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SALARY ACT NOW ENJOYING EASY SAILING

MEASURE THAT PASSED HOUSE
YESTERDAY WILL BE AP-
PROVED BY SENATE

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 12.—It is likely that the senate will concur in the new salary bill, passed by the house late yesterday with a few minor amendments, probably reducing the salaries of county commissioners in first class counties and making small changes as to the compensation of deputies. This seemed to be the feeling when the senate went into session this afternoon, although there had been no caucus of the majority and none was expected until tonight. Everybody is anxious to get the salary question out of the way, and the senators are disposed to make concessions in orders to get action.

The senate had a number of bills on the table for action this afternoon among them the Doopp medical bill passage of which was expected.

In the house this morning Senate Bill No. 24, Senator Navarro's bill for the protection of religious societies against libel, was passed by a vote of 25 to 8 after some debate. Mr. Montoya's general libel bill, which was on the calendar, was made the special order for Tuesday morning. House Bill No. 41 by Black of Chaves county, a bill amending the law relative to the filing and recording of mortgages, was passed by unanimous vote.

Five members of the house joined this morning in introducing a joint resolution providing for the submission of an amendment for statewide prohibition. Those participating in the resolution are Palmer, Taylor and Jaquez, republicans, Bryant, democrat, and Tharp, socialist. The speaker referred the bill to the taxation committee. If it succeeds in getting before the house, it is believed it has a good chance of passage.

Mr. Palmer also submitted House Joint Resolution No. 13, seeking to amend the constitution, section 14 article 2 by making the calling of a grand jury discretionary with the district judge, reducing the number of grand jurors to 11 and providing for prosecution on presentment.

Mr. Sena this morning demanded that the corporation committee report his resolution calling on the state corporation commission to explain why it had not caused the railroads to offer a three-cent fare. He said that if he did not get a report he would be compelled to introduce a bill for the investigation of the commission.

After listening to a number of new bills, one of them providing for the re-establishment of coal oil inspection, introduced by Martinez of Taos, the house took a recess until 3 o'clock, when it was expected that work would be resumed on the calendar.

THREATEN TO BURN A KENTUCKY CITY

GANG THAT WISHES ACCUSED
MEN FREED, SAYS IT WILL
KILL JUDGE

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 12.—"We hate to kill him, but we will," was the concluding sentence of a notice found posted today threatening death for County Judge H. H. Denhardt, the destruction of Bowling Green by fire and its public utilities by explosives.

The notice was the second within two weeks promising punishment of Judge Denhardt unless he was instrumental in freeing Thomas Burns, a wrestler of Ironton, Pa., and Clarence Stem of Springfield, Tenn., who are awaiting trial before him on the charge of highway robbery.

Today's notice was found on the approach to a wooden bridge spanning the Big Burren river here. The structure was saturated with kerosene and destroyed by fire early today. Judge Denhardt has ordered an investigation.

COMMUNICATION ASKED FOR

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Governor Dunne today was petitioned by Attorney Meyerovitz of Chicago to grant a commutation of sentence to Roswell F. Smith, the Chicagoan who is slated to hang tomorrow for the murder of a 4 year old girl.

Tries to Kill Self

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Roswell F. Smith, under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Hazel Weinstein, was taken today to the death chamber and the death watch set over him. Before the guards who are to be with him until the execution reached his cell he threatened to kill himself by striking his head against the iron bars.

SCHOOL CHILDREN PRESENT GREAT EXHIBIT

SANTA FE COUNTY'S COUNTRY
SCHOOLS SHOW WHAT
THEY CAN DO

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Like a miracle appears the exhibit installed yesterday in the National guard armory. Wonderful beyond the words to express is the display of industrial work by the rural schools of Santa Fe county. It is the third year for the annual exhibition and each year has been such an improvement of what went before that it seems certain that nowhere else could such a showing be made under similar circumstances.

Forty-three booths have been prepared in the armory and each school district outside the city is represented. A feature of this year's work is that emphasis has been laid upon utility. The handiwork of the domestic science classes in each district, and each district has such a class and equipment, leans toward the making of neat house dresses, aprons, underwear, linens and household utensils. Very striking are the rag carpets and rugs in artistic designs. From Chimayo, for two centuries the place in which the famous Chimayo blankets have been woven come a number of these blankets made in school by the children. There is a model of the crude loom that is used for the purpose. It is a veritable household industry such as one finds in the Black forest of Switzerland, for each home in Chimayo has its loom or looms. Attention is now given in the Chimayo school to developing the artistic side of that industry which should serve as an example of what might be done in other New Mexico communities.

The furniture made by the boys in the various districts also is of the useful type, chairs, tables, bedsteads, much of it along original lines and with artistic finish. With crude tools, perhaps only a jack-knife and a piece of pinyon or cedar wood, or the remnant of a dry goods box, useful articles have been fashioned for the home. In fact, one can easily realize how the deft fingers of boys and girls are transforming the bare rooms in the humble adobe homes on mesas or in a canyon into attractive homes for

themselves and parents. When one remembers that with all those now go school libraries, reading circles, literary circles, literary societies, night schools, school gardens, shade trees, things practically unknown in the rural districts of New Mexico when statehood came and even the most economical legislator must admit that the work of one man like County School Superintendent John V. Conway is worth more to a county like Santa Fe than the work of all the other county officials, no matter how meritorious and efficient the latter may be.

Every teacher in the county has arrived for this annual event. Prizes numbering almost 100 have been hung up for the best exhibits by public spirited men and women of the capital, and especially by the Santa Fe Woman's club. This club will serve a luncheon to the visiting teachers while the Women's Board of Trade will extend a similar courtesy. Mrs. McDonald entertains them this evening at the executive mansion. Never before have the rural teachers been shown such social courtesies. Nothing is too good for them in the estimation of the earnest men and women who have watched Conway's work for the rural schools.

The legislators in the city marvel at the exhibit. Their wives marvel still more as they see what 7, 8 and 9 year old Spanish American boys and girls can do under proper training and with the right kind of inspiration. Many an older boy and girl in the city schools is put to shame by the exhibit. It must be remembered that in addition to the useful articles there is here and there a drawing, a picture, a home made violin or flute, an artistically embroidered doilie and other evidences that the artistic is not sacrificed to the useful; that there among the cedar and pinyons, amidst squalid surroundings, the imagination and the love of the beautiful are at home just as much as in the city mansion.

One cannot help gathering enthusiasm as one walks from booth to booth studying the exhibits; it is difficult to refrain from tears as one strikes here and there a touch of pathos, of mighty striving after great things with meager equipment, of light penetrating into dark places and promising a glorious future.

WHOLE FAMILY DEAD

Abilene, Texas, Feb. 12.—Four members of the J. T. Garrison family near Anson, Texas, are dead and four others seriously ill from poisoning by drinking milk out of a rusty tin vessel.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

London, Feb. 8.—The news of the arrival at Liverpool under the American flag of the Cunard line steamer Lusitania is given much space in the English papers today. It is not generally expected, however, that the British government will take further action unless Washington requests an explanation.

In the realm of military interest today all eyes are turned toward the eastern battlefield. Here the tremendous efforts of both sides have not as yet produced any results worth being called decisive. The Russian forces, which have been giving ground before the fierce attacks of the reinforced Austro-German army in the Carpathian passes, apparently have checked the onward rush of the defenders of Hungary, but in Poland, in front of Warsaw, the opponents appear still to be hammering each other's lines with a fierceness which recalls the first German invasion of Poland.

In spite of the desperate nature of the fighting in front of Warsaw, it is generally believed in England that the most critical action is developing in the Carpathians, where the reported Russian reverse will compromise the new campaign opening against Hungary.

Except for several minor attacks of the Germans on Nieupoort, the western line of battle evidently has enjoyed a quiet weekend.

Russian military critics regard the situation in the Carpathians as favorable from their point of view, and base their opinion upon the recent reported success of the Russians in checking the advance of the Austrians when encountered on level ground, where the Russians were able to manipulate their forces to good advantage. It was to obtain the benefit of more open battlefields, according to the Russians, that their troops retired from the mountains in certain sections of the front where the unfavorable nature of the terrain prevented them from meeting the Austrian forces on advantageous terms. This policy is believed here to have been justified, in view of recent events.

Reports from the front say the Russians now have succeeded definitely in repulsing the Austrian advance in the neighborhood of Dukla, and taken Rakotze on the frontier. The Russians have pierced the Austrian line between Sanoka and Gumenno, and have taken Mezolaborez. In this attack the Russians captured 2,500 men and five machine guns.

According to the same advices, repeated German and Austro-Hungarian assaults along the Hungarian frontier, including a particularly energetic attack near the Tiszar river, have been repulsed by the use of bayonets.

German Forces Retreating

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 8 (via London).—The reaction which followed the cessation of the fierce German aggressive in the region of

Humin and Berjimow and the transfer of troops northward to initiate a new offensive in the east Prussian country which lies between Tilsit, Gumbinnen and Lipno, has provided the Russian forces in Poland, in the opinion of Russian military observers, with an opportunity of the long-heralded offensive, whose ultimate result will be expulsion of German forces from West Poland.

Ever since the German attack on Berjimow, which reached its climax Thursday, the number of German troops between the junction of the Bzura river and Bolimow has been decreasing. Following their failure to make material headway against the Russian line which protected Humin and Berjimow, the Germans shifted their attack to the right bank of the Vistula, northwest of Warsaw, between Lipno and Sierpec. The offensive, however, was not comparable in intensity to the former, and it evidently was only an interlude to mask an important transfer of German troops into east Prussia.

The Russian advance, according to reliable reports reaching Warsaw, already has been successful between the Bzura junction and Vitkovitze, where they have taken a number of German trenches and started the enemy upon a precipitate retreat, in which the Germans left a large number of pieces of artillery behind them.

The German Statement

Berlin, Feb. 8 (By wireless to London).—The war department this afternoon gave out an official statement which reads in part:

"The fighting for our positions south of the canal and southwest of Le Bassee continues. Part of the short trench taken by the enemy has been recaptured.

"In the Argonne we wrested from our opponents a portion of their fortified positions.

"On the east Prussian frontier, south of the plain of the lakes, and in Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula, there have been a few unimportant and for us successful engagements of local importance."

The French Report

Paris, Feb. 8.—The report on the progress of the war, given out this afternoon by the French war office, follows in part:

"From the sea to the Oise: There was an artillery duel yesterday of considerable violence.

"To the west of La Bassee: To the southwest of Carency we were successful in a surprise attack on a German trench, which had been blown up by one of our mines. The defenders of this position were either killed or taken prisoner.

"In the Argonne a German attack in the direction of Fontaine Madame was repulsed. At Bagatelle a violent infantry engagement was started by the Germans and has been going on since yesterday morning. According to latest reports all our positions were being maintained."

Emperor Inspects Troops

Amsterdam, Feb. 8 (via London).—A telegram received here from Berlin says that Emperor William yesterday inspected the German troops who are fighting in the Bzura-Rawka river district.

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—Hard fighting continues in the Carpathians, with successes of considerable importance for the Russian troops, according to an official communication issued here today. A pursuit of the Austrians after resistance had been broken at three fortified positions near Mezuloborez is said to have resulted in the capture of more than 2,500 prisoners.

The capture of additional troops after a retreat north of Uzsook pass also is recorded, while it is stated Austrian attacks were repulsed at other mountain passes.

Austrians Describe Victory

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 8 (via Amsterdam and London).—The Austro-Hungarian war press bureau today issued the following account of the recent fighting in the Carpathians:

"The battle for Dukla pass ended favorably for us. Owing to difficulties of transport only weak Russian artillery forces participated, but the Russians had constructed near Kukla pass strong infantry forces which advanced against the heights.

"Without regard for human material, the Russians tried to enforce a successful decision. Three of their attacking lines at one place were literally mown down from our trenches. Finally the Russians, advancing over a ridge of the pass, began in the evening to climb up the opposite hills, then in possession of Austro-Hungarian troops, but they were obliged to stop at half way in deep snow, as a terrible snow storm began.

"When next morning the Russians' commander gave the order to storm our positions, many of his men had stiff limbs and others were completely exhausted and the assault broke down under the Austrian fire.

"Numerous dead and wounded covered the battlefield. Many prisoners were taken. The Russians finally retreated in full flight, with the Austro-Hungarians in pursuit."

British Army Praised

London, Feb. 8.—H. J. Tennant, parliamentary secretary of the war office, today in the house of commons paid a tribute to the territorial troops, whose value and efficiency, he declared, had been proven by recent events. The British design of aeroplane, the secretary contended, has been found superior to that used by any other country. The speaker said also that as a result of the excellent services, enteric fever was rare and that evidence was accumulating that inoculation ought to be made compulsory.

Introducing the army estimates Mr. Tennant said he was debarred from dwelling on the size and distribution of the British forces.

"The enemy desires more than all else to know the force we may have in the future," the speaker explained. "Recruiting on the whole has been satisfactory; there is no cause for discontent and still less for disquiet, but we do want more men in this life and death struggle."

Mr. Tennant said that War Secretary Kitchener was considering the possibility of issuing a medal at the end of the war for technical workers employed by armament firms, etc., who were serving their country so

faithfully.

In making the declaration that the troops have been brought from India, Australia, South Africa and Canada without a single casualty, the under secretary remarked:

"When the total number of the men is known this will be thought an extraordinary feat."

"I shall make no forecast of the duration of the war," Mr. Tennant continued, "but I am convinced that not a single member of the house is dependent, that there is not a member but is determined that there shall be only one issue—the allies shall dictate the terms of peace. The efforts of the nation are worthy of her past, and the exploits of bravery of the army are worthy of rank with the most glorious records of any army at any time."

TO ASSIST TRADE

London, Feb. 8.—Notwithstanding that financial transactions involving about twenty millions sterling were recently arranged between the British and Russian governments in order to assist trade and loosen the Petrograd exchange on London, the latter still stands at the high rate of 115 to 117 roubles for ten pounds sterling against a normal rate of 95 roubles per ten pounds, and this is causing much embarrassment and some anxiety in business circles. The two great outlets for Russian trade, the Baltic and Black sea, being closed at the same time are mainly responsible for this. British trade with Russia is thereby brought to a standstill and exporters are unable to obtain remittances for goods sold before the war. The association of chambers of commerce is taking action with the treasury and the Newcastle chamber is making representation in the same direction in order to get the government to do something towards regulating the exchange.

EMPLOYES TAKE REDUCTION

Reading, Pa., Feb. 8.—More than 2,000 men employed by the Reading iron company began work today at reduced wages. The puddlers accepted a cut from \$5 to \$4.50 per ton and the other workers took a reduction in proportion. The working force was over that recently employed and it is said that the work day will be lengthened in a short time, giving the men more income.

DODGING EXTRA SESSION

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Wilson told callers today he was making every effort to avoid an extra session of congress. The president told Representative Brand he wanted to prevent the necessity for calling an extra session, but had not finally determined on his course. Senator Williams told the president he favored an extra session if the shipping bill were defeated through a filibuster, but some other senators opposed an extra session for any purpose.

GROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH

Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound cured my boy of a very severe attack of croup after other remedies had failed. Our milkman cured his children of whooping cough." Foley's has a forty years record of similar cases. Contains no opiates. Always insist on Foley's. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BUSINESS GROWS BETTER EACH WEEK

HENRY CLEWS SEES IMPROVEMENT IN ALL SECTIONS OF COUNTRY

New York, Feb. 9.—In spite of world-wide uncertainty, business affairs in the United States display continued recuperative tendencies. The improvement is slow, too slow to satisfy American optimism, but each week shows a distinct gain, both of sentiment and in the volume of trade. It is well perhaps that the gain is slow, inasmuch as it will thus prove more permanent, while premature convalescence would surely invite unpleasant setbacks.

The soundness of the present forward movement is beyond question. It is based chiefly upon the abundance of loanable funds at reasonable rates and a good demand for our agricultural products at generally satisfactory prices. Undoubtedly the farmers of this country are prosperous, and this gratifying condition, coupled with the sound banking situation, is the prime source of our present national strength. These are the factors enabling us to overcome derangements which followed the war and to endure the industrial paralysis brought on by a prolonged era of public unrest and hostility to big business. They have, as yet, by no means spent their force, and in addition there are other factors serving to strengthen recuperative tendencies. Chief of these is the political situation. Both congress and the administration are now reflecting the more reasonable attitude of the public toward large corporations. The abuses of the latter which so aroused public opinion no longer exist. Our great industrial leaders are doing their utmost to satisfy the public and to give others besides themselves a fair chance. Out of all the bitter discussion which has been going on for nearly a decade there are signs of a better understanding between capital and labor, and prospects of more harmonious relations, notwithstanding hard times. The fourth of March is close at hand. Congress will then adjourn and the country will have a rest of at least nine months from new legislation. The new congress which assembles next December will be less hostile to business interests than the one about to expire. The administration shows a most welcome desire to build up and not tear down big business. This change in the attitude of the federal government, which promises to extend to state and municipal authorities, will do much toward permitting the restoration of confidence, without which business revival is absolutely impossible. Moreover, the political outlook for the next two years is for comparatively little new legislation, for the reason that the administration has practically completed its program of pre-election promises. The country now needs a rest to adjust itself to new require-

ments. The war is still a dominant factor in the financial situation on this side of the Atlantic. It shows itself chiefly in the extraordinary excess of exports over imports. Our imports are declining sharply because foreign sources of supply have been cut off by war, while our own demands are somewhat restricted by business depression. The effect of declining imports is shown in the large losses of national revenue, to remedy which some temporary action on the part of the government may be necessary.

The American railroad situation shows improvement from various sources. Traffic is increasing moderately, particularly at the west. Some roads are already feeling the benefit of the interstate commerce decision, and managers generally have been hopeful since the latter event. Better traffic and better rates, even to a small extent, will materially affect railroad policy and result in their placing orders more freely for rails and other equipment, all of which must benefit the much depressed steel industry, which at least seems to have turned from the ebb tide.

The financial situation in New York is eminently satisfactory, considering the strain through which it has passed and the world wide demoralization resulting from the war. More and more foreign nations are turning to this side for financial aid, now that the British government has refused to permit new capital applications until its own requirements are amply satisfied. Other foreign governments have already placed very unusual credits in this market which will be used for the purpose of financing the extensive orders for war materials coming to this country. Another form of financing is presenting itself to Americans, that is the floating of new enterprises in other parts of the world which have until recently been placed in London and other European markets. It must be remembered that with such financing comes the much needed orders for goods. Our manufacturers will be exceedingly eager to secure the orders for merchandise. It remains to be seen whether they will be ready as Europeans to accept the customary forms of payment in the shape of bonds and notes which the European investor has always absorbed more readily than the American. If this tendency continues and succeeds it will be necessary to establish a better market here for securities of this class. Here is another sign of the times—that the United States must take its proper place in the world's markets.

So far as the local stock market is concerned we may look for increasing activity and sharp fluctuations. While conditions favor higher prices in the long run, sharp setbacks are to be expected. The speculation in wheat has already reached a dangerous condition. The uncertainties of war are proverbial, and a disaster to either side would have very decisive effects upon market values. Thus far there has been no extensive foreign liquidation, such as was at one time feared, nor is there any immediate prospect of such a contingency. Disaster abroad might, however, induce a very considerable return of our stocks, which we might readily take if offered at bargain prices. A very striking illustration of improved conditions here was

the readiness with which the Pennsylvania loan was absorbed, the subscriptions, it being understood, having five times exceeded the amount. The whole situation is one that warrants continued hopefulness, with much caution in regard to investments affected by foreign affairs. For securities entirely under the control of domestic influences the outlook is much more stable; not a few of our industrial establishments being sure to profit largely by the war while it lasts. At the west conditions are reported generally improving. In the east we are still suffering from industrial stagnation and general depression. The latter however has seen its worst and is now largely a matter of history. Henceforward we should experience steady business improvement, barring of course unforeseen disaster.

HENRY CLEWS.

PHOTOGRAPHED A TRENCH

Paris, Feb. 9.—An artist of L'Illustration serving in the trenches in the Argonne tells how the Germans were lured into allowing him to obtain a valuable photograph of their positions in trenches 15 yards distant from the French. The French commander desired a sketch or photograph which would disclose the German position. It was perilous even to peep over the French trenches, with the Germans so close. If they were Saxons, a French lieutenant averred, they were good humored fellows and might not trouble them, but if they were Prussians, he said, they would probably respond with hand grenades.

He ventured to find out by breaking the silence with a snatch of German song:

"Drunter in Unterland, Ei! da ist's so wunderschoen."

There was silence a moment, then a voice in the German trenches replied:

"Ei! da ist's so wunderschoen, Da mocht ich Jager sein."

Two German heads rose above the ridge and shouted:

"Morgen, Kamarade!" Then other heads appeared.

The moment appeared propitious, and the French artist raised his camera above the trench.

"Photographieren?" he asked.

"Ja, ja!" they replied.

The camera was sent upon its tripod and the picture taken. The artist jumped back into his trench, while the Germans cried "Danke schoen."

DEADLY PISTOL FIGHT

Cincinnati, Feb. 10.—A pistol fight between William Cross, cashier of the Mohawk German Banking and Savings company, and two men who attempted to rob the bank today resulted in the death of one of the robbers. The other fled with \$700, but later was captured with the money.

SEVENTY SEVEN YEARS OLD

George W. Clough, Prentiss, Miss. who had suffered greatly with kidney trouble, writes: "Foley Kidney Pills are the only remedy that ever did me any good at all." Just think of the relief and comfort that means to him. Foley Kidney Pills are recommended for sleep disturbing bladder troubles, pain in sides or back, rheumatism, and kidney and bladder ailments. O. G. Shuafefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

HIGHER SALARIES UNTIL 1916 COMES

THEN SUCCESSORS TO COUNTY OFFICERS ARE TO GET LOWER WAGE

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, Feb. 9.—This much has been determined about the county salary legislation today: The house members cannot agree upon the six-classification bill which last Saturday night seemed certain of passage. The house republicans in caucus this morning voted to reject the senate bill and to appoint one member from each county class to draft a new bill in which the senate will be asked to concur. In other words, the house proposes to go it alone. The members say that the going has been pretty rough for them up to this time and they propose to try their own bill for a change.

In the meantime a complete new bill is being drawn in the senate under the direction of Senator Clark, who is making a compromise upon which an adjustment may be reached. This probably would provide for larger salaries for all county officers from the time of their election up to 1916 and would then put them back on a lower basis than ever before. It is pointed out that this scheme would be just to county officers who have drawn their money in advance and spent and also to the people since it would save money in the long run. The fact that while an earnest effort is being made to get together on a salary the situation is as high up in the air as it was yesterday. No definite action is expected today.

The senate this morning passed three bills and took a recess until 3 o'clock. Two bills passed include Senator Sulzer's bill, No. 27, for flood protection work along the river under the supervision of the state engineer. The bill is similar to one passed at the last session, the legislative act being necessary to get the money out of the fund; Senate Bill No. 77, which fixes the procedure for the cancellation and destruction, after ten years, of bonds and other certificates of public indebtedness which have been paid. Senate Bill No. 82, a bill by Mr. Crampton to regulate the amount of commission to be charged by loan brokers. The bill places a maximum of 4 per cent commission on loans up to \$500; 3 per cent up to \$2,000; and 2 per cent in excess of that amount. There was no opposition to any of these bills and their passage cleared the senate calendar. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

How to Prevent Bilious Attacks

"Coming events cast their shadows before." This is especially true of bilious attacks. Your appetite will fail, you will feel dull and languid. If you are subject to bilious attacks take three of Chamberlain's Tablets as soon as these symptoms appear and the attack may be warded off. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

GOVERNOR SIGNS SEVEN-MONTHS SCHOOL BILL, MAKING IT A LAW

HOUSE DISPOSES OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS, WHILE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PROPOSED LAWS ARE INTRODUCED—ENLOE'S APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—MORE TIME FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 11.—The house yesterday afternoon resumed consideration of bills on the calendar. The bills disposed of and the action were as follows:

House Bill No. 69, by Mr. Welsh, an act to prevent crime and providing penalties for conspiracy to commit offenses against the state. Tabled.

House Bill No. 78 by Mr. Mariano Montoya, relating to the selection of jurors in the district courts. Passed 37 to 1.

House Bill No. 79, by Nestor Montoya, requiring one woman on each board of regents of the state institutions. Recommitted after some discussion.

House Bill No. 89, by Mr. Black, an act to regulate contracts between agents and brokers and owner, of real property. Passed 32 to 0.

House Bill No. 91, by Mr. Palmer, to amend section 12 chapter 1 of the compiled laws, relating to acequias. Passed 33 to 1.

House Bill No. 93, by Mr. Francis, to amend the law providing for the compensation of judges and clerks at justice of the peace elections. Passed 34 to 0.

House Bill No. 98, by Mr. Mann, by request, an act making uniformity of bonds of all nature in New Mexico. Passed 34 to 0.

House Bill No. 101, by Mr. Montoya of Bernalillo, an act to regulate the purchase of goods and supplies for public institutions and public officers and of materials to be used in public work from dealers in and owners thereof in this state. Passed 31 to 0.

House Bill No. 114, by Martinez and Trujillo, changing ages for compulsory education, to be from 6 years to 18, brought on a lively debate in which an effort was made to amend the maximum age limit to 16 years. The bill passed 38 to 4, with a proviso that children who have completed the eighth grade are not affected.

Judge Mann moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate Bill No. 27, the Sulzer bill appropriating for use \$22,750 in the Rio Grande improvement income fund. The bill had not been referred and the motion was withdrawn.

New Bills in the House

New bills introduced in the house yesterday afternoon are as follows:

House Bill No. 196, by Messrs. Martinez and Trujillo, an act providing for the reproduction of the New Mexico building at San Deigo, in the city of Santa Fe and making an appropriation therefore of \$30,000. Committee on state affairs.

House Bill No. 197, by Mr. Smith, an act amending section 2298 of the compiled laws of 1897 relative to sinking of discovery shafts by locators of mining claims. Mines.

House Bill No. 18, by Mr. Sena, an

act creating the board of Spanish examiners and for teaching of Spanish in the state educational institutions. Education.

House Bill No. 199, by Mr. Sena, an act to provide for the training of rural district teachers. Education.

House Bill No. 200, by Mr. Sena, an act to provide that presidents of state educational institutions must have been bona fide residents of the state for at least five years. Education.

House Bill No. 201, by Mr. Mann, an act to authorize towns, cities and villages to issue local improvement bonds. Taxation and revenue. This is an act desired by the civic improvement interests of Albuquerque and other cities.

House Bill No. 202, by Mr. Mann, by request, an act amending various sections of chapter 85 of the laws of 1912, relating to fish protection. Judiciary.

House Bill No. 20, by Mr. Francis, an act providing for the payment of licenses by persons who go from place to place purchasing hides and wool. Taxation and revenue.

House Bill No. 204, by Mr. Romero, an act to amend section 576 of the compiled laws relative to boundaries between San Miguel and Mora counties. Counties and county lines.

House Bill No. 205 by Messrs. Martinez and Trujillo, an act to appropriate \$3,000 for a bridge at the junction of certain rivers in Taos county. State affairs.

House Bill No. 206 by Mr. Skidmore, by request, an act to amend section 1 of chapter 59 laws of 1907 relative to petitions of property owners in connection with saloon locations. Judiciary.

Senate Afternoon Session

The senate, at its late afternoon session yesterday, received a message from the governor announcing the signing of Senate Bill No. 75 the seven-months schools term bill, thus completing the first law of general interest to be passed in the five weeks of this session.

Upon a report from the judiciary committee the senate passed House Bill No. 55, by Mr. Renahan, as amended by the senate. The bill empowers the state engineer to grant extensions of irrigation works and power projects begun under state permits granted prior to January 1, 1912, within certain definite limits. The bill sets forth that because of adverse financial conditions many valuable irrigation projects remain incomplete, and that further time is necessary and just. The bill will affect many projects, but passage is being hurried because of the Las Vegas irrigation project, time for completion of which will expire by limitation on February 12. The state engineer is prepared to grant an ex-

tension of two years on this project.

When it convened after the noon recess the senate heard first reading of a bill by Senator Doepp, Senate Bill No. 118, providing for the construction of a national guard armory at Carlsbad. It was referred to the committee on militia.

By unanimous consent, executive communications were taken up and the senate, in open session, confirmed the appointment of E. L. Enloe, president of the Silver City Normal school as a member of the state board of education, and of R. E. Fields to be a regent of the state school for the blind at Alamogordo.

New House Resolution

House Joint resolution No. 9, introduced by Messrs. Bryant and Abeyta, provides for submission of a constitutional amendment, abolishing the office of district attorney and creating the elective office of county attorney.

House Joint Resolution No. 10 by Mr. Smith, was introduced providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the governor's message.

SHIP BILL GOES ON SHELF FOR AWHILE

PRESIDENT DECIDES TO AUTHORIZE RELAXATION OF FIGHT IN SENATE

Washington, Feb. 11.—The situation in the fight over the administration ship bill underwent a complete change today as the result of a conference between President Wilson and congress leaders. It was determined to relax the fight in the senate, thus suspending the historic filibuster, while the important appropriation bills are passed.

Meanwhile, Senator Gore's substitute for the administration bill will be introduced in the house as an amendment to the Weeks bill another ship bill that has passed the senate. Under special rule it would be perfected to meet the views of the administration and then be presented to the senate for action as a new proposition.

The present bill, over which the long fight has ensued, would be allowed to die in committee.

When the new bill comes over from the house, if the fight in the senate is renewed upon it, President Wilson will decide whether to call an extra session of congress for consideration of the ship bill alone. His advisors in congress today were giving him advice on both sides of the question.

The president's determination to pass the bill was reiterated and it was said a decision as to an extra session awaited the developments in congress. In the house tentative arrangements were made to take up the ship bill immediately after passage of the pending sundry civil bill. It was expected the ship bill could be put through next week.

The senate spent its first two hours discussing the batch of cloture proposals the filibuster had brought out.

There was no indication of a renewal of the ship fight, and it was generally agreed that the coalition of republicans and insurgent democrats had blocked the measure, temporarily at least.

HEAVY RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Train No. 10, eastbound, passed through Las Vegas today in two sections, the first part carrying passengers, and the second installment consisting of five cars laden with silk. This is bound from San Francisco to New York, having been received at the Golden Gate from the Orient.

Train No. 1 arrived in Las Vegas in two sections, the first part carrying four deadhead cars of the Northern Pacific railroad. These were cut out of the train at this point, and the two sections of the westbound were united.

Early tomorrow morning, two deadhead equipment trains, running as the second and third sections of train No. 8, eastbound, will pass through this city. A special train of four cars, carrying the company and baggage of the "Everywoman" production that will appear in Santa Fe tomorrow night, will go through Las Vegas at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BOY DECLARED INSANE

This morning in chambers Judge David J. Leahy committed Bernhardt Kuchenbecker of Gallup, McKinley county, to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. Kuchenbecker was brought here yesterday by his father, who neglected to have the boy committed in his home county.

The judge also heard some testimony in the case of Myers vs. Ingraham, a civil suit to recover money for the drilling of a well. It appears from the statements of the plaintiff, that the Myers brothers drilled a well on the property of Ingraham at Nolan, Mora county. They have not yet received the promised compensation, they say.

INDIANS VISIT COAST

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—A party of 11 Pueblo Indians from San Ildefonso left this afternoon for the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, where they will spend the rest of the year making pottery and demonstrating other native craft. In the party were Juan Gonzales and wife, Ramoncita, Robert, Luis and Ciriaco Gonzales, their children; Juan Cruz Martinez, and Julian Martinez and wife, and children, Antonito, Adam, and Clarita. They are probably the best pottery makers among the Pueblo Indians and they will furnish an additional publicity feature that will draw tourists to New Mexico. The Indians went at the request of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett. There are already at San Diego, a number of Taos and Zuni Indians who live in the pueblos of the Painted Desert on the exposition grounds.

CLASSIFIED ADS

BABY CHICKS 10 CENTS—Pure bred Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks; safe delivery. Mrs. George Tudor, Osage City, Kas.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, 12½c each. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

LEVY FOR HELP FOR POOR IS PROPOSED

REPRESENTATIVE RENEHAN INTRODUCES A BILL AUTHORIZING SUCH ACTION

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 12.—The following new bills were introduced in the house yesterday:

House Bill No. 207, by Mr. Reinburg, an act to permit school districts to provide transportation for pupils, at the expense of the district. Education.

House Bill No. 208, by Mr. Davies, an act providing for the dissolution of certain corporations and fixing a procedure. This bill provides for the wiping out of dead, defunct and inactive corporations from the records of the state. Corporations.

House Bill No. 209, by Mr. Speaker, an act to amend the law of 1909, section 29 of chapter 36, relating to the removal of public officers. Judiciary.

House Bill No. 210, by Mr. Dow, an act to prevent the trespass of hogs and swine. This bill takes the place of one introduced by Mr. Dow early in the session which the house killed. Live stock.

House Bill No. 211, by Mr. Dow, to amend the corporation law of 1905 in section 103 of chapter 70, requiring that any foreign corporation before it can bring an action in the courts of New Mexico be required to fulfill all requirements of the corporation law regarding incorporation filing, fees, etc. Corporations.

House Bill No. 212, by Mr. Renehan, an act making an appropriation for stream gauging and development of irrigation. Irrigation.

House Bill No. 213, by Mr. Renehan, an act relating to corporations engaged in interstate commerce and doing business in New Mexico. Judiciary.

House Bill No. 214, by Mr. Renehan, appropriating \$8,000 to compensate owners of land in Santa Fe county for clay and other materials mined on their land and used by the state penitentiary. Committee on finance.

House Bill No. 215, by Mr. Renehan, an act directing county commissioners, city councils and town boards to make a levy of half of one mill for charitable purposes, making such levy mandatory and granting permission to such authorities to provide manner for use of funds so raised. Taxation and revenue.

House Bill No. 216, by Mr. Mann (by request), an act defining trespass and fixing a penalty. State affairs.

House Bill No. 217, by Mr. Francis, to appropriate \$3,000 for building bridges over certain small streams in Valencia county. Ways and means.

The house, under suspension of the rules, passed House Joint Resolution No. 12, by Representative Veal of Roswell, which endorses the Southern National Highway and sends greeting to the seven other states along that

highway, carrying the endorsement of the New Mexico legislature.

House Joint Resolution No. 11 was introduced by Mr. Renehan. It provides for submission of an amendment to article 4, section 5 of the constitution, changing the date of assembling of the legislature, beginning in 1917, from the second Tuesday in January to the third Tuesday in June. It went to the committee on constitutional amendments.

The judiciary committee reported the Montoya libel bill, House Bill No. 38, with a recommendation that it pass as amended. The report was adopted and the bill probably will pass the house at the next consideration of bills on the calendar.

House Bill No. 196 providing for the repeal of the law requiring notaries public to keep a record of their official acts, was brought in with a favorable report, but the bill was tabled by a vote of 29 to 15 after Judge Hewitt had argued strongly against repealing the law, which he considered necessary.

The ways and means committee reported favorably House Bill No. 192 appropriating \$3,000 for building a bridge on the road between Bernalillo and Cuba in Sandoval county.

Senate Bill No. 24, the Navarro libel law for protection of religious societies, was reported favorably by the ways and means committee.

The house calendar, in addition to the above bills now carries the following on the table for action, together with the committee recommendations thereon:

House Bill No. 41, introduced by R. Bryant. An act to provide for filing mortgages and liens for persons property in lieu of reporting same and fixing fees therefore and for other purposes. Reported 2-2-15, to house with recommendation that it be passed as amended, ordered to lay on the table without prejudice.

House Bill No. 45, introduced by M. P. Skeen. An act providing for the organization, management and support of joint school districts in contiguous counties. Reported to house 2-6-15 by the committee of education with recommendation that it be passed. Ordered to lay on the table until the eleventh.

House Bill No. 88, introduced by Modesto C. Ortiz. An act to amend section 26 of chapter 97 session laws of 1907, reported to house 2-14-15 with recommendation that it be recommitted to committee on education; reported back from committee on education 2-10-15 with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 99, by E. A. Mann, by request. An act for the regulation of the state printing. Reported to house 1-29-15 with recommendation that it be passed, ordered laid on the table without prejudice.

House Bill No. 106, introduced by R. R. Ryan. Relative to action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by an employe in the course of his employment, reported to house 2-1-15 by the committee on state affairs, with recommendation that it be passed, order recommitted to committee on judiciary, reported back with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 107, introduced by Modesto C. Ortiz. An act to amend section 1375 of the compiled laws of

1897. An act for the protection of hotel keepers, etc. Reported to house 2-1-15, by the committee on judiciary with recommendation that it be not passed, ordered laid on the table temporarily.

House Bill No. 119, by J. R. Skidmore. An act to prevent the drinking of intoxicating liquors on passenger trains and providing penalties for violations, reported to house 2-3-15, by the committee on state affairs, with the recommendation that it be passed: ordered to lay on the table temporarily.

House Bill No. 124, introduced by G. T. Black. An act to require the inspection and registration of pedigrees of stallions and jacks, to prescribe the fees for such inspection and registration and for transfer for certificates of same to require the posting of certificates, etc. Reported to the house 2-10-15, by the committee on live stock with recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 152, introduced by Alfredo Lucero. An act amending section 1532 of the laws of 1897, relative to the hours for holding elections in rural and village school districts, reported to the house 2-6-15, by the committee on education with recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 131, by A. A. Sena. An act to correct certain abuses, reported to house 2-4-15 with recommendation that it be passed, ordered to lay on the table without prejudice.

House Bill No. 13, introduced by L. I. Taylor, to amend section 2363 of compiled laws 1897. Relating to the renewal of records of chattel mortgages. Reported to house 1-29-15, with the recommendation that it be passed, ordered left in the calendar without prejudice.

House Bill 134, introduced by J. E. Reinburg. An act appropriating the \$12,000 for the expenses and maintenance of the National Guard and state armories. Reported to the house 2-10-15 by the committee on military affairs with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 163, introduced by Martinez and Trujillo. An act designating a certain state highway reported to house 2-10-15, by the committee on roads and highways with the recommendation that it be passed.

Senate Bill No. 14, introduced by Mr. Hinkle, January 18, 1915, "An act conferring jurisdiction on justices of the peace in cases of misdemeanors." Received from senate January 29. Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported to house February 1 with recommendation that it be passed.

Senate Bill No. 33, introduced by Mr. Walton, January 19, 1915, "An act fixing the time for holding the terms of the district court in the Sixth judicial district of the state of New Mexico." Received from senate January 27. Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported to house February 1 with recommendation that it be passed.

Senate Bill No. 53, introduced by Mr. Hfeld, January 21, 1915, "An act to amend section 2234 of the compiled laws of 1897 and fixing penalty." Received from senate January 27. Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported to house February 1 with recommendation that it be passed.

TRANSCONTINENT LINES GIVEN RELIEF

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ALLOWS NEW SCHEDULE OF FREIGHT TARIFFS

Washington, Feb. 11.—To meet traffic conditions which arose with the opening of the Panama canal the interstate commerce commission today permitted transcontinental railroads to establish certain commodity rates from eastern points to Pacific coast terminals, lower than those to intermediate points in intermountain territory.

The official explanation of the order says:

"The shrinkage of rates via the canal from New York to San Francisco put the transcontinental carriers in serious straits. On certain heavy commodities, largely moving by water, if the carriers reduced their rates to the Pacific to compete with the lowered water rates a serious shrinkage in through earnings was inevitable.

"In this emergency a greater relief on commodities to intermountain points has been accorded by the commission, but only on the commodities in question. The net result of the greater relief is that industries in the Chicago and middle west section will continue in the business of supplying customers on the Pacific."

The order permits railroads to carry car load freight from Chicago, Buffalo and New York to intermediate points, 15, 25 and 35 cents higher than from the Missouri river to the same destinations, and less than car load commodity rates from Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York to intermediate points may exceed those from the Missouri river to the same destinations by 25, 40 and 55 cents respectively.

Car load rates on coal and pig iron may be less to the Pacific coast than to intermediate points, but the rates on such articles to the higher rated intermediate points must not exceed five mills per ton mile.

Authority was given the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other transcontinental railroads by the interstate commerce commission today to increase rates on flour in carloads from 65 to 75 cents per 100 pounds from points in Kansas, Nebraska and neighboring states to California to terminals provided that the difference between the rates on wheat and flour does not exceed eight cents and the rates to the terminals do not exceed those to intermediate points. In the opinion Commissioner Clements says the evidence seems to justify a higher rate on flour than wheat.

SOLDIERS SAVE MONEY

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 11.—Bavarian troops serving on the western front sent home \$5,500,000 of their pay for deposit in savings banks during the first five months of the war, according to postal statistics published in Munich.

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Farming - Mining

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It is understood that there will not be a big exodus of Kentuckians for Arkansas just now. The Arkansas Traveler probably will begin to travel right away, since the profound thirst settled down upon the realm.

There is nothing to indicate that the four women who were arrested Saturday in Kentucky on a charge of selling their votes were members of the Society Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman's Suffrage. There also is nothing to indicate that they were women prominent in the Votes for Women movement. Friends or opponents of suffrage cannot find any good arguments in this occurrence. But it does shock a fellow to hear of women pulling off some of the naughty stunts that heretofore have been regarded as strictly masculine offenses.

THE SUSPICIOUS HERALD

Because Speaker Secundino Romero and Representative Apolonio A. Sena have been instrumental in having a three-cent fare bill passed and have inquired as to why such a rate had not been secured through the state corporation commission, the Albuquerque Herald scents a desire upon the part of the San Miguel county delegation to "discipline" the Santa Fe railway. The Herald goes so far as to declare that the removal of the legal department of the railway from Las Vegas to Albuquerque caused the statesmen of this county to be filled with a venomous desire to hit the big railroad a rap with a legislative club. Not content with these statements, the Herald hints that some of the people of this part of the state "were disappointed with the kind of transportation issued them this year" and have determined to get revenge.

Doubtless the Herald, which is filled with a desire to benefit the people of this great state as it so often asserts, would be glad, for the further welfare and happiness of the populace, if New Mexico folk were to be denied the pleasure of riding on a three-cent fare—the people might save too much money and the state become too plutocratic and aristocratic. Plutocracy, great wealth and aristocracy, as is well known, must be fought, in their inception or after they have waxed

strong, by the sturdy democratic press.

There is nothing remarkable about the introduction, by republicans, of legislation fixing lower railway fares. In fact, most of the states now enjoying reasonable passenger rates got them through laws passed by republican legislatures. And despite the efforts to have these laws declared unconstitutional, they still remain in force in numerous states.

The Optic has no particular quarrel with the railroads. It desires to see them paid a fair rate for both freight and passenger traffic. But it does not feel like condemning any legislator who can produce what looks like good evidence to prove that the transportation lines can carry passengers at less than existing rates.

PAPER WHEAT AND REAL WHEAT

That in the estimation of the trade itself the statistical position of wheat does not warrant famine prices is shown by the margins that brokers demand from casual speculators. In New York the deposit must be 50 cents a bushel. In Chicago, where ordinarily a margin of 5 cents a bushel has been considered ample, the exaction now is 25 cents. These figures indicate that, in the judgment of conservative men, wheat is too high, and that a collapse in price may be looked for at any moment.

Assuming that we still have wheat enough for our own needs until the new crop comes in, and that our exportable surplus even now exceeds 1,000,000 bushels, present quotations are either panicky or worse. Foreign purchasers are not paying these prices. The great American millers and bakers are not paying these prices. They long ago, when the market was much lower than it is today, provided for their requirements by making contracts for future delivery.

To the extent that the big millers and bakers acquiesce in and profit by the extortions of the gamblers in the wheat pit, they are morally and perhaps legally responsible. The speculators have no wheat and do not expect to have any. They may easily blow up and go to ruin, but with prices for flour and bread mounting on the fictitious transactions of the ex-

changes, the men who actually own the wheat will make millions, whether they are or are not consciously engaged in running a corner. The scare has been engineered by the gamblers. It filches dimes and dollars from the pockets of consumers only because middlemen who ought to stabilize prices and protect consumers do nothing to allay it.

No action by the government in this emergency will be of much value unless it takes note of millers and bakers as well as speculators. Paper wheat is making the price for real wheat—not to forehanded dealers, exporters and foreign buyers, but to that most helpless of all mortals, the American consumer, who buys from hand to mouth.—New York World.

WOOL PRICES RISING

Evidently New Mexico wool growers can look for an early advance in prices. J. P. Van Houten of Shoemaker yesterday received a telegram from Salt Lake City, dated February 7, stating that buyers representing Germany are reported on their way west to contract wool from growers, and that the outlook for an advance in prices is most excellent.

Thus, though the rancher may be obliged to pay more for his flour because of the European war, he will sell his wool at a better price. The wholesalers and the commission men who handle the wool will make more money and a beneficial effect will be noticed in business.

The question is, where would the price of wool have been, under the democratic tariff, had it not been for the war? Those who have made a study of the subject say wool probably would have been selling at a low figure.

TO AID EDUCATION

The New Mexico Educational association, which is a non-partisan body, has endorsed a plan for the better remuneration of county school superintendents. The association desires that sufficient salary be provided for the head of the school system in each county to attract good men to the position. It desires further that the superintendent be supplied with funds for paying his expenses when visiting the various school districts. Around this expense account is to be thrown proper safeguards, in order that there can be no hint of misappropriation of funds, and it is proposed to enact a statute requiring the superintendents to visit all their school districts regularly.

The educational association, from observance of conditions in the state, believes that frequent visiting of the country schools by the county superintendents is productive of good results. It declares that the school systems in counties where the superintendents visit all the country districts often are far in advance of those where such visits are few. On account of the size of many of the counties, a trip to all the school districts is impossible if the superintendent is obliged to pay his expenses from his salary, and the educational association thinks it is no more than just that he should be allowed an expense account.

The state legislature has shown a

disposition to aid education in every way possible, and there is little doubt that the educational association, if it brings the matter before the solons in a convincing manner, will be able to secure what it wants for the county superintendents.

TWO MORE YEARS

Through an extension of time granted by the state engineer at the request of Judge David J. Leahy and members of the Las Vegas grant board, this community has two years in which to complete or cause to be completed the irrigation project on the Las Vegas grant. Two years is a long time, but when one considers how little has been accomplished on the irrigation system during the past two years, it is apparent that little time can be wasted in beginning the reclamation of the grant lands.

Those in charge of the grant have taken pains to safeguard its interests and undoubtedly have prevented the project becoming tied up as badly as under the transaction with the Camfield Development company. Legal actions now are under way for untangling the complication with the Greeley corporation, and the grant board has good ground for hoping that it will be successful in recovering the lands deeded to the Camfield company and in collecting that concern's forfeited bond.

There never has been any doubt of the feasibility of the project nor of its value to Las Vegas.

Why not let the next two years see the irrigation system completed and in use? Las Vegas has the brains and the money for planning and financing the completion of the project.

FRANCE LOSES REVENUE

Paris, Feb. 10.—Fiscal statistics for the year 1914 just compiled show that diminution of foreign commerce and decrease in returns from internal taxes has caused a loss of revenue to France aggregating 193 million francs (or about \$38,400,000).

The ratio of decrease was greatest in September, which showed 56 million francs deficit; since then the ratio has steadily decreased by reason of an improvement in foreign trade, the difference in receipts for December being 34 million francs.

The decrease in the consumption of taxed beverages during the last five months of the year accounts for \$9 million francs of the deficit. The consumption of tobacco is also shown to have diminished notably from the beginning of the war.

FIRE OFFICIAL FACES CHARGES

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Today has been set for the trial of Joseph Fish, public fire insurance adjuster, on 16 indictments charging him with arson, burning to defraud and conspiracy to obstruct public justice.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and they will send you our trial package of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and la grippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

JITNEY BUS IS A COMPETITOR OF TROLLEY

IS SAID TO BE MAKING LOS AN-
GELES ELECTRIC LOSE
\$2,000 A DAY

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Sweeping the country from the Pacific coast eastward is the "jitney" bus, the little rival of the street cars, and so sudden and extensive is its entry into the passenger carrying traffic of the cities that the street car magnates are fairly dazed. The Los Angeles electric railway is losing \$2,000 a day. The Monterey and Pacific Grove railway in California has been forced to the wall, and in the middle west cities the car lines have been seriously hit wherever the little busses are in operation.

Within a few short months the idea spread such an extent that 50 cities have seen the beginning of the "jitney" lines, and a hundred more will be visited by the competitors of the electric lines. Los Angeles has over 1,000 busses in operation, with daily receipts of \$8,500. San Francisco has 300 running and expects many more to care for the exposition crowds. Oakland has 450 in operation, Portland, Oregon has 75, Seattle has 500, Spokane, 25, and Olympia, Wash., is issuing licenses at the rate of 50 a day. Fort Worth has 10 Jitney buses working, Ogden, Utah, is operating three bus lines, and Omaha began last Saturday the use of the Jitney bus. Kansas City has 20 of the little hustlers running, and Cincinnati backers have organized a quarter million company to operate its lines. San Antonio, Oklahoma City, and a dozen other places have been entered, and the little busses are flying eastward with leaps and bounds.

Street car men are alive to the situation, and measures are being taken to meet the new competition. The strap hangers of America are in glee over the new situation, which will give them the choice of auto bus or street cars. The present indication points to adoption of the auto bus lines in nearly every large city of the United States where the operating taxes permit.

Plans for the regulation of the new bus lines are on foot in nearly every state, and the electric traction lines are urging the lawmakers to place a prohibitive license fee on the independent busses.

How serious the situation is for the street railway men is indicated by the success of the "jitney" bus in the Pacific coast cities. Six months ago the little busses were unknown. Today they are taking from the electric car lines in five cities \$20,000 daily in fares. At this rate fully six millions of dollars in business will be taken each year from the electric street car lines.

While motor buses for carrying passengers have been established in European cities for many years, London depending largely upon them, the use

of autos at the nickel fare usually charged by street car lines had never been generally tried out. In Washington several five cent busses are in operation, but they had never been considered a success or a serious competitor with the street cars. It was in Phoenix, Arizona, that the present sweep had its origin. During a strike there in 1913, the five cent busses were put to work, and so successful were they that the other western cities adopted the idea, private capital coming forward when it was found that the small busses could be made to pay a profit.

DEADLY SHARPSHOOTING

Dunkirk, France, Feb. 8.—The activities of the highly efficient German sharpshooters have been responsible for a large proportion of the casualties in the French and British armies during the past two months. Lieutenant H. G. Vouzier of the French army, writes of these sharpshooters:

"During the past three weeks I have lost more men by the sniper than I did in three stiff engagements. Our position is not unlike a golf links—half a mile from the club house we are bunkered and nicely under cover, but immediately one of us shows a head a bullet whizzes past. In one day ten were hit and for the life of us we could not locate the place where their snipers were concealed. At last we found it; four hundred yards in front of us in the open were several prominent tufts of grass; one of my men fired into one of these tufts, and a sniper fell into view mortally wounded. A hundred yards to the right was another tuft which we demolished with a fusillade of shots. When it was dark we found there two dead Germans, who were warmly clad and wrapped in rugs.

"We decided to imitate the tactics of the Germans. Two of our men volunteered to become water rats, just as the Germans had become field mice. Under cover of darkness they wormed themselves into the bank at the water edge of a stagnant pond, and the next day they picked off many Germans before they were discovered."

"JOB IS SOFTER"

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Lightened burdens of the engineers and firemen of western railroads, as compared with conditions in "olden days," were described today by J. W. Higgins of St. Louis, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railway, before the federal arbitration board which is considering wage demands on western roads. He contended that many rules, designed to relieve hardships incident to pioneer conditions, still would have to be applied were the demands of the men granted.

AFTER MANY YEARS

J. L. Southers, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Years ago I wrote you in regard to great results I obtained from Foley Kidney Pills. After all these years I have never had a return of those terrible backaches or sleepless nights; I am permanently cured." Men and women, young and old, find this reliable remedy relieves rheumatism, backache, stiff joints and ins caused by weak or diseased kidneys or bladder. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

ENGLISH PEOPLE TRAVEL IN SAFETY

THEY FIND GERMANY NOT DAN-
GEROUS TO PEACEFUL
PERSONS

London, Feb. 8.—That it is not impossible for English people to make their way through Germany and Austria is shown by the return to London of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lantay after a business trip to Vienna. Mr. Lantay had important business interests in Austria, which, two months after the war began, demanded his residence in Vienna. He had made the trip so often in times of peace that he scoffed at his friends' warnings of the likelihood of imprisonment and possible death as a spy. He took his wife with and proceeded in his accustomed manner across Germany. They were not molested, and remained in Vienna nearly three months, making no particular effort to conceal themselves. Their return was made by another route, but was accomplished without accident. Mrs. Lantay thus described her adventure: "Of course we did not report our sives, but simply lived in Vienna. We would have got into trouble, no doubt, if the authorities had known the circumstances, but my husband being of Austrian parentage, although a naturalized Englishman, was able to carry things through.

"It is really remarkable the kindness with which English people are treated in Vienna. In the shops, I found it possible to do my trading in English, which almost all the attendants speak fluently. The feeling among the people whom I met seemed to be friendly toward the English and an English young lady who is teaching in the schools told me that she notices no diminution in the number of pupils studying the English language.

"Within the past two or three weeks, the military authorities in Vienna have begun to tighten the restrictions surrounding aliens. At present, I believe, no alien enemy is allowed to go out after 8 o'clock in the evening; they are not allowed to enter theaters and coffee houses, and violations of the alien enemy restrictions are punishable with a fine of \$400.

Vienna has begun to feel the pressure of the war very severely. The city is one huge hospital, and in many sections the children cannot go to school because the buildings are required for hospital purposes. The university buildings and the parliament house are also being used for hospitals. In the streets one sees hardly anything but wounded soldiers and civilians in mourning.

"The prices of everyday commodities are rising rapidly, and the supply is being so safeguarded that it is impossible to obtain any more than a supply for a day or two. The big loaf of bread which used to be sold for a cent or two has dwindled in size until it is barely three inches around,

and the price is four cents. Meat is very expensive and petroleum is six cents for a half pint. Dress materials, which Vienna used to obtain mostly from London, are scarcely obtainable at any price.

"The town is full of smallpox, and long lines of people are seen waiting outside the public physicians' office for vaccination. The scarcity of men laborers is being met by the use of women and cripples for such work as street cleaning and house building. A short time ago there was a heavy fall of snow which blocked the streets; a large force of women was employed to pile it up and clear a path for wagons along the principal thoroughfares. There are many women earning good wages as carpenters.

"I think the Austrians are generally very loyal to Germany. They look upon the Kaiser as the greatest leader of a century, and they are entirely confident that he will carry the war to a triumphant conclusion."

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 8.—The auxiliary steamer Aurora, which is to convey the Ross sea section of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic, is now well on her way to her destination and should arrive there about the middle of this month. En route from here, where she shipped most of her party, and was provided with a wireless outfit by the federal government, she stopped at Hobart, Tasmania, where the remainder of her stores, a quantity of gear and some Esquimaux dogs from Canada were taken on board. From Hobart she was to go to Macquarie island in the South Pacific, to land stores for the men at the Australian wireless station there, and thence to proceed to her base in the Antarctic. The Aurora party will probably use Captain Scott's old hut and winter in some safe harbor in the vicinity. The scientific work will consist among other things of searching for gold in Dry valley in the Royal Society range. It was pointed out that if gold were found in sufficient quantities in Dry valley there was no reason why it could not be worked because the climate was no more rigorous than in the Klondyke region although it was more windy.

Nine nurses in Wesley memorial hospital in Chicago claim they are repeatedly forced to work 15 or 16 hours a day. The work of mercy needs no urging in the feminine heart, but when demanded there is a difference of view.

Former Manager Red Dooin will be seen in the Cincinnati uniform this season.

Recognized Advantages

You will find that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has recognized advantages over most medicines in use for coughs and colds. It does not suppress a cough but loosens and relieves it. It aids expectoration and opens the secretions, which enables the system to throw off a cold. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

SALARY QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BY HOUSE

MEASURE THAT PLEASURES MAJORITY EXPECTED TO GO THROUGH TODAY

* Santa Fe, Feb. 11.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the republicans of the house were in caucus on the new committee salary bill, which, it was expected, would be approved and passed either at a late afternoon session or at a night session tonight.

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 11.—The result of the new house caucus committee's efforts on county salaries-fixing came into the house this afternoon in the form of a committee substitute for the Fleming bill, with every indication that the house would pass the measure before the end of the session. Members of the house caucus assert that they propose to stand pat on this bill, while the majority members in the senate declare that they will contend for the two-scale bill, which has been completed but which, for diplomatic reasons, was not introduced today.

The senate, in refusing to concur in the house bill, will likely ask for a conference committee, thus carrying the salary legislation over into next week.

The salaries fixed in the house bill are as follows:

First class: Commissioners, \$900; treasurer, \$3,000, and \$1,200 for deputy; assessor the same; district clerk, the same; sheriff, \$3,500 and \$1,500 for deputies, with additional deputy hire up to \$600 on order of the county commission; probate judge, \$900; school superintendent, \$2,000 and a maximum of \$200 a year for expenses; surveyor \$10 a day for 150 days' maximum.

Second class: Commissioners, \$200; treasurer, assessor and clerk, \$2,750 and \$1,000 each for deputies; sheriff, \$2,750 and \$1,500 for deputies; probate judge, \$800; school superintendent \$1,800; surveyor \$10 a day for 150 days' maximum.

Third class: Commissioners, \$600; treasurer, assessor and clerk, \$2,500 and \$1,000 each for deputies; sheriff, \$2,500 and \$1,500 for deputies; probate judge \$500; school superintendent, \$1,800.

Fourth class: Commissioners, \$400; treasurer, assessor and clerk, \$2,250 with \$500 each for deputies; sheriff, \$2,250 and \$1,000 for deputies; probate judge \$500; school superintendent, \$1,500; county surveyor, \$10 a day for a maximum of 125 days.

Fifth class: Commissioners, \$300; treasurer and clerk, \$1,500 each; assessor \$1,400; sheriff, \$1,500 and \$700 for deputies; probate judge, \$400; school superintendent, \$1,400; surveyor, \$10 a day for 75 days' maximum.

Sixth class: Commissioners, \$300;

treasurer and assessor, \$1,200 each; sheriff, \$1,500 and \$500 for deputy; clerk, \$1,500 and \$400 for deputy; probate judge \$300; school superintendent, \$1,300; surveyor \$10 a day for a maximum of 50 days.

Senate Holds Brief Session

The senate this morning after a brief session, adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, after Senator Holt had moved further postponement of consideration of Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 52, the salary bill, which has been on the speaker's table since Tuesday. It had been expected that the new salary bill, with its double scale of salaries, would be introduced, but for various reasons it was held up.

A summary of this bill follows:

The bill in detail provides that for purposes of classification all counties having a final assessed valuation of over \$14,000,000 shall be counties of the first class; those having more than \$12,000,000 and not more than \$14,000,000 and also those having not more than \$12,000,000 and not less than \$9,000,000 and at least 13,000 inhabitants, shall be counties of the second class. This lifts Santa Fe county to the second class, removing one of the causes of strife.

Counties having an assessed valuation of not more than \$12,000,000 and not less than \$9,000,000, also having less than 13,000 inhabitants, and also counties having less than \$9,000,000 and more than \$8,250,000, shall be counties of the third class. Counties of the fourth class are those having not more than \$8,250,000 and not less than \$6,500,000. The fifth class shall have less than \$6,500,000 and more than \$4,750,000, while the sixth class shall have less than \$4,750,000. This classification takes Guadalupe county back to the fourth class, adjusts the fifth and sixth class counties on a population basis and leaves the first class counties undisturbed.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the classification of counties, up to and until the first day of January 1917, shall be governed by the assessed valuation of the preceding calendar year, insofar as the same is affected by valuation. Within 30 days after the first day of January in each two years succeeding, the classifications shall be determined by the state auditor from the assessed valuation of each county as finally fixed for the preceding year. The classification as fixed by the auditor and certified to the county commissioners, shall govern the salaries of county officers for two years thereafter. Insofar as the classification is determined by population, such population shall be determined by the last United States census.

From the date of their taking office up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1915, county officers of the first class counties, under section 3 of the bill, are fixed as follows: Commissioners, \$800; treasurer, \$3,500 and \$1,000 for deputy; assessor, the same; sheriff, \$3,500 and \$1,500 for deputies; clerk, \$3,500 and \$2,500 for deputies; probate judge, \$800; school superintendent, \$2,000; county surveyor, \$10 per day as in the six classification bill published in The Optic recently.

In Bernalillo county, or those counties having an excess of \$2,500 in court

fees, the county clerk receives \$1,000 extra for clerk hire.

From and after the first day of January, 1916, salaries in the first class counties are fixed by the bill as follows:

Commissioners, \$800; treasurer, \$2,500 and \$1,000 for deputies; assessor and clerk, the same; sheriff, \$3,000 and \$1,500 for deputies; probate judge, \$800; school superintendent, \$2,000; surveyors as above.

Up to January 1, 1916, the salaries in the second class counties are: Commissioners, \$600; treasurer, \$2,500 and \$1,000 for deputies; assessor, the same; sheriff, \$3,000 and \$1,500 for deputies; clerk, \$2,500 and \$2,250 for deputies; probate judge, \$600; school superintendent, \$1,800; surveyor as above.

After January 1, 1916, the second class salaries shall be: Commissioners, \$600; treasurer, \$2,250 and \$1,000 for deputies; assessor and clerk, the same; sheriff, \$2,500 and \$1,500 for deputies; probate judge, \$600; school superintendent, \$1,800; surveyor, same as above.

Up to January 1, 1916, the third class salaries are fixed as follows: Commissioners, \$500; treasurer, \$2,500 and \$1,000 for deputies; assessor, the same; sheriff, \$2,500 and \$1,200 for deputies; clerk, \$2,500 and \$2,000 for deputies; probate judge, \$500; superintendent, \$1,800; surveyor, same as above.

After January 1, 1916, the third class salaries are as above, save for treasurer and assessor, who are to get \$2,000 each and \$1,000 for deputies; sheriff, \$2,000 and \$1,250 for deputies; clerk, \$2,250 and \$1,000 for deputies.

In the fourth class counties to January 1, 1916, the salaries are: Commissioners, \$400; treasurer, \$2,400, including all; assessor, same; clerk same; sheriff, same and \$720 for deputies; probate judge, \$400; school superintendent, \$1,500; surveyor, as above, for 75 days only.

After January 1, 1916, the fourth class salaries are to be as above except in case of treasurer, assessor sheriff and clerk, who are reduced to \$2,000 each, including all cost of deputies.

In counties of the fifth class the salaries remain the same throughout as follows: Commissioners, \$350; treasurer, \$1,600; assessor, \$1,600, sheriff, \$1,600; and \$500 for deputies; clerk, \$1,200 and \$400 for deputies to January 1, 1916, after which he shall receive \$1,600 and the extra \$400 payable only to the deputy who may heretofore have performed such services; probate judge \$350; school superintendent, \$1,300; surveyor \$10 per day for 75 days.

This section contains the following provisions:

"In counties of the fifth class, in which the amount actually collected for taxes in any fiscal year shall amount to not less than 80 per cent of the total, salaries of treasurer, assessor and clerk are increased \$250 each. No deputy sheriff shall be employed on a salary except under order of the county commissioners, which shall fix a period for such employment."

In the fifth class counties having more than sixteen thousand inhabitants the treasurer and sheriff each shall receive \$2,000 annually instead

of the amounts above. In such counties the county clerk shall receive \$2,150 with the same allowance for deputies.

In the sixth class counties the salaries are fixed throughout as follows: Commissioners \$250; treasurer and assessor, \$1,200 each; sheriff \$1,500 and not to exceed \$500 for deputies; clerk, \$1,500 and up to December 31, 1915, \$400 for clerk hire; probate judge \$250; superintendent, \$1,300; surveyor, ten dollars a day and a maximum of 50 days. No deputy sheriff shall be employed except on order of the county commissioners.

The commissioners under section 10 are authorized to employ a deputy clerk for district court work, at salaries to be determined by them, but not exceed \$75 per month.

The district court clerk deputy salaries are fixed as in the six-classification bill printed in The Optic recently with the same provisos. The salary in counties having less than 11 school districts, for the superintendent, is raised to \$750.

Traveling expenses of sheriff and deputies is provided for upon request to the commissioners from the district attorney.

The pay of jailers and jail guards is fixed as in the former bill. County commissioners and probate judge are allowed actual traveling expenses, when living away from the county seat, for mileage.

The jail and prison feeding clauses are the same as in the former bill.

The county commissioners are ordered to furnish all office supplies and equipment of whatever nature, and no county officer may purchase such supplies.

The provision for filing statement as to allowances made during the past three years is extended to 90 days. It eliminates the provision of the former bill, which virtually legalized a wrong payment of public money in the form of allowance to county officers.

The bond of any county officer, it is provided in section 25, shall be paid out of the county salary fund.

In its other provisions the bill is the same as the Holt six-classification bill.

A request for the construction of one more armory was presented to the senate this morning by Senator Page, Senate Bill No. 119, asking for construction of an armory at Gallup. This makes three such bills to be introduced in the senate, the other two being for Carlsbad and Deming. After hearing a number of committee reports adjournment was taken as stated above.

Signing of House Bill No. 15, the Blood investigation bill was announced in both houses today and the bill was sent to the governor.

The house calendar for the afternoon session contained a long list of unimportant bills ready for action with the prospect that they would not be reached until late in the afternoon.

HIPP DEAL FAILS

Detroit, Feb. 11.—Manager "Bill" Donovan of the New York American league baseball team was unsuccessful today in his attempt to sign Hugh High and Walter Hipp, members of the Detroit club. Each player asked Donovan for a higher salary than he was willing to offer.

SAN MIGUEL GETS PUBLICITY OF VALUE

LECTURES AND PICTURES AT SAN
DIEGO ADVERTISE THIS
COUNTY

San Diego, Feb. 11.—Folks from "down east," especially Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Maryland, are receiving severe setbacks at the New Mexico building at the Panama-California exposition these days.

They have come "out west" expecting to find empires bounded by lines of states, but they hardly expected to find a single county larger than whole states, or larger than two whole states, of the east. It hits their pride a little at first, that must be admitted, but in the end they applaud right heartily.

The county is San Miguel, New Mexico, which is the subject of one of the most interesting of a series of lectures now being delivered. And the county gets an added boost in the estimation of the new comer when he learns that Las Vegas is its seat, for it seems that every visitor to the building wishes to learn more of Las Vegas, of which he had heard long before catching the overland train for the coast. Colonel A. E. Koehler, Jr., commissioner of publicity, doesn't permit the inquisitive visitor to go away unenlightened, either.

Colored slides illustrate the talk on San Miguel county and Las Vegas. They are agricultural and scenic in subject, showing new phases of the Sunshine State that were largely unknown to many visitors, who did not know of trout fishing, hay and bean raising without irrigation, sheep and goat breeding, and other unique and pleasing things to do and see.

Portions of the lecture deal with the incomparable climate of Las Vegas and its world-famous hot springs. It is becoming more and more evident that the publicity given the waters will result in big increases in travel to them; while the hunter and fisherman, used to think in terms of Minnesota and Wisconsin, will go to Las Vegas next year for his recreation.

Persons seeking agricultural lands invariably ask for more detailed information concerning San Miguel crops, and the average eastern farmer is surprised greatly when he learns of the immense variety that can be raised profitably; or, if he wishes to breed cattle, sheep or goats, how easily he may make a success of it. Automobilists express their intention of returning through San Miguel county and taking advantage of its scenic highways or casting a fly for the fish in its mountain streams or spending several weeks at one of its resorts.

Not the least of the lecture is devoted to the New Mexico Normal University and its advantages. During the last week, several hundred teachers of San Diego county visited the

New Mexico building, and heard descriptions of the university and saw slides illustrating it. All expressed their surprise at the completeness of its equipment, and gained new impressions of the high standing of New Mexico in education circles.

It is evident that no city or section of the state will benefit more by the New Mexico building at the exposition than San Miguel county and Las Vegas.

DISEASE'S HEAVY TOLL

London, Feb. 11.—Notwithstanding modern medical science, 80 per cent of the deaths in the present war are due to disease as against 20 to gun fire. These are the figures compiled by Dr. F. N. Sandwith, writing in the current issue of "The Hospital." This same proportion obtained during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. During the American civil war there were three deaths to disease to every one from wounds, that is to say, a mortality due to disease of 66.2-3 per cent. During the French expedition in Madagascar in 1895, according to the writer, only 29 deaths occurred in action as against 7,000 who died by disease. In the United States army during the war with Spain 14 died of disease to every one killed in action, although the war lasted a little more than six weeks. In the Boer war the losses from disease were enormous, notwithstanding the improvements in military hygiene then in force. The Japanese, however, during the war with Russia, were able by exercising the most scrupulous care to reverse the ratio. In the case of their troops only one man died of disease to every four who died of wounds.

SOCIETIES FEED GERMANS

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Co-operative societies in Germany have done excellent work among their members and their dependents during the six months of the war. Over five and a half million people, mostly of the working classes, belong to these societies, which possess a total capital of \$1,500,000,000 and cover a large field of operations, the chief of which is the running of supply stores. The endeavor of these supply stores has been directed toward keeping down prices of foodstuffs and this has been of great assistance to the families of those members who have been called to the colors. The stores, in consequence of the encouragement they have given to thrifty people to save in time of peace, have found that in most cases they have not had to break their rule calling for ready money settlement for purchases. Other co-operative organizations, such as co-operative building societies, have experienced more trouble in collecting the installments towards paying off the cost of construction of workmen's houses, but this difficulty has generally been overcome by the aid of the co-operative banks, which grant loans at small interest. The co-operative work shops have found it difficult to obtain raw materials, but those which have undertaken military contracts have been exceedingly prosperous.

OLDEST VETERAN DEAD

London, Feb. 12.—Edward Montrol, aged 106, said to be the oldest veteran of the American civil war, was buried in London today.

RAILWAYS PAY A BIG WAD IN STATE

EARNEST SAYS THE RAILROADS ARE
PAYING THEIR TAXES
PROMPTLY

Santa Fe, Feb. 11.—A printed statement and tabulation by Traveling Auditor Howell Earnest has been placed on the desk of every legislative member. It enables each member to determine at a glance the assessed valuation of each county, the proportion of taxes assessed in each county against the railroads and telegraph and telephone companies; the amount of taxes collected.

In Luna county the railroads are assessed 65.3 per cent, and other property only 34.7 per cent. As to actual tax collections the railroads pay even a higher proportion, for they pay taxes promptly, while much of the other property is chronically delinquent. Of Torrance county's assessment 64.4 per cent is on railroads; in Valencia county 60.8 per cent; Otero, 52.9; McKinley, 51.2; Guadalupe, 50.8; the average for the state being 34.2 or more than one-third of the entire valuation, while the taxes paid by the railroads run up to 40 per cent of the total collected, which means that New Mexico is either woefully poverty stricken or that the railroads pay far above their just proportion of taxes. Of the total valuation of \$252,259,554, the sum of \$88,295,653 represents railroad and telegraph and telephone and express companies. Of the state tax, these companies pay \$416,000, of school, county and municipal taxes \$1,009,300 or a total of \$1,425,800 paid last year by the railroad companies. When it is considered that all of the 1913 state taxes collected last year totaled \$880,821, of which the railroads contributed \$416,500, it can readily be seen that New Mexico would have mighty hard sledding to make ends meet if it were not for the railroads.

Take Bernalillo county, for instance. The railroads last year contributed \$50,400 to its income; in Colfax county they contributed \$70,600; in Dona Ana county \$94,600; in Luna \$101,400. It is interesting to note, too, that Bernalillo county pays seven times as much taxes as Taos, although the assessment is only five times as great and eight times as much as Sandoval county, although the assessment is only four times as great. If county salaries were based on tax collections then if the maximum salary were \$4,000 in Bernalillo county, it would be only \$600 in Sandoval county. On the other hand Colfax county collected 30 per cent more than Bernalillo or more than seven times as much as Taos and eight times as much as Sandoval. Practically one-half of the taxes are paid by the six counties of Bernalillo, Colfax, Chaves, Dona Ana, Grant and San Miguel, Colfax county alone paying as much as the counties of Roosevelt, San Juan, Rio Arriba, Sierra, Sandoval and Taos taken together, one-twelfth of the entire tax revenue

of the state having come from that one county alone last year.

ROSWELL GETS JITNEY

More than ordinary interest attaches to the announcement of the starting of the jitney car service in this city next Monday. In the first place Roswell is one of the few cities of its size in the country which has not a street car system of some size or other. There have been many bluffs at their establishment, but they have always faded into thin air when the show down came, mostly owing to the peculiar topography of the town. Now that the jitney car is to be started on a conservative line, we will get the first demonstration as to whether a street car line might be expected to pay.—Roswell News.

TO PROVIDE JOBS

London, Feb. 11.—London has organized the "Never Forget league." Its purpose is to aid soldiers and sailors who find themselves out of employment when the war is over. Thirty thousand leaflets of the organization have been distributed, and 15,000 persons have already promised to wear the purple ribbon of the league, binding themselves to support the men who return from the front just as loyally as they are supporting them now.

CATS FOR THE ARMY

Cairo, Feb. 11.—The Turkish authorities have issued orders for the commandeering of several hundred cats in Syria. They are needed to protect the vast stores of grain and provisions in the military depots from the incursions of mice and rats.

WOMEN HELP SOLDIERS

Hanover, Feb. 11.—Over a million are engaged throughout Germany in work for the soldiers at the front. Members of over 2,000 women's societies give their services voluntarily to the various branches of assistance both for those fighting in the trenches and for those who have returned disabled by wounds or disease. Not only are they doing splendid work in nursing in the field and in the hospitals, but they are looking after those who are convalescing in private homes and public institutions or recuperating in order to be able to return to the firing line.

In the numerous recreation halls where the wounded soldiers gather the women do their best to provide entertainment. In other respects also they are kept busy—for instance, in organizing popular kitchens where food is provided cheaply for the indigent dependents of the soldiers. They also knit and make warm garments for the troops, while many of them devote themselves to the care of the children of poor women obliged to work to keep their homes together during their husbands' absences.

WAR CAUSES FAILURE

New York, Feb. 12.—Federal receivers were appointed here today for Bawo & Dotter, limited, of Montreal, manufacturers of glassware and china. The seizure of the plants of the company in Germany and Austria is given as the cause of the failure in an affidavit filed by creditors. The concern is a million dollars corporation, with branch offices in this city.

Subscribe for The Optic.

SUDAN GRASS IS WINNER, SAYS CLOVIS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THAT
CITY WRITES OF THE
PLANT'S MERIT

George A. Fleming of this city has received a letter from the Clovis Chamber of Commerce in answer to an inquiry concerning Sudan grass. Much interest has been shown in this new plant and much is claimed for it. The farmers of this vicinity are thinking of taking it up and experimenting, as yet being unwilling to plant it to any large extent before discovering just exactly the merits it possesses. One of the stores in this city has laid in a supply of the seed and the management reports that a few persons have bought small amounts.

Following is the letter received by Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Geo. A. Fleming,
East Las Vegas, N. M.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of some time ago in which you ask for bulletin that you were informed we had issued in regard to Sudan grass seed, and as to the price at which we would distribute it, and that you were going to do your best to have this seed introduced in a general way. There is nothing that you can do that will be of more benefit to your farmers than to induce them to plant some of this grass seed.

As to the bulletin, we have no regular bulletin. We simply have some little dodgers setting forth some of the merits of the grass. However, for the information of yourself, and anyone else interested, will say Sudan grass is an annual grower, is in no wise a pest like Johnson grass. It ranks in feed value next to alfalfa, and is superior even to alfalfa for dairy purposes. It makes a very fine pasture, comes up very quickly after being eaten down and stands the severest drouth; and unlike most plants adapted to a dry country, it flourishes in a wet country. This grass has been tested out by government experts and college experts until it has had the most rigid test of any new crop now of, and it has come out of each test in fine shape. You cannot find a disparaging word in regard to Sudan grass from anyone who has ever experimented with it in any way.

Where it is only wanted for seed purposes, or rather to get a start of seed, it only requires a very small amount, as the best result we have here was from half pound to the acre. We had one man here who planted a half pound on a little more than an acre of ground and threshed 95 pounds of seed. We had another man who planted one pound on three acres of ground, and threshed 1,745 pounds of seed. Of course there were exceptional yields. The yields run the way from 300 pounds to the acre to the 1,000 pounds, probably making an average of something like five or six hundred pounds.

For grass the quantity of hay that can be taken off, each year would depend a great deal on climatic conditions and rainfall. In tests here we figure that we will get two cuttings of hay that will make at least two tons each to the cutting, and would still get probably a month's pasture. Where they have more rain and longer seasons they would get three cuttings of hay.

This seed is easily handled. If parties desire to plant for seed they use a common corn or kaffir drill, only getting blank plate and drilling holes so that it would plant from one-half to one pound per acre.

If they desire to plant for hay, I would recommend drilling about 10 to 12 pounds per acre for this altitude and about the same where you are. It can't be drilled much too thick where they have an abundance of rain.

As to prices, for just a short time we can quote you as follows:

On one to five pound lots.....60c
Five to 10 pound lots.....55c
Ten to 25 pound lots.....50c
Twenty-five to 100 pounds lots..45c
One hundred pounds and upwards 40c, F. O. B. Clovis.

When you consider that there is no possibility of Johnson grass in this seed, you will admit this is a remarkably low price; but the Clovis chamber of commerce did not go into the business to make money. They did it in the first place to help their farmers, and it is now our intention to distribute this high grade seed throughout New Mexico in the way that it will do the most good, and at prices as reasonable as any good seed can be had.

Hoping to hear from you with a nice order, we are,

Yours very truly,
CLOVIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By CHAS. E. DENNIS,
President.

FOREST NOTES

It is estimated that the government's Grand Canyon game refuge, in Arizona, now contains about ten thousand deer.

More than nine million young trees and ten thousand pounds of seed were planted on the national forests in 1914.

The government built more than two thousand miles of trail and three thousand miles of telephone line on the national forest in 1914.

At least 25 per cent of the larch timber over large areas in eastern Oregon has been killed or weakened by mistletoe, and the forest service is taking steps to combat the pest.

Success has followed forest planting on the sandhills of Nebraska. Jack pines planted there by the government forest service ten years ago now have a height of over 15 feet and a diameter of four inches.

Increasing use of the national forests by local farmers and settlers to supply their needs for timber is shown in the fact that small timber sales on the forests numbered 8,298 in 1914, against 6,132 the previous year.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BIDS CALLED FOR FOR SCHOOL FUNDS

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
SETS MARCH 22 FOR AWARD-
ING CONTRACTS

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—The state board of education has set the first weeks in April and May for the eighth grade examinations. It decided on March 22 as the day for opening of bids to supply text books to the public schools. The bids will submit figures both for distribution by a central agency as at present and also through local agencies instead of a central depot. The contracts are to be for four years.

President E. L. Enloe, of the State Normal school at Silver City, will likely decline the tender of the superintendency of the city schools at Pittsburg, Kas., which has been offered him.

Superintendent Alvan N. White prepared for legislative use a table giving the area of each county, the number of school districts, the number of school rooms, the number of teachers and the school census. It demonstrates the injustice of fixing the salary of the county school superintendent on an assessment basis. Rio Arriba county, for instance, which has one of the lowest assessments in the state, has almost four times the area of Bernalillo county, which has the highest assessment; it has more than twice as many school districts, almost three-fourths as many teachers and more teachers than Dona Ana, which is in the first class and a school census 20 per cent higher than some of the first class counties. Bernalillo county stands at the head of the school census with 10,372 persons of school age, the next highest being San Miguel with 5,775. Only two counties have more than its 108 teachers, Chaves having 116 and San Miguel 111, while Union has 109, Quay has 104, Colfax 103 and the other counties less than 100. Bernalillo county has only 28 school districts as against 80 in Union, the highest number in any county. Bernalillo county is by far the smallest county with 1,567 square miles as against 15,250 square miles in Socorro, the largest. Albuquerque has the most teachers for the incorporated cities, 57, Roswell being next with 38, while Santa Fe has only 18, less than one-half the number in Roswell.

BOY SCOUTS SEEK CHARTER

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Boy Scouts of America will receive a government charter, if the recommendations of the senate judiciary committee are followed out. A bill to incorporate the Boy Scouts, with headquarters in Washington, has been favorably reported. The report of the committee says in part: "The Boy Scout movement aims to supplement established educational facilities in the inculcation of character by engaging the boy's leisure energies in outdoor activities which develop the powers of initiative and resourcefulness and lead

him to become a better man and a good citizen. It tends to conserve the moral, intellectual and physical life of the coming generation and in its immediate results does much to reduce the problem of juvenile delinquency in the cities. The scout movement has grown rapidly during the past few years until it is now organized in practically every community of 4,000 inhabitants and over and in many smaller communities of the United States." The incorporators are residents of all sections of the country.

NORTHWEST SHIPPING BOOMS

Seattle, Feb. 6.—When the Hill liner Minnesota sails today for China, Japan and the Philippines, she will carry a valuable cargo of foodstuffs, lumber, cotton and machinery consigned to the Far East. The big liner has lain idle since last September, but the boom in northwest shipping brought her back into service. Two brand new steamers will be put on the South American traffic this month.

PAT MORAN GETS BANQUET

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—Pat Moran, the genial baseball veteran, who is welding together his team in the National league for his first year as manager, was the recipient of many congratulations and a big bouquet of flowers from his admirers today. For tomorrow "Pat" will be 39 years old, and during his many years in baseball he has endeared himself to his fellow players.

GRAVES DECORATED

London, Feb. 6.—The tombs of Sir Henry Irving, the great English actor, and Charles Dickens, the great writer of the common people, were today decorated with floral wreaths in commemoration of the birthdays of these noted dead. Westminster Abbey, where the actor and writer are buried, is annually visited by Britons and Americans on the birthdays of Irving and Dickens, the former falling on February 6 and the latter on February 7.

CHEAP DYE DISCOVERED

Leeds, England, Feb. 8.—It is announced that the chemical department at Leeds university has succeeded in manufacturing a cheap dyestuff for use in dyeing khaki for soldiers' uniforms. Hitherto England had been compelled to use dyestuffs of German manufacture on all khaki cloth.

DEATH LIST NOT KNOWN

London, Feb. 10.—The complete list of the killed and wounded in the naval bombardment on the East Coast may never be tabulated. At Hartlepool the death-roll to date is 113 and the wounded approximately 300. At Whitby three were killed and only two wounded. At Scarborough the list is not procurable though it is known that 11 at least died and 28 were injured. These figures are rather under than over the actual totals.

"The Best Laxative I Know of"

"I have also sold Chamberlain's Tablets for several years. People who have used them will take nothing else. I can recommend them to my customers as the best laxative and cure for constipation that I know of," writes Frank Strouse, Fruitland, Iowa. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

NEW SCHOOL LAW READY TO BE SIGNED

THE SENATE PASSES THE ILFELD
MEASURE AT YESTERDAY'S
SESSOIN

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—The only action of the house yesterday afternoon was the expected passage of Senate Bill No. 75, the seven-months school term bill. There was no opposition to the bill and it passed by unanimous vote. It now goes to the governor for approval, and the state has taken one more forward step in education. The house committee on education held a long session yesterday at which O. A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas, representatives of the department of education and others were present. The committee is considering the framing of an omnibus education bill, which will embody all of the actions desired by the department of education, and if this is done some lively legislative debating may be expected before the bill is passed.

Senate Hears New Bills

The senate yesterday afternoon heard the reading of three new bills, two of which were passed under suspension of the rules. Senate Bill No. 11, by Mr. Clark, an act to correct defects in the existing law relative to the certification of election results, took the regular order, going to the committee on privileges and elections.

Senate Bill No. 112, by the senate finance committee, a rewriting of amended Senate Bill No. 3, extending the tax valuations of 1914 to 1915, for assessment purposes, was passed under suspension of the rules. The bill passed the senate during the second week of the session, but in the house a substitute bill was passed, making the 1914 final valuation order of the board of equalization effective, and this contained defects, it was stated, which the senate found it necessary to correct by a new bill.

In the same connection Senate Bill No. 113 by Mr. Clark was introduced and passed under suspension of the rules. This bill appropriates \$2,250 to the state auditor for printing the 1915 assessment rolls, and also \$400 to cover a deficit for the printing of the 1914 rolls. An amendment by Senator Hinkle providing for letting the work to the lowest bidder, was passed.

The senate adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning after referring Senator Walton's resolution providing for more bank failure investigating, to the finance committee.

A handsome painting of Senator William Alden Smith, chairman of the committee on territories at the time New Mexico was admitted to statehood, was hung in the senate chamber yesterday. The picture was presented to the state by Senator Barth of Albuquerque, a schoolmate of the Michigan senator.

House Has Heavy Calendar

Provided the salary bill does not make its way to the front this afternoon, the house will begin work this

afternoon on the accumulated calendar of the past week. On the calendar on third reading are the following:

House Bill No. 4, introduced by A. A. Sena, January 15, 1915, "An act to repeal chapter 55 of the laws of the thirty-sixth legislative assembly, being entitled 'An act to amend an act relative to lawful fences.'" Referred to committee on judiciary, January 18. Reported back by committee February 2, 1915, with recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 14, introduced by M. T. Skeen, for the organization, management, and co-operation of agricultural, viticultural and horticultural non-profit associations. Reported to the house February 6, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 21, introduced by G. T. Black, January 18, 1915, "An act relative to conditional sales of personal property." Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported back from committee February 2, 1915, with recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 26, by Flavio Vigil, an act for the appointment of official interpreters and translators in the district court and fixing their salaries, etc. Reported to house February 2, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 28, by M. P. Skeen, providing for the payment of full amount of fire insurance policies. Reported to house February 3 with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 35, introduced by A. B. Renehan. An act directing the state auditor to draw warrants upon an unexpended balance of \$1,080.05 remaining in the treasury, etc. Reported to the house February 6, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 38, introduced by Nestor Montoya, an act declaring the law of criminal libel and fixing the punishment of such libel. Reported to the house February 4, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 9, introduced by E. A. Mann, an act to amend section 9, chapter 81 of the laws of 1901, relating to inventory of deceased persons' estates. Reported to the house February 4, with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 40, introduced by Flavio Vigil, by request, an act to repeal section 33 of chapter 53 of the laws of 1900, relative to substitution of attorneys. Reported to the house February 4, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 45, introduced by Mr. Skeen, an act providing for the organization, management and support of joint-school districts in contiguous counties. Reported to the house February 6th, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 50, introduced by Abran Abeyta, January 22, 1915, "an act to create a state highway between Hondo postoffice in Lincoln county and Mogollon in Socorro county, New Mexico," etc. Referred to committee on roads and highways. Reported back from committee February 2, 1915, with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 51, introduced by Nestor P. Eaton, January 22, 1915, "An act to amend section 3 of chapter

119 of the session laws of 1909." Referred to committee on roads and highways. Reported by committee February 2, 1915, with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 55, introduced by Mr. Renehan, an act authorizing the state engineer to extend the time for the completion of the construction of irrigation works and power projects under permits granted prior to January 1, 1912, etc. Reported to the house February 6, with recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 63, introduced by Mr. Veal, January 25, 1915, "An act to amend sections 4 and 15 of chapter 19 of the laws of New Mexico of 1913." Referred to committee on roads and highways. Reported back by committee February 2, 1915, with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 69, introduced by J. H. Welch an act to prevent crime and providing the penalties for conspiracy to commit offense against the state of New Mexico and its laws. Reported to the house February 4, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 78, by Mariano Montoya, to provide for jurors in the District court. Reported to house February 3 with the recommendation that it be passed, as amended.

House Bill No. 79, by Nestor Montoya, an act requiring the appointment of at least one woman on the boards having the control and management of the state educational, reformatory and penal institutions. Reported to house February 3, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 89, introduced by G. T. Black, an act to regulate contracts between agents or broker and owner in sales of real property. Reported to the house February 4, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 91, introduced by Mr. Palmer, An act to amend section 12, chapter 1, Title Aceanias of the compiled laws of the territory of New Mexico, of the year 1897. Reported to the house February 6, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 93, introduced by Narciso Francis, An act amending section 3255 of the compiled laws of New Mexico for the year 1897, providing for compensation of judges and clerks of election, for justices of the peace, etc. Reported to the house February 4 with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 98, by Mr. Mann, by request, an act making a uniformity of bonds of all nature in the state of New Mexico. Reported to house February 3, 1915, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 101, introduced by Nestor Montoya, an act to require the purchase of goods and supplies for public institutions and public officers and of materials to be used in public institutions and public officers from dealers in and owners thereof in this state. Reported to house February 4, 1915, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 106, by R. E. Ryan, relative to actions to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by an employe in the course of his employment. Reported to house February 2, 1915, with recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 114, introduced by Martinez and Trujillo, an act for the amending of section 1555 of the compiled laws of 1897, as amended, and changing the minimum and maximum of age of children subject to compulsory school attendance, etc. Reported to the house February 4, with the recommendation that it be passed.

House Bill No. 152, introduced by Alfredo Lucero, an act amending section 1532 of the New Mexico school laws of 1897, relative to the hours for holding election in rural and village school districts. Reported to the house February 6, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

House Bill No. 131, introduced by A. A. Sena, an act to correct certain abuses. Reported to the house February 4, with the recommendation that it be passed; afterwards ordered to lay on table without prejudice.

Senate Bill No. 14, introduced by Mr. Hinkle, January 18, 1915, "an act conferring jurisdiction on justices of the peace in cases of misdemeanors." Received from senate January 29. Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported to house February 1 with recommendation that it be passed.

Senate Bill No. 33, introduced by Mr. Walton, January 19, 1915, "an act fixing the time for holding the terms of the district court in the Sixth judicial district of the state of New Mexico." Received from Senate January 27. Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported to house February 1st with recommendation that it be passed.

Senate Bill No. 43, introduced by Mr. Ilfeld, January 21, 1915, "an act to amend section 2234 of the compiled laws of 1897 and fixing penalty." Received from senate January 27th. Referred to committee on judiciary. Reported to house February 1 with recommendation that it be passed.

Hundreds of health articles appear in newspapers and magazines, and in practically every one of them the importance of keeping the bowels regular is emphasized. A constipated condition invites disease. A dependable physic that acts without inconvenience or griping is found in Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY

Santa Fe, Feb. 10.—Superintendent of Insurance Jacobo Chaves today requested the state corporation commission to issue a certificate to the Great Republic Life Insurance company of Los Angeles to do business in New Mexico, the company having complied with the statutory requirements.

I Will Give \$1000 If I Fail to Cure

Any **CANCER** or **TUMOR**. No knife, no pain, no pay until cured. Any lump in woman's breast is cancer if hard; it always poisons deep glands under the arm and kills quickly. Any tumor, lump, or sore on the lip, face or body long is cancer. An Island plant plaster and blood specific make the cure. Written absolute guarantee. 120 page book sent free. Testimonials of 10,000 cured—see or write to some. Our great success is in our approved legitimate advertising and finding cancers while small. Dr. and Mrs. Chamley & Co. Book sent free. Registered M. D. in California 25 years. 747 & 749 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with Cancer.



WOMEN OF THE WEEK

Topsfield, Mass.—No woman in the Old World or the new watches with more interest than Mrs. Marion Wentworth Peirce Pentecost of this town the news of the naval encounters between Great Britain and Germany. Somewhere in European waters a squadron of six armed vessels of the British naval reserve is cruising under the command of her husband, Captain Ernest H. Pentecost of the Royal naval reserve. Captain Pentecost's regular term of service expired 10 months ago, at which time he was decorated by King George, but at the outbreak of the war he voluntarily returned to his post. Mrs. Pentecost was the daughter of Colonel Thomas W. Peirce, who left an estate valued at \$6,000,000. Though the captain is devoted to England, he has made his home here, where Mrs. Pentecost has had built a stately mansion patterned after old English manors, and where she is now patiently awaiting the return of her sailor husband.

Ardmore, Okla.—Two sisters, Eula and Carrie Roland, aged 19 and 17 respectively, although handicapped by being deaf and dumb, are attracting wide attention here by the remarkable careers they are making for themselves. Miss Eula has already won local fame as a painter, a recent exhibit of her paintings having called much favorable comment, and immediately after the war she intends to go abroad to continue her studies. Her sister, Miss Carrie, is completing a course that will equip her to become a teacher of domestic science in schools for the deaf and dumb.

Chicago—Out of the city's 1,000,000 women, seven have been picked out by the rash masculine managers of the Fashion show as the best dressed women and best judges of chic in Chicago. These are: Mesdames Lockwood Honore, Bertram Winston, Leroy Fuller, John A. Carpenter, Richard T. Fox, J. Lewis Cochran and Harold Howard, who will occupy an artistically decorated jury box this evening at the show's opening and pass on Chicago's most beautiful models, wearing the finest gowns Chicago manufacturers can produce. The show, which is engaging the hearty interest and patronage of representative society women, will be open all week. For the first time in Chicago, the new walk called the "glide militaire" which has entirely dislodged the "debutante slouch" will be shown with the beautiful models as its exponents.

Nashua, N. H.—A triple wedding, to take place at the same service today, will make benedicts of three brothers and wives of three pretty French Canadian girls, two of whom are sisters and the third a cousin of the other two. The bridegrooms are Alfred Evremont and Ernest Delude, and the brides, Misses Josephine and Clorinde Lafrance and Delia Lovesque.

San Francisco—Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin, heiress to half the \$25,000,000 estate of the late "Lucky" Baldwin, is engaged in the plan she has long had in mind of breeding blooded Percheron horses at her ranch near Los Angeles. Two famed Percherons,

Juesque and Margio, were recently purchased by Mrs. Baldwin for \$9,000. Entries from her ranch will be a feature of the stock show at the exposition.

Berryville, Va.—Mrs. Bettie Van Metre, still quick and hale in spite of snow upon her head, is very happy over the unexpected tribute paid her by the Vermont legislature for a kind act performed 50 years ago. During the civil war, Mrs. Van Metre, then a young southern girl of 20, befriended a federal officer, Lieutenant Henry E. Bedell of Westfield, Vt., who had been wounded dangerously and then carried to a home whose southern sympathies were so strong that he was left for three days without care. The young girl, in spite of bitter criticism, nursed the wounded northerner back to health. A recent resolution passed by the Vermont legislature embodied the thanks of the state for the unselfish devotion of the Virginia girl of 50 years ago.

Chicago—Some loophole in the law requiring women to tell their ages when registering as voters, has been this week the special search of gallant County Judge Thomas F. Scully. "The age is required merely as a matter of identification," says Judge Scully, "and is not essential. I will not under any circumstances go outside the law, but I believe some provision will be found by which we can omit the age declaration. It would greatly encourage registration, and I will make a ruling soon on the matter."

MILITANT HOLLAND

The Hague, Feb. 12.—Martial scenes without the horrors of war are still as frequent in Holland as in any of the belligerent countries, notwithstanding that the Netherlands are absolutely neutral. The Dutch army was, in fact, the first to mobilize and since the beginning of European hostilities the streets of its cities and its country roads have swarmed with armed men proceeding to or from their barracks and their maneuvering grounds. The cafes, the restaurants, the theaters, the clubs and other public gathering places are crowded every day with men in uniform.

The cost of all these preparations for the defense of the country against a possible attempt to commit a breach of its determined neutrality is borne almost with equanimity by the people, as was vided by the oversubscription of the recent government loan. Diminution of trade has followed in the wake of the war outside Dutch boundaries. This has been due principally to the embargo placed on the exportation of various articles and to the difficulty of obtaining coal, much of which was imported from Germany, the figures showing that only 24,919 freight cars crossed the Dutch-German frontier last year as compared with 337,268 in 1913. Coal imports were reduced from 125,766 car loads in 1913 to 93,278 car loads last year.

DUTCH STEAMER STOPPED

London, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rotterdam says that the Dutch steamer Duiderdijka, flying the Dutch flag, was stopped by a German submarine in the North sea. She was compelled to show her papers, after which she was permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.

CHURCH REFUSES TO ANNUL THE TIES

COUNT CASTELLANE AND ANNA GOULD STILL REGARDED AS MARRIED

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Rota Tribunal has rejected Count Boni de Castellane's suit for the annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, now the Duchess of Talleyrand, according to a dispatch from Rome. Arguments in the third trial of the case were closed yesterday, after which the court announced its decision.

Count de Castellane's appeal to the Vatican courts for the annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould has been pending since 1910. Under the ecclesiastic judicial system, before a religious marriage is annulled the case must be heard three times by the Rota tribunal, each time by three different judges, and two decisions must favor a contestant before the judgment is final. In the Castellane case the present Duchess of Talleyrand has won two of these decisions.

If the count had been successful in obtaining annulment of the religious marriage he would have been enabled to marry again. Under the French law he would have obtained possession of their three children, who were given into the custody of their mother when she obtained a divorce in the Paris courts on November 14, 1906.

De Castellane based his petition largely on affidavits made by Prince Del Drago and Jean de Castellane, the count's brother, who declared the then Miss Gould invalidated the religious marriage by declaring to them a quarter of an hour before the ceremony was performed that she intended to divorce her husband if ever he were unfaithful to her.

Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, was married to Count de Castellane in New York city on March 4, 1895. After her divorce from him she married Prince Helie de Sagan on July 7, 1908, and became the Duchess of Talleyrand when her husband succeeded to the title upon the death of his father in Paris, February 21, 1910.

LEMAN STILL SANGUINE

The Hague, Feb. 11.—The following letter was written shortly before Christmas by General Leman, the hero of Liege, to a brother officer who is interned in Holland:

"Better than anyone, my dear X—, I can understand the chagrin you feel at being interned in a foreign land. But you are surely well cared for in Holland. I am equally fortunate here, thanks to an excellent physician and a man of heart, Doctor Freyse, of this Madgebourg garrison.

"I have had to submit to the amputation of a gangrenous toe, and the strain of Loncin has ruined my health. I was, as you know, very well and strong when the war came, but at 63 years of age the tissues are not so elastic as they once were to stand such a strain.

"Consequently, quite aside from the

fact that my wounded toe has not yet healed, I suffer from diabetic and cardiac troubles.

"Everybody can understand that the with you and all other Belgians on the fact that the thought of dying in captivity horrors me, but I hope my end is not yet at hand. My heart was with you and all other Belgians on the king's birthday, as you must know.

"G. G. LEMAN.

"P. S.—I write with pencil as all prisoners of war must do."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The State Leader of Club Work spent the last two weeks of January talking club work to the schools of Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties, Springer and Boys' Reform school, and he made the points in Colfax of Maxwell, French, a country district west, Springer and oBys' Reform school, and Miami. In Mora county the points of Wagon Mound, Watrous and Mora were visited. In San Miguel, the schools of East Las Vegas and Las Vegas were visited; also two country districts near by. Sixteen different meetings were held and over 1,200 boys and girls heard the club work explained.

There are six different projects offered to the boys and girls to take their choice and work out during the season of 1915. They are Field Crops—one acre—Garden and Canning—one-tenth acre—Pig Raising, Chicken Raising, Cooking, and Sewing. The requirements for each of these contests are given fully in the Boys' and Girls' Club Bulletin, which may be had for the asking from the State Leader, W. T. Conway, State College.

NEW HEAD FOR JESUITS NAMED

REV. FATHER LEDOCHOWSKI WILL SUCCEED LATE FATHER WERNZ

Rome, Feb. 11.—Father Ledochowski was today elected director-general of the Society of Jesus in succession to Father Francis Xavier Wernz who died August 20, a few hours after the death of Pope Pius.

MORS NOT SOUND?

New York, Feb. 11.—Frederick Mors, who said he caused the deaths of eight aged inmates of the German Odd Fellows home at Yonkers, where he was employed as a nurse, was declared to be "mentally unwell" by alienists who examined him today at Bellevue Hospital. Arrangements were made to hold a conference of the representatives of three counties having authority in the case to determine what further action should be taken.

GREEK GENERAL DISCIPLINE

Athens, Feb. 11 (via London).—The name of General V. Dousmanis, chief of the general staff of the Greek army, has been temporarily withdrawn from the executive list on account of the publication of a letter in which the general is alleged to have cast reflections upon the policy of the present government.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Martin of Antonchico were in town over the weekend on a short pleasure trip.

Louis Rosenbach of Albuquerque was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

Chris Peterson and Harry L. Peterson came in last night from their ranch at Maes to purchase some supplies.

T. B. Griffith, a farmer from the mesa, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

J. F. Sims of Albuquerque was a business visitor in town today.

Stephen Biernbaum, deputy county clerk of Mora county, arrived in Las Vegas this morning from Santa Fe, and resumed his journey home.

J. G. Montoya and Carlos Gandert of Holman were in Las Vegas over the weekend.

William F. Barker of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas yesterday to attend to some personal affairs.

John Anderson, a rancher from the vicinity of Onava, was in Las Vegas over the weekend.

William Griggs of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas yesterday to attend to some personal affairs.

Charles B. Kahrman, representing the Gaus-Landenberg Hat company of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Mrs. F. A. Boone returned yesterday from El Paso where she has been visiting relatives for some time past.

David C. Deuel, postmaster of La Cueva, arrived in Las Vegas last night. He left today on a trip to Havana, Cuba, where he will spend some time. Mr. Deuel is manager of the La Cueva Ranch company.

E. L. Toot, a Santa Fe railroad man from Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas yesterday in the interests of the company.

George Mack of Raton was in Las Vegas over the weekend.

Roy A. Stamm of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today on business.

J. R. Sibley, who has been visiting in Texas for some time, returned to Las Vegas yesterday.

Albert Stern of the Charles Hfeld companys branch at Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas over the weekend on business for the company.

O. J. Ogg, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in Las Vegas yesterday in the interests of the company.

H. J. McKenna of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. D. Hand left today for Mobile, Ala., where he will spend some time.

John W. Stepheling, representing the Wheeling Corrugating company of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

W. F. Hetzler, and wife left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Los Angeles. He will make a short stay here. Hetzler is a conductor on the Santa Fe railroad.

Colonel M. M. Padgett and Judge David J. Leahy left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Santa Fe for a few days' visit.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward will leave this evening for Santa Fe for a short visit.

E. G. Abraham of Trinidad, Colo., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

George King of Denver arrived in Las Vegas on train No. 1 this afternoon. He will make a short stay here to attend to some business affairs.

Richard Dunn, postmaster and merchant from Gascon, was in Las Vegas over the weekend.

Charles Barringer, who is employed in the bridge and building department of the Santa Fe railroad, came in yesterday from Rowe, where he is engaged in work on a bridge, to visit his wife, who is a visitor here from Albuquerque.

Miss Julia Ettinger left on Saturday night for Kansas City, Mo., where she will spend a week.

E. C. Butler drove in yesterday from Raton. He put up his car at the garage of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop, proceeding on his way to Albuquerque this morning. Butler formerly was a resident of Las Vegas, at one time being superintendent of the Las Vegas Light and Power company. He now resides in Albuquerque, where he is the owner of the Butler Auto company.

John L. Zimmerman, deputy revenue collector of the Santa Fe office of the United States reevnue service, was in Las Vegas yesterday to visit friends.

N. G. Spence, representing the John Farwell company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

S. Friedberg, representing Greenebaum, Weil and Michaels of San Francisco, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of his concern.

E. M. Bedord, representing the Davis Brothers Drug company of Denver, was in Las Vegas calling on the trade.

From Tuesday's Daily.

C. M. Christiansen of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

E. G. Simmons of Trinidad was in Las Vegas today to attend to some business affairs.

William Balfour, a Santa Fe railroad man from Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

K. D. Goodall, the druggist, left yesterday afternoon for Santa Fe, where he will spend a few days on business.

N. B. Abreu and E. Valdez, both of Springer, arrived in Las Vegas last night. They will make a visit here to attend to some personal affairs.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, left this morning with J. L. G. Swinney, county school superintendent of San Juan county, for Aztec, where he will attend the county teachers' meeting which opens there Saturday.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Choate of McAllister, Okla., arrived in Las Vegas last night. They intend to locate here.

J. B. McCoy, division storekeeper of the Santa Fe railroad, left today for Albuquerque, where he will spend a few days in the interest of the company.

Ralph Rohrer left this afternoon for Tucson, Ariz., where he will spend a short time.

Mrs. L. C. Witten and Mrs. Homer F. Tilton left this afternoon for Pecos for a short visit.

D. J. Higgins of Chicago, after a visit to Las Vegas, left this afternoon for Los Angeles.

H. F. Gebhart of LaJunta was in

town today to attend to some personal affairs.

R. C. Larrimore arrived in Las Vegas on train No. 1 today from Winfield, Kas. Mr. Larrimore was station agent here for the Santa Fe railroad about nine years ago.

Mrs. J. A. Bell, Western Union telegraph operator here, left this afternoon for Santa Fe.

C. H. Bristol, general superintendent of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, will pass through Las Vegas this evening on train No. 9 on his way to Albuquerque.

From Wednesday's Daily

K. D. Goodall returned last night from Santa Fe, where he spent a few days on business connected with the Las Vegas land grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Young of Boulder, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas last night. They will make a short visit here.

E. J. Weinheimer of Denver was a business man in town today.

G. V. Hanlon, tie inspector for the Santa Fe railroad, came in last night from his home at Mountainair.

Joe Rosenthal, representing the Marquisette Cloak and Suit company of St. Louis, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

C. L. Kuchenbecker of Gallup arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short business trip.

C. R. Troth of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. R. Harwood came in last night from Denver to attend to some business affairs.

Pedro Padilla, a merchant from Los Golondrinas, was in Las Vegas today to make some purchases.

R. S. Larrimore left this afternoon for Belen, thence going to his home at Winfield, Kas. Mr. Larrimore has been visiting old friends in Las Vegas.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Landau left this afternoon for Taos and other New Mexico points. He will be absent a few days on ministerial business.

Roman Gallegos, sheriff of San Miguel county, left on train No. 1 today for San Jose, where he will visit his family.

A. B. Cowderie of the Barrett Manufacturing company, left today for Santa Fe. Mr. Cowderie has been here for a day or two on the question of the West side paving project.

Judge David J. Leahy of the Fourth judicial district court of New Mexico, will return on train No. 2 tonight from Santa Fe, where he has been on business connected with the Las Vegas grant.

J. V. Gratist of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas this afternoon.

F. W. Fisher of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas on train No. 10 this afternoon.

From Thursday's Daily.

Felipe N. Sanchez of Mora was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs. He is a graduate of the Normal.

J. M. Bowden of Raton, representing T. C. Coulson and Company of Trinidad, Colo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

G. E. Ady, representing the Ady-Crowe Mercantile company of Denver, was in Las Vegas this morning in the interest of his concern.

Walter M. Cornell of Albuquerque was in town today on business.

W. W. McGarland of Denver was a business visitor here today.

W. Rouault, Jr., of Las Cruces was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

M. Brown of Denver was in Las Vegas today for a short business visit.

T. J. Hoffman, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, was in Las Vegas today to make some purchases.

Miss Andrew of the Gossard Manufacturing company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of her firm. This afternoon she gave a demonstration, on living models, of the corset made by her house.

Lawrence Crawford, B. Mirlar, H. E. Piper, Frank Shrauger, S. James, B. L. Clayton and Elza Stevenson, farmers from the Cherryvale district of the mesa, were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

J. Frank Curns, a lawyer from Wagon Mound, arrived in Las Vegas last night, traveling overland.

John McNierney and wife arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening from Rociada.

Ed Murphy of Shoemaker was in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Power and daughter, Juanita, of Fort Scott, Kas., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hereford.

C. H. Bristol, general superintendent of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, will pass through Las Vegas on train No. 2 tonight. He is bound from Albuquerque to La Junta.

Lorenzo Delgado, clerk of San Miguel county, and Chester A. Hunker, assistant district attorney of the Fourth judicial district of New Mexico, left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where they will attend a meeting of the mayors of the municipalities of the state. They will represent the town of Las Vegas. The meeting will discuss needed legislation and will make some recommendations to the legislature.

John C. L. Pugh, the garage man, returned this afternoon from Denver, where he has been for a few days.

E. M. Taylor of Raton was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Mrs. Claude Straussen and daughter of Raton are in the city visiting Mrs. M. M. McVay.

A. F. Prisch and J. H. O'Gorman, arrived on train No. 1 this afternoon from Denver for a short business visit.

A. W. Wiest, president of the Wagon Mound Commercial club, drove into Las Vegas last night, putting up his machine at the Midway garage.

Mrs. Henry Goke left this morning in her car to visit her ranch at Sapello.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE

Stockholm, Feb. 12 (via London).—An ammunition factory outside of Stockholm was the scene last night of an explosion which resulted in the death of five persons and the destruction of considerable supplies of ammunition. The loss, however, will have comparatively little effect on the supplies of the army and navy. Regular steamship service in and out of Stockholm is to be operated shortly. Ice breakers will be used to keep the harbor entrance clear.

CARRANZA FORCE AT MONTEREY DEFEATED

THEY ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE CITY AND THEN ARE AMBUSHED

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 9.—General Remondo de la Garza and his son, both Carranza leaders, wounded in yesterday's attack on Monterey, today were brought Neuvo Laredo. Instead of capturing Monterey, as the constitutionalist consul here announced yesterday, the Carranza forces were defeated there.

A defeat for General Antonio Villarreal, a prominent Carranza general on the road to Matamoros, yesterday is reported. Telegraphic communication with Monterey still is cut. It is reported fighting has been going on outside Monterey intermittently for five days. According to reliable reports the constitutionalists were led into ambush and permitted to enter Monterey, after which they were surrounded and the slaughter commenced. The loss of life is said to have been great.

Ambassadors Are Wary

Washington, Feb. 9.—The American embassy at Mexico City will not go to Vera Cruz on the invitation of General Carranza, who has asked all foreign diplomats to go to that point, President Wilson told callers today.

Conflicting reports on the fighting at Monterey were contained in dispatches today to the state department and the Carranza agency here. The former told of defeat, the latter of victory for the Carranza forces.

ENGLISH MONROE DOCTRINE

London, Feb. 9.—Dr. Vaughn Cornish, an eminent geographer who has been making a special study of the historical and physical geography of the present war, points out that, like the United States, Great Britain has a Monroe doctrine.

"The power of Great Britain in the world," he says, "depends on her being mistress of the Atlantic communications of western Europe. Britain's Monroe Doctrine, therefore, means that the acquisition of territory by other nations on the coasts or islands of western Europe would be casus belli. Norway, which has long since ceased to be a great power, has fine harbors within three hundred miles of Scotland, and a power acquiring these would be able to turn our position on the north."

"The harbors of Portugal and her island, Maderia, Cape Verde and the Azores are important positions on our routes to Egypt, South Africa and the Caribbean. Too little attention has been paid to the advantages which we should derive in the war from Portugal's throwing in her lot with us."

CITY BUYS LIGHTING PLANT

New Orleans, Feb. 9.—New Orleans city government is considering the purchase, on the installment plan, of an electric power plant, and Ohio cap-

italists have submitted a proposition to construct the plant and accept yearly payments from the city. The cost of public lighting is so enormous in this city that it is thought that out of the big sum paid each year enough can be saved to pay for the plant in 10 or 15 years.

OHIO FLOOD RECEDES

Waters of the Ohio river began to recede here early today, and the officials of the Central Union railway station announced that it is more than probable that the station would be re-occupied by the railroads before night.

The stage at 7 a. m. was 57.5 feet, fourteenth of a foot lower than the crest, which was reached yesterday.

CHICAGO YARDS OPENED

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The Chicago Union stock yards, which have been under partial federal quarantine since January 29 because of a threatened outbreak of foot and mouth disease, were re-opened today for interstate shipment of cattle. No cattle, however, may be held for more than 48 hours.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY

New York, Feb. 8.—Tentative pleas of not guilty were entered today by Carl Ruerode, William Heinrich Sachse, August R. Meyer, Walter Muller and Herman Wagner, to indictments charging them with conspiracy to obtain American passports from the state department.

SLAYER PLEADS INSANITY

Frankfort, Ind., Feb. 8.—Trial was begun here today of William H. McCoy, who shot and killed his wife and John Byerly at the McCoy home on December 1. A plea of temporary insanity will be his defense.

MUSIC TEACHER ON TRIAL

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 8.—Professor Ira A. McKinney, music teacher and orchestra leader at the High street M. E. church, charged with having mistreated young boys, must face trial today before Judge Ellis.

EGYPTIAN IMPORTS

Alexandria, Feb. 8.—Official trade returns for the past year show that imports into Egypt amounted to \$120,000,000, an increase over the previous year of nearly \$40,000,000. Exports of cotton for the year showed a considerable decrease.

OIL PRICES DROP

Independence, Kas., Feb. 8.—The Prairie Oil and Gas company today announced a reduction of 10 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil, making the new price 45 cents.

FLORIDA POULTRY MEN GATHER

Orlando, Fla., Feb. 9.—The Florida branch of the American Poultry association opened today a two days' convention and exhibit.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WATER RIGHTS ON GRANT EXTENDED

STATE ENGINEER GRANTS TWO MORE YEARS FOR LAS VEGAS GRANT PROJECT

(Special to The Optic).

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—Judge David J. Leahy and Karl D. Goodall of East Las Vegas today secured from State Engineer French an extension of the water rights upon which the success of the irrigation project upon the Las Vegas land grant depends. The rights would have expired on February 12. The extension is for two years and was given upon the showing of the Las Vegas that every effort has been made to appropriate the water to beneficial uses, but that unfortunate complications have arisen to prevent.

Judge Leahy is legal custodian of the grant, having the appointment of the board of trustees in charge of the tract, of which Mr. Goodall is a member. The Las Vegas are certain that the irrigation project will be completed and in use before the expiration of the water rights extension.

Colds and Croup in Children

Many people rely upon Chamberlain's Cough Remedy implicitly in cases of colds and croup, and it never disappoints them. Mrs. E. H. Thomas, Logansport, Ind., writes: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best medicine for colds and croup I have ever used, and never tire of recommending it to my neighbors and friends. I have always given it to my children when suffering from croup, and it has never failed to give them prompt relief."—For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

President Brock of the Laundry Workers union recently exhibited \$1,000 in bills which he charged had been handed him as a bribe to cease organizing.

How Counties of New Mexico are Classed

Following is the classification of the counties for salary purposes as provided in the six-class bill, which appeared certain to pass until Santa Fe county, late yesterday, made a protest that threw the measure back into the republican caucus.

First Class—Over \$14,000,000	
Bernalillo	\$1,410,772
Chaves	21,519,373
Colfax	22,015,572
Dona Ana	17,036,752
Grant	20,895,463
San Miguel	14,805,468
Second Class—Over \$11,000,000	
Eddy	\$12,987,429
Guadalupe	11,374,058
Socorro	11,286,867
Valencia	11,777,175
Third Class—Over \$8,250,000	
Luna	\$9,355,239
Otero	8,388,789
Quay	8,539,302
Santa Fe	9,095,846
Union	8,853,303
Fourth Class—Over \$6,500,000	
Curry	\$7,479,702
Lincoln	7,631,402
McKinley	8,093,280
Mora	7,116,048
Roosevelt	6,948,783
Torrance	7,404,072
Fifth Class—Over \$4,750,000	
Rio Arriba	\$5,334,288
San Juan	5,099,601
Sierra	4,969,281
Sixth Class—Under \$4,750,000	
Sanoval	\$4,470,642
Taos	3,114,054

AMERICANS ARE HIGH

London, Feb. 8.—The stock market was quiet. American securities were steady and a fraction over parity in the forenoon, but prices were inclined to sag in the afternoon. The market finished dull.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



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

SALARY BILL IS AGAIN UPON ROCKS

SANTA FE COUNTY'S DESIRE TO KEEP IN SECOND CLASS WRECKS MEASURE

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8.—The expected county salary legislation which on Saturday seemed certain to pass today, has again gone on the rocks, this time in the form of Santa Fe county's bitter objection to being placed in the third class. The Santa Fe county delegation found numerous supporters in the house for their position and succeeded finally in breaking the caucus resolution to pass the bill.

Once Santa Fe county had gained its point, almost every other delegation had some fault to find with the measure, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon the entire program had exploded. The house then adjourned, so that the caucus might meet, and the senate, upon reaching bills on third reading and finding itself facing the salary bill as the only measure up for consideration, immediately took a recess.

It is hard to say right now when an agreement can be expected, although the leaders expect to get the warring elements in line by tonight. Salary legislation will attract the entire attention of the assembly until a measure is passed.

Governor McDonald late this afternoon transmitted to the legislature documents called for in Joint Resolution No. 4 with regard to the College of Agriculture and the defunct bank at Las Cruces. The governor's communication was a formal letter of transmission and a list of the documents and was without comment.

After its reception in the senate Mr. Walton of Grant county introduced a joint resolution providing that the committee appointed under the Blood bill be instructed to investigate also the following defunct banks: Montezuma Trust company, Albuquerque; Citizens' bank, Des Moines; American Bank and Trust company, Clovis; savings banks at Taiban, Melrose, Knowles and Taos, and the International Bank of Commerce at Tucumcari.

LAND SELECTION CANCELLED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8.—The local United States land office has rendered an important opinion in a land case involving land near Gallup said to be worth thousands of dollars. The case is that of H. B. Jamison et., vs. the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad company, protestees, and the Victor American Fuel company, intervenor, involving the right of the railroad to select the east half of section 20, T. 15, N. Range 18, one mile south of Gallup in lieu of land located two or three miles from Gallup. It was charged by the protestants that the selected land was not of equal quality.

The land office has recommended cancelling of hte selection, for it

holds that the coal content and quality must be taken into consideration with the surface conditions of the tract to determine whether they are of equal or unequal quality of value. The use to which the prospective tracts can be put must be the measure of the quality of value for agricultural, grazing or mining purposes. Almost unanimous was the opinion of all witnesses that the two tracts involved were equal in quality as far as agricultural and grazing purposes were concerned, but there was a wide difference of opinion as to their coal qualities.

AMERICANS WERE SHOT

Peking, Feb. 8.—The Chinese government has granted the sum of \$50,000 to the heirs of Bert R. Hicks of Oshkosh, Wis., and to Albert N. Sheldon and Philip Hofman. These Americans were teachers in the Chinese college at Chentu in the interior province of Szechwan, and while on a journey down the Yangtze Kiang were attacked by river pirates. Hicks was killed, Sheldon permanently, and Hofman slightly injured. Twenty-five thousand dollars goes to the heirs of Hicks, \$20,000 to Sheldon and \$5,000 to Hofman, who is now back again teaching in Chenntu. The Chinese government has paid this compensation in order to demonstrate its intention to protect foreigners who accept positions under it and come to China.

CANAL WORKERS HONORED

Panama, Feb. 8.—Canal service medals are to be awarded Panama canal employes in the course of the next few weeks. Orders have just been received from the war office that the list of those who are entitled to medals and service bars must be in Washington not later than February 8.

It is estimated that this year 700 employes will be entitled to medals while more than 1,000 service bars will be given to those who have received medals already. Up to December 1913 more than 7,000 service medals had been given canal employes.

The medal is popularly known as the Panama Canal Service Medal but is also called the Roosevelt canal medal as it was at President Roosevelt's suggestion, made in 1903 while on a visit to the Isthmus, that the idea of a medal was adopted. The medal is given at the end of two years' service after which a service bar is attached for every two additional years.

NEW AMBULANCE DOGS

Ais-la-Chapelle, Feb. 8.—The German Society for the Training of Ambulance Dogs, presided over by the grand duke of Oldenburg, announces that over 1,400 of these animals are now employed on the two fighting fronts in searching for the wounded after the battles.

If a better cough syrup than Foley's Honey and Tar Compound could be found, we would carry it. We know this reliable and dependable medicine has given satisfaction for more than forty years; therefore we never offer a substitute for the genuine. Recommended for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchial and la grippe coughs. No opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store. —Adv.

CONFERENCE FOR RESTORING PEACE

LA FOLLETTE HAS SUGGESTION FOR ENDING THE EUROPEAN WAR

Washington, Feb. 8.—An international conference of representatives of neutral nations to discuss means of ending the European war, to establish neutral trade routes at sea and propose ultimate creation of an international tribunal for establishment of world peace, was proposed in a resolution today by Senator La Follette. The resolution would direct the president of the United States to convey to all neutral nations the desirability of a conference to bring about the cessation of European hostilities; to extend offers of mediation to warring nations; to consider rules for the general limitation of armaments; rules for prohibition of exportation of munitions of war; the creation of a federation of neutral nations to provide for neutrality of ocean trade routes; consideration of the rights of neutral commerce and all other matters that may tend to establish permanent world peace.

The president would be empowered to appoint commissioners of the United States at such conference, whether called by this country or any other nation. The resolution was received by unanimous consent and allowed to lie on the table for future consideration.

MOTORMAN'S WORK NOT DIFFICULT

HIS DUTIES ARE NOT INCREASED, SAYS WITNESS, BY SIZE OF HIS MOTOR

Chicago, Feb. 8.—"A dead man's outfit" is the name given by motormen to the control on electric locomotives which automatically shuts off the current and applies the brakes if the motorman faints or dies on duty. The apparatus was described here today before the board of arbitration in the western railroad wage case by R. E. Hewitt, master mechanic on one of the electrified lines of the Southern Pacific at Alameda, Cal.

The engineers and firemen demand among other things that motormen be paid the same as locomotive engineer, the rate of pay to be based on the tractive effort of the cars. In presenting their side of the case the engineers asserted that the hazard of electric locomotives is greater than that on steam engines.

Hewitt testified that the hazard was slight, and that the size of the electric engine does not increase the work of the motorman. Whether the power be small or great, the motorman's work is the same. He simply moves the controller one way or the other, Mr. Hewitt said.

"He keeps his hand on the controller to keep the contact," said the witness. "It is what we call a 'dead-man's out.' If he faints or drops dead and his hand leaves the controller it springs up and the current is interrupted. The brakes set, too."

ANOTHER TRAIN ASKED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8.—The state corporation commission has studied the new time table in effect yesterday on the A. T. and S. F. and has come to the conclusion that a 7 o'clock train out of Santa Fe in the morning would prove of vast benefit to travelers to Albuquerque and El Paso, getting them into Albuquerque at 9:45 a. m. and at El Paso the same day at 6:55 p. m. The commission has asked the A. T. and S. F. officials to put in such a stub train. A 7 o'clock stub out of this city would connect with No. 7, which will hereafter arrive at Lamy at 7:55 a. m. No. 7 will be a mail and express train with one day coach for use of the people in this state.

BANKER PLEADS GUILTY

Memphis, Feb. 8.—B. S. Raine, president of the Mercantile bank of this city when it was closed on February 9, 1914, pleaded guilty in federal court today to misuse of the mails. He was charged in an indictment of seven counts with using the mails to defraud and conspiracy to obtain money by false pretenses. Claude Anderson, cashier, indicted jointly with Raine, asked a continuance of his case.

ENGLAND FEARS RAIDS

Hull, England, Feb. 10.—When the whistles blow at night, street lamps will be switched off, street cars stopped and all citizens should run for their basements. Such are the precautions against German air raids made by the military authorities at Hull. It was at first proposed to cut off the electric system and the gas mains entirely, but inasmuch as the householders promised to keep their blinds down this idea was abandoned.

WELSH IS AFTER LOST LAURELS

New York, Feb. 9.—Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, will be forced to show his full speed tonight when he tackles Joe Shughrue for ten rounds at Madison Square Garden. It was only five or six weeks ago that Shughrue won the popular decision over the Englishman, but it was generally conceded that Welsh at that time was not in condition. Welsh is eager to wipe out the defeat by a decisive victory, but Shughrue has abundance of backing that he will repeat.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'g., 298 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. *Write to-day.

LOCAL NEWS

Oscar Linberg of the East Las Vegas postoffice is absent from his duties on a week's vacation.

The condition of Adalia Ifeld was much improved today. She is on the road to recovery, it is said.

William Goke is ill at his home, 905 National avenue. His condition is serious but not necessarily dangerous.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Patrocina Garcia, aged 23, and Carlos Martinez, aged 23, both of Las Vegas.

Ben Schutt, a resident of East Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$36 bounty on 17 coyotes and one wild cat killed by him recently near Los Alamos.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Tomas Gallegos, aged 21, of Las Vegas, and Carolina Valdez, aged 21, of Wagon Mound, Mora county.

R. L. Fox, with his wife and child, has moved into the house at 1019 Sixth street. They came here recently from Fort Wayne, Ind., for the benefit of Mrs. Fox's health.

All ice cutting has been finished on the Agua Pura dams in Gallinas canyon. The dams will be emptied of water on February 22, giving skating enthusiasts another week of sport.

The committee securing signatures to the petition asking for the paving of Bridge street, was still hard at work today. A large number of frontage owners have signed, but the committee is not ready to make its report.

Gross Kelly and Company have received a carload of especially large and juicy California navel oranges. The firm is proud of this purchase, as it is enabled to furnish the most luscious of winter fruit in its best form.

The Optic has received a fine array of programs which the E. Romero Hose and Fire company will use at the Washington's birthday masquerade. The programs carry out the general decorative scheme, bearing a picture of George Washington.

A committee from the E. Romero Hose and Fire company has been visiting the merchants soliciting prizes to be given at the Washington's birthday masquerade ball. The members report that the merchants have been liberal in "coming across."

General Orders No. 3 from the office of Adjutant General H. T. Herring, National Guard of New Mexico, have recently been issued. They announce that there will be inspection of the militia during March. Company H, the Las Vegas division of the guard, will be inspected on March 1. A thorough inspection will be made of the armory and equipment of the men. Special drills of the local organization will be held in order to make a good showing next month.

Enrique Romero, a resident of Shoemaker, has applied at the court house for bounty on three coyotes and one wild cat killed by him recently near his home. Elmer Hovland of Cherryvale has made application for \$2 bounty on a coyote that he killed recently.

Secretary LeNoir of the Commercial club says the inquiries are coming in more rapidly than he can answer them. The distribution of circulars at the trains last month Mr. LeNoir believes to be responsible for the interest outsiders are taking in Las Vegas. The inquiries are coming from all parts of the country. Mr. LeNoir is answering them as rapidly as possible.

Senator T. B. Catron has sent a large number of packages of garden seed to the East Las Vegas postoffice for distribution. Many of the packages have been misdirected to persons who cannot receive them. Therefore the senator has directed the postmaster to distribute such packages to any one who may desire them. All persons wishing the seed should call at the postoffice.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending February 6:

Mr. H. L. Bendon, Mrs. Amanda Bloom, Mrs. S. A. Cardwell, Mr. Geo. W. Clouse, Fred Dawes, Mrs. S. C. Ellis, Rev. Adolph Frenay, Dr. Fernier, Mr. John Gonzales, Mr. Albert Lewis, J. C. Morgan Co., Alberto Martinez, Mr. Dan Wiesman.

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

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

The Santa Fe's new schedule has caused several changes in conductors' runs. Three of the older men on the New Mexico division given first choice of runs because of their seniority have elected to run between Albuquerque and Las Vegas instead of Las Vegas and La Junta. This forced three of the younger men who have been running between this city and Albuquerque to go to the north district of the division. Conductors Stevens, Fugate and Hays are now on the Duke City run, while Conductors Quigley, Fisher and Brennan will make the La Junta trip.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Audrea Gauna, aged 15, of Gascon, and Gregoria Garcia, aged 24, of Las Manueltas.

Word has been received here that Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, was in a train wreck Wednesday night, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad near Antonito, Colo. The train was derailed, it is said. Dr. Roberts was not seriously hurt, although he sustained some bruises and minor injuries.

The United States civil service commission has announced examinations to take place during March. They will be as follows: March 9, file lace maker (female), at a salary of \$600; March 16, instrument maker (male), at a salary of \$3.84 per diem; March 17, assistant in city marketing investigations, at a salary of \$1,400 to

\$1,800; March 17, expert mechanic (male), at a salary of \$1,400 to \$1,800; March 17-18, food and drug inspector (male), at a salary of \$1,400 to \$2,000. Any person desiring further information concerning these examinations should see Oscar Linberg, the East Las Vegas representative of the commission.

SHERIFF LOOKING FOR A SUSPECTED SLAYER

MAN WHO KILLED UNION COUNTY RANCHER REPORTED COMING THIS WAY

The sheriff's office has received a communication from Tom Gray, undersheriff of Union county, asking the San Miguel county officers to keep a watch for an American, name unknown, who is accused of the shooting and killing of Pedro Jiron at Pasamante, near Clayton, Union county, and the theft of a horse belonging to Luciano Velasquez. The crimes occurred on February 6. The suspected murderer, described as a slim man with red-brown hair, is thought to be making for this section of the state, on horseback.

Although the most meager details of the crime are known by the sheriff's office, it is thought that the murderer stole the horse from Velasquez and that Jiron tried to prevent the robbery. During the ensuing mix-up, Jiron was fatally shot.

The fugitive left his coat on the scene of the crime. In the pocket was found a picture of a young woman, presumably a Spanish-American. The photo was printed on a postal card.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BASKETBALL GAMES

ALBUQUERQUE BUSINESS COLLEGE TEAMS TO COME HERE NEXT WEEK

The final arrangements have been completed for the basketball games between the teams from the Las Vegas High school, the New Mexico Normal University and the teams from Albuquerque Business College. The Albuquerque boys and girls will play here on February 19 and 20.

On Friday night the games will be between the Normal boys and the Duke City boys, and the girls from the Las Vegas High school and the Business College. On Saturday night the visitors will meet the High school boys and the Normal girls.

Albuquerque Business College is reported to have some classy basket artists, on both the boys' and the girls' teams. The Duke City aggregations last season defeated the Las Vegas High school boys and the Normal girls, the pick of the school teams here, at Albuquerque. As their teams this year are up to the standard set last season, and the local boys and girls are determined to revenge themselves for the defeats, it is expected that the games will be hummers.

Subscribe for The Optic

STRASSES LOSE A GAME TO THE MACKS

CONTEST LAST NIGHT IN THE ELKS' TOURNAMENT IS UN-EVENTFUL

From Friday's Daily.

Last night the McWenies walloped the Strasses in a rather tame installment of the Elks' bowling tournament, the score being 1,901 to 1,836. Neither of the leaders was on hand and only five of the ten men scheduled to play appeared. Orrin Blood and Manuel Henriquez took the places of Dr. DesMarais and Frank Strass, and Fred Nolette, Leo Vaur and Erle Hoke substituted for Charles Danziger Charles Greenclay and E. J. McWenie.

Frank Ettinger was high man of the evening, rolling 462. Erle Hoke was second with 450 and Fred Nolette third with 407. The highest score for a single game was made by Hoke, who rolled 168.

The scores were as follows:

Strasses—Hite, 120, 119, 144, total, 383; E. Lujan, 149, 111, 137, total 397; Orrin Blood, 108, 124, 92, total, 324; Ludwig Ifeld, 124, 114, 114, total, 352; Manuel Henriquez, 123, 118, 139, total, 380; team total, 1,836.

McWenies—Frank Ettinger, 166, 130, 166, total, 462; Fred Nolette, 156, 132, 119, total, 407; Leo Vaur, 109, 134, 100, total, 343; Sig Nahm, 50, 84, 105; total, 239; Erle Hoke, 136, 168, 146, total, 450; team total, 1,901.

The standings of the teams are:

Team—	W.	L.	Pct.
Conways	2	0	1.000
Henriquezes	2	0	1.000
Hokes	2	1	.666
Wittens	3	2	.600
McWenies	3	2	.600
Strasses	3	3	.500
Trumbulls	2	2	.500
Loseys	1	4	.200
Martins	0	4	.000

The next game in the series will occur Monday, when the Wittens and the Martins clash.

There has been a good deal of confusion as to the result of the games on Wednesday night between the Loseys and the Trumbulls. Members of both teams received the impression that Doc's team won by seven points, disagreeing with the scores published last night in The Optic, which gave the victory to the Trumbulls by 93 points. The Optic has gone over the scores of the contest, computing them several times, and finds that its announcement was correct, the Trumbulls having won the game according to the figures of the official scorer.

MINING IS RESUMED.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 12.—Operations in the mines of New Foundland, which were practically suspended at the outbreak of the war, have been partly resumed. Five hundred men, a quarter of the number usually employed in the winter, are now at work.

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