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THOUSANDS CAN'T SECURE WORK OR FOOD

CONDITIONS IN THE BIG CITIES
RIVAL THOSE EXISTING IN
BELGIUM

New York, Jan. 7.—From all sections of America reports have been received here showing an alarming condition in employment. Millions are out of work, and many of them have exhausted their savings and are added to the army of the distressed.

The charities bureaus in nearly every city and town are burdened more than ever this winter. Municipal lodging houses are filled to overflowing wherever they exist. Churches everywhere realize the serious conditions and their organizations are doing what they can for immediate relief. Many cities have put married men to work to stem the tide of distress, private aid is being furnished to untold thousands, soup kitchens are in operation, and every form of charitable aid is being overtaxed to care for the idle.

Besides the great body of inefficient, who are always in distress, and are ever a burden on every community, the American cities are filled with real producers who seek to earn their living, skilled mechanics of all kinds find it nearly as difficult to find jobs as do common laborers. With this class of efficient American workers in distress, and the reports show vast numbers of them every where out of work, a condition rivalling the distress of the Belgians has been reached.

In this city one hundred workmen have offered their blood to hospitals for transfusion, and those accepted were termed "fortunate." Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is opening free soup kitchens for women and girls out of work. 1,000 churches are aiding the distressed. The city government is furnishing food and beds, for which applicants are put to work. A donation of 600 pairs of shoes was held up because of red tape.

In St. Louis, there are 80,000 out of work, or 40 per cent of the workers, according to a committee appointed to investigate. The jobless there are

swamp'ng the free soup line and are in serious straits.

Dayton, O., reports 10,000 jobless, through its mayor, who has sought the aid of the city government and employers' organizations.

Milwaukee's army of unemployed is estimated at 30,000 by Frank J. Weber business agent of the Federated Trades council; 25 out of 300 applicants at the state employment agency obtained jobs at 18 cents an hour cutting ice. That result in one day shows the scarcity of work.

Congress has been asked to rush construction of public works in Washington, where the associated charities and the churches are aroused by the seriousness of the unemployment situation.

In Philadelphia the relief of the destitute is calling for heavy appropriations. The city is responding nobly, and many are employed on public works.

A dispatch from Sacramento warns unemployed away from California, which is hard hit. San Francisco and Oakland are overflowing with unemployed, and all buildings available for housing them are filled. State and municipal authorities are joining hands for relief work.

In Seattle there have been food riots, the headquarters of the Salvation Army being raided for food and clothing by desperate men.

In Calgary, the city is putting its idel to work on sewer construction, and the government is asked to build houses at this time to aid the back to the farm movement. At Ottawa, the Canadian government has been asked to establish government farms. Serious conditions are reported here from all over the Dominion. Montreal jobless run into many thousands, and the public works are being extended to give employment. Toronto is overrun with unemployed, and distress is serious. Aid is given to those who will work, but steady jobs are scarce.

In Atlanta, city jobs of one thousand men have been supplied by appropriations, and there are many more thousands idle. Cincinnati is employing 600 on public works. Kansas City reports many out of work, and a rock quarry has been opened up as a partial relief. Richmond has added 500 to the city's payroll, but this does not meet the emergency there. Nashville churches are aiding a big number of unemployed, and many are to be employed in clearing timber land. Of the first 1,000 jobless who registered, only 150 secured work, and the registering stopped.

Chicago has many thousands of idle workmen. The serious situation among the women workers has been relieved by the woman's club.

Dallas has 5,000 unemployed, and the city authorities are working with the churches to effect relief.

ENGLAND WILLING TO PROVE HER FRIENDSHIP

HER ANSWER TO NOTE REGARD-
ING AMERICAN SHIPPING
WILL BE SATISFACTORY

London, Jan. 7.—The reply of Great Britain to the American note regarding its position on the American shipping, it is said in well informed quarters, is wholly conciliatory and shows a disposition on the part of England to do everything within reason to avoid delay to American shipping, at a time when freight rates are high and consequently loss of time is costly to shippers and owners. England wishes to do everything in its power consistent with the proper safeguarding of the interest of the allies to facilitate world trade and stimulate commerce, paralyzed as it is by war conditions.

Consequently, it is declared, there is no disposition on the part of England to protest against the purchase of German vessels by Americans where the sales are genuine and the ships are not used so as to avoid what might reasonably be called the consequences of belligerency.

The use of transferred German ships in the cotton trade with Germany probably would call forth objections from the allies, although cotton is not contraband, because the allies, it is said, would regard such use as a roundabout way of escaping the effects of the war.

FIGHT OVER COLOR

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senate amendments to the immigration bill proposing to bar negroes evoked a storm of debate in the house today when the bill was taken up for consideration of the differences between the two houses. The amendment was rejected, 252 to 75.

The disagreement will go to conference. Northern and southern members lined up in a stormy color-line debate, the former as a rule attacking the amendment and the latter defending it.

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HORRIBLE CRIMES BLAMED UPON GERMANS

FRENCH COMMISSION REPORTS
THE KAISER'S SOLDIERS
ARE DEMONS

Paris, Jan. 7.—The commission appointed on September 23 to inquire into accusations that German officers had acted "savagely and inhumanely" against French civilians and soldiers, says in its report made public today by the French cabinet:

"We must conclude that there never has been a war between civilized nations of so savage and ferocious a character as that waged upon our soil by our implacable adversary. Pillage, ravishing, burning, murder, are ordinary practices of our enemy, and facts collected in many cases prove that the German claims that the killing of civilians was due to irring of the population are unfounded.

"We found proof of the existence in the German army not only of a systematic plan for burning villages, but the possession elaborate material for this purpose, including torches, grenades, fuses, oil sprayers, sticks of inflammable matter and sacks of tables of very inflammable compressed powder."

"Ravishings of women and girls were so frequent that the number of cases established was only a small part of those which might have been investigated," the commission says.

"The victims of these odious acts generally refused to testify, because it would compromise their future."

The cabinet has been withholding the report of the commission because, it is said, it did not desire further to excite public feeling. It was only upon the demand of Georges Clemenceau, the former premier, and others that the cabinet decided to make public the report.

The conclusions of the commission form about 20 newspaper columns. They review in detail instances which, the commission says, were established under oath from witnesses examined under the usual form of judicial procedure.

Chick Gandil is reported to have an injured wing, which may add greatly to Griffith's many troubles.

DURAN FAILS TO PLEASE THE PATRONS

QUITS WHEN BOUT WITH CHAVES CHANGES FROM HUGGING TO FIGHTING

After stalling through six rounds of his 10-round go with Benny Chaves, Young Duran quit in the seventh last night at the armory. As a fight the affair was a frost, but would have made a good wrestling match or fine dope for the love scenes in the moving pictures. It was about as exciting as a funeral until the finish, when the Trinidad boy finally got enough energy to cut through Duran's guard with both right and left, making the Las Vegas quit. Chaves had the other man outclassed all the way. He did too much stalling in the early part of the fight, however.

Duran seemed scared. He was constantly "falling" for the other man's feints. He was the chief offender in the stalling game, clinching with his opponent and hanging on like grim death. The affair gave everybody a grouch. It did more to kill the boxing game in this city than any thing else could have done.

A long delay at the start was a sample of what was to come. The semi-windup was over at 9:50 o'clock. There was a long wait, during which time the crowd started to get peevish. The armory was cold and the spectators demanded some action so that they could forget about their chilly feet. Chaves was ready and waiting, but Duran had not shown up from the hotel where he dressed. At 10:18 o'clock Chaves climbed into the ring to quiet the crowd. He then had to amuse himself until 10:42, when the other man's manager, Charles Doll, condescended to let him appear. Chaves did some shadow boxing to keep warm during the wait. The crowd by this time was sore at Doll and his man for keeping it hanging around. Some kind soul played some ragtime to get the spectators in good humor. This, by the way, was the only thing lively that was connected with the "main event."

Duran finally appeared. After another short additional delay the two men climbed into the ring. Both looked pretty fit. Chaves weighed about 125 and the other man looked 10 or 15 pounds heavier. Thomas Kain announced the pair and Bill Cullen climbed through the ropes to referee.

The bout started tame. The men sparred and then went into a clinch the first of many to come. After sparring for another few seconds the two clinched again. Chaves then hit lightly to the jaw. In another clinch the Trinidad boy sent two more rights to his opponent's face. He had Duran bluffed with his feints, the local boy falling all over himself to get out of their way. The round was exceedingly tame, being filed with sparring and clinching. It was Chaves' round.

The second, third and fourth sessions were a repetition of the initial round. Sparring and clinching was

the main part of the program. Both fighters were stalling, with Duran leading in this game. Chaves landed a few blows, using his right mostly. Duran also got in a few. Neither righter landed hard. The crowd was getting sore, and yelling for action. Between rounds Chaves complained of the slippery state of the canvas.

The fifth started off in a run of action. There was a quick exchange of blows at the start, in which Chaves got the advantage. Duran sent two to the face and the Trinidad man retaliated with three rights and a left. The spectators started yelling, thinking that at last they were to see a fight. The flurry ceased, however, and the men settled down to their clinching again.

In the opening of the sixth Duran hit to the face, and Chaves came back with a right and left to the jaw. After an interchange of love pats, Chaves sent a hard left to the face. Four more husky wallops followed, worrying the local man. Chaves ended the round with a stiff body blow.

The seventh was the end of the fiasco. Chaves sent a blow to the face. The pair then mixed, exchanging several swats. Duran emerged from the mixup with a bloody nose. Chaves sent three to the face, driving the other man to the corner. Duran was wobbly, attempting to cover up. He was unsuccessful, his opponent landing at will. Duran was crouching at the ropes. After the Trinidadian sent in several more stiff ones, Duran signified his intention of quitting. The bout ended, Cullen raising Benay's right arm.

Duran, when matched with men of his caliber, is capable of putting up a fair exhibition, but Chaves was too much for him.

Good Semi-Windup

The semi-windup, between Carl Nunn and Young Martinez, was a hum-dinger from start to finish. The affair was a four round mill, and there was action all the way. The two lads did not display a great amount of science but they did what the crowd paid to see them do—fight. There was not a dull second all through. The crowd gave them both a hand at the finish. The affair was a draw. Nunn landed about his opponent's face and head, while the other man pounded a right to the kidneys constantly. Both men were groggy at the finish.

The preliminary, between Kid Velasquez and Young Lucero went 20 seconds, when an extra low punch settled Lucero. He was knocked cold. The preliminaries were refereed by Kid Lalo.

EFFICIENCY INCREASES

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Statistics purporting to show that in the period between 1910 and 1913 the engineers, firemen and hostlers of the western railroads have made marked gains in productive efficiency were given today by W. Jett Lauck, statistician for the western railway engineers, on the stand before the board of arbitration which is passing on the demands of the men for higher wages. Lauck testified that this efficiency has increased the income of the roads.

Jim Jeffries has retired from the lobster palace business in Los Angeles.

DECEMBER ABOVE NORMAL FOR MONTH

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE REGISTERED LAST MONTH IS THREE ABOVE ZERO

December was wetter and colder than the normal in Las Vegas although the minimum temperature of the month was far above the lowest of December, 1913. The mean temperature was 88.72 degrees as against 32.55 degrees for the same month last year and 33.7 degrees normal. The highest temperature reached during the month was 52 degrees, which was touched on December 17, 18, 26 and 27. This was six degrees higher than last year, the maximum then being 46 degrees. The minimum this December was three degrees above zero, as compared with the minimum of December 1913, when Las Vegas experienced a temperature of 12 degrees below zero. The greatest range of temperature in any consecutive 24 hours was on December 17 and 31, when the thermometer varied 42 degrees.

The precipitation during last month was above the average. In all there was .98 inch of moisture as against .78 inch in 1913 and .63 inch normal. There was no rain, but Las Vegas experienced five days on which there was snow and one day on which there was a trace of snow. The heaviest snowfall was on December 20, when eight inches fell. There were six cloudy days, 13 partly cloudy and 1 clear during the month. These figures are according to the report of the volunteer observer at the New Mexico Normal University.

Life Insurance Refused

Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent, scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills today. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

DEMAND CHILD LABOR LAW

Washington, Jan. 5.—That half a million children can be released from exacting and injurious work in American factories and workshops during the present year, is the claim of the National Child Labor committee which reported to the national conference on child labor today. A new campaign on behalf of the Palmer-Owens Bill in Congress has been begun, and the first step in the campaign is the convention of leaders in the child labor fight from all sections of the country, which opened here today for meetings covering two days. It was an enthusiastic meeting today, for the reports of progress of the movement in the various states were indeed cheering. But no half-way measures will satisfy the leaders, who demand a uniform law that will apply

to all states. It is planned to send representatives of the national committee to appear before 15 legislatures where child labor enactments are pending. Among the speakers who will address the convention here today and tomorrow are Senators Owen and Kenyon, Congressmen Palmer of Pennsylvania, Murdock of Kansas, Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago and others. The next move in the campaign is the observance of child labor days on January 24 and 25, when 10,000 clergymen and school principals throughout the country will deliver addresses.

Demand for the Efficient

Alert, clear headed, healthy men and women are in demand. Modern business cannot use in office, factory or on the road, persons who are dull, lifeless, inert, half sick or tired. Keep in trim. Be in a condition that wards off disease. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean the system, keep the stomach sweet, liver active and the bowels regular. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

All gym classes are now running full force. The young men's class meets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, and the class is growing.

The list is still open for an advertising slogan for the Collegian vocal and brass quartet, which comes on January 26. Two free seats go to persons turning in the best slogan.

The Cleburne, Texas, Santa Fe railroad basketball team will be here to play the Y. on January 17.

The outcome of the boxball tournament last evening was quite a surprise. It was expected that boxball Champion Le Noir and Almost Boxball Champion Hunter would walk away with Preacher Simonds and Secretary Scatterday. It was a nip and tuck game, each man losing his nerve at various stages of the contest, with the result as follows:

Le Noir, 1,099; Hunter, 1,020; total, 2,119.

Scatterday, 1,032; Simonds, 1,114; total, 2,176.

The boxball tournament planned for the holidays will quite likely be pulled off next week. Enthusiasts should enter for the tournament at once.

A handball court is to be erected at the Y. M. C. A. We are looking for a man to join for handball to help erect the court.

AUTO KINGS GET TOGETHER

New York, Jan. 5.—Incidental to the big automobile show the Society of Automobile Engineers, which, through its various activities has done more to raise the quality and lower the price of motor cars than any other factor in the industry, opened today its annual meeting. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will banquet tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria.

AN EDITOR NAMED

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 5.—Gardner Cowles, publisher of the Des Moines Register and Leader, was today appointed a member of the state board of education by Governor George W. Clarke.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK BY THE GERMANS

**SURVIVORS OF FORMIDABLE'S
CREW HAVE BARELY TIME TO
TAKE TO THE BOATS**

London, Jan. 2.—The latest news available from the western battlefield shows that little progress is being made by the allied forces, and rather indicates a sporadic renewal of the German offensive with resultant slight gains in the Argonne and French Flanders.

General Joffre apparently still is avoiding a general attack. Except for their tactics of feeling out the German line by attacks here and there the allies are playing a waiting game, pending the time when, with the assistance of reinforcements, they deliver a concentrated blow at some strategic point.

The Germans are still attempting to press forward in Poland, but to the south the Russians have driven the Austrians further back—more than 60 miles in all. It is again reported that the Russians are pouring across the Carpathians into Hungary, causing the inhabitants to flee.

Driven out of Serbia, the Austrians nevertheless are again attacking Belgrade. According to dispatches from that city, four monitors have bombarded it.

Sultain Ready to Flee

It is still exceedingly difficult to obtain any clear idea of the Turkish operations, but according to an Athens dispatch the sultan and his court are preparing to leave Constantinople fearing the early fall of the city.

Amsterdam, Jan. 2 (via London).—According to a statement in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung a statement was given out today by the official press bureau in Berlin that Germany no longer considers binding the exquators of consults in any territory which has been occupied by Germany during the war.

WOMEN REFORMERS SEEK AID

Chicago, Jan. 2.—We could work better if we had the men to help, is the decision of the women's municipal reform board; the committee on public affairs, and after a successful year, the committee will meet today to consider asking the male reform element to join.

The women have accomplished many reforms, and are advocating more. They first organized in protest over the attempt to oust Mrs. Ells Flagg Young from the head of the schools. Then they saw other things needed their attention, and they have become a source of great worry to the professional politicians. To show how they work, their reports are complete on information. Each commissioner of the boards investigated is watched by a woman, who makes notes of the things he does and what he says. Five to 20 women sat from 10 in the morn- weeks while the county budget was

ing until 6 at night for nearly three being drawn up, and by their clever scheme had full reports of every detail.

ST. PAUL'S NOTES

St. Paul's choir will meet for rehearsal in church tonight at 7:15 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is urged on every member of the choir.

On Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. the Feast of Lights will be observed. The children who have parts in that service are requested to be at Sunday school tomorrow morning at 9:45 without fail.

The Ladies' Guild will resume its meetings on Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. H. S. Van Petten, 1015 Eighth street.

The Woman's auxiliary will meet on Friday at 3 o'clock with Mrs. M. M. Fitch, 1034 Eighth street.

On Wednesday the Feast of the Epiphany. Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m.; Feast of Lights, 7:30 p. m.

MANY OLD TIMERS CROSSED DIVIDE

**DEATH TOOK A HEAVY TOLL LAST
YEAR AMONG LAS VEGAS
PIONEERS**

from Saturday's Daily.

Death took a rather heavy toll in Las Vegas during the past year among the old time residents and pioneers.

Following is a list of some of the old time residents, better known newcomers and one or two out-of-town residents in whom Las Vegans were interested, who died during the past year.

J. B. Stout, Mrs. C. A. McMillin, Mrs. Margarito Romero, Mrs. George I. Kinkel, Colonel W. H. Seewald, Homer F. Tilton, Mrs. Frank LeDuc, Mrs. James OByrne, Mrs. F. J. Gehring, Mrs. S. F. Hemler, Fred Brefeld, Charles Blanchard, E. T. Plowman, Inez Trujillo, Miss Margaret Fetz, Charles M. Bernhardt, Jacob Kenes, Frank Pepperd, M. M. McVay, Octave Geoffrion, D. A. Camfield, El Caldwell, Mrs. Charles Mayer, J. D. Fridenstine, W. T. Marshall, C. H. Baily, Mrs. A. M. Adler, Abraham T Berg, A. P. Young.

MINE OFFICER RESIGNS

Denver, Jan. 2.—Announcement was made today that L. M. Bowers had resigned as chairman of the board and treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. No successor has been appointed. Mr. Bowers is personal representative of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who controls a large amount of the stock of the company. J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, made public the telegram in which Mr. Bowers tendered his resignation. It follows: "That I may give my time to the personal affairs of Mr. Rockefeller in an advisory position, I present my resignation as an officer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and its subsidiary companies, remaining a director, effective January 1, 1915."

Bowers had been an officer of the corporation more than seven years.

AUSTRIANS GET A WHIPPING FROM RUSSIANS

**THEIR HARD TRIP ACROSS THE
CARPATHIANS GETS THEM
A BEATING**

Brixham, Devon, England, Jan. 2 (via London).—Survivors of the British battleship Formidable, which went down in the English channel yesterday after having struck a mine, or having been torpedoed by a German submarine, have been brought ashore here. They relate that the warship was struck abaft the magazine. The explosion was terrific, but the magazine was not reached. Had this also been blown up, the ship would have foundered without there being time to save anybody.

As the water rushed in the men on the Formidable hurried to the deck. They found that the vessel already had a heavy list to starboard. The small boats were sent out. A cutter, foundered and the men in her were drowned. A launch and a pinnacle succeeded in getting away. Almost all the oars were broken in trying to prevent the small boats from being dashed to pieces against the side of the ship by the tremendous seas running. Captain Loxley and his signalman were still on the bridge when the battleship keeled over and went to the bottom.

Captain Goes Down

London, Jan. 2.—The British admiralty today issued a list containing the names of Captain Arthur N. Loxley and 34 other officers of the British battleship Formidable, which was sunk in the English channel yesterday, who, it is said, must be presumed to have been lost in the disaster, as they have not been reported among the saved. The list includes nine midshipmen.

MORE SOLDIERS LEAVE

Denver, Jan. 2.—Troop L, Twelfth United States cavalry, passed through Denver today on its way to Fort Meade, South Dakota, its home post. The troopers left Oak Creek, Colorado, last night on a special train consisting of two sleeping cars and six stock cars for the mounts and equipment. This is the first troop movement from Colorado, following the military occupation of the coal strike districts last April. It is expected that all the soldiers will be withdrawn from the state in the next few days.

CENTRAL MAY BE SOLD

Albuquerque, Jan. 2.—As a result of a conference held here last night by C. C. Murray, former receiver of the New Mexico Central railroad, Colonel W. S. Hopewell of this city, E. A. Mann of Albuquerque and others it has been practically decided by the bondholders' committee from New Mexico Central to buy in the road under foreclosure proceedings, it is reported on reliable authority. Details of the plan are yet to be worked out. The step is taken as a means of op-

posing the appointment of Ralph C. Ely to succeed Murray as receiver, the foreclosure and sale ending the receivership and abolishing the receiver.

What She Wanted

"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs." She bought Foley's Honey and Tar Comopund. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucus membranes and helps throw off the choking secretion, eases pain and gives the child normal rest. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

THIEVES SEIZE YOUNG WOMAN'S HANDBAG

**MISSES LAURA AND ALYCE MURRAY
ARE HELD UP ON
SIXTH STREET**

from Tuesday's Daily.

Shortly after having telegraphed to her folk in Chillicothe, Ill., that she had just arrived safely in Las Vegas and her trip had been entirely without unpleasant incidents, Miss Alyce Murray was robbed of her handbag at an early hour last night. Miss Murray arrived on tram No. 9 and was met at the station by her sister, Miss Laura Murray, who, with a third sister who is seriously ill, resides in the Dr. W. P. Mills residence, 915 Sixth street. The young women, after visiting their sister at the Mills residence, came down town to send a message home. It was on the way back to their residence that they were robbed.

Just as the two young women arrived in front of the J. M. Cunningham residence, two men who had been following them suddenly walked between them. One of the men seized Miss Alyce's handbag, containing \$10 and a railway pass, and the two robbers ran with their loot. The young woman began to scream, and William R. Tipton, Jr., hearing the outcry, gave chase to the thieves, who ran into Hilsite park. In the park the men separated, one going east on Columbia avenue and the other going in the same direction on National. Tipton was unable to catch either of them.

Chief Ben Coles, who was notified, rounded up two suspects, but the girls were unable to identify them as the robbers.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—The order of railroad conductors opened here today its annual convention. The progress of the arbitration board's work at Chicago in an attempt to settle the differences between the railroads and their employes was one of the five subjects of discussion.

Lajoie Released

Cleveland, Jan. 5.—Napoleon LaJoie, for 13 years second baseman and former manager of the Cleveland American league club, was released by President Charles W. Somers to the Philadelphia Americans. Manager Connie Mack came here from Philadelphia and closed the deal. No other players were involved in the deal, Mr. Somers said.

GONZALES OUTLINES POLICY OF AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

DEMONSTRATOR FOR SAN MIGUEL AND MORA COUNTIES SHOWS WHAT IS PLANNED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FARMERS DURING THIS YEAR—DURING TWO AND ONE-HALF MONTHS HE HAS BEEN ON THE JOB HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED A GREAT DEAL.

M. R. Gonzales, the agricultural expert for San Miguel and Mora counties, has submitted his report to the commissioners of this county. The report is exceedingly interesting and shows that the work that has been accomplished by the local representative of the United States bureau of agriculture has been of great value to Las Vegas. Mr. Gonzales is working, in conjunction with the Commercial club of this city, in bringing the farmers into greater contact with the business man and promoting a greater degree of co-operation between them.

An especial interest is attached to the report on account of the fact that W. D. Working, who has charge of the work in the northern and western states, will pay Las Vegas a visit on Monday and will address a meeting at the Commercial club rooms, telling of the work already done and that about to be undertaken.

The report of Mr. Gonzales is as follows:

"Members of the Board of Commissioners of San Miguel County:

"I take great pleasure in reporting to you the accomplishments of this office for the last two and a half months work for the year ending December 31, 1914. On the twentieth day of October, 1914, the San Miguel and Mora county agent work was inaugurated with headquarters at Las Vegas. Immediately upon taking up the work I sought the assistance of Mr. C. W. G. Ward, district attorney, who lost no time in acquainting me with the local authorities and the leading citizens of both East Las Vegas and Las Vegas.

"In the first meeting of the county commissioners it was unanimously decided by them to purchase me a new Ford car for the county agent work. This they did and by the first of November I had the car in use. Mr. Ward, who is the legal adviser of Mora and San Miguel counties; Commissioners Fidel Ortiz, A. A. Gallegos and John York of San Miguel county, were instrumental in securing the liberal co-operation of the Commercial club of East Las Vegas.

"The Commercial club, through its president, vice president and secretary, has shown great interest in the county agent work by having given the agent office room as well as a lodging place. Nor is this all; the club gave the farmers a reception in which the Normal University and the High school took a prominent part in making the farmers welcome.

"At Mora the county commissioners also met and unanimously decided to meet their full share of the expenses of the county agent work. The Commercial club at Mora also met and has under way a proposition which will in the end assist the agent materially in his work.

"You, Honorable Board of Commissioners, accept my highest appreciation for the support and encouragement you have rendered me. You showed your appreciation of the work that is being done by your willingness in permitting the county agent to attend the State Leaders' convention at Chicago. I want to assure you that the people of my two counties are already getting the benefits of the visit to this convention.

"Now as to the work and good that has already been accomplished by this office I will prefer to let others judge I do not wish to give publicity to my work; yet others do that. I wish results, that is what I stand for—results. The co-operative parties which I represent wish results and for that end I shall strive.

"The county agent work forms part of a great agriculture movement in our country which has for its ultimate purpose to make or build up a country life which shall be wholesome, attractive, efficient, cultured and profitable. The county agent is only a small instrument in the hands of a great many leaders who are thinking upon rural problems everywhere. The county agent, it has been said, is the link connecting the farm with the experiment station, the Agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture.

"Realizing the many duties and responsibilities of the office I have sought the co-operation of those who wish the building up and the prosperity of our country. To my satisfaction the people and leaders of the various communities have responded heartily to my suggestions and requests.

Accomplishments of the Office

"From the day I arrived at my destination I endeavored to acquire a thorough, accurate knowledge of the agricultural status of the two counties. I have succeeded to some extent in the following manner:

"Since the twenty-third of October I commenced on a reconnaissance survey by making a rapid visit to the various farming districts of the two counties. Up to the present time I have visited 106 farmers on their farms, 123 not at their farms and have had over 200 conversations on agricultural subjects with non-farmers but who were persons interested in the building up of the rural communities.

"Forty-two towns have been visited in the two counties. There have been 18 office calls; 29 public and school meetings held, out of which 1,733 persons received instructions in agriculture. Two hundred thirty-five bulletins have been distributed and 155 official letters written. I have traveled 85 miles on horseback, 860 miles in automobile and have been to Chicago

and return in the interest of the county agent work.

"The future of the county agriculture work is certainly bright. The leading citizens in every community are vying with one another in helping to enroll in the mighty work.

"I am working on plans to conduct the work systematically throughout the counties. I realize we are in our infancy as far as the systematic and profitable agriculture is concerned but the people are receiving the work with delight and enthusiasm. We are interesting the young people through the corn and poultry clubs; the older men we interest in the selection of seeds and the rotation of crops.

"The opportunities for agricultural development in our counties are unsurpassed. We have many problems, but one by one we will solve them and at last shall surely conquer.

"I am preparing to give instructions on the proper selection of seed in every town in the two counties. These instructions will be followed by lectures on the proper rotation of crops and the application of barn manure to the soils.

"The ultimate plan is to have an agricultural club in every community if possible and if needed. Arrangements are being made for a poultry contest, for which we shall be able to furnish the boys and girls of our two counties with a setting of pure bred eggs.

"As soon as it is time we are going to conduct demonstrations in pruning and spraying trees.

"We are going to have at least 30 or 40 demonstration farms. These plats, ranging from one to five acres of land, will be located in the farmers' land, at his own expense. However, he shall conduct the work according to the instructions of the agriculturist. A number of farmers have already requested that one of these demonstration farms be placed on their property.

"Inquiries are being made regarding the public lands where homestead entries may be made. To give intelligent recommendation I find that it is necessary for me to acquaint myself with the lands that are free at present. To this end I am arranging a rapid survey of the surrounding country.

"I am of the opinion that with the climatic conditions and the soils we have here that alfalfa can be successfully grown on the dry land of the two counties.

"In conclusion allow me to say that the possibilities in our two counties for stock farming are great. The people are realizing it and in my work I take it upon myself to impress the farmers with the idea that there shall not be a single farm without live stock of some kind.

"The local authorities, the Commercial club at Las Vegas, the Normal University, the High school, the Y. M. C. A., and all other institutions are lending their heartiest co-operation. In fact the Commercial club at this time has taken a distinct step forward by employing a man to give his entire time in the interest of the community at large, and he is most enthusiastic over the possibilities of the county agent work and will co-operate in every way.

"With all these bright prospects

ahead of us, why should we not succeed? Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. R. GONZALES."

TRAINMEN HURT WHEN CABOOSE OVERTURNS

CONDUCTOR LEEPER AND BRAKEMEN BAKER AND SAUNDERS ARE WRECK VICTIMS

Santa Fe freight train No. 32 was wrecked this morning near Canyoncito, tying up the road for several hours. L. D. Leeper, a conductor; John Saunders and Arthur Baker, brakemen, were in a caboose which was thrown from the tracks and upset. They were lucky enough to escape with bruises. No others were injured. The road was tied up from 3 o'clock this morning, the time of the accident, until 5 o'clock this afternoon. Train No. 10, eastbound, arrived in Las Vegas at 3:25 o'clock this afternoon, nearly two hours late, on account of the mix-up.

No. 32 was a double header, two engines having the job of hauling it into Las Vegas. In order to help it in its climb up Glorieta hill a helper was attached to the rear. The front engines were in charge of Engineer T. V. Bryant. The helper was run by Engineer George Milroy. The freight was proceeding up Glorieta hill toward Las Vegas. Suddenly it broke. The engines in advance immediately threw on their emergency brakes, stopping the front part of the train. Milroy's engine kept right on, however, smashing into the rear of the two cabooses carried by the train. The forward car was smashed considerably and the rear caboose was thrown from the tracks and overturned. The three occupants were shaken up and bruised, but escaped with no other injuries. No other members of the crew were hurt.

Three doctors were rushed to the scene from Las Vegas, but were not needed. The wrecker from the local roundhouse was also hurried to Canyoncito.

The Santa Fe officials seen by representatives of The Optic displayed great reluctance in making the news of the wreck public. Superintendent Myers was out of town. Chief Clerk Brinegar professed profound ignorance as to any wreck. He informed The Optic representative today that he "did not know anything about the freight wreck and he could not say as to where information on it might be obtained."

This afternoon, when the news was current in all parts of the Santa Fe offices and yards, the chief clerk "had not heard how the wreck occurred, and had forgotten the name of the engineer in charge." His action in the matter gave the impression that the railroad wished to keep all knowledge of the accident from the public. He also denied that doctors had been sent to the scene.

The Santa Fe has made the assertion often that it is willing to give out full information regarding accidents.

about \$6,000,000,000. Russia's debt is placed at \$4,500,000,000. The annual issue of new securities in the world's principal money markets in normal times is estimated at about \$4,000,000,000, which proves that the financial problem to be faced is a stupendous one. Great Britain will probably finance the war much more readily than other belligerents, because of her vast financial resources, her undisturbed income from foreign investments; also the fact that her foreign commerce and shipping have been, relatively speaking, but slightly deranged. Her home industry is running not far from normal. British credit has also shown extraordinary strength, as manifested in the rise of the pound sterling. France has also risen considerably while marks and roubles have shown a decided decline. France is a very wealthy nation and her foreign trade has not been very seriously affected, but her valuable industries located in the populous districts within the war zone have of course been seriously impaired. So, too, have the industries of Belgium, many of which have been absolutely destroyed. Germany has suffered much in the practical suspension of her vast foreign commerce. Her shipping is entirely idle, and many of her industries must suffer keenly from the loss of sufficient labor. Industrially and financially, however, Germany has met the shock surprisingly well. By keeping the war in foreign territory, she has thus far preserved her industries from physical destruction, and the blow to her finances has consequently been met much better than expected by her enemies. Nevertheless, the war came at a time when her finances were still feeling the strain of great industrial expansion, and her losses cannot but be intensely severe, no matter how bravely and patriotically they are met. Germany, moreover, cannot avoid suffering severely from the attacks made upon her commerce and finance, while her foreign investments are much less favorably situated than the British. Germany's overseas investments are estimated at \$5,000,000,000, of which \$1,200,000,000 are in Russia, Turkey and Roumania, where they will be adversely affected by the war. Her investments in the United States are figured at \$700,000,000 and in South America about \$600,000,000. It is evident that her investments in the United States are the most desirable of any she possesses, and those on which she is most likely to realize is necessary. As to Great Britain her investments overseas are estimated at nearly \$20,000,000,000, of which over 95 per cent are outside of Europe and away from the influence of this war. One-half of her investments are in her own colonies, and fully \$3,000,000,000 of British capital are invested in the United States. Belgium has been practically ruined, and reconstruction will take many years. France will probably recuperate rapidly, except in the devastated districts. Austria-Hungary should recover with comparative promptness, not being a great industrial or commercial nation. Turkey will probably disappear from Europe. Russia has vast resources and her internal trade and industry will not be seriously affected, except indirectly from possible financial street.

The foreign commerce and net tonnage of the principal belligerents are

given as follows by one of the standard authorities:

Great Britain—Commerce, \$7,020,000,000; tonnage, etc., 13,000,000.

Germany — Commerce, \$5,150,000,000; tonnage, etc., 3,150,000.

France—Commerce, \$3,076,000,000; tonnage, net 624,000.

Belgium—Commerce, \$1,630,000,000; tonnage, net, 181,000.

Germany went into this war with much less of a jolt than any other power, and will be better able to resist than was at first supposed. As far as gains and losses are concerned, England probably stands to win most, if the allies succeed. In that event her prestige and power will be greatly enhanced. She will be free to bend her energies to satisfying the commercial instincts of the race, but which have been restrained by fear of destructive rivalry and the necessity of keeping a colossal navy. The British empire is already big enough, and its best development will tax her energies for years to come. Under a period of assured peace British commerce would flourish as never before. Next, if not first in the ranks of winners, would come the United States, which has reached a period of development that will force us, whether we desire it or not, into the circle of great powers. We are no longer self-contained, but have become interdependent with Europe, Asia, South America and Africa. Moreover, these relations are bound to become closer and closer. With our growing population and a rapidly increasing production of raw materials and manufactures we require and must have foreign markets.

If the next peace is to be permanent, and if armaments are to be kept down, a new means for working on the basis of "live and let live" must be invented. The ideal plan would be some form of international federation, a United States of Europe, a parliament of parliaments, and an international court of final appeal with power to enforce its decrees. If this is not possible, then at least some agreement should be possible for reduced armament and combined prevention of war until arbitration has failed. History shows that individuals were first disarmed by force, then tribes, then cities, then principalities and then state. Why should not national force be controlled by international forces?

HENRY CLEWS.

ART INSTITUTE OPENED

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—The dedication of the Minnesota Institute of Art took place today. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra opened the exercises this afternoon. John R. Van Derlip, president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, made the introductory address and presided. Among the speakers were James J. Hill, the railroad magnate; Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Chicago Art Institute; Governor Hammond, Mayor Nye, and Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota.

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—The traveling auditor has received the monthly report covering December, from the treasurer of Lincoln county which shows that he collected \$23,720.93 of 1914 taxes. The treasurer of McKinley county also reports the collection of \$1.35 of 1912 taxes, \$1,095.94 of 1913 and \$3,119.65 of 1914.

ZINGG'S NORMAL AT EL RITO GROWS

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS THE ENROLLMENT HAS REACHED ONE HUNDRED

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—The department of public instruction is much pleased to receive a report from O. C. Zingg, head of the El Rito Spanish American Normal school, stating that there are 100 pupils at the school. This is an increase of 13 pupils since the last report was made about a month or two ago and speaks well for the future of the school.

Filadelfo Baca, assistant superintendent of public instruction, announced today that he had given up all hope of raising funds immediately to pay for the building of a kitchen at the El Rito Spanish American Normal school and said that he has returned the \$290 subscribed for the purpose by several friends of the institution.

"I have thrown up the sponge," continued Mr. Baca. "The sum of \$600 or \$700 was needed to erect such a building; less than half of that amount has been forthcoming; the advance of winter makes it impossible to do any building for some time, and lastly, I believe the legislature, which meets next week, will hearken to the appeal for help.

"I feel sure that the legislators will make some kind of an appropriation to help out the students who now are cooking their meals under many difficulties at the El Rito school. Proper nourishment is very necessary for the growing youths, especially when they are studying. Yet we all know that for many to try to cook a meal on one stove at a time is hardly conducive to the digestibility of that meal. Let us hope that the legislature will provide funds for an up-to-date kitchen."

Mr. Baca gave the following names of those who had offered contributions to defray the cost of a kitchen and he extends his thanks to the donors:

John H. Sargent, El Rito	\$50.00
Samuel Eldodt, Chamita	50.00
Venceslao Jaramilla, El Rito	50.00
Frank Bond, Espanola	50.00
Jose E. Gomez, Dulce, N. M.	10.00
J. H. Crist, Santa Fe	25.00
O. C. Zingg, El Rito	25.00
Eloisa Baca, El Rito	10.00
Francisco Delgado, Santa Fe	10.00
Filadelfo Baca	10.00
Total	\$290.00

Men Ought to Learn

That men should learn the principles of good cooking the same as women, is the opinion of Alfred Livingston, who teaches manual training and domestic science at the El Rito Normal school. It is rare to find a young man teaching domestic science, but that is what Mr. Livingston has to do, with his many other duties at the school.

"I have seen 20 pupils cooking

their meals on one stove," he said today, as he sat in the office of Filadelfo Baca at the capitol. "It is interesting to note the way students grapple with the problem of preparing their nourishment. In the beginning I found many pupils had not the slightest idea of scientific cooking. They would follow the example of certain cooks in the south who believe most of the food should go into the frying pan. As a result nearly every article came out with a veneer of grease that did not materially aid the conservation of the stomach. After a few lessons, however, they got away from frying pan slavery. They learned that beef can be broiled in its own fat without immersing it into boiling grease; they discovered that potatoes are more digestible—and more palatable—when creamed than when fried. But what encourages me most in this work of teaching cooking is to see the marked physical improvement in the youths at the school since they have spared their stomach the labor of battling with greasy fried foods. They are better in health and spirits."

Mr. Livingston commented on the needs of the school in the way of an up-to-date kitchen large enough for the pupils to cook their foods.

Besides teaching domestic science, Mr. Livingston teaches manual training. Several times a week he takes a horse and rides over to a rural school where he has a class of 65 pupils.

"I find the bi-lingual system the best," he said, in commenting on this work of teaching the Spanish pupils. "In other words, the text books are arranged with the Spanish on one side and the English on the other. In this way I am convinced the pupils make decided progress."

This statement aroused the keen interest of Filadelfo Baca, assistant superintendent of public instruction, who is a bi-lingual enthusiast. "I am convinced that this is the best system for New Mexico," added Mr. Baca. "It is a great question that has to be settled soon."

STATE'S VALUATION LESS THAN IN 1913

THE 1914 TAX ROLLS SHOW FALLING OFF IN PROPERTY RETURNS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 7.—The total assessed valuation of New Mexico property as shown by the 1914 tax rolls received by the traveling auditor is \$272,775,145. The one-third, on which taxes are collected, amounts to \$90,925,049. The total valuation is two and a half million less than last year.

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Superintendent McGraw of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad called at the corporation commission's office this morning and took up the Santa Fe and Antonito train service and decided to put the regular passenger service back again on this line beginning on Saturday morning. The train will leave Santa Fe at 10:05 a. m. and arrive in Antonito at 4:25 in the evening.

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WHY NOT EXPERIMENT?

Judge E. V. Long suggests that experiments should be made with every kind of grass, grain, fruit and other product that might be found to grow and thrive in this climate. He has written the following letter to The Optic:

East Las Vegas, Jan. 1, 1915.

Editor Optic:—May I have a little space in The Optic to call attention to a new grass which I observe is being largely discussed in agricultural newspapers? Living as we do in this semiarid region it seems to me of the utmost importance to investigate and ascertain what crops may be most successfully grown here. All about us is a soil of great richness. It seems scarcely possible that it was created only to be continuously a barren waste.

The Divine command "To multiply and replensh and subdue the earth," carries with it an obligation to experiment until we have ascertained the best means to reach the best ends—besides our own selfish interests are involved. With such a soil and the best climate on earth, we can, if we will all cooperate, develop this region, build up both town and country, increase the value of all property and add to its upblding and prosperity. Each one can do something. If this new crop is in fact what is claimed for it, the truth should be known. It seems the Commercial club at Clovis has taken, in that country, the initiative and the results are published in an article which I enclose and ask you to publish for general information. It is as follows:

"Clovis, N. M., Dec. 29.—The Clovis Chamber of Commerce is so anxious to have a large acreage sown to Sudan grass in this county next spring that it is offering to furnish seed free to those farmers who will plant and cultivate it.

"A circular got out by the club is as follows:

"Last year our club collected from business men \$100 and bought fifty pounds of seed, and advertised a farmers' day; had speakers to urge better farming and the planting of better seed of all kinds; also told them of this wonderful Sudan grass and had them register. The first 100 registered would be furnished one-half pound of this seed; they were to plant

it and bring us back a fifth of the seed raised. As a result the 100 farmers all have plenty of seed to plant for pasture and hay next year and to furnish their neighbors with what they need, and they returned to us over 4,000 pounds for the 50 pounds which we put out. We are offering, as long as our supply lasts, to furnish commercial clubs 50 pounds each for \$30, or less quantities for 75 cents per pound. You cannot place the same amount of money anywhere else and do as much good for yourselves and your community. We pay the freight."

It might be best to experiment in a small way at first, feeling the way gradually. In addition I wish further to call attention to Brome grass as a fine production for this region. Some years ago Dr. Olney tried this grass on his ranch, in a small way. It was a great success. If we can get into the habit of experimentation and then publish for the general good the results it will be helpful, and I am sure The Optic will always be pleased to do everything possible to disseminate valuable information.

E. V. LONG.

NEW MEXICAN OPPOSES CONSOLIDATION

The Santa Fe New Mexican lines up with The Optic in opposition to the proposition for the consolidation of the management of all the state institutions of higher learning in one board of regents. Under the caption "Rivalry," the New Mexican, in Saturday's issue, published the following editorial:

"Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, the able head of the Las Vegas Normal University, who has built that school up into one of the most efficient and largest attended in the southwest, has a little hobby to the effect that rivalry, among schools as other things, is a mighty stimulating influence. The president is right. Competition is the life of education as well as trade. We agree with him that the elimination of this friendly rivalry is one of the strongest arguments against the impracticable idea of consolidation of all the state higher educational institutions. In this connection, speaking of rivalry, we may take occasion to say that it is going to hustle the other schools to rival the splendid financial

showing of the University, as indicated in the bi-ennial report. The Albuquerque institution not only kept pace with progress in education, but it got rid of some unexpected and quite substantial debts that must have made the outlook discouraging to start with. While the varsity student body is not large, Dr. Boyd is making the school more and more a really collegiate one and the University is going ahead."

WE 'OUGHT' TO DO IT!

Phil H. Le Noir, the new secretary of the Commercial club, has outlined a list of "oughts" for Las Vegas during the new year. He says all these are within the range of possibility if everybody in the community will assist. Mr. Le Noir thinks Las Vegas should make great strides forward this year through a judicious advertising campaign. He believes this can be made known throughout the country as a scenic showplace, an ideal location for summer recreation and the center of a district growing in importance agriculturally.

Mr. Le Noir's ideas are set forth in another column of today's issue of The Optic. They are worth reading. The Optic invites all persons interested in the betterment of Las Vegas to peruse the article and then make up their minds to assist in the realization of Mr. Le Noir's prophecy.

'LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT'

We find in a far removed but none the less esteemed contemporary, the Manila Times, published at the capital of the Philippine islands, something which we believe to be a veritable, and, moreover, a great scoop of all the entire corps of Washington correspondents. The Manila Times shows a genuine American enterprise in paying heavy cable tolls to get important news from Washington. And that it knows important news when it gets it, the fact that it prints, in the middle of its front page, in deeply indented black letters, in a box, a Washington cable dispatch headed with the words which head this article, is proof enough.

The dispatch justifies the heading. It narrates how the president, at his weekly talk with the corps of Washington correspondents, let fall these words in answer to a question of whether he proposed taking any part in the war between Villa and Carranza. He gave evidence of having been much annoyed, says the cable, at rumors of a coming intervention by the United States and when asked for an expression of his opinion as to the course to be pursued in regard to the present hostilities between Carranza and Villa, he replied emphatically: "Let them fight it out."

The only reason we can assign for having had to wait for this good news to come all the way via Manila is that Mr. Wilson has enjoined upon the newspaper corps he receives once a week, that he shall not be quoted in anything he says there and then. Otherwise we should have had the glad tidings of this sign and promise of a return to a safe and sane Mexican policy emblazoned on the front pages of our own newspapers weeks ago. The date of the Manila Times carrying this proclamation of sense is December 13. It has taken long to bring

the welcome news home, but who shall say, after this, that our distant colonial possessions are of no use to us? For though Mr. Wilson may yet deny that he said this sensible thing, we shall continue to hope and believe that he did say it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE SAME SUBJECT, ONCE MORE

The Optic invites its readers to peruse the following editorial utterance of the Albuquerque Journal:

"The Educational Institutions"

"The only opposition to the suggestion that all state educational institutions be placed under one board of regents, the vogue now in most of the progressive states, is that it would tend to destroy the spirit of competition. We suppose the same objection would lie against the suggestion that the penal and charitable institutions be placed under control of one board of charities and corrections. The argument holds just as good.

"The fact is, such spirit of competition as exists between the state institutions is confined to students and faculties, not to the regents who have to do only with fiscal affairs. And as to the spirit of competition among the institutions of New Mexico, it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that it already has done far more harm than good. It has caused harsh criticisms between members of different faculties and statements regarding each other that have not always squared with the truth.

"Insead of a rivalry to see which institution could get the largest number of students and give those students the best 'run for their money', there has been unmistakable evidence of a purpose to elevate this or that man above some one similarly placed in another institution. The matter of individual prestige has far too much to do with it.

"The Journal learns from Washington City, to be more precise, from the department of agriculture itself, that where there are separate boards for each institution, as a rule not more than one regent of the agricultural college is a local man. The others live away from the influence of the town where the institution is placed.

"The object of the Journal is to dissociate all educational institutions from dominance by the towns or cities where they are located. Also the question of politics should never be injected into them any more than in a church. In fact, there would be far more reason for politics in a church than in an educational institution, because church membership is voluntary while taxes collected for state educational institutions are paid whether we like it or not.

"In his state the agricultural college has been made the football of party politics from the foundation of it to the present, or at least down to the catastrophe of December 9. And that is not the only institution of learning in New Mexico that has been similarly misused.

"Where all institutions are controlled by one board, the members of that board are selected with greater care, more regard for their qualifications for positions so important. We never have heard of any state giving up the one-board plan after it had been tried. This year both Kansas and Colorado

TRYING TO END TROUBLE ON BORDER

GENERAL SCOTT WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE WITH VILLA AT EL PASO

UNSUCCESSFUL AT NACO

AGREEMENT TO BE REACHED TOMORROW WILL COVER WHOLE LINE

NO BLOODSHED REPORTED

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO SEEM TO HAVE REACHED AN ARMED TRUCE

Washington, Jan. 5.—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott reported today that no agreement had been reached between the contending Mexican factions to prevent firing into American territory, but that negotiations were being continued. He said he did not expect any further firing for several days at least.

Administration officials today awaited with interest the outcome of a conference to be held probably tomorrow on the international bridge at El Paso between Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, and General Villa, commander in chief of the forces of the Gutierrez government in Mexico, the object being to reach an agreement, if possible, to prevent further firing into American territory by Mexican factions fighting along the border.

Both Scott and Villa were on their way to El Paso, the meeting between the two having been arranged by telegraph. General Scott had been at Naco for the past fortnight, in an ef-

fort to bring about an agreement between General Maytorena, commanding the Gutierrez forces attacking the Mexican town of that name, and General Hill, of the Carranza garrison. Although Hill had agreed to withdraw to Agua Prieta, Maytorena had delayed entering into any final agreement, awaiting, it is stated, the arrival of General Cabral with his force of 8,000 troops to take charge of the situation. It is understood that the conference with Villa was sought not only because the delay at Naco, but in order that if an agreement were reached it might apply to the entire border line.

Scott Awaits Villa

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 5.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, arrived here today from Naco, Ariz., where he has been attempting to arrange with Mexican leaders to end the danger to the Americans from border fighting. General Scott will have to wait until tomorrow or Thursday before General Villa, the military commander of the convention forces, arrives here from Mexico City. The two will confer, if possible, on this side of the international line. None of the 8,000 Villa troops reported officially on their way here to cross the Sonora border, have appeared at Juarez.

No Pay for Huerta

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 2. (via El Paso, Jan. 5.)—President Gutierrez said tonight through his private secretary that all debts for war materials contracted with foreign firms would be paid except those incurred by the Huerta government. Payments would be made for the full amount.

A BLOODY FIGHT

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A policeman and a burglar were shot to death and a highwayman was mortally wounded in two revolver battles the police fought with four robbers caught in an attempted hold-up and burglary here early today. The dead: John Sausman, policeman; George Hennessey, burglar. The wounded: "Jack" Butler,

a police character. Butler and an unidentified negro companion, who escaped, shot and killed Sausman as he attempted to arrest them after an attempted holdup. Butler was shot four times by policemen, who trapped him a few blocks away from the scene of the killing. Hennessey was shot and killed by Detective Al Johnson, who found him prying open a store window.

Kansas City, Jan. 5.—Dr. E. C. Chambers, convicted for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the sale of Florida everglades lands, was sentenced to two years in prison and a fine of \$6,000 by Federal Judge Pollock today.

E. L. Russell, convicted on the same charge, was sentenced to one year and a day in prison and a fine of \$375. Chambers and Russell appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals and were released on bonds of \$5,000 each.

Ragged wounds are painful and cause much annoyance. If not kept clean they fester and become running sores. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is an antiseptic healing remedy for such cases. Apply it at night before going to bed and cover with a cotton cloth bandage. It heals in a few days. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

HEARING IN CONTEMPT

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—Today is the last day allowed by the supreme court to the Detroit & Mackinac railroad to show why its officials should not be held in contempt for failure to carry out its order. The controversy originated over the rate on logs, the state railroad commission ordering the road to accept logs at a certain rate for transportation. Appeals were taken and the Michigan courts sustained the ruling. Before permitting the case to go to the United States supreme court where it is now, the Michigan supreme court insisted that the road furnish a bond of \$100,000 to protect the shippers when the case was finally settled. The railroad refused to furnish the bond, and another suit was begun in the federal courts, where three judges affirmed the action of the railroad commission and the Michigan courts. An appeal was taken to the federal supreme court and the officials of the road were notified of the contempt proceedings and ordered to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

LA VETA TRIAL BEGINS

Pueblo, Colo. Jan. 6.—Work on electing a jury was begun today for the trial of the La Veta murder case which commenced yesterday in district court. Following a long wrangle yesterday between counsel, Judge Burke overruled the protest made by attorneys for the defense against allowing lawyers for corporations to assist the state in the conduct of the cases against the eight former strikers who are charged with killing three mine guards and a chauffeur and wounding a mine official.

Through a clerical error only eight out of the nine originally accused will go to trial here. John Flockhart's name was omitted from the information, and he cannot be tried at this term of court.

TUCUMCARI HAS A BIG WHOLESALE TRADE

QUAY COUNTY CITY IS SUPPLYING TERRITORY COVERING MANY MILES

(From the Tucumcari News)

Wholesale shipping is becoming more and more a part of the successful business of Tucumcari, a number of local firms having already built up quite a list of outside buyers to which names are constantly being added. So gradually has this growth taken place that even the wholesale dealers hardly were aware of it until the invoicing of their books during the last few days has made it known.

A local grocery states that more than 2,000 pounds of merchandise was sent out on one day to Union county alone. One shipper of poultry has sent out thousands of pounds of chickens and turkeys during the past month or two, the market being active for such supplies, especially during the holiday season, although the demand remains heavy during the most of the year. Eggs have proven an important item of the shipping produce of the county and during the last summer was a big source of funds to the county farmer.

Two cream buying stations have been stationed here during the summer in addition to numerous agents located over the county at the various smaller towns.

The shipment of ice from the Tucumcari factory forms a growing industry for the city, car load shipments being a common thing, it is reported. Tucumcari supplies a large part of the surrounding country with this commodity and the demand is increasing.

Coal for a large part of the county is supplied through the city, the supply reaching Tucumcari from the Dawson mines to the north.

The local grain merchants who are doing a wholesale business report the shipment of large quantities of maize and wheat to the eastern markets. During the summer and fall wheat especially has been active and the demand is increasing. Several cars of broom corn have been sent out from the county during the past week alone. The wholesale shipment of cattle has become an established industry which is well known to the surrounding country, this industry being better known to the merchants of the big markets than to the local residents of the county.

How to Cure Lagrippe Cough

Lagrippe coughs demand instant treatment. They show a serious condition of the system and are weakening. Postmaster Collins, Barnetgat, N. J. says: I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a violent lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me, and less than half a bottle stopped the cough." Thy it. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

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



FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR
FOR
Coughs and Colds
CONTAINS NO OPIATES

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

BOULEVARD IS A VALUABLE ASSET

MRS. CARPENTER SAYS IT SHOULD BE BEAUTIFIED FOR TOURISTS' BENEFIT

The Hot Springs boulevard is one of Las Vegas' assets and should be improved, making it a road of scenic beauty, according to Mrs. Lizzie V. Carpenter, who has sent the following communication to The Optic:

Editor Optic:

"Having read the interesting article written by Mr. P. H. LeNoir, secretary of the Commercial club, in reference to the advancement of our charming city it brings to mind a few other things which we might easily attain if we would all work in harmony.

"Why not improve the Hot Springs road? It is not only the logical, but also an ideal situation for a fine boulevard. It is the entrance to the beautiful Gallinas canyon, one of our chief attractions, which is a source of much pleasure to all persons who visit it. Grade the entire width of the road plant elm trees on either side. They do well in this climate and become more beautiful as they increase in size. The water main is already there, and could be used in case of necessity. Let the efficient road commissioners Messrs. Hunker, Taupert and Delgado, take charge of this work. They will originate a plan that will beautify and bring the project to completion. This will add to our scenic attractions. If a road eleven hundred miles long could be built in one day—this was achieved when the auto-road was made from Minneapolis to Gardiner, the northern entrance to the Yellowstone national park—surely our short road to the Hot Springs could be greatly improved in a few months.

"Why not live in a city with four public schools, a Normal and two parochial schools instead of these very necessary and creditable buildings being divided between two towns? Churches and schools establish a reputation for a place of residence, and always attract an intelligent and cultured class of people who are desirable citizens. The greater number of such buildings, we have, the better our standing.

"Why not induce our politicians to visit Santa Fe, and spend the winter there, and while they are enjoying the fascinating pastime of making laws, we at home should have a gala day, and do away with the Town of Las Vegas, the City of Las Vegas, East Las Vegas and Old Town, and have just one, Las Vegas?"

"MRS. LIZZIE V. CARPENTER."

NEW MEXICO IMPROVES

Washington, Jan. 7.—Not more than 15 out of every 1,000 children from 10 to 14 years of age in the United States are unable to read and write, according to statistics announced to-

day by the federal bureau of education.

An analysis of the figures shows that in 1900 there were 42 out of every 1,000 children between the ages of 10 and 14 years who were illiterate. This number has been reduced to 22 in 1910 and to 15 in 1914.

"From the standpoint of proportional reduction of illiteracy," the bureau says, "Oklahoma leads all states. In 1909 this state had 124 illiterate children of ages named. In 1914 it had but 17. New Mexico reduced its number from 182 to 69.

M'GREEVEYS MAKING GOOD IN CINCINNATI

ACTORS WHO SPEND SPARE TIME HERE CONTINUE TO MAKE PEOPLE LAUGH

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGreevey, the actors who spend their spare moments in Las Vegas, are making a hit this winter on the vaudeville circuit. Just at present they are in Cincinnati, where the Commercial Tribune gives them the following deserved praise:

No matter how deeply you may be interested in the "Pekin Mysteries," or sympathetically affected by Vaughn Huser's tender little Christmas playlet, "The Christmas Letter," nor how liberally you may approve the singing of the Primrose Four, the nonsense of Toney and Norman, the witty foolery of Alf Hot or any others of the acts of the B. F. Keith big 1915 (New Year's) bill, you are going to laugh, enjoy hilariously and to the limit, the quaint humor of Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGreevey, as the rustic and country fiddler, McGreevey is a droll, unique, inimitable. As the wrinkled old rustic who fiddles as the gossips uttering some laughable witticism with every stroke of the bow, he is the very embodiment of the real and amusingly natural. Mrs. McGreevey, stout but still fair, and not 40 by somewhat lengthy odds, gives a picture, so in contrast, as the stupid girl from the high grass and all timber, that her very appearance is enough to excite screams. As a duo the McGreeveys are a hit unmistakable and stars of magnitude of the week.

NEW NOTARY NAMED

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Governor McDonald today appointed A. B. Baca of Socorro as a notary public.

LAST TROOPS LEAVE

Washington, Jan. 7.—The last of the federal troops in Colorado are being withdrawn from the strike zone Troops E and F Eleventh cavalry and troops G and H Eleventh cavalry, left Trinidad last night for their home station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

WANT BRICK WALL

Geneva, Jan. 7.—The Swiss Association of Brick Manufacturers has seriously suggested that the Swiss government erect a wall of bricks along the River Rhine, extending from Basel to Chur, and which would be of sufficient thickness to resist the shells from the famous German howitzer.

HOW WEATHER MEN ASSIST THE PUBLIC

SERVICE CHEAPENS THE COST OF LIVING, A BUREAU DIRECTOR SAYS

The transfer of the United States weather service from the signal corps of the army to the department of agriculture created the mistaken idea, which has since prevailed in many quarters, that its chief services are rendered to the farmer. The facts are that prior to the rural mail delivery and the widespread use of the rural telephone the farmer received practically no weather service at all. Generally the period covered by the forecast would expire before he could be reached with the information.

The chief benefits of the service always have been and perhaps always will be realized by the commercial interests of the larger cities. It is true that in some of the thickly settled fruit growing districts, where there is a network of telephones, the frost warnings and the cold wave warnings are of immense benefit, second only to that which accrues to the more condensed and concentrated interests as found in the larger cities.

The average townsman reads the forecast in his daily paper and then without considering the precise period which it was made to cover, he looks out to see if it is being verified. If the conditions correspond to the forecast all is well and good, and he thinks nothing more about it. If the forecast is not being verified at the time he dismisses it with contempt. Thus it is that the average townsman profits very little in a direct way by the information which the bureau collects and disseminates.

But in an indirect manner Mr. Cityman profits to a much greater extent than he realizes. The services of the weather bureau result in the saving of vast quantities of perishable produce. These savings sometimes begin in the field of production, as instanced in the large fruitgrowing regions. These savings increase the supply and naturally cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The saving in the field of production is only a beginning, for the goods must be transported to the consumer, sometimes over long distances. During the winter season much care must be exercised to protect them from injurious temperatures. The transportation companies and the large shippers have learned to govern their shipments in accordance with the telegraphic reports of the weather bureau, and not to send them through districts where unfavorably low temperatures are likely to obtain.

In some of the largest cities the bureau renders a special service for shippers, and the savings during the winter season have been conservatively estimated at 10 per cent of all of the perishable product handled. In other words, the supply is increased by that amount, and is cheapened to the customer to that extent. This saving, which applies to fruits, vegetables, plants, eggs and bottled goods, has

been estimated to amount to from 4 to 6 millions of dollars each winter season in Philadelphia. At the lowest estimate, the savings in this city alone amount to more than twice the cost of maintaining the entire national bureau, the annual appropriation being about \$1,700,000.—George S. Bliss, section director, United States weather bureau, in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

ILFELD GETS THE FIRST AUTO LICENSE

LAS VEGAS MAN ON THE JOB EARLY FOR THIRD STRAIGHT YEAR

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 7.—Over 1,600 applications for 1915 automobile licenses have been received to date at the office of the secretary of state, and the total of the checks and money orders accompanying the licenses is more than \$10,000. The net returns from licenses go to the state highway commission for use in road building.

Secretary of State Lucero is in receipt of a letter from the Motor Age, of Chicago, asking for the name of the automobile owner obtaining No. 1 of the 1915 licenses, and a statement as to how he happened to obtain it. When the present automobile license law was passed State Senator Louis C. Ilfeld of Las Vegas, who had much to do with the framing of the law, applied for the first license, and each year since then he has duplicated his application for the No. 1 license. The first of the 1915 licenses was issued to him.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Washington, Jan. 7.—Another revolution, headed by leaders of the government recently overturned by President Theodore, has broken out in Haiti. Cape Haitien is being attacked, and dispatches to the state department today say it may fall within 24 hours. The United States ship Wheeling is standing by to protect American interests.

No word has been received here of the reported action of the German cruiser Karlshue in making a base of supplies at Mole St. Nicholas, on the extreme western end of the island. The place is cut off from telegraphic communication. Some time ago Bally Blanchard, the American minister, was instructed by the state department to insist that the use of the mole should not under any circumstances be permitted as a naval base by any European power.

WOOL EMBARGO LIFTED

Washington, Jan. 7.—Advices to the state department from Consul General Bray at Sidney, Australia, today said that in addition to the lifting of the embargo on wool the exportation of hides and skins also would be permitted.

Read The Optic for war news.

FATHER MARRA'S ABILITY IS ADMITTED

IF CHOSEN HEAD OF THE JESUIT
ORDER HE WILL PROVE
COMPETENT

The announcement in The Optic Monday that Father J. M. Marra, S. J., of Las Vegas is likely to be seriously considered for the position of director-general of the Society of Jesus, has caused great interest throughout the southwest. The announcement gained publicity through the Associated Press and has been the occasion of considerable comment, all of which is complimentary to Father Marra.

Following are clippings from two New Mexico newspapers:

Father Mandalari Meased

Rev. Father A. M. Mandalari, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and prominent members of the parish are interested in the report that Rev. Father J. M. Marra, of Las Vegas, who will represent the Jesuits of the United States at the election of a director-general of the Jesuits at Naples, Italy, may himself be elected the head of the order. The director-general of the Jesuits is known as the Black Pope, and is second in influence in Catholic circles only to the pontiff.

"Father Marra is eminent and able and qualified to fill the place," said Father Mandalari today. "As to the possibility of his election, there is no telling what will happen; it may be that he will be so honored. It would delight me if he should be chosen."—Albuquerque Herald.

Santa Fe is interested

The report that Father Marra may be selected as father general of the Society of Jesus aroused much interest here, where the distinguished priest is well known. Assistant Superintendent Filadelfo Baca, of the department of public instruction, stated today that he had seen Father Marra in Las Vegas about a fortnight ago and that he was not aware that the Jesuit had been called to Rome.

"It would be a source of great pleasure to all of Father Marra's friends in New Mexico, especially in Las Vegas, to hear that he has been elevated to the head of the order," he said. "Father Marra is regarded as one of the most learned and best loved members of the Society of Jesus. He is a man between 70 and 75 years of age and is a native of Italy. He was at the head of one of the large Jesuit colleges in that country. To carry on the educational work of the order especially in missionary fields, Father Marra came to Las Vegas about 40 years ago and was head of the Jesuit college there. This college has since been moved to Denver. For many years Father Marra was regarded as the head of the Revista Catolica, the newspaper published in Spanish at Las Vegas.

"Father Marra is a brilliant scholar and is well versed in English and Spanish, as well as in his mother

tongue. He is an orator of exceptional ability."

Very great power is vested in the head of the Jesuit order, the father general, who is elected for life. But this power is, in practice, controlled by a small council or five assistants, who represent respectively the Italian, Spanish, German, French and English speaking groups of provinces. Each province is ruled by a provincial and the provincials and rectors, or heads of all the more important colleges and residences, are appointed by the general.

It is said that Father Marra has held very high positions with the order, and his friends here would not be surprised if he were given the highest honor, which has been termed "Black Pope," in contrast to the head of the Roman Catholic church who wears robes of snowy white.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

MANY PHONES IN RURAL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT AROUND TUCUMCARI
HAS MANY OPULENT AGRICULTURISTS

(From the Tucumcari Sun)

In a recent talk with the Sun man, District Manager John L. Dunwoody, of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, stated that there is now much activity in his district in the installation of rural telephones. Within the past month some 15 farm houses have put in phones, this being a greater number than has ever been installed in any previous month. Within the past year 50 or more houses in the wheat belt of the plains have been connected. The places on the plains now having communication by phone with Tucumcari, that have come in the past year, are Plain, Jordan, McAlister, House and Ragland.

NEW WATER APPLICATION

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Application of permit No. 951 was filed with State Engineer James A. French today by Lucy M. Rhoads of Carson, Taos county. The applicant wishes to apply 1,000 acre feet from the Aguage de la Petaca to irrigate 320 acres.

LADIES INVITED TO HEAR WORKING TALK

AGRICULTURIST'S ADDRESS IS EXPECTED TO INTEREST BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Ladies are invited to attend the lecture to be given by W. D. Working in the rooms of the Commercial club on the evening of next Monday. Mr. Working is an agricultural expert in the employ of the United States government and he is making a tour of the state for the purpose of assisting the farmers and stock growers. His address will be full of interest for both men and women.

In the near future the state agricultural college will send a woman to this county with the title of home

economist. Her visit will be for the purpose of instructing the girls of the rural districts in domestic science and getting them interested in this important subject.

The Commercial club believes it is the duty of every man and woman in the county who is interested in seeing the farms and ranches prosper and the cities grow, to learn as much as possible about the agricultural and domestic science instruction being given through the instrumentality of the state agricultural college and the United States government. The commissioners of San Miguel and Mora counties, by providing part of the salary and expense money of an expert, are assisting the farmers materially.

Mr. Working's address will be along lines that will interest everybody who hears it.

WILL INVESTIGATE STRIKE

Cleveland, Jan. 7.—Hywel Davies, one of the men of the United States department of labor appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson to make an investigation of the eastern Ohio coal strike with a view to bringing about a settlement, arrived in Cleveland today to confer with Walter R. Woodford, president of the Ohio Coal Operators' association. Daniel J. Keefe, the other appointee of Secretary Wilson, was to confer with international officers of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis today.

STORM SWEEPS SOUTH

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 7.—Complete reports today from points in southern Georgia and northern Florida, swept by violent winds last night, showed two persons killed, 12 injured and a number of homes and farm buildings wrecked.

Beside the fatalities at Quitman and Abbeville, Ga., several persons were reported hurt at Eastman, Chauncey and Stillmore, Ga. Principal damage in Florida was said to have been confined to Wellborn.

INDIANS TO MARRY

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—County Clerk Marcelino A. Ortiz today issued a marriage license to Otomiel Valdez of Nambe and Eloise Armijo of Santa Fe. They will be married tomorrow morning at the cathedral by Rev. Antonio Fourchegu. There will be two other weddings at the cathedral at the same time, one of which will be a Tesuque Indian couple, who will be clad in grotesque costumes.

CHAPLAINS OF ALL CREEDS

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—The state senate of Illinois has decided to abandon the ancient custom of a regular chaplain to open its deliberations each day, and to substitute the more liberal custom of selecting ministers from all the different denominations to act in turn. A Jewish rabbi will serve for one week, for the first time in the history of the state. Rev. Preston Bradley of the People's church is chaplain for this week, and he will be succeeded next week by Rev. Father J. P. Kiely of the Catholic church. The Baptist week will begin January 20, and the Presbyterians will have their innings beginning February 3. Lieutenant Governor O'Hara has invited interested members of the various denominations to attend the senate openings.

GOOD GAMES ARE SCHEDULED BY Y. M. C. A.

CLEBURNE, RATON AND EL PASO
WILL SEND BASKETBALL
TEAMS HERE

The physical director of the Y. M. C. A. announces that the Y has scheduled a game of basketball with the railroad team of Cleburne, Tex, for Monday, January 18. The Cleburne boys are reported to play fast ball and patrons of the indoor sport who witnessed the work of the Y team New Year's day against Newton can testify that it will put a team in the field which will be a credit to Las Vegas in every way.

The Y boys will continue their regular practice on Monday and Friday evenings and basketball will also be played on Tuesdays and Thursdays following the regular class hour. The Y squad, which was somewhat weakened for the New Year's game by the loss of Mackel, will undoubtedly retain Meloney, the clever little forward who made such a showing against the Newton guards. Mackel, who has been laid up with an attack of rheumatism, undoubtedly will be in shape to play in the Cleburne game.

Following the game with Cleburne the Y will take on Raton and on February 22. will play the biggest game of the season, with the Y. M. C. A. team of El Paso, Texas. El Paso has an enviable reputation as one of the classiest teams in the south. It claims the southwestern championship for several seasons past and reports indicate that the team this year is playing the same class of ball as in the past. Sport lovers are assured this winter by the director of the Y. M. C. A. of some real basketball and a continuance of the interest shown New Year's Day is all that is necessary to guarantee the appearance of the best teams in the southwest in Las Vegas.

COMPENSATION LAW ATTACKED

Detroit, Jan. 7.—Argument is set for this week in the state supreme court on the validity of the workmen's compensation law. The suit to be argued is distinct from that of the city of Detroit, which is aimed to ascertain whether cities can be compelled to come under the law. The present case is that of Thomas Mackin, who was injured, and who, on advice of his lawyers, declined to accept compensation under the new law, preferring to sue under the common law. The brief against the law attacks the law on the grounds that it deprives the injured workman of his right to resort to the courts for redress and to demand trial by jury; that it discriminates among classes, giving to certain classes of labor greater protection in law than to other classes, and finally, that the law is unconstitutional because it covers several matters which do not appear in its title, as decreed in the Michigan constitution.

TEUTONS DELIVERING FURIOUS ATTACKS ON BZURA-RAWKA LINE

Czar's Forces, to the South, Push Forward to the Rumanian Frontier

The German defenders of Alsace are still losing ground before the French advance. Today's official statements from Berlin as well as Paris, speak of fighting to the east of Steinbach, showing that the French have pushed beyond this recently captured village. The Paris announcement gives the first intimation of another French advance into Alsace, near Orbey, 14 miles west of Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace.

Infantry fighting has been resumed in Belgium, and the French report states that ground was won by the allies near Neiport. Elsewhere military activity is chiefly in the way of artillery duels.

Few further particulars were received concerning the eastern campaign. The Berlin war office states that the advance east of Bolimow in the direction of Warsaw is being continued, although Petrograd claims that the Germans, after capturing the Russian positions at Bolomow, were compelled to abandon them.

The war spirit in Italy has been revived by the death on a French battle field of a grandson of Garibaldi. Italy will have about 1,000,000 men under arms by the end of this month, and a reserve of another million is being formed. Secret committees are being formed for the enlistment of volunteers.

The plan for certification of American cargoes before they leave American ports, decided upon in Washington yesterday, has been communicated to the British government. It is expected in London to assist materially in solving the difficulties created by British interference with American shipping.

Further Russian successes in operations against the Austrians are described in unofficial dispatches from Petrograd. According to these advices the Russian troops, which were said several days ago to have penetrated the passes of the Carpathian mountains and begun an invasion of Hungary in force, have captured eight Hungarian towns and surrounded several divisions of Austrian troops in the mountains. There was no official confirmation of these statements, however, and the latest official announcement from Vienna asserts that the Austrian forces in Galicia have captured strong positions and are preparing for further operations.

Although it is admitted in Petrograd that the Germans occupied Russian positions at Bolomow on the battle front before Warsaw, the Russian war office states that the invaders later were driven back again abandoning six machine guns.

Except for the advance of the French into Alsace there is little activity in the west. Both sides apparently are content for the present to hold their positions, leaving the fighting largely to artillery.

London, Jan. 5.—The right wing of the French army is today less than 30 miles from the River Rhine, holding the Alsatian village of Steinbach and the heights to the southeast of the village after one of the most stubborn localized fights of the war. At no other point of the western front has there been any noteworthy change.

In Poland there has been little shifting in the relative positions of the invading and defending army. The Germans continue to deliver their furious and intermittent attacks on the Bzura-Rawka line. To the south the Russians have swept forward to Suszawa near the Rumanian frontier.

In the Caucasus the Turkish invaders and the Russians are apparently still fighting out their battle in the region of Sari Kamysh, both sides claiming a victory.

The French progress in upper Alsace is probably the most significant news from the western front in a number of weeks, and by some observers here it is taken to indicate future attempts on the part of the allies to break through in this region, maintaining meanwhile a base on Belfort.

For the moment the swampy condition of the ground in west Flanders precludes a general advance movement in that locality. Furthermore General Joffre's feeling tactics at other points have resulted in no gains and it consequently would not be a surprise if the heaviest fighting during the next fortnight centered on the eastern slopes of the Vosges mountains. It is down these hills that the French Alpine chasseurs, backed by the famous 75 millimeter guns, swept to victory yesterday at Steinbach after some of the most sanguinary fighting of the campaign.

Only a little further advance to the southeast, British commentators point out today, will give the allies possession of the village of Cernay. They now hold the heights to the west of this town and its fall would throw open the way to Muelhausen.

Whether the Turks are exaggerating their successes or not, they are doing some hard fighting in the Caucasus, judging from the dispatches reaching London. Even telegrams from Petrograd admit that this situation is becoming of first importance. There is no sign yet, however, of Russia's moving the troops from her western to her southern frontier.

The German Statement

Berlin, Jan. 5 (By wireless to London).—The German official statement on the progress of military operations given out this afternoon declares that

fighting at a point two miles to the east of Steinbach resulted in the French being driven back. French attacks were repulsed in the Argonne and near Arras. In northern Poland the situation is said to be unchanged, while to the east of the Bzura river the German attacks are progressing. The text of the communication follows:

"In the western arena of the war at a point north of Arras we have blown up a French trench 200 yards in length; we also took some prisoners. The counter attack of the enemy at this point failed.

"In the Argonne we repelled several French advances.

"A French attack between Steinbach and Uffholz was repulsed after a bayonet encounter. (Uffholz is two miles to the east of Steinbach and directly north of Sennheim or Cernay, as it is called at times).

"In the eastern theater of the war the situation in west Prussia and in northern Poland remains unchanged. Our attacks east of the Bzura near Kosslowin-Skupi and south of this locality are progressing. We also advanced at a point northeast of Bolimow. There are no changes east of the Rawka nor east of the heights to the north of the Rawka.

"On the right bank of the Pilica the roads and the unfavorable weather are interfering with our movements."

The French Statement

Paris, Jan. 5.—The French official statement given out by the war office this afternoon conveys the first intimation of another French advance into Alsace, at a point near Orbey or Urbeis, which is some 14 miles to the west of Colmar. It sets forth also that the French advances in the direction of Cernay (Sennheim) to the southeast of Steinbach, have been maintained. There are six points on the battle front where artillery engagements have taken place, and the Belgian artillery is described as active in Flanders. Advances near St. Georges also are claimed.

The text of the communication follows:

"In Belgium, in spite of the condition of the ground and the difficulties which resulted, our infantry made progress in sand dunes in front of Nieuport. In the region of St. Georges our men advanced, at different places 200, 300 and 500 yards, occupying houses and some trenches. At several points the Belgian artillery reduced to silence the artillery of the Germans.

"From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, to the west of Lens, we were successful, thanks to our mortars and our hand grenades, in completely stopping the sapping labors of the enemy. In the vicinity of the Lille highway the Germans blew up one of our trenches and then took possession of it.

"From the Oise to the Vosges no infantry activity has been reported. In the region of Craonne and in the vicinity of Rheims there have been artillery engagements. Our batteries effectively bombarded the positions of the enemy in the town of La Suippe as well as in the region of Perthes and in the vicinity of Beausejour. There was some activity in the Argonne on the heights of the Meuse,

LARGE BALD PATCH ON GIRL'S HEAD

Covered with Tiny Blisters. Itched and Never Rested. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Longmont, Colo.—"About one year ago our little girl was bothered greatly with what seemed a very bad case of dandruff.

Her beautiful hair got dry and dead and flew in all directions. One morning I noticed a large bald patch on her head, larger than a dollar, covered with tiny blisters surrounded with an angry red ring. They finally began running. They itched and she never rested at night.

"It was pronounced a bad case of eczema. I was given a prescription which I continued to use till my baby's head was entirely covered with sores and she had lost all her hair. She was compelled to wear a silk cap and I thought she was disfigured for life. A visitor in our neighborhood recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Ointment at night and gave her a shampoo in the morning with the Cuticura Soap. In less than three months my girl was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. E. Dilts, Apr. 8, 1914.



Samples Free by Mail

It costs nothing to learn how pure, sweet, effective and satisfying Cuticura Soap and Ointment are in the treatment of poor complexions, red, rough hands, itching scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, because you need not buy them until you try them. Although sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each will be mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

"In Alsace to the southeast of the Col (mount) Du Bonhomme we have entered the hamlet of Creux d'Argent, two kilometers west of Orbey, where we are organizing our position. The gains realized by us on the road from Thann to Cernay have been maintained at a distance of one kilometer to the east of Old Thann. Furthermore, the fire of our heavy artillery at a point two kilometers east of Purnhaupt-la-Hout silenced the artillery."

WAR RUINS FIRM

New York, Jan. 5.—The American Round Bale Press company, a New York corporation with \$6,000,000 authorized capital, filed today a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in which its liabilities were given as \$934,000 and its assets as 59 cotton gin plants in the south, and presses, value not stated.

Paul Jones, a lawyer of this city, was appointed receiver under \$50,000 bond. Attorneys for the receiver attributed the failure to the European war.

"The business of the company has been prostrated by paralysis in the cotton trade resulting from the European war," their statement read.

BANK REPORTS REQUESTED

Washington, Jan. 5.—The comptroller of the currency today called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business December 31.

PUEBLA CAPTURED

Vera Cruz, Jan. 5.—General Obregon reported to Carranza headquarters today that he had captured the city of Puebla, capital of the state of that name, at 11:30 a. m. today. All Vera Cruz is celebrating.

are adopting it. Most of the live states had done so before.

"As we remarked at the outset, it is just as logical to contend that different boards managing the charitable and penal institutions stimulate a generous rivalry as that different boards stimulate such rivalry in the educational institutions."

The Journal's statement regarding the competition between institutions of charity and correction is amusing. It is The Optic's belief that there would be little rivalry between such institutions as the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane and the New Mexico penitentiary, no matter whether these institutions were controlled by one board or a dozen. Certain it is that The Optic would not apply for admission to either, even though its management should make it much more attractive than its contemporary. There are some cruel enough to intimate, however, that some of the utterances in this column would be accepted as admission qualifications to either place.

Young people thinking about higher education naturally are attracted to the institution where they can learn the most and best equip themselves for their life work. The attractions offered by the various schools are studied by them before the final choice is made. But few folk, if any, make much of a study of the attractions of a penitentiary or reform school before becoming candidates for admission and those who are obliged to apply for charity, such is the way of the world, are glad to take what is given them, without asking questions. Aside from these and several other considerations, the boards of corrections and charities and the boards of regents of educational institutions, are, as the Journal intimates, remarkably similar.

It appears that the Journal has missed the mark, or purposely evaded it, in attempting to get facetious.

The statement that the rivalry between the institutions is confined to the faculties and students and is not participated in by the regents, either is due to mistaken information or it points to a condition that is a disgrace to the state. The Optic had been of the opinion that the regents, by endeavoring to get their institutions the best of equipment and the best of instructors, were leaders in the competition. The Journal, though stating that the consolidated board of regents would remove the schools from politics, has failed to point out how this desired object could be attained. Neither has it shown now one board of regents in control of all the institutions, could be exempt from falling into the same errors that beset the individual boards, with the result that instead of one school being embarrassed, the whole higher educational system of the state might be handicapped.

Of one thing there is certainty; that the consolidated board of regents would have the power to handicap one or more schools of the state by subordinating their interests to those of one or more of the sister institutions.

Washington, Jan. 5.—A bill extending federal inspection of locomotive boilers to all equipment of a locomotive and tenders was passed by the house today and went to the senate.

CHURCH WINE IS STOLEN BY BURGLARS

THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION
IN ROSWELL IS LOOKING
FOR ROBBERS

(From the Roswell News)

Now the last place on earth one would think of burglarizing would be an undertaking establishment, and quite a talk was created last week when it was announced that some parties had entered the Muller establishment and taken knobs, screws, handles, etc., off of caskets and coffins. That was bad enough, but here is a new one:

A church burglarized Christmas week in Roswell.

Last Wednesday night some one unlocked the door of the Christian church, at the corner of Richardson avenue and Fourth street, probably with a skeleton key, then went direct to the locker which contained the communion wine and took all but six bottles out of a full case. Who ever it was even took some of the communion crackers.

Talking about it this morning, Dr. Frank Talmage, pastor of the Christian church, remarked: "The fellow was kind, by leaving six bottles, anyway."

The locker was locked with a brass lock, and it seems that the burglar used a chisel, hatchet or something and wrenched the lock loose.

No clew had been found, but it is thought that some boys, who had been going to the church at times, and were familiar with the doings of the congregation and where the wine was kept, are gully.

Just what will be done with the burglar when caught has not been decided.

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.

FIREARMS WILL NOT BE GIVEN TO OWNERS

WEAPONS CONFISCATED IN TRINIDAD
WILL BE RETAINED
BY SOLDIERS

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 5.—Firearms surrendered to the federal army authorities in the southern Colorado strike zone in response to a proclamation of President Wilson on May 8, will not be turned back to the owners. The guns have been shipped to Fort Logan, Colorado. At the headquarters of Colonel Lockett here it

was stated that no assurances had been given by the war department that the firearms would ever be returned to those who surrendered them. There were turned in during the period of disarmament more than 3,000 large arms, about 2,000 smaller arms, six machine guns and several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition.

The departure from the Walsenburg district today of the Fifth United States cavalry, enroute to barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be followed tonight or tomorrow morning by the second squadron of the Eleventh United States cavalry of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from the Trinidad district. The second squadron is composed of Troops E, F, G and H, and has been stationed at Sopris, Segundo Monson and Rugby.

Tomorrow Troops I and L of the third squadron, Eleventh cavalry, will entrain and the following day Troops K and M of the same squadron. The first squadron, with the machine gun troop and regimental headquarters, will depart from the district Saturday and Sunday.

Soldiers Leave Walsenburg

Washington, Jan. 5.—The second squadron of the Fifth United States cavalry, with ten officers and 274 enlisted men, left Walsenburg, in the Colorado coal fields, today for their home post at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

HATTERS' UNION MUST PAY COURT JUDGMENT

CONNECTICUT FIRM TAKES ITS
CASE TO SUPREME COURT
AND WINS

Washington, Jan. 5.—The supreme court today affirmed the \$252,000 judgment awarded by the New York federal court to D. E. Loewe & Company, Danbury, Conn., hatters, against some 186 members of the United Hatters union under the Sherman anti-trust law as damages resulting from a boycott.

WHEAT STILL SOARS

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Directly as a consequence of the European war, cash wheat in Chicago today sold at \$1.35 a bushel, the highest in more than 40 years. Moreover, the chief speculative option, May delivery rose to \$1.37 5-8@3-8 a bushel, an advance of more than 10 cents a bushel since a week ago, and 3 cents above last night's figures. The market closed unsettled, but not far from the top level of the day.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 5.—A number of agricultural and live stock meetings of Kentuckians are bringing to the College of Agriculture at State University today many breeders and farmers. It is farmers' week at the university and the lectures and practical talks will extend until Friday.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERT WILL SPEAK IN VEGAS

W. D. WORKING WILL ADDRESS
GATHERING IN COMMERCIAL
CLUB JANUARY 11

The Commercial club has just received word that W. D. Working of the United States agricultural department of Washington, D. C., will be in Las Vegas Monday, January 11, to spend a few days in this vicinity.

Mr. Working is the head of the county agent agriculture work of which R. Gonzales is the local and county representative. The Commercial club will arrange a meeting for Mr. Working on the night of January 11, to which all the citizens are invited, especially those interested in this new work. Mr. Working is an authority on the subject and his talk will be well worth hearing.

In order that the people of Las Vegas and vicinity may get a good idea of the work now being carried on by Mr. Gonzales, the local and county agriculture work agent, The Optic will publish tomorrow his report to the county commissioners telling of the splendid progress thus far made. The report will touch on meetings held, agriculture clubs formed, demonstration farms started, the manner in which Mr. Gonzales' work is being received by the farmers and of the far-reaching plans for the future. Mr. Working, in his talk next Monday, will touch in a big way the meaning of the great agriculture movement that is sweeping the country and will endeavor to show how the county agent work is a real asset to the city of Las Vegas.

Those wishing to keep in touch with one of the big things of the county, and hear it discussed by a man at the head of his profession and a member of Uncle Sam's family, would do well to be at the Commercial club rooms next Monday night.

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.

"GOOD DEFENSE," HERMANN

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 5.—"Organized baseball in its answer to this case will be in a position to make charges that will be astounding to the baseball public," said August Herrmann today, regarding the suit filed by the Federal league in Chicago.

"Charges that the rules of organized baseball and the national agreement are in violation of the anti-trust statute, made by the Federal league, are mild as against the charges we will present of fraud, conspiracy and bad faith with numerous circumstances connected therewith to break up a reputable business and break down the reputation of the national game."

1914 WAS DAMAGED BY "JYNX" BUT 1915 WILL BE PROSPEROUS

HENRY CLEWS, NEW YORK BANKER, SAYS THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR AND THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO ARE WEARING OFF, RAILROADS ARE MORE ENCOURAGED AND BUSINESS WILL BE IMPROVED BY THE PREVALENCE OF CHEAP MONEY.

New York, Jan. 6.—A new era began in 1914. For years the European atmosphere had been overcharged with intense political, commercial and social unrest, both international and domestic. On July 30th the storm broke with a violence and suddenness totally unexpected, save by the select few and for the last five months it has completely dominated commercial affairs at home and abroad. The first effects of the shock have been safely passed, and the world's commerce has finally adjusted itself to a war basis with marvelous rapidity. But the worst effects of the struggle are by no means over, and for years to come the world will have to deal with the consequences of this unprecedented struggle, involving the governments of nearly 900,000,000 of population and an international trade of about \$24,000,000,000.

Year of Difficulties

At home it has been a year of steady recession and numerous difficulties. During the first six months business interests were harassed by the Mexican problem and hostile political activities. The anti-trust and anti-railroad campaigns were particularly virulent previous to the elections; while the investigation mania, which had more than anything else to do with bringing on acute business depression, was pushed to extremes. The prolonged unwillingness of the interstate commerce commission to grant any further concessions to the railroads also contributed very materially to impair confidence. So, too, did the constant intrusion of the state into business affairs; especially the trend toward government ownership, which has rendered private enterprise particularly timid in those directions. Toward midsummer, however, a change for the better began to develop in home affairs. The Mexican problem grew less threatening. Public opinion began to show its disapproval of unnecessary political antagonism to legitimate business; and the crop outlook became exceedingly encouraging. But by far the most important factor in the restoration of confidence was the passage of the federal reserve banking act. This was unquestionably the crowning event of the year in President Wilson's administration, and one on which he could easily rest content with well-doing. The new bill is probably as near being satisfactory as such a piece of legislation could be at the start.

Domestic conditions during 1914 were far from satisfactory. The setback to trade and industry is readily shown in these figures for the entire country:

Bank clearings—1914, \$156,000,000; 1913, \$169,000,000,000.

Railroads earnings:

*Gross—1914, \$269,300,000; 1913, \$298,000,000.

*Net—1914, \$87,600,000; 1913, \$95,600,000.

New security issues—1914, \$1,413,000,000; 1913, \$1,645,000,000.

New corporations—1914, \$1,466,000,000; 1913, \$2,067,000,000.

Dividends and interest—1914, \$748,000,000; 1913, \$817,000,000.

Stock sales, shares—1914, 48,000,000; 1913, 84,000,000.

Sales of bonds—1914, \$452,000,000; 1913, \$519,000,000.

xNew buildings—1914, \$755,000,000; 1913, \$816,000,000.

xBusiness failures—1914, 0296,000; 1913, \$253,000,000.

Pig iron, tons—1914, 23,500,000; 1913, 31,000,000.

*Ten months ending October 31.

xEleven months ending November 30.

The Outlook Brightening

Nothing is to be gained from dwelling unnecessarily upon depressing factors, and fortunately there are many indications of a positively encouraging nature, which it is better and wiser to contemplate. Among these are a good harvest, a new banking system, cessation of political attacks on business, a favorable rate decision, a generally sound condition of business and credit, cheap money, also a growing impression, supported by proof, that the United States being the least affected nation by the war, will lead in the recuperation which must follow. Already there are signs of a turn in the tide for the better, the real turn arriving when the foreign exchange situation cleared in October. The worst has certainly been thoroughly discounted, barring unexpected developments in war. The west continues persistently hopeful, because it has been receiving good prices for what it produces. The east is already recovering from discouragement; and the south, though severely hurt by low prices of cotton, sees its salvation in a greater diversity of crops. The worst of the cotton crisis has been passed, since money is forthcoming to carry the surplus, and our foreign trade is rapidly recovering from the disruption which followed the opening of hostilities.

If we were to balance the favorable and unfavorable conditions affecting business, we should summarize them thus:

Favorable

Easy money,
Better political outlook,
Good harvests,
Interstate decision,
Heavy exports.

Unfavorable

War,
Economic strain,
Slack trade,
Injured confidence,
Foreign liquidation.

The balance between these factors is largely in favor of improvement. There is no question but that the year

closes with a tendency toward reviving confidence and increasing activity. Depression is gradually fading. Cheap money and low prices are powerful incentives to new enterprise. Our great corporations, particularly the railroads, have pushed economy to the point of starvation. They must soon enter the market as purchasers, if only to replace annual wear and tear. In this they will be assisted by the rate decision which though not entirely satisfactory, shows a more considerate spirit that must exert a favorable influence upon railroad credit. Quite a number of our industries are being stimulated by foreign orders, chiefly for war material. One of the most important effects of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, will be the new opportunities it opens to us in foreign markets. Our manufacturers are already eagerly alert concerning these possibilities. In South America and Asia the fields for American enterprise are enormous. The opportunity is there, and it should be seized with avidity. When peace comes, foreign nations will be so fully occupied with reconstruction at home that little attention will be given to export trade, except by Great Britain. During the last five months our foreign trade has been much deranged by war. Our total exports for the 11 months of 1914 were \$1,867,000,000, or \$383,000,000 less than a year ago, cotton being the largest single item of loss. Our imports for the same 11 months were \$1,674,000,000, an increase of \$66,000,000 over last year. In the first six months of the year our import traffic was largely stimulated by the new tariff. Since the war, however, imports have shown steady contraction, while exports, although still less than a year ago, show a tendency to rapid recuperation. At the end of November the excess of exports for the 11 months was \$193,000,000 compared with \$642,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$448,000,000. The gold movement shows some striking changes, our exports for the 11 months being \$222,000,000, an excess over imports amounting to \$169,000,000.

The outlook for 1915 is unquestionably becoming more hopeful. It seems impossible to believe that the war will last another 12 months. Those optimistically inclined think it may be ended in the spring or not later than midsummer. Let us hope their optimism will be justified. Nevertheless, the determination on both sides to fight until a thorough finish may prolong the terrific struggle longer than anticipated. For this reason a conservative policy should be followed in all business commitments until peace is more definitely in sight. The great mass of foreign loans which must be taken care of in the future will absorb a large portion of the world's savings and leave less capital for new enterprise. We are certainly facing a period of dear capital, despite cheap money. We have a great mass of maturing obligations that must be redeemed in 1915 or else extended, probably the latter. Such conditions are not favorable to a prolonged rise in securities. Many high grade investments are today selling below real values. These will rise with new confidence. Some branches of business in the United States will also be directly stimulated by the war. Both investment and speculation operations should, therefore, be conducted with

exceptional discrimination until the results of the war can be more accurately estimated. An early peace would decidedly help American business recovery.

The War and Its Effects

On the final effects of the war, it is yet too early to form any fixed opinions; although great political, social and economic changes must inevitably follow. Politically, Europe is about to undergo very important reconstruction. In all probability the map of Europe will ere long be drawn upon more natural lines, and the boundaries of the smaller nations will be made more in accord with racial sympathies. One grand result of the war will be the better adjustment of many territorial problems in the minor states, which kept Europe in a state of ferment for generations. Race prejudice and pride will be conciliated and great advantage must come from the elimination of many causes of international disputes. Socially and politically the trend toward democracy will undoubtedly be highly stimulated after the war. Power will pass more and more from despot to people. Secret treaties will be less frequent, and war must depend more and more upon the will of the people rather than on the dictation of an autocrat. It would be folly, however, to either expect or accept too early a peace. The issues in this contest are too vital to admit of any patchwork. They must be fought to a finish, which may mean exhaustion of one side or the other. And when peace is attained, a long period of reconstruction will ensue, in which Europe may have to face prolonged diplomatic controversy and political and social unrest, until prosperity again resumes its soothing sway.

But it is the economic features of the war with which this review is chiefly concerned. It goes without saying that a struggle which keeps 20,000,000 of men under arms involves momentous consequences. The terrific loss of millions of lives, of billions of property, the setbacks to morals, science, art, industry, social welfare, etc., defy calculation. Responsible authorities agree that the cost of the war has been running at the rate of nearly \$50,000,000 a day to the belligerents alone, and that should the war last for a year the cost would run up to about \$15,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000. It is only five months since the war began, and the new loans for the principal belligerents are estimated at over \$8,000,000,000. These figures of course do not include the vast destruction of property, nor the diversion of a big population from productive enterprises. Such losses are incalculable, yet they will tremendously increase the cost of the war, the bulk of which must be paid by future generations.

The huge increases in the debts of foreign nations must profoundly affect the world's investment markets, because a large portion of the savings of the nations involved will be thus absorbed for several years to come. These savings, moreover, will inevitably be upon a diminished scale. Before the war began Great Britain had a debt of over \$3,500,000,000. Germany's debt was estimated at \$1,100,000,000, not including state debts, of which Prussia alone carries over \$2,300,000,000. The debt of France is

PERSONALS

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. Walter Parkin, Jr., of Pittsburg, arrived in town Thursday evening from here having spent several months in here having spent several months in Las Vegas last winter. He will remain in town about a week, then go to Boulder, Colo.

H. McCready of Raton was in town over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker were in town over New Year's to attend the Castaneda banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Munsen arrived in Las Vegas Thursday evening from Shoemaker.

W. M. Miller of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas over the holidays.

S. H. Rily of La Junta was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

Vicente Martinez, a rancher from the neighborhood of La Liendre, was in town today purchasing supplies.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of the New Mexico Normal University, left on train No. 1 yesterday for Santa Fe, where he will attend the governor's reception.

Omar Barker left yesterday for Santa Rosa, where he is teaching school. Mr. Barker spent the Christmas vacation with his parents at Beulah.

Miss Laura Colgan will arrive tonight from Albuquerque. She will spend a few days here with Miss De Saix Evans.

O. F. Landis arrived in town yesterday from Albuquerque. He will make a short visit here.

W. J. Lotf came in last night from Albuquerque to attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moore and family left last night for Albuquerque, where they will locate. Mr. Moore is employed in the Santa Fe railroad law office, which has been transferred to the Duke City.

D. W. Working, agriculturist in charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration of the Northern and Western states, passed through here today on his way to Tucson, Ariz., to attend a farmers' meeting. He will visit Phoenix, Ariz., Deming and Las Cruces. He will be in Las Vegas on Saturday and probably will address a meeting of the farmers of this vicinity.

Milnor A. Rudolph, Jr., of Mora, was in Las Vegas over the holiday.

Patricio Sanchez, sheriff of Mora county, came in on Thursday evening from Mora. He spent the holiday here.

Miss Bessie Cassidy, D. Cassidy, Sr., and J. J. Cassidy, all of Cleveland, N. M., were in Las Vegas on New Year's day.

H. C. Viles of Holman was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Strong, Charles E. Strong and Mrs. L. D. Bragg, all of Ocate, came into Las Vegas to spend the holiday.

Bonaficio Gandert, a rancher from the vicinity of Mora, was in town today on personal business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woody and Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Woody came in Thursday evening from Dilia to attend the firemen's ball.

J. R. Groth of Ribera was in town over the holiday.

W. E. Kellogg, a commercial man from Denver, was in Las Vegas today on business.

A. E. Rothwell of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Pat Hodeve came in last night from Trinidad for a short business trip.

Ben Shutt, a mesa farmer, was in town today looking after some affairs here.

Miss Marie Senecar returned today from Denver, where she spent the Christmas holidays. Miss Senecar is a teacher in the New Mexico Normal University.

D. T. Hoskins, the banker, left yesterday on a short business trip to Denver.

Mrs. Anna Pettus left this afternoon for Albuquerque. Mrs. Pettus has been spending the holidays here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from Raton, where they have been visiting for the past few weeks.

Charles O'Malley and E. E. Johnson left this afternoon for Springer, traveling in Johnson's car. They will be absent a short time on business.

S. Rimbart, representing the Hossy Fish company of St. Louis, was in town calling on the trade today.

C. U. Strong, deputy treasurer of Mora county, came in from his home in Mora Thursday evening.

Mac H. Donaldson returned on train No. 1 today from Denver, where he has been spending the Christmas vacation with his family. Mr. Donaldson is a teacher in the New Mexico Normal University.

From Monday's Daily.

C. E. Elder and T. W. Tilch, of Denver were business visitors in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Galbaugh arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening from Santa Fe for a short visit.

J. O. Seth arrived yesterday from Albuquerque. He will spend a short time here to attend to some business affairs.

Walter Kolbo left today for Los Angeles. He expects to be in the coast city for approximately one month.

L. H. Kroenig and his son came in last night from Watrous to attend to some business here. Mr. Kroenig is a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous.

Judge G. A. Richardson, an attorney from Roswell, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday. 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 today.

Miss Sadie Tooker left yesterday afternoon for Belen. Miss Tooker, who has been spending the Christmas vacation here with her parents, is a teacher at Belen.

S. L. Fisher, a rancher near Mineral Hill, was in town today to make a few purchases.

Miss Lucy Clement and Miss Lucy Floyd left yesterday for San Jose. They are teachers in the schools of that town and have been spending the Christmas vacation in Las Vegas.

L. H. Mosimann, a rancher from the head of the Sapello river, was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

William Balfour, a railroad man from Albuquerque, was in town today.

Walter Marcott and Mrs. E. Mar-

cott will leave on Wednesday for California. Mrs. Marcott will return here after a visit on the coast, but her son will remain there permanently.

A. A. Gallegos, a merchant from Villanueva, was in Las Vegas today on business. He is a county commissioner.

W. E. Kellogg of Denver was in town today to look after some affairs here.

Blas Sanchez and wife were visiting here over the week-end. Mr. Sanchez is the editor of the Wagon Mound Pantagraph.

William J. Barker came in last night from Santa Fe for a short business visit.

Miss Jeannette Spiess left yesterday for Loretto Colo., near Denver. Miss Spiess, who is a student at Loretto Heights Academy, has been spending the Christmas vacation here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spiess.

Manuel Goke, a rancher from the vicinity of Sapello, was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

L. La George arrived in Las Vegas today from Dallas, Tex., for a short business stay.

Miss Jennie Pearl Hutchinson arrived yesterday from Kit Carson, Col., where she has been spending the holidays. Miss Hutchinson is a teacher in the New Mexico Normal University.

M. C. de Baca arrived in Las Vegas last night from San Diego, where he attended the opening of the Panama-California exposition. Mr. de Baca is a prominent lawyer of Las Vegas.

L. L. Brown and his son, Harvey, left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Rowe, where they will spend a few days.

Mrs. Isaac Appel and her daughter, Miss Mildred, who were to leave this evening for New York City, have postponed their trip on account of the sickness of Miss Mildred.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mrs. Pilar Abeytia returned last night from Denver, where she has been spending a few days.

Mrs. Jack Stewart arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening from California. Mrs. Stewart has been visiting on the coast for several months.

Ben Mullins, J. W. Matthews, E. E. Matthews and E. Edwards, all from the Cherryvale district of the mesa, were in town today for a short visit. Charles L. Frakerr, a duggist from Wagon Mound, was in Las Vegas today on business.

William Morgan or Wheeler, was here today to look after some personal affairs.

C. W. Campbell, Gus Sackleman and Leandro Padilla, all of Santa Fe, arrived in Las Vegas last night from the Capital City. They will spend a short time here to do some roofing work.

Miss Thomas arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening from Denver. She will make a short stay here.

Benny Chaves and his brother, Frank, left today for Wagon Mound. Benny is pleased with the treatment he received in this city. "I will be glad to come back any time," he said.

Miss Maude Russell arrived last night in Las Vegas from Denver, where she has been spending a few weeks. Her sister, Mrs. Homer Wean of Denver, accompanied her to this city and will remain here for a visit.

R. E. Springfels came in last night from El Porvenir. He will make a brief stay here.

Stanley Taylor of Denver was in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon visiting friends. Mr. Taylor is well known here. He resumed his journey to Albuquerque last night.

M. E. Forster, representing the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today in the interest of his firm.

Rev. Father Adrian Rabeyrolle left on train No. 10 today for Watrous, where he will spend a short time on ministerial business.

J. T. Egger, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, was in Las Vegas today making some purchases.

The hunting party consisting of C. A. Spiess, Judge David J. Leahy, and William Harper, returned to town last night after a successful expedition. They have been out since Saturday, during which time they have killed 72 quail. The party hunted in the vicinity of Park Springs.

A. A. Gallegos left today for his home in Villanueva. Mr. Gallegos is a member of the board of commissioners of San Miguel county, and has been here for a few days attending a meeting of that body.

Erle Oraver of El Paso was in Las Vegas today.

Louis Newman arrived in Las Vegas today from El Paso. Newman at one time lived here and was employed by The Optic. He entered the prize fight game and gained fame as a boxer. He is now managing several men, among them Stanley Yoakum, who fought a draw with Gene Delmont at Juarez, last Friday. Newman will spend a short time here.

O. B. Killip left today for Cheyenne, Wyo. Mr. Killip has been in Las Vegas for several months. He will meet his wife at Cheyenne and the two will proceed to their home in Twin Falls, Ida.

Miss Laura Colgan left on train No. 1 today for Albuquerque. Miss Colgan, who lives in the Duke City, has been visiting Miss DeSaix Evans of Las Vegas for the past few days.

C. A. Johnson and J. B. McCoy left today for Rowe, for a hunting expedition.

From Wednesday's Daily.

George T. Gibbant of Denver was a business visitor here today.

James W. Leonard came in last night from Trout Springs for a short visit.

A. E. Dorman of Denver came in last night. He will spend a short time here.

M. A. Van Houten, a prominent resident of Shoemaker, was in town today for a short visit.

R. R. Rogers, a commercial man from El Paso, was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Roman Gutierrez and Manuel Gutierrez, ranchers from the vicinity of Las Ventanas, were in Las Vegas today making some purchases.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Metcalf and family arrived in Las Vegas last night from Bradleyville, Mo. The Metcalfs will locate here for the winter for the benefit of Mr. Metcalf's health.

A hunting party consisting of F. V. Hanson, Charles Farley and Lowrie Clevenger went out to the lakes at Los Alamos yesterday. They got one wild goose and several rabbits and ducks.

NATIONAL COMMISSION STYLED "BASEBALL TRUST" IN SUIT FILED BY FEDERAL LEAGUE

Court is Asked to Enjoin it From Seeking to Enforce Contracts With Players

IT IS ASSERTED TO BE MONOPOLY OF SPORT

Competition Between Various Teams and Leagues is Abolished According to Complaint—Judge Who is One of the Country's Greatest Fans, Likely Will be Called Upon to Make the Decision

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Charging that the national commission, the governing body of organized baseball, its rules and the national agreement under which its members work are a violation of the anti-trust statutes, the Federal league filed suit here today asking that the commission be decreed illegal and its members enjoined from continuing in the alleged unlawful combination.

The suit was filed in the United States district court and in the usual course of business would be put on the calendar of Federal Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, who is a devotee of baseball. One of the principal clauses in the prayer of the bill is that all contracts with players under the national agreement and the rules of the national commission be declared void so far as they concern the Federal league.

The court is asked to enjoin the national commission or any club in organized baseball from seeking to enforce its contracts with players who have signed with the Federal league. Special exception is taken to epithets alleged to have been applied to Federal league players, and the court is asked to restrain the defendant from "calling players under contract with the Federal league 'contract jumpers and from characterizing the Federal league or its members as 'outlaws.'"

The suit was filed in the name of the Federal League of Professional Baseball Clubs against the National league and its eight clubs, the American league and its eight clubs, August Herrmann, B. B. Johnson and John K. Tener, members of the national commission. The printed complaint informs the court that "there are now in the United States about 10,000 professional baseball players, all of whom, with the exception of about 300 under contract to the Federal league, are under the domination and control of the national agreement, and the rules and regulations of the National commission."

The right of reservation claimed under the provisions of the National agreement is set forth together with the statement that the defendants have claimed and now claim that a

player under National agreement always must observe demands of the club under that agreement. The national agreement for the government of professional baseball, which was entered into between the National and American leagues and the National association in 1903, the complainant declares, was not for the perpetuation of baseball as the national pastime; the protection of property rights without sacrificing the spirit of competition, and the promotion of the welfare of ball players, as declared in the agreement, but was for the perpetuation of professional baseball in the hands of the contracting parties, that those within the combination might be safeguarded against any professional baseball competition. The petition further asserts that "the purpose of the National association was that it might so dominate the players that the engagement of their services by any person or club outside the combination would be difficult, if not impossible."

The court is asked to restrain the defendants from seeking by injunction, by threats, bonuses, or otherwise, to prevent the Players Fischer, Konetchy, Caldwell, Perritt, Wingo, O'Connor, Bedient, Austin, Allen, Marquard, Berghammer, Bender and Plank from performing their several contracts with the constituent members of the plaintiff.

The dismissal of the various court actions pending against George W. Johnson, Paroed Armando, Marsans and Lee Magee is asked in the petition.

A significant clause in the prayer of the bill reads:

"That the said defendants shall be decreed as forming part of a conspiracy and monopoly in violation of the common law, in contravention of the anti-trust and monopoly statutes, and in restraint of trade and commerce, and in derogation of the constitutional rights of contract, and that said defendant be enjoined from further continuing or doing business as a part of or in connection with said commission, conspiracy and monopoly."

FLOOD OPPOSES NEUTRALITY BILL

SAYS GERMANY DOES NOT EXPECT PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee today told proponents of legislation to prohibit exports of war materials that the German government, through the Berlin foreign office, has made it plain that it did not expect the United States to stop such exports.

Chairman Flood made his statement to Representative Bartholdt, who, at a public hearing today, was making a general argument for his resolution to stop exports.

"Suppose," he asked Bartholdt, "that you understood that the German government, through the German foreign office, had said that it did not expect this government to pass this legislation. Would you support it?"

Representative Bartholdt asserted that he knew nothing of the attitude of the German government and that his associate opposed the exportation of arms on the ground of "international immorality."

Chairman Flood repeated the statement in his question and added:

"I said that they realize and so state that they do not expect the government to pass this legislation."

"The state department," said Chairman Flood to Representative Bartholdt, "has investigated your charge that dumdum bullets were being shipped from this country to the allies. They have found that not more than 700 of these bullets have left the country and that none of them would fit modern military service rifles."

Representative Bartholdt said he heard that the neutrality of the United States had been violated by the shipment of Canadian troops over American territory in Maine on their way to the war zone.

"I have never heard of that," said Chairman Flood.

Representative Bartholdt said that he knew of the incident only as a matter of gossip.

"The shipment of war supplies to belligerent nations," said Chairman Flood, "has been recognized for 100 years as a right of our citizens by the law of nations. When this war began that right was recognized. England, through her foresight and the expenditure of her treasure, had gained control of the seas. It would be to her disadvantage to change this situation now. Would it not be an unneutral act?"

Representative Bartholdt said that only "equality toward all" could morally justify the exercise of the right to ship arms to belligerents.

"Without that moral background," he said, "the right should not be exercised."

Five Cents Proves It

A Generous offer. Cut out this ad. enclose with 5 cents to Foley and Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and lagrippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BAD CROSSING AT SAN JOSE TO BE ABOLISHED

COUNTY BUILDS NEW ROAD AND STATE WILL ERECT 100-FOOT BRIDGE

The board of road commissioners of San Miguel county has let a contract to H. K. Leonard for the making of 1,100 feet of new road at San Jose, which, with the erection of a 100-foot bridge by the state, will cut out one of the worst crossings between here and Santa Fe. The improvement will eliminate the crossing of an arroyo 18 feet in depth, with steep walls, where many an automobile driver and freighter has found occasion to curse when his engine was killed or his horses became stuck. The work will be done at the earliest possible date and the road commissioners, Messrs. Hunker, Taupert and Delgado, expect to see that it is done in the best possible manner. Mr. Leonard, who has occasion to use the highway, often with heavily loaded teams, says he will do an extra good job.

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That's the money you should get this year. I mean it. I want County Sales Managers quick, men or women who believe in the square deal, who will go into partnership with me. No experience needed. My folding Bath Tub has taken the country by storm. Solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water works required. Full length bath in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. I tell you it's great! GREAT! Rivals \$10 bath room. Now listen! I want YOU to handle your county. I'll furnish demonstrating tub on liberal plan. I'm positive—absolutely certain—you can get bigger money in a week with me than you ever made in a month before. I KNOW IT!

**Two Sales a Day—
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That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought. Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these months: Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wis., \$250 profit first month; Newton, California, \$60 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS \$300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Little capital needed. I grant credit—Help you out—Back you up—Don't doubt—Don't hesitate—Don't hold back—You cannot lose. My other men are building houses, bank accounts, so can you. Act then quick, SEND NO MONEY. Just name on penny post card for free tub offer. Hustle!

2662 Factoris Bldg., TOLEDO, OHIO
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**Exclusive Territory.
100% Profit.**

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H. S. Robinson, Pres.,

"OUGHT" LIST OF 1915 WORTH READING

NEW SECRETARY OF COMMERCIAL CLUB TELLS WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

At the request of The Optic Phil H. LeNoir, the new secretary of the Commercial club, has prepared the following statement as to Las Vegas' prospects for the year which begun Friday.

The Commercial club, during the year 1915, ought to be the biggest thing in Las Vegas. Not because of its directorate, its new secretary or that it means to supplant the work of any other institution or organization, but because of the place it ought to occupy in the community. It should be the mouthpiece of the city where exists in all matters that pertain to the upbuilding of that city. All things that either directly or indirectly go toward the betterment of Las Vegas ought to head up in its Commercial club, if that organization would do the work, render the service originally cut out for it.

With a progressive board or director that really wants to do things for the city, with a president who is a leader and more of a city builder than a booster, with a secretary who is giving his full time and to whom the secretaryship appeals more in the light of an opportunity for service rather than a mere job; coupled with this an unmistakable spirit among our citizens to more than ever cooperate in all things for the good of Las Vegas; with the Hot Springs our own property and a committee which is zealously working for the turning of this wonderful asset into an activity that will benefit the town; with more people than ever looking toward Las Vegas as the ideal summer resort; with the great influx of people toward this country, many of them passing our door; with the farmers feeling that our club and our community mean exactly what we say when we tell them that we want to help them; with more real definite resources than any other city within the borders of our state, the outlook is indeed rosy for 1915 it is indeed Las Vegas' golden opportunity.

The Commercial club has many plans for the new year. It expects to do many big things that will make Las Vegas a better city, but rather than come before the people of our city with a list of promises that may be possible to keep and may not, it puts the matter of what ideas and activities it may have in mind in the form of a query and asks "why not?" in the following:

Gettogetherness

Why not a closer co-operation on the part of every person in Las Vegas for the general good of our town? Why not, in other words, activities that will tend to promote fellowship, usefulness and quicken the interest in our city; why not, in its broader sense, add to our every day dictionary, the word "service?"

Advertising

It is no longer a question as to whether judicious advertising pays. It is an established fact that none can deny. Why not, then, initiate immediately a campaign for the raising of funds for a definite, efficient advertising campaign with special emphasis on our summer climate, in the state of Texas alone? Men prominent in publicity circles in the Lone Star state have assured us that such a campaign will more than pay out.

Why not one or two bulletin boards with a high class painting of our scenery placed between here and Raton and Albuquerque? Why not in some manner let people know that they can stop over at Las Vegas and in a day or so or longer see sights that will compare with many of the so-called "show places?" In fact, why haven't we the right to be in a class by ourselves when it comes to scenery? Anyhow we have the supreme right to the use of the phrase, "Las Vegas, New Mexico, Scenic Showplace." Why not adopt this slogan and push it into the innermost parts of the country?

Moving Picture Mecca

Why not make Las Vegas a moving picture mecca like Tucson, and many California points? We've got the goods. Water, modern city, mountain, canyon, woods, prairie "stuff" all right at our door, and added to this our golden, perpetual sunshine. Why not a small sized campaign among the moving picture concerns advertising Las Vegas as a moving picture point? Nothing could be more effective than space taken out in the best moving picture journals. These companies are ideal city "first aiders." They bring money into the community and when they leave they take nothing away with them. Why not a flank move on the "movies?"

Space forbids the naming of the many ways in which we can take forward steps for the betterment of Las Vegas. A few more might be briefly mentioned: Better used club quarters, a larger club membership, educational classes for the increasing of the efficiency of the employes of our merchants, the club as a clearing house for the unemployed and the employer, a post card or letter day when every man woman and child in Las Vegas will write to some outside friend or relative about Las Vegas as a good place to live or visit, co-operation with every agency that in any way has to do with the welfare of Las Vegas, assisting all ways possible the Hot Springs committee in their efforts to open this valuable asset, more and better hotels and apartment houses, greatly enlarged facilities for the taking care of our summer visitors, whose number is yearly increasing, and above all a keener interest in the Commercial club. The men who comprise the membership of this organization cannot be expected to perform miracles with the funds they have on hand and the number of men on whom they can call to do those duties that make for a better city. They need the help of every man in Las Vegas. The Commercial club wants to do things; only the apathy of those outside its membership will prevent this doing.

Nineteen fifteen ought to be a big year for "New Mexico's Scenic Showplace."

FRENCH BRAVERY IS THAT OF HEROES

SOLDIERS HURLED THEMSELVES INTO VERIFIABLE TRAPS OF DEATH

Thann, Alsace, Jan. 4 (via Paris, Jan. 5).—A race of three miles up the steep slope at Engelburg, through thickets and heavy underbrush between a battalion of light infantry mountain guns and a German battery, determined the result of the stubborn fight for the Alsatian town of Steinbach. The French surprised a movement of a German battery ascending toward the summit of the mountain, and the allies by abandoning the road and taking a short cut, accomplished what seemed to be the impossible.

The French battalion arrived five minutes before the Germans appeared in an opposite direction and just in time to put into position their mountain guns. Five minutes more and all was over. Too late the Germans attempted to retire, and the battery was annihilated.

Possession of this point permitted the French to cross the River Thur above the town of Thann, and to reinforce the troops operating around Steinbach.

On the morning of December 31, the French occupied all the heights around the town and sent an envoy to the German commandant demanding the surrender of the place. The German officer replied:

Germans were Brave

"The German commander in chief considers that our forces are in no wise cut off. The route to Cernay (Sennheim) still is opened and retreat always is possible. In any case the emperor's troops are ready to die; but to surrender, never."

At noon the same day, the French commenced an attack which was continued without intermission. The first successes began with the capture, at the point of the bayonet, of a farm commanding the road entering the town.

The French then progressed, road by road, until the village was reached. Charges and counter-charges of infantry were made amid the continual booming of the French 3-inch guns from all the heights, to which the Germans replied with ever-diminishing violence, which indicated a shortage of ammunition.

The Germans put up a stubborn defense with machine guns, and at the outskirts at Steinbach the chasseurs also were met with murderous fire from the church steeple. One French company asked permission to charge. Many soldiers fell before they reached the German lines, but nothing could stop the rest, and the German force guarding the road was surrounded and annihilated.

In possession of the road and the farm, the chasseurs mounted quick firing guns on a line of sheds connecting guns on a line, and, advancing yard by yard, finally captured the first line of houses.

The struggle was then continued from house to house, the French losing one day the buildings captured on the preceding day, but always returning to the charge with greater violence and making a further advance. Every alley was an ambush and every house a little fortress.

Ammunition Explodes

The French finally succeeded in slipping around the enemy's right along the Steinbach brook, and then commenced a fierce combat for the possession of Steinbach itself. The church and the cemetery were twice taken and twice lost. Since hand-to-hand fighting was now going on night and day, and from door to door, the Germans, unable to longer to use their artillery, resorted to bombs and set fire to a number of barns and houses occupied by the French. A changing wind, however, obliged the Germans themselves to quit the first line of trenches, being unable to control the fire, and they finally reached the ammunition reserves. The explosion which occurred when the ammunition caught fire made the little town tremble as though from an earthquake.

Still the Germans held on till the morning of January 4, when the last courageous resistance of the defenders was worn out by the persistent and impetuous charge of chasseurs, and the whole town was occupied.

This point, the gateway to Cernay ((Sennheim), which commands important routes to the south, to the north and to the east, is no longer tenable for the Germans.

For Men and Women

Backache? Feel tired? Not so spry as you used to be? Getting old? Many persons mistake kidney trouble for advancing age. Kidneys out of order make you feel old before your time. Foley Kidney Pills tone up and invigorate the kidneys, banish backache, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Sold by O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

YOAKUM GETS DRAW

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 2.—After 20 rounds of fast fighting at Juarez, last night, between Gene Delmont of Memphis and Stanley Yoakum of Denver, the referee called thee affair a draw. In the earlier rounds Yoakum had the best of it, but was unable to land effectively in the latter part of the fight. Delmont finished much he stronger.

In he 10-round semi-windup Harry Shaeffer of Albuquerque was awarded the decision over Bob York.

HAWAII GETS MORE TROOPS

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Pursuant to the general policy of the war department to strengthen the military garrisons of the Hawaiian islands as rapidly as proper quarters can be provided for them, a transport will sail from here today carrying the Ninety-first company of coast artillery, which recently was on patrol duty at Brownsville, Texas. Several officers also sailed on the same transport for duty in the Philippines.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS

Washington, Jan. 5.—The supreme court announced no decision and adjourned out of respect to the memory of J. M. Wright, for 25 years its marshal, who was buried here today.

LOCAL NEWS

H. R. Parker has moved from his residence at 1005 Fourth street to the home of H. N. Northrup, 913 Lincoln avenue.

The engagement of Fidel Archuleta and Miss Anna Florence has been announced. The wedding will occur some time during the month.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Clarita Barela, aged 19, and Santiago Jaramillo, aged 24, both of San Ignacio.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Dorotea Bustos, aged 17, and D. Hilario Arguello, aged 21, both of Lagunita.

W. M. Schultz, who formerly was employed as a fireman on the Santa Fe railroad, has a position in the garage of the Las Vegas Motor Car company.

There are rumors around town of the formation of a golf club. Nothing definite has been decided upon, but there are several enthusiasts of the game in Las Vegas, so some action will be taken in all probability.

The Music and Art Society of Las Vegas has announced that the next concert given by the organization will occur on Thursday, January 14, at the home of Mrs. John Robbins. The program for this event will be extremely good.

The court house has received applications for bounty from Jose Eusebio Archuleta of Las Vegas, who claims \$4 on two coyotes killed by him recently near Romeroville, and Iebero Lopez, who wants \$6 for three wild cats that he shot near his home at Tecolote.

On Saturday a complaint was filed against Victoriano Gonzales on the charge of beating his wife. Gonzales was haled before Justice of the Peace Felix Garcia y Gutierrez on the West side, who bound him over under \$1,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

News has reached Las Vegas of the marriage of Miss Edna M. Camfield of Greeley, Colo., daughter of the late D. A. Camfield, to Robert Balch of the same city. The wedding occurred a few days ago in Denver. D. A. Camfield, father of the bride, was widely known in Las Vegas, due to his connection with the irrigation project upon the Las Vegas grant. He died suddenly in New York two months ago.

Word has been received in Las Vegas of the death on Sunday of John C. Mead, who formerly lived here and later resided at Fruita, Colo. Mead, who was but a young man, came to Las Vegas from Kansas City, about two years ago for the benefit of his health. In this city he was a prominent member of the Heralds of Liberty, holding the office of secretary. He was employed by the Aetna Building and Loan association. He left Las Vegas last July, going to Fruita, Colo., in which town he died. He was widely known and liked here.

Miss Melinda Roibal of Raton has entered the training school of the New Mexico Normal University as a student.

Nicholas M. Cordova, of Greenclay's liquor establishment, is laid up with a severe attack of grip. His condition is not serious.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Josefa Padilla, aged 17, and Teodoro Lucero, aged 22, both of La Cuesta.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Maria Emilia Montoya, aged 20, of San Juan, and Abel Flores, aged 19, of San Miguel.

On account of the congestion in the Fifth and Sixth grades of the Normal University training school, there has been quite a shakeup in the arrangement of the rooms. Miss Sue Hutchinson, Miss Pearl Hutchinson and Miss Harriett Mann have been affected by the change.

The welfare department of the Woman's Club of Las Vegas desires to thank the public, through the columns of The Optic, for the generous manner in which donations were made to the Christmas charity work carried on by the club. Especially the ladies wish to express their appreciation to the kind hearted residents of the mesa, who gave contributions of food without stint. The people "came across" for the poor more generously than ever before.

While he was in Santa Fe Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts saw the moving picture that was produced by the students of the New Mexico Normal University during the summer. The picture was shown at a private exhibition held in the Paris theater. The film is fine, says Dr. Roberts. Some portions have to be reprinted. The picture will be ready for public display in ten days. It will be shown in Santa Fe during the meeting of the legislature of New Mexico and will then be brought here, arriving in Las Vegas about the middle of February.

Word has reached Las Vegas of the death in Rocky Ford, Colo., late last week of Judge A. C. Sloan, who formerly resided in this city. While in Las Vegas, which he left nearly 40 years ago, Judge Sloan was in the real estate and mercantile businesses. Upon leaving here he entered the practice of law in Denver, later going to Rocky Ford to follow the same profession. He was grand sire of the Odd Fellows in this territory before the province of New Mexico was organized, and was the first grand master of the order in New Mexico. Judge Sloan is remembered by a large number of old timers, who regret to learn of his death.

So many questions are asked as to what hours cars make the trip to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane, that Manager Southard of the street railway company has decided to have them published in The Optic. Cars leave the Castaneda for the asylum 2 o'clock and 5:08 o'clock on weekday afternoons. On Sunday cars leave the Castaneda at 10:15 a. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., and 4:45 p. m.

The librarian has submitted her report for the month of December to the president and board of directors of the Carnegie public library. The report shows an increase in the number of patrons over the same period in 1913, the figures being 1,096 last month and 950 in the previous December. This December there were 573 books loaned as against 624 in 1913. Some gains were made in the number of books, 12 new pieces of literature being purchased. The librarian issued 14 new cards during the month. There were 19 monthly magazines, five weekly periodicals and five daily papers on file in the local institution.

The United States civil service commission has announced the holding here of examinations to fill several positions. On January 19 there will be an examination for an expert wetting and sizing machine operator (male) at a salary of \$4 per diem; on January 20 there will be an examination for a graduate nurse and dietitian (female) at a salary of \$1,200. January 20-21, laboratory aid in physics, at a salary of \$600 to \$700. January 26, senior animal husbandman (male) at a salary of \$2,000 to \$2,500. February 2, sanitary engineer (male) at a salary of \$2,500. February 3, physician (male) at a salary of \$1,100. February 3, physical laboratorian (male) at a salary of \$3.04 per diem. February 3, copyist marine engineer and boiler draftsman (male) at a salary of \$2.80 per diem. February 3-4 marine engineer and boiler draftsman (male) at a salary of \$3.52 to \$5.52 per diem. Any person desiring further details concerning these examination should see Oscar Linberg, the local representative of the commission.

LAMB GETS AGENCY

"Snapper" Garrison, circulation manager of the Denver Post and one of the cleverest and most energetic men who ever helped sell newspapers, is here in the interest of his firm. He announced this morning that he had transferred to Thomas Lamb the agency for the Post in Greater Las Vegas, and Mr. Lamb will have charge of the delivery of all Posts, though the papers still can be bought at all news stands.

Mr. Lamb, as agent for several other papers here, has established a reputation for promptness and businesslike dealings. He is a circulation builder and it is expected that he will enlarge the already big circulation of the Post in Las Vegas.

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending January 2, 1915:

Mr. W. L. Atkinson, Taul Bostick, Mrs. Josefita Barela, Mr. I. W. Barr, Mrs. George A. Campfield, Mr. Fred Charlesworth, Mr. J. W. Comstock, Miss Amalia Erez, Dr. Percy J. Farmer, Mr. Austin Gill, Mrs. Meregilda Gonzales, Mrs. Dora Higbie, Mr. Sam King, Mrs. Ola Kirkland, Mr. Lazaro Lopez, Mrs. Irinia Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Muller, Mr. Frank Michaels, Harry Rolland, Mr. C. S. Robinson, Mrs. E. Ringhofer, Senora Isabel M. de Romero, Sr. Conrada Sena, Mr. Wm. J. Santee, Reymundo Satz, Mr. Ricardo Valencia.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."
E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

TEACHER WHIPS FATHER OF A PUPIL

DAD REMONSTRATES WHEN SON IS LICKED; THEN HE GETS HIS, PROPER

Denver, Colo., Jan. 7.—Leonard D. Francis of 2875 South Acoma street didn't believe in a teacher "licking a kid" when he visited the North Englewood school yesterday to remonstrate with the principal for whipping his 12-year old son Harold. Today he doesn't believe in a teacher "licking a kid's dad," which opinion was enforced on him by Principal Eddleblute when Francis tried to force his views on the pedagogue with a pistol.

The school board of Englewood wants to prosecute Francis for disturbance and assault and battery, but the principal says he is willing to let the matter stand where it is if the board will have the chief of police disarm all parents who hold the same belief as does Francis and give him the stray guns.

The trouble began when Harold Francis disobeyed his teacher. The boy was taken to the principal, who threatened a whipping. Harold retaliated with the threat that if he was whipped his father would seek revenge on the principal. Mr. Eddleblute then made good his part of the threatening proceedings.

Harold went home. Harold told his father, Harold's father seized a revolver and hurried to the school. But Mr. Eddleblute's fists were in working order. When the excitement was over Harold's father was on his way home, exceedingly well decorated—and the revolver had not been used.

"I have nothing to say," Francis averred this morning, "except that the matter will be settled tomorrow, and it will be settled out of court. I am not saying what will happen."

SANTA FE FINANCES

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—County Treasurer Celso Lopez today filed his annual report with the traveling auditor's office. The report covers the fiscal year ending November 30, 1914, and shows that the total receipts for the year from all sources amount to \$176,322.29 and the total disbursements \$164,837.81. The amount turned over to the state treasurer for state purposes was \$32,685.05. The city of Santa Fe and the city schools received \$30,075.98, almost two-thirds of this amount was for city schools. The amount collected for liquor licenses for the year was \$4,411.55.

COAL INVESTIGATION

Washington, Jan. 7.—The charges of discrimination in favor of a southern coal trust, brought by independent operators in the Virginia-Tennessee-Kentucky coal fields against the Southern railway, are set for investigation today by congress. The charges were brought last year, but congressional investigation was postponed.