L. Batchelor left today for Kansas City, Mo., where he will meet his daughter, Miss Nellie, who is on her way to Las Vegas from New York. They will reach this city in a few days. Mr. Batchelor is the agent at the local Santa Fe station.

Judge G. A. Richardson of one of the district courts of the state, came in last night from his home in Roswell. Judge Richardson is a member of the board of directors of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. He is here to attend a meeting of the board tomorrow to approve of the annual report to the governor.

The voters of Michigan stood by labor in the last election, defeating an amendment aimed to destroy many of the beneficiaries of labor unions.

CLAUDE M. COOLEY ESCAPES NOOSE

MAN ONCE CONDEMNED TO HANG IS ACQUITTED ON SECOND TRIAL

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 17.—Claude M. Cooley, convicted in June, 1913 of first degree murder for the shooting of his first cousin and bosom friend, Edward Gilliland at Chama, December 17, 1913, and sentenced to hang July 25, 1913, was acquitted in the district court for San Juan county yesterday after the jury was out 22 hours.

Cooley barely escaped the noose. The supreme court ordered a retrial, change of venue being taken from Rio Arriba county. Gilliland was shot through the head in bed in the room jointly occupied by himself and Cooley following a dance, which both attended. Cooley, who had been drinking, claimed he knew nothing following the time he went to the room until he found himself in jail.

TAXES COMING IN

Santa Fe, Dec. 16.—Something like \$150,000 of the 1914 taxes have been collected in eight counties which reported to the traveling auditor today. Quay county makes the best showing with \$47,397.19 of 1914 taxes collected in 1914. In addition \$70.20 of 1913 taxes were taken in. McKinley county comes next with \$36,291.46 of 1914, \$101.54 of 1913, \$37.32 of 1912, and \$1.60 of 1911 taxes collected. Lincoln county is third, with \$31,814.14 of 1914 \$136.55 of 1913, \$168.36 of 1912 taxes; then Sierra with \$16,646.65 of 1914, \$4,391.62 of 1913, and \$78.30 of 1910 and prior taxes collected in November; Taos \$15,463.34 of 1914, \$1,254.43 of 1913, \$1.37 of 1912 and \$26 of 1910 and prior taxes collected; Torrance \$6,920.29 of 1914, \$257.71 of 1913, \$291.42 of 1912, \$161.03 of 1914, \$3,475.30 of 1913 \$515.17 of 1912, \$170.13 of 1911 and \$69.35 of 1910 and prior taxes. Eddy county, the same as last year, is again one of the laggards reporting no 1914 taxes collected in November but \$5,263.33 of 1913, \$224.30 of 1912, \$255.84 of 1911 and \$76.09 of 1910 and prior. The heavy 1914 collections greatly relieve the financial situation of the state.

SERVIANS NEED OFFICERS

Nish, Servia, Dec. 16.—There is a shortage of officers in the Servian army, due not only to the severe losses sustained in the earlier battles of the campaign, but also to the losses of the two Balkan wars. The gaps have proved a source of considerable embarrassment to the army chiefs, and a number of youthful cadets from the military college have now been given commissions and sent to the front.

Another matter of serious concern in army circles is the difficulty of caring properly for the wounded, who are being sent into the interior towns as rapidly as possible. Although there are a number of Red Cross units from foreign countries on the ground, there is still a shortage of trained help, and a still more serious shortage of drugs and of surgical and hygienic appliances.

MEAT PRODUCTION STEADILY GROWS LESS

CORN CROPS ALSO ARE GROWING
SMALLER, SAYS SECRETARY
HOUSTON

Washington, Dec. 11.—That there is no emergency which justifies government assistance to farmers directly through the use of government cash or credit, was the position taken by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture, in discussing the question rural credits in his annual reports submitted today to President Wilson. Secretary Houston's statement was regarded as indicating the policy of the administration.

Secretary Houston pointed out that the new bank law "takes just and particular knowledge of the farmers requirements." He suggested that any credit needs of the agricultural community beyond those cared for under the federal reserve law, should be cared for by a system of "co-operative credit associations," financed with private funds, by means of which the combined credit of farming communities could be utilized, and by a system of land mortgage banks, likewise, privately capitalized.

"There seems to be no emergency which requires or justifies government assistance to the farmers directly through the use of the government's cash or the government's credit," said the report. "The American farmer is sturdy, self-reliant and independent. He is not in the condition of serfdom or semi-serfdom in which were the European peoples for whom government aid was extended in some form or other during the last century."

In advocating a land mortgage banking system and a system of co-operative credits associations the report asserted that the use of the funds loaned for productive purposes on the farms covered by the mortgages should be insisted upon.

Mr. Houston's report reviews the investigation of the marketing and distributing system and while the study is not yet sufficiently finished to admit of final conclusions the work thus far shows the need of a reorganization of the distribution process. He says:

"During the present grass season, for example, Chicago has received Mexican, Canadian and Florida cattle at about the same time. Steers raised in California by an Oregon operator have been shipped through Denver to Omaha and their beef sent to points on the Atlantic coast. Hogs raised in Illinois and sold at Indianapolis have been slaughtered at Boston and a part of their cured bacon shipped to Los Angeles. Michigan dressed veal calves expressed to South Water street commission houses at Chicago have been returned to the identical shipping points from which they came to fill orders from local retail markets."

Secretary Houston asks congress for an additional emergency appropriation of several million dollars on

account of the recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. He said that if the interval between the last and the present session of congress had been longer the department would have been without sufficient funds to meet the situation.

"The department," he said, "has pursued its former policy of purchasing diseased and exposed cattle at an appraised value and of slaughtering them and burying them. It has established a very strict quarantine. The expense of this task will be very great and it will be necessary to ask congress for an emergency appropriation of several millions of dollars. The interests at stake are vast and justify any reasonable expenditure."

The report sets forth the activities of the department in establishing standard grain grades, and in the initial administration of the new cotton futures law which the secretary calls the "first definite systematic, legal approach to the solution of difficult problems in this field of distribution." The secretary recommends consideration of legislation to establish a permissive warehousing system for grain and cotton. He pointed out that the warehouse facilities for cotton in the south are not centralized.

"If the warehouses now in existence," said the report "were remodelled so as to comply with the underwriters requirements, and were bonded, and if adequate business methods were adopted the financing of the cotton crop would be materially improved. Such a system would furnish relief in times of emergency and would form a useful part of the normal distributive system. It is probable that a federal law for a permissive warehousing system would stimulate this desirable development."

While the production of grain generally showed a great increase in the crop of 1914, the report pointed out, the production of corn showed no advance, and the meat production showed a distinct decline. In this connection the secretary points out a "lamentable neglect of live stock production in the south."

The secretary's report includes a table giving the census figures for 1899, and 1909, showing that in all products except corn and meat animals there has been a marked increase in production during the ten-year period. Continuing, the report says:

"We know that the wheat crop of 1914 of approximately 892,000,000 bushels is the greatest ever produced in our history, and that the crops of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco, and hay are unusually large. The cotton crop, forecast in October at 15,340,000 bales, is the second largest. The apple crop, estimated at 259,000,000 bushels, is the greatest ever harvested. The total production of six leading cereals is estimated to have been nearly 5,000,000,000 bushels, or about 428,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of 1913. For the country as a whole the crop yields per acre were 2.3 per cent better than the average for the past ten years. The average yield per acre of all the staple crops was 9.4 per cent greater than 1913, and, except for corn, oats, and flaxseed, greater than the ten-year average.

"But after all our efforts, while there is an increased diversification of agriculture and both a relative and

absolute increase in important products, such as wheat, forage crops, fruits, dairy products, and poultry, we still note not only a relative but also an absolute decrease in a number of our important staple food products, such as corn and meats. In the former in the last 15 years there has been no substantial advance. In cattle, sheep, and hogs there has been an absolute decline—in cattle, from the census year of 1899 to that of 1909, of from 50,000,000 head to 41,000,000; in sheep, of from 61,000,000 to 52,000,000; in hogs, of from 63,000,000 to 58,000,000. Since 1909 the tendency has been downward, and yet during the period since 1899 the population has increased over 20,000,000. This situation exists not in a crowded country but in one which is still in a measure being pioneered; in one which, with 935,000,000 acres of land, has only 400,000,000, or 45 per cent, under cultivation; and in one in which the population per square mile does not exceed 31 and ranges from 0.7 person in Nevada to 508 in Rhode Island."

In urging farmers generally to diversify their products and especially to produce beef, swine and poultry, at least for home consumption the secretary said:

"If farmers in the south had heretofore practised diversification on a sufficiently large scale, producing their own home supplies, that section would not be in its present hard case. The experts of this department are laboring earnestly to bring about a better direction of the agricultural activities of the south."

The report reviewed the increased activity of the department's information bureau and included a statement of the plans for a reorganization of the department to increase efficiency. The opening up of the forest reserve in a manner that would aid local communities and at the same time preserve the forests, and a system whereby the government could bear a part of the local burden of taxation to be charged against future timber sales where forests are not at present available for timbering, were recommended.

LONGER NAVY TRAINING

Newport, R. I., Dec. 15.—Beginning today the period of instruction for apprentice seamen in the United States navy is extended to six months. The new order of the navy department cancels the four months training period, which was deemed by naval experts totally insufficient for the men to become proficient in the several branches of their work. The new order will increase the number of men permanently stationed here from 900 to approximately 1,300.

OPEN NEW BRIDGE

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15.—With an automobile parade, speeches and a banquet, the new Chartiers creek bridge, crossing the creek between McKees Rocks and Chartiers township, was formally opened today. The new bridge is a modern structure, replacing the old White bridge. P. F. Brennan, president of McKees Rocks borough council, was master of ceremonies.

Read The Optics Want Ads.

HUNTERS MURDER TAOS COUNTY MAN

MOST ATROCIOUS CRIME IN
MANY YEARS IS BEING IN-
VESTIGATED

Santa Fe, Dec. 14.—News of an atrocious murder in Taos county reached Santa Fe yesterday, the victim being Don Antonio Martinez of San Cristobal in the northern part of the county, whose body was found at a place in the Carson forest known as Garrapata. The body had been covered with stones and branches from trees. A hunter from French, Colfax county, is under arrest. One of his companions, hailing from Dawson, made his escape after being arrested, and a third nimrod, who was wounded in the right leg and left shoulder, managed to get away after calling at a drug store for ointment for his wounds and consulting a doctor.

There are evidences of a terrific struggle, with the three American hunters on one side and the Spanish American, who is well known throughout the county, on the other. It is supposed that Martinez came upon the hunters as they were baiting a bear trap with a horse they apparently had stolen and killed. Martinez recognized the robe, it is said, taken from the horse. To hide the crime of horse stealing, so it is reported, Martinez was attacked with the intent of killing him. Martinez drew his gun and wounded one of the hunters and then was killed himself by a fusillade of bullets. The fatal bullet is said to be of the same caliber as that of the gun of the hunter under arrest.

There is considerable excitement over the murder in Taos county, and posses are hunting for the companions of the man now under arrest.

LIGHTING CHRISTMAS TREE

Christmas trees are usually young growth of spruce or balsam, although other evergreen trees are sometimes used. As these trees are very resinous they are easily ignited by lighted candles suspended from their branches. Once a twig is ignited the entire tree flares into a sudden blaze which is difficult to extinguish. For this reason miniature electric lamps are now being for Christmas tree lighting.

The tiny electric lamps are arranged in long strings which can be suspended and festooned from the tree and there is not the slightest danger of their setting the branches on fire. The lamps are made in all colors and in a great variety of shapes. Many of them are made to represent birds, fruits, men, animals, etc. One string of the lights is enough for a small tree and other strings may be added according to the size of the tree. The cord is provided with an ordinary screw plug which fits any electric fixture. The lights can be snapped on and off as desired. In this way the Christmas tree is a thing of beauty and a joy throughout the holiday season, without the danger of fire.

NOVEMBER WAS A WARM, DRY MONTH

REPORT OF UNITED STATES OBSERVER SHOWS IT TO HAVE BEEN A FREAK

Santa Fe, Dec. 11.—November averaged much above the normal in temperature, but far below in precipitation; less than one-half the normal precipitation occurred. The excess of temperature was general over the state, with the slight exception of a small area in western Mora and southern Colfax counties, where a slight deficiency occurred. The greatest excess was in the higher districts and in the lower Rio Grande valley, the midwest weather apparently following these two extremes in altitude, while the Pecos valley, the middle and upper Rio Grande valley, the plains country and western plateau did not, as a rule, greatly exceed the normal. No severe weather occurred. The coldest of the month was from the 14th or 15th to the 21st, and the lowest temperature generally occurred on the morning of the 19th. The first two weeks were warm, and the highest temperature occurred, as a rule, on the 1st, 7th or 9th, or 13th-14th.

The precipitation of the month was light, although not the lowest on record for November, for much smaller average precipitation occurred on several prior years. Thus the average for November 1903 was a trace, while that for the month in 1894 was only 0.01 inch. Nearly one-half of the state, in the month just closed, had no precipitation, or but a trace, and the southern third alone showed a fair amount. Only one precipitation period occurred that could be called at all general, and that was from the 23rd to the 25th, when fairly heavy precipitation occurred in localities over the southern counties. The higher districts were least favored, practically no snow fell over the mountain area of the north half and very little elsewhere. The average snowfall for the state was but one-tenth of an inch, and the stored depth at the close of the month was almost nothing. Streams were low and water becoming scarce in many localities. The month, however, proved to be an unusually pleasant one in practically all parts of the state. The dryness and mildness permitted good progress in fall work, threshing and marketing.

Pressure

The mean sea level atmospheric pressure at Santa Fe was 30.11 inches; highest, 30.53 on the 19th; lowest, 29.76 on the 14th. At Roswell the mean was 30.10 inches; highest, 30.53 on the 19th; lowest, 29.66 on the 14th. At El Paso the mean was 30.04 inches; highest, 30.40 on the 19th; lowest, 29.71 on the 14th.

Temperature

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from the records of 96 stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 44.9 degrees, or 2.3 degrees above the normal, as shown by the departures of 32 stations hav-

ing records for ten years or more. Compared with November, 1913, the month was 1.2 degrees colder, for November last year was very warm. The highest monthly mean temperature was 54.7 degrees at Deming, and the highest recorded temperature, 85 degrees at Fort Sumner on the 4th. The lowest monthly mean was 32.0 degrees at Elizabethtown, and the lowest recorded temperature, zero at the same station on the 18th, 19th and 21st. The greatest local monthly range of temperature was 70 degrees at Virsylvia and the least 29 degrees at the Rea Ranch, near Tajique, while the greatest local daily range was 59 degrees at Vermejo Park on the 30th.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe at 6 a. m. was 51 per cent; at 6 p. m. 40 per cent, and for the month 45 per cent. At Roswell the mean at 6 a. m. was 80 per cent; at 6 p. m. 46 per cent, and for the month 63 per cent. At the Agricultural College the 8 a. m. readings averaged 80 per cent, the 5 p. m. readings 42 per cent, and for the month 61 per cent, while one reading a day at Fort Bayard gave an average of 62 per cent for the month.

Precipitation

The average precipitation for the state, as determined from the records of 163 stations, was 0.31 inch, or 0.46 inch below the normal, as shown by the departures of 50 stations with ten years or more record. There was 1.08 inches less precipitation than during November, 1913. The greatest monthly amount was 2.34 inches at Plainview, eastern Chaves county, while no precipitation occurred at 73 stations. The greatest amount during any 24 consecutive hours was 1.94 inches at Glorieta ranch on the 11th and 12th. The average snowfall for the state was 0.1 inch. There was an average of a little more than one day with 0.01 inch or more precipitation.

Wind

The total wind movement for the month at Santa Fe was 4,262 miles, or 5.9 miles per hour; highest velocity 28 miles from the north on the 12th. At Roswell the total movement was 3,783 miles, or 5.3 miles per hour; the highest velocity, 21 miles from the north on the 27th. At the Agricultural college the total movement was 3,550 miles or 4.9 miles per hour; highest velocity, 36 miles from the west on the 17th. At El Paso the total movement was 5,386 miles, or 7.5 miles average per hour, highest velocity, 33 miles from the north on the 11th. The prevailing direction for the state was from the southwest.

Sunshine and Cloudiness

The month was an unusually clear one, the northern half of the state, especially, having practically continuous sunshine. At Santa Fe there was 90 per cent of the total possible amount or 276 hours; 29 days had 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. Roswell recorded 77 per cent of the possible sunshine, and had 23 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible amount, while for the state, as a whole, there were 22 clear days, six partly cloudy and but two cloudy.

Miscellaneous Phenomena

Solar halos were observed on the 8th and 29th; lunar halos on the 29th and 30th. Foggy mornings were common over the eastern counties on the 2nd to 6th, 13th, 14th and 28th,

29th, while in central and western counties fog was observed in localities on the 10th, 11th and 12th. Thunderstorms were observed at a few southern stations on the 2nd, 7th, 10th, 11th and 30th.

Why They Recommend Foley's Honey and Tar.

P. A. Ebird, Conejo, Calif.—because "it produces the best results, always cures severe colds, sore chest and lungs and does not contain opiates or harmful drugs." Dr. John W. Taylor, Lutherville, Ga.—because "I believe it to be an honest medicine and it satisfies my patrons." W. L. Cook, Neihart, Mont.—because "it gives the best results for coughs and colds of anything I sell." Every user is a friend. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

COLLEGE GYM GIFT OF WOMAN

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 15.—A Chicago woman's gift to Dubuque German college and seminary, the finest, most modern and best equipped gymnasium owned by any college in America, was dedicated here today. Dr. C. M. Steffens, president of the college, accepted the gift in a feeling address. The address of dedication was delivered by Hon. William S. Bennett of New York. Congressman Maurice Connolly was also a speaker.

When Rev. Cornelius M. Steffens became connected with the institution in 1902, it was deep in debt. He went east to raise funds, but of all the philanthropists of the east, it was a woman, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw of Pittsburgh, who came to the rescue of the little college of the middle west. Dr. Steffens had tried Andrew Carnegie without success, and in Philadelphia he was unsuccessful in securing the needed aid. When he reached Pittsburgh, he had just ten cents in his pocket. There he had an interview with Mrs. Thaw, who had previously benefited the college, and she presented him with a large check. Two hours later another friend gave him his expense money for traveling. Dr. Steffens sent the Thaw money to pay off the professors, and went onward again to New York, and before returning to Iowa had obtained for the college \$97,000. It was a woman who gave him a start, and today it was a woman's gift of a magnificent gymnasium that he accepted.

The students of the institution are from German families of the central west. Many sons of German farmers, deprived of elementary school education in boyhood, or who do not speak English fluently, enroll at the German college rather than at other colleges.

Pains in Back and Hips

Are an indication of kidney trouble—a warning to build up the weakened kidneys, make them vigorous, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Go to your druggist for Foley Kidney Pills. In 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Sold in your town by O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

ALABAMA HOTEL MEN GATHER

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 15.—H. M. Burt of Birmingham was in the chair when the semi-annual convention of the Alabama Hotel Men's association opened this morning. A feature of the gathering is a barbecue at Roebuck Springs. The spring meeting will probably be held at Anniston.

FOGHT PLEASED WITH COUNTRY SCHOOLS

HOWEVER, HE FOUND ROOM FOR CRITICISM IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Santa Fe, Dec. 14.—H. W. Foght of Washington, D. C., educational expert, spent Saturday going over the statistics and blank forms of the department of education, having arrived from Las Vegas with Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White. Tonight he will lecture at the Palace of the Governors on "European Agriculture Reorganized Through the Schools," deemed it a subject of special importance to New Mexico. He will illustrate his points by the example of Denmark of which he made a thorough study.

Mr. Foght has visited the schools of Colfax and San Miguel counties, and was pleased with much that he saw, while in a few particulars, of course, he has criticism to make. However, he likes the spirit with which those criticisms were received and how readily teachers and authorities are to adopt suggestions. He was particularly impressed by the interest which the people manifest in the schools.

This forenoon he visited the Santa Fe city schools and during the afternoon all day Tuesday will accompany County Superintendent John V. Conway on a tour of the rural schools, leaving Tuesday evening for Albuquerque. He today wired City Superintendent John Milne of Albuquerque acceding to his request to make a public address on Wednesday or Thursday evening at the Albuquerque high school.

The material gathered by Mr. Foght will be included in a bulletin to be issued by the United States bureau of education on the New Mexico schools. His expert survey is devoted mainly to the day rural schools. After next week he will go to Missouri and after that to Louisiana on school survey trips. Superintendent White will accompany him to Albuquerque on Tuesday evening.

GERMAN PLOT SUSPECTED

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Agents of the department of justice working here informed the attorney general today that the German acting consul, Baron E. H. von Shack, supplied the funds with which a cargo of groceries, clothing and ship chandler's supplies were bought for shipment to Valparaiso, aboard the American steamship Olsen and Mahony. Clearance for the vessel was refused and the cargo unloaded.

TEXAS HOTEL CLERKS MEET

Fort Worth, Texas., Dec. 15.—The annual meeting of the Texas hotel clerks' club, opened here today, with 100 members present. Walter Baker of Dallas presided.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at this office.

LOCAL NEWS

Cresencio Sena has applied to the court house for \$2 bounty on a coyote killed by him near El Pueblo recently.

Domingo Hays of Las Vegas has made application at the court house for \$6 bounty on three coyotes killed by him recently near Union.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Margarita Lopez, aged 17, of Puerto de Luna, and Andres Lopez, aged 30, of Puer-tecito.

The editor of The Optic announces the receipt of a jar of Prince Albert smoking tobacco and three handsome jimmy pipes from the manufacturer. This is a Christmas present that is appreciated. The jimmy pipes are lovely and the Prince Albert is a dream. The combination furnishes a cool, sweet smoke that would be hard to beat if one cared to attempt to do so. But what's the use, Prince Albert is good enough.

Table reservations for the annual banquet held at the Castaneda hotel on New Year's eve are coming in thick and fast, the hotel people say. The great dining room will be filled to capacity. The management wishes to announce that it has secured the same orchestra that made such a hit last year. This is a three-piece organization and will be brought from Albuquerque. It is expected that the affair this year will be the most enjoyable ever given by the local Harvey house.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of the New Mexico Normal University has received a letter from Colonel R. E. Twitchell in Santa Fe notifying him that the moving picture taken last summer at the Normal will be ready for inspection some time next week. Dr. Roberts has been invited to Santa Fe to assist in the censorship of the film. After it has been censored and properly assembled it will be sent to Las Vegas and will be shown here. This, according to the statement of Dr. Roberts, will be some time in the early part of January. The film is a story showing all the activities of the Normal University.

The United States civil service commission has scheduled several more examinations to take place next month. They are as follows: January 12 for telegraph and telephone inspector (male) at a salary ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800; January 20 for gardener (male) at a salary of \$720; January 20 for scientific assistant (male) at a salary of \$900; January 20 for assistant inspector of weights and measures (male) at a salary of \$900 to \$1,400; January 20 for engineer, sawyer and blacksmith at a salary of \$900; January 20 for lay inspector (male) at a salary of \$840; January 20-21 for preparator in entomology at a salary of \$60 a month. Any person desirous of obtaining further particulars concerning these examinations should see Oscar Linberg, local representative of the commission.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Gerónimo Maes, aged 23, and Hilaria Lopez, aged 23, both of Las Vegas.

B. P. Williams, a brother of M. R. Williams, superintendent of the bridge and building department of the Santa Fe railroad, himself a railroad man, is in the Santa Fe railroad hospital with blood poisoning in the leg. Williams' condition is not dangerous. He is doing nicely, say the hospital officials.

Night Officer Pierce Murphy says the report that there was music on Railroad avenue after midnight Saturday night is untrue. He says he was patrolling the street and did not see or hear anything in the line of disturbance at that time. He heard of the window smashing practically immediately after it occurred and got on the job at once.

Work at the court house is proceeding merrily. A gang of men under the direction of Richard W. Smith, who is the contractor, is busily at work tearing down the front wall of the county clerk's office, the southwest corner room. The entire office will be remodeled and enlarged. Two extra vaults will be put in and the present one enlarged. The sheriff's office has been moved to the southeast corner and the county clerk will have the space thus left vacant, his office being extended across the hall which will be closed.

The United States civil service commission has announced seven examinations that will occur on January 20, 1915. They are for the following positions: Junior railway civil engineer, junior telegraph and telephone engineer, junior railway electrical engineer, junior railway signal engineer; junior railway mechanical engineer, junior railway structural engineer, all for males only and all paying a salary ranging from \$720 to \$1,680 a year. There will also be an examination on the same date for the position of inspector of shoes and leather (male) at a salary of \$5.04 per diem. Any persons desiring further particulars concerning these examinations should see Oscar Linberg, the local representative of the commission.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, has received a letter from J. E. Goodell, president of the Albuquerque Business college, challenging the Normal teams to a double header game of basketball. The challenge from the Albuquerque school is for a contest between the girls' teams and one between the boys' teams. Dr. Roberts announces that he will accept the challenge of the Duke City aggregations and will schedule the games for some time shortly following the Christmas vacation. The contests will occur in Las Vegas. The Normal University girls' team journeyed to Albuquerque to play the Business College last year. On that occasion the Duke City won after a hard fought game. The wearers of the purple and white are confident of victory this year.

More than 75 per cent of American miners are working under union conditions.

FIDEL ORTIZ IS COMMISSIONERS' LEADER

LAS VEGAS MAN CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF STATE ASSOCIATION

Santa Fe, Dec. 17.—County Commissioner Fidel Ortiz of Las Vegas was yesterday afternoon elected president of the New Mexico Association of County Commissioners, his rivals for the honor being C. M. Beaman of Eddy county and J. F. Findlay of Dona Ana county, who, however, withdrew before a ballot was taken. The choice was made unanimous. C. W. Beaman of Eddy county was unanimously elected secretary.

The retiring officers are Rev. Harvey M. Shields of Colfax county, president, who, is seriously ill, and John F. Findlay of Dona Ana county, who retires as secretary.

French Talks Good Roads

The event of the day was an address by State Engineer James A. French on good roads, he urging closer co-operation and more scientific planning and execution in permanent internal improvements.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"Resolved, that the chairman of this association appoint a committee to consist of one commissioner from every judicial district and the chairman of this association to draft suggestions in regard to road, bridge, tax and other legislation and to present the same to the forthcoming legislature.

"Be it resolved, that the members of the State Association of County Commissioners express their deep regret at the continued illness of Hon. Harvey M. Shields, who has so long and successfully presided over the deliberations of this association.

Be it further resolved, that the thanks of this association be extended to Hon. W. C. McDonald, Hon. Antonio Lucero, Hon. W. G. Sargent, Hon. Howell Earnest, Hon. James A. French and Hon. Ira L. Grimshaw, for the kindness in assisting this association in solving the many problems before them.

"Be it furthermore resolved, that this association wishes to express its high appreciation of the courtesies extended to them by the board of capitol custodians in permitting them to use the senate chamber. E. Kempe-nich, J. S. Baca and George M. Kinsell."

After receiving a lengthy opinion from the office of the attorney general and its discussion, the convention of state assessors resolved to follow as closely as practical the assessment schedule for 1914, unless the legislature acts in time to enable the assessment of 1915 to be made under a new revenue law. A legislative committee consists of Assessors Herbert, Waller, Sanchez, Baca and Heyn. A reduction of \$4.50 from \$3 a head on goats was agreed upon.

AN ULTIMATUM BY DER KAISER

(Montgomery News)

GOTT, Gott, dear Gott, attention please,

Your bardner Vilhelm's here
Und has a word or two to say
Indo your private ear;
So durn away all udders now
Und listen vell to me,
For vot I say concerns me much
Meinself und Shermany.

You know, dear Gott, I was your friendt,

Und from mein hour of birth
I quietly let you rule Heffen
Vile I ruled o'er the earth,
Und ven I toldt mein soldiers
Of by-gone battle days
I gladly split de glory
Und gave you haf de braise.

In everyway I tried to prove
Mein heart to you was true.
Und only claimed mein nonest share
In great deeds dat ve do;
You could not haf a better friendt
In sky, or land or sea,
Than Kaiser Vilhelm number two,
De Lord of Shermany.

So vot I say, dear Gott, is dis:
Dat ve should still be friendts,
Und you should help to send my foes
To meet der bitter ends;
If you, Gott, vill dis me do
I'll nothing ask again,
Und you and I vill bardners be
for evermore—Amen.

But listen, Gott, it must be quick
Your help to me you send,
Or else I haf to stop attack
Und only play defend;
So four and twenty hours I give
To make the Allies run
Und put me safe into mein blace
De middle of the de sun.

If you do dis, I'll do my bart,
I'll tell de world de fact;
But if you don't, den I must tink
It is an hostile act.
Den var at vonce I vill declare,
Und in mein anger rise,
Und send my Zepelin ship sto vage
A fight up in the skies.

Dis ultimatum, now, dear Gott,
Is von of many more
Mein mind is settled up to clean
De whole world off de floor;
Because you vas mein bardner, Gott,
An extra chance is giffen,
So help at once, or else I'll be
De Emperor of Heffen.

ACCUSED OF GRAFT

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—Waiving arraignment, 12 of the 13 officers and employes of the 1913 legislature, including Lieutenant Governor William P. O'Neill and Secretary of State Homer L. Cook, speaker of the house in 1913, pleaded not guilty to indictments charging them with signing and presenting illegal claims for payment by the state. Immediately after the defendants had entered their pleas, the trial was begun.

The Maryland workmen's compensation act went into effect November 1.