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MARRON HANDS A HOT ONE TO GOVERNOR

STATE TREASURER OBJECTS TO
REMARKS ABOUT HIS OFFI-
CIAL DUTIES

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—Governor McDonald this afternoon sent his fourth veto message of this session to the house of representatives, this time returning without his approval House Bill No. 34, "An act to abolish the capitol custodian committee, to place the management of the capitol building and grounds, the purchase of equipment therefor under the commissioner of public lands; to place the control and management of the executive mansion under the commissioner of public lands, and defining the powers and duties of such commissioner".

Governor's Objection

The principal objection brought forward by the governor is that the bill places the residence in which he lives under the direction of another state officer, and he concludes:

"The individuality of the man who happens to be governor may not signify very much, but the chief officer of a sovereign state is entitled to some consideration, as such. I feel very keenly the humiliation that might be felt by any man under similar circumstances if this bill should become a law. I do not think that you believe that I am a man who is likely to plead much for consideration because of the dignity of my position but I do ask that you have due regard for the chief executive of your state and divest yourselves of all personal and political prejudice in considering the disposition of this bill, which means, in my opinion, much to the state of New Mexico."

It Will Pass

The prospect was that this bill would pass the house over the governor's veto, as the other three measures which he has vetted, the county salary bill, the delinquent tax publication bill and the deficiency salary act. The latter now pends in the senate, where it may be taken up this afternoon if a sufficient number of votes have been secured to pass it over the

veto. There was no such sufficiency of votes when the bill reached the senate late yesterday afternoon.

Marron is Angry

Another interesting phase of the veto situation occurred this morning when State Treasurer O. N. Marron gave to the newspapers copies of a letter he had sent to Governor McDonald replying to the governor's criticism of the conduct of the state treasurer's office which was contained in yesterday's veto message on the deficiency salary bill, the essential features of which were published in The Optic last night. Mr. Marron's letter said in part:

"If it is your conception of the duties of the state treasurer that he should do the mere book keeping and be the clerk, your conception of the duties of that office is false. My conception of the duties of the state treasurer is different, and that those duties are higher and greater than that of being a clerk. I am not a clerk and when you say that I have neglected any duty imposed upon me as state treasurer, that statement is false, and you knew it was false when you made it.

"You know that as state treasurer I had on deposit with the First State bank of Las Cruces \$10,000 of the people's money; it is true that the deposit was protected by a bond, but when it came to my notice in December, 1913, that there was some question of the solvency of this bank, in the performance of my duties as state treasurer, which you say I neglect, I did not temporize and put off indefinitely the withdrawal of that deposit, but it was done then, and when this institution was placed in the hands of a receiver he did not fix any of the funds of the people, which the state treasurer is charged with conserving, in that institution.

"When you attempted to force me to invest the sacred school moneys in school investments that meant the loss of thousands of thousands of dollars to the schools and I successfully resisted that attempt in the supreme court of the state, I was performing what I conceived to be my duty, and was not neglecting the duties of my office.

"In numerous other instances that it is not necessary for me here to direct your attention to, known by you, I have performed my duties and not neglected them, resulting in a saving to the taxpayers of the state, and when you cry 'holier than thou' do not deceive yourself in the belief that you are the only honest man in the state.

"In conclusion let me direct your

attention to a conversation some days ago, wherein I told you that were you opposed to the legislature reimbursing me for the money paid by me for clerk hire, that I would not ask it. You will recall, in substance, I said: 'Although I believe that I should be reimbursed for the \$75 a month which I have paid out of my own pocket for clerk hire, yet rather than to have a controversy on this matter with the governor, a member of my own party, I will not ask it, and if you are opposed I will not ask reimbursement, but will pay from my own funds the amount.'

"You told me that you were not opposed but favored my reimbursement. Do you think you have been fair with me? Did you tell me what you did for a purpose?"

"However, I expect that you will now deny that you said this or that this conversation took place, but let me say to you that those who know you best expect you to deny what I assert in that regard; but honesty to you compels me to say that no matter how much you deny, your denial will not carry conviction to them.

"I have the honor to remain your excellency's obedient servant.

"O. N. Marron, state treasurer."

When is the Close?

Still another interesting phase of the veto situation occurred this morning in the house when a committee of three was sent to Attorney General Clancy to ask for a written opinion as to whether the present legislative session would expire by limitation at noon Friday or by limitation at noon Saturday. This question will affect many bills which have reached the governor on Monday and Tuesday of this week and which are subject to the pocket veto if the constitutional limitation runs out on Friday, but which are not if the session extends to Saturday noon. Among these is the general road law and several other equally important bills.

Blockade Continues

The senate met this morning at 11 o'clock and immediately adjourned until 2. The house passed 15 or 20 unimportant house bills, carefully referring all senate bills which had reached the calendar back to the house steering committee. This means that the blockade of senate bills is to be continued right to the end of the session.

Chief interest centered in the work of the conference committee on the appropriation bill, but Senator Clark said again this morning what he stat-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

VILLA WILL TRY TO PREVENT INVASION

CONVENTIONALIST CHIEF IS OP-
POSED TO INTERVENTION
IN MEXICO

Washington, March 11.—General Carranza's reply to the American note was laid before President Wilson today and afterward it was indicated in administration circles that the situation looked more encouraging. Continued efforts, however, will be made by the United States to assure unbroken communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and for the care of the destitute in Mexico City.

The reply, which was made public at Vera Cruz last night, promises protection to foreigners, but urges that they leave Mexico City temporarily.

Spaniards Assassinated

Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador, informed the state department today that four Spaniards had been assassinated in Mexico City, and presented reports of the looting and burning of private residences in the outskirts. He made no specific request for action.

Villa in Torreon

El Paso, Texas, March 11.—Regarding the military situation at Mexico City, General Villa, in answer to a telegram sent from Torreon under date of today the following message to the Associated Press:

"Replying to your message of today I also have received news that Mexico City has been evacuated by the forces of Obregon and that it is probable that the Zapata forces have entered. But I have not received any news from my advance troops in the south; nor from the general headquarters of General Emiliano Zapata."

Villa Opposes Intervention

Duval West, President Wilson's personal representative to Mexico, arrived early today at the border here after interviewing General Villa and other of the conventionalist chiefs. West declined to comment on General Villa's utterance yesterday that would combat any form of intervention in Mexico affairs, nor would he discuss his investigations.

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MANUAL TRAINING POPULAR IN SCHOOLS

SUPERINTENDENT B. J. READ
MAKES REPORT TO STATE
SUPERVISOR

The study of manual training is fast growing in popularity in the public schools here, according to a report submitted by Superintendent B. J. Read of the East Las Vegas schools to Miss Manette A. Myers, supervisor of industrial education of New Mexico. The department was started in the city schools last September, the work being carried on a small scale. Today it is perhaps the most popular branch offered in the schools.

Following is a portion of the report:

We have two teachers doing industrial work in our schools. Manual training and domestic science are both compulsory in the grades and both optional in the high school. We are teaching no cooking in the grades.

In September we equipped a domestic science room by popular subscription, the board agreeing to furnish a teacher for half time. This department has grown to be one of the most popular of the whole school system. Our aim has been to make the work just as practical as possible and at the same time teach our pupils domestic economy. At the beginning of the year each girl deposited a dollar with the teacher and when this was used up another was called for. The girls have taken a splendid interest in seeing how far they could make the money go. Parents appreciate this part of our plan very much, and we believe it is paying a good interest on the time and effort invested. All the work in this department is done in the forenoon.

In purchasing our equipment we have not tried to get the best that money will buy, but have tried to get such as is found in the average home, as we believe this will be what the majority of our students will have to use in the actual battle of life.

Our manual training department has been running for two years and has been growing more popular each month. Pupils are required to pay for all materials in the models that they take home. We aim to correlate manual training and mechanical drawing throughout the course, although ink work is done only in the high school. Soft wood is used for all models until the sophomore year is reached, when the pupils are allowed to use hard wood in their cabinet work.

We are adding new work just as fast as our pupils are ready to take it up. Nothing but bench work has been introduced so far.

BERLIN QUITS MEAT

Berlin, March 8.—Berlin is the scene at this time of numerous meetings, largely attended by women of every class, at which ways and means of more economical living are discussed by prominent physicians.

The women are being urged to cut down the consumption of meat by at least 15 per cent and to resort more

to the use of milk. The women are asked to think of the men in the field and the hardships they have to endure, if economy in eating seems to be too difficult.

One physician, speaking the other night, likened the situation to that of the tourist, who perforce must at times make a meal from colocale and bread until more favorable circumstances arrive. He told his audience that they were mere slaves to appetite if they were not able to elect easily to eat less of the scarcer foods.

Soup in place of coffee for the early morning breakfast is being urged by some physicians, especially for adults, and then the omission of the German "second breakfast," to the consequent saving of thousands of pounds of food stuffs.

SOLDIERS TO BE GOOD

Basel, March 8.—German army surgeons are distributing pamphlets warning soldiers against loose habits. It is stated in these pamphlets that 40,000 soldiers are in hospitals on account of excesses of various kinds, and are occupying beds which should be reserved for the wounded.

TERRE HAUTE CASES IN COURT

Indianapolis, March 8.—The Terre Haute election fraud cases were called for trial in the United States district court here today, Judge Anderson presiding. The cases grow out of an alleged conspiracy to corrupt the election in Terre Haute last November. Twenty-nine of the 116 men against whom indictments were returned are to stand trial, the others have pleaded guilty. Foremost among those to be tried is Donn M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute and an announced candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Indiana in 1916.

WOODMEN MEET AT SELMA

Selma, Ala., (March 8.—Selma is entertaining this week the annual state encampment of the Woodmen of the World. More than 1,000 delegates and visitors, representing the local camps of the order throughout Alabama, were on hand today when the convention was formally opened.

HONOR FOR INJURED

Wiesbaden, March 8.—As the first step toward establishing in the various baths of Germany nursing homes for injured Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish soldiers, a committee has been formed here, with ample funds at its command, to investigate the feasibility of such action.

The hotels and pensions of the baths will be utilized as homes for the wounded allied soldiers, and the springs and "cures" in each place will place, free of charge, all their facilities, including medical treatment, at the disposal of the proponents of the plan.

THEY KNOW IT'S SAFE

Parents who know from experience insist upon Foley's Honey and Tar Compound when buying a medicine for coughs, colds, croup and la grippe. C. T. Lunceford, Washington, Ga., writes: "I have used it for six years and it never has failed. I think it is the best remedy made for coughs and colds." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

GAMBLING LAW A FARCE--GRAND JURY

SANTA FE INVESTIGATORS SAY
STATUTE'S PROVISIONS
ARE RIDICULOUS

Santa Fe, March 8.—The Santa Fe county grand jury, which returned its final report Saturday, declared it had made no strenuous efforts to obtain evidence in cases of alleged gambling, for the reason that the statute upon the subject is a farce. Following is the portion of the grand jury report relating to gambling:

This grand jury has presented no indictments for alleged violations of the existing gambling law of the state, for the reason that we have not had before us evidence which in our opinion would be adequate to secure a conviction before a trial jury in any case of alleged violation of the gambling law, nor have we made any strenuous effort to obtain such evidence.

There is, in the opinion of the grand jury, no public sentiment which supports the enforcement of this act. Nor can the act as at present framed be enforced without creating a social revolution which would be more detrimental to the public welfare than any amount of any kind of gambling could possibly be. A statute which does not discriminate between the act of keeping a public gambling house for gain and the assemblage of a few friends for social diversion and relaxation, where the stake is never a matter of consideration with the players, cannot be enforced. Perhaps all will agree that "gambling" is detrimental alike to the individual and to the public welfare, but few subscribe to the idea that it is so far a proper subject of legislative definition that acts which 99 per cent of a community do not disapprove may be placed under the ban of the law because 1 per cent, perhaps, of the community do disapprove.

Maintaining places for gambling for gain is universally accepted to be contrary to the interests of social order, and an almost equally universal sentiment regards as innocuous the playing of social games for insignificant stakes as a means of diversion and social relaxation. When the legislature attempts to put these in the same category and to forbid under like penalties each class of acts, the practical result is, in the opinion of this grand jury, to destroy that public sentiment which would lend its aid to the suppression of the real evil, rather than to create a public sentiment which would aid in the enforcement of a law which is believed by a majority of the community to be subversive of personal liberty. If this grand jury should attempt to indict all violators of this gambling law within its jurisdiction and to call before it the necessary witnesses for that purpose, it would probably bankrupt the court fund and consume more time than the court would permit it to give to the labor and present a list of offenders which would leave perhaps no element of this com-

munity unrepresented. The bench, the bar, every branch of the civil service, every profession (except, let us hope, the ministry), occupation, calling and employment, as well as those who have no occupation, would be liberally represented, and people who are recognized as leaders of this community, incapable of conduct detrimental to the public welfare, even our wives, daughters and children playing marbles for "keeps," would be placed upon the same plane and subjected to the same stigma as that which society rightfully places upon a common gambler. All will agree that this law should be enforced equally against all classes of violators, or not at all, and all thoughtful men must agree that enforcement in its present form equally against all violators is a practical impossibility.

It seems to this grand jury that if it is desired to suppress "gambling" in the state of New Mexico, there should be a legislative definition of the word which is in accord with public sentiment throughout the state and a law so framed as to protect the public welfare without undue encroachment upon the rights of personal liberty or interference with the innocent amusement of the people.

We examined a number of witnesses, including the sheriff of the county and the marshal of the city regarding violations of the Sabbath observance law. None of these witnesses knew of any violation of this law, except one, whose testimony was relative to acts committed two years ago and failed to impress the grand jury.

It became necessary to excuse the interpreter because of incompetency and a member, Mr. Jose Sandoval, filled this office for a period of four days acceptably and we recommend that an allowance be made to him for this service.

A great number of witnesses who appeared before us knew absolutely nothing concerning the case under consideration; a number of others perjured themselves, and one case was so flagrant that we returned an indictment against him for perjury.

MINE DIRECTORS MEET

Denver, March 9.—Stockholders of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company today resumed their annual meeting, at which officers are to be elected and control of the corporation determined. A brief morning session was held, at which no business of importance was transacted. The meeting adjourned to reconvene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MACCABEES MEET AT TACOMA

Tacoma, March 8.—Members of the Knights of the Maccabees from Seattle, Spokane, Aberdeen and numerous other cities are gathering here for the annual state convention of their order. Interest in the meeting centers largely in the election of supreme representative. Several candidates are in the field.

WHEAT DECREASING

Washington, March 9.—Wheat remaining on farms March 1 amounted to 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent of the 1914 crop, the department of agriculture announced today. About 60.7 per cent of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown.

CARRANZA GIVEN WARNING BY WILSON

UNITED STATES TELLS "FIRST CHIEF" OF MEXICO TO REFORM HIS CONDUCT

Washington, March 8.—Secretary Bryan stated late today that he had received notice from General Carranza confirming the report that Mexico City would be evacuated and that the diplomatic corps had decided to remain in Mexico City.

Washington, March 8.—New and urgent representations amounting practically to a warning have been sent by the United States to General Carranza, demanding an improvement in conditions in Mexico City. Diplomats familiar with the contents of the note which American Consul Silliman has been instructed to present to General Carranza interpret it as an entire change of policy on the part of the Washington government toward the Mexican situation.

The communication to Carranza which was drafted after conferences between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing, was kept secret pending word from Carranza as to his attitude.

It was said by some that the note contained the strongest representations that ever have been made to Carranza and indications that the American government is rapidly losing patience with his indifference to the objectionable acts of General Obregon at Mexico City.

Those who know the contents of the communication say it threatened no force and was not in the nature of an ultimatum, but pointed out in explicit language the serious consequences that might follow if the welfare of foreigners continued to be disregarded.

Early in the day Secretary Daniels said that no additions were contemplated to the fleet in Mexican waters but later it was learned that the cruiser Tacoma had been ordered from Port Au Prince, Haiti to Vera Cruz. Secretary Daniels was in conversation later with Secretary Bryan concerning the situation.

Diplomats are Perturbed

In diplomatic quarters there were more manifestations of concern over the Mexican situation than at any time since the American forces were landed at Vera Cruz.

The foreign diplomatists conferred and communicated to each other latest developments as they heard them. Some of the diplomatists declared themselves satisfied that the course of the American government would produce results. One of the ministers, who had received a telegram saying the diplomatic corps in Mexico City had decided to leave, cabled his legation there that after learning what serious steps the American government had taken, he advised the corps

to remain in the capital and await developments.

Just what move is contemplated is known only to President Wilson and a few of his closest advisers. The general impression in official quarters was that even though the use of force had not been threatened in the note to Carranza, the American government was prepared to meet eventualities and would hereafter pursue an insistent course to compel protection for foreigners and their interests.

Secretary Bryan would say only that there was no change in conditions at Mexico City from the serious state of affairs of the last few days. Asked whether Carranza and Obregon were at odds, Secretary Bryan replied that the state department had evidence that Obregon recognized Carranza as his superior officer, but could not say whether any friction had developed between the two.

Villa Lacks Arms

Scarcity of war munitions in Mexico, it is believed here, has affected Villa's campaign. The possibility that neither faction will be able to gain a complete victory and that the situation may remain deadlocked indefinitely is known to have inspired the administration to take its new stand.

The Washington government recently has been subjected to a continuous bombardment of foreign inquiries. These activities of the foreign diplomatic representatives have constituted a moral pressure that has practically compelled the American government to speak in emphatic language to Carranza. The plight of Americans, however, has been of increasing concern. Obregon's repudiation of Villa's currency worked the first hardship because it made many wealthy folk penniless. The poor rioted, clamoring for bread, and Obregon, in public, practically sanctioned plunder and rioting, even predicting the evacuation by his own forces if the riots developed into extensive demonstrations.

Obregon Prevented Relief

An international relief commission composed of residents of the foreign colony came forward with an offer of 250,000 pesos to buy food and take charge of the situation but Obregon refused freight facilities or permission to undertake the work. The commission recently sent a petition to the state department, described as of a most sensational character. Secretary Bryan has constantly declined to make it public, although apprised that the object of the commission in sending it was to give the statement publicity in the United States. Mr. Bryan believes that in the circumstances, while the American government is bringing strong pressure to bear on Carranza, it will not assist the plight of foreigners in Mexico City if the statement is published.

Wilson to Be Posted

In order to give his entire time to consideration of European and Mexican questions, President Wilson will see White House callers only for an hour Wednesdays and Thursdays during the spring and summer. He will be in almost constant communication with Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing of the state department.

Delayed dispatches received today say last Saturday night General Carranza told some of the foreign representatives in Vera Cruz that Mexico City would be evacuated by his forces, and renewed his invitation to the dip-

lomatic corps at Mexico City to come to Vera Cruz or any other town under his domination, making it clear that the coming of the diplomatic corps to Vera Cruz or any other town under his control would not be construed as recognition. The dean of the diplomatic corps is understood to have replied that such an act might incur the resentment of other factions in Mexico.

GOULDS LOSE CONTROL

New York, March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, which is to take place tomorrow at St. Louis, will mark the final passing of the Gould interests as controlling factors in American railroads. When Jay Gould died in 1892 he left an estate valued at upwards of \$80,000,000, the bulk of which was represented by stocks and bonds of railroad companies, the Manhattan Elevated and the Western Union Telegraph company. The Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the St. Louis Southwestern were under the Gould control. To these George Gould added the Denver & Rio Grande and the Western Pacific and the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Western Maryland, which gave him a system of over 17,000 miles, the largest in the country, and the first to actually extend from coast to coast. In recent years these properties have slipped one by one from Gould control. Strange as it may seem, this record never has impaired George J. Gould's reputation as one of the ablest financiers in New York. Today, after having lost control of virtually all of the great properties with which they once were identified, the Goulds, individually and collectively, are believed to be vastly richer than they were at the time of Jay Gould's death.

HELLO GIRLS AID

Berlin March 8.—Among those who are working to relieve distress among the families of soldiers gone to the front, as well as to provide dainties for the troops, are the "hello girls" of the Berlin telephone exchanges. They have arranged a series of concerts, three of which already have been given, at which talent of the highest order is represented. Prominent on the programs are martial songs, often played by their composers.

SERBIAN WRITER DEAD

Nish, March 8.—Stoyan Novakovic, Serbia's leading historian and a former prime minister, is dead here as the result of apoplexy, aged 73. He was president of the Academy of Sciences and leader of the progressive party. He had served as Serbian minister at Constantinople, Paris and Petrograd. Since his retirement from active political life, M. Novakovic had attained an influence in the public mind of Serbia second only to that of King Peter.

QUICK ACTION WANTED

When one is coughing and spitting—with tickling throat, tightness in chest, soreness in throat and lungs—when head is aching and the whole body racked with a cough that won't permit sleep—he wants immediate relief. Thousands say Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the surest and quickest acting medicine for coughs, colds, croup and la grippe.—O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

KEEP AWAY FROM TALL YELLOW PINES!

THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO AVOID BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING BOLTS

An extensive study of lightning damage in western yellow pine was completed during this field season. The damage on a total of 1,255 trees was recorded by field officers. The results of this study bear out European investigators who hold that tall trees are most liable to be struck. In the case of western yellow pine, but 3 1/2 per cent of the trees struck stood below the dominant canopy. No trees were struck whose diameter outside the bark measured less than 11 inches and over 90 per cent of the trees struck were 15 inches and over. The study proved that the damage from lightning is unusually severe. Out of the 1,255 trees enumerated 36 per cent were killed outright and 24 per cent were left in a dying condition, which shows that six-tenths of all the timber damaged is killed outright or will die. The conclusions reached in this study are that tall yellow pine of large dimensions are most liable to damage, without any apparent dependence upon topography. The study is of practical application and if people will take ordinary precautions, there should be practically no death from lightning. Those who work in yellow pine forests will be practically free from danger if they will take refuge during thunder storms under clumps of small black jack saplings instead of under mature yellow pine, as is so often the case. Many of the deaths from lightning, particularly in the case of sheep herders, have been due to failure to observe this simple rule.

To the Housewife

Madam, if your husband is like most men he expects you to look after the health of yourself and children. Coughs and colds are the most common of the minor ailments and are most likely to lead to serious diseases. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when it has a cold. If you will inquire into the merits of the various remedies that are recommended for coughs and colds, you will find that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy stands high in the estimation of people who use it. It is prompt and effectual, pleasant and safe to take, which are qualities especially to be desired when a medicine is used. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my sale by all dealers.—Adv.

SMYRNA UNHURT

Berlin, March 9 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Included in the news items given out by the Overseas Agency today is the following:

"Reports reaching here from Smyrna by way of Constantinople describe the recent bombardment of that seaport as unsuccessful. A hostile cruiser was damaged and a vessel engaged in mine sweeping was sunk."

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AMERICANS HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A MINING CAMP IN THE CAUCASUS WHEN WAR BROKE OUT

London, March 10.—The gauntlet of dangers through which a small band of Americans and Englishmen passed in their escape from a copper mining camp in the Caucasus mountains at the time of the outbreak of war between Turkey and Russia is told by A. H. Trotter of Syracuse, N. Y., chief engineer of the company, who has finally reached London. Their adventures form one of the most exciting of the minor episodes of the war.

The mining village where the party was caught is called Dzansoul, and lies high up in the mountains about 40 miles from the Russian port of Batoum on the Black Sea. The defense of these mountain villages was left to only a few companies of Russian police armed with old black-powder rifles. The report that the Turks were advancing in force from the south, and had driven in some of the Russian outposts, reached the village in November, and this was the first news that hostilities had begun. The people in the smelter camp were slow to realize the danger that surrounded them, and took no steps to escape until the American manager of the company, R. T. White, was shot one Sunday morning while on his way from the camp to the mines, some miles higher up in the mountains.

White was riding up the trail when a shot suddenly poured upon him from a ridge across a ravine. Both he and his horse were struck, and he fell from the animal, wounded in the leg. From noon until evening he lay in the shelter of the rock, sniped at every time he showed his head. At dusk a party, of which Trotter was a member, sneaked up the trail to effect his rescue. They brought him down to camp, and then sent him to Batoum.

The following evening some Russian soldiers, with a battery of three-inch field guns moved up. They stationed two of the guns near the smelter and four others lower down at Kura. Most of the non-combatants of the village left for Batoum, but a small party of Americans and British remained at camp. The situation was not taken seriously, as the Turks were thought to be only a small party of marauders.

The next morning when the two Russian guns at the mine opened up at the crest held by the Turks, the infantry which had been increased to about 400 men at the mine, were forced into their trenches by the hot return fire. Of the Russians, only a small band of Cossacks carried modern guns, the reservists having only single shot pieces. The mountain police who were in the majority were armed with ancient guns, as said, firing black powder and lead bullets.

The fighting became so intense that Trotter decided to make his escape. On the way down the mountain he often had to take refuge from the fire. At Kura he met a Russian ammunition train, whose officers arrested him as a German spy and seiz-

ed a package of bank notes he had with him.

Meanwhile, however, the Turks had slipped across the crest of the opposite bridge and had begun a surprise attack on the ammunition train. The horses which got the worst of it, bolted down the mountain, wrecking as they ran many of the carts of supplies and ammunition.

Trotter tried to jump on one of the wagons to escape, but was prodded off with bayonets, and sought cover. When a motor car filled with wounded came by he tried his luck again, but was unable to explain himself, for lack of Russian, and was again bayoneted off the car.

The Russian commandant, coming up later in an automobile gave him safe conduct to Borchka, where the ammunition train was overtaken and Trotter's money recovered. With a temporary pass from the officer, he made his way by rowboat to Batoum.

The rest of the English-speaking party at camp, caught in the fighting too late to escape, had remained in the small hospital at the mine, flying the Red Cross flag. The artillerymen serving the guns at the camp were cut off to two men, and the infantry toward night became helpless. The Turks were advancing in the dark, lighting their way with burning sheds. Two of the party, an American and a Scotsman, started out to cross the mountains to the Russian town of Artvin, while the others, under cover of darkness took a chance on reaching Borchka and got through safely. The American Morris Caldwell, and the Scott, got lost in the mountains and were for three days without food, before they finally arrived at a river which they had to swim in midstream they were greeted by a rifle fire. The Scot was killed, and his body drifted down stream, but Caldwell escaped to a Turkish village. He was so worn out, that that he even dropped off to sleep while seeing a Turk in the same room whet a butcher knife and talk about a holy war.

By good fortune, an old Turk formerly employed at the mine recognized Caldwell as an American and set him free. He returned to the mine, boarded up the camp, and then worked his way to Trebizonde. Here he was arrested as a spy and served 18 days in a Turkish prison. He obtained release only by the mere chance of signalling a passing American, who happened to be the United States consul. From Trebizonde he took a Greek steamer for Constantinople, which made the trip in 16 days instead of the usual three.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—Governor McDonald has appointed the following notaries: Otto L. Tinkler, Almagordo, Otero county, and Lawrence A. Tamme of East Las Vegas, San Miguel county.

WILL KEEP NEUTRALITY

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Daniels today ordered the naval yacht Dolphin from the Washington navy yard to New York to aid in the enforcement of neutrality in the harbor there.

Former Governor William J. Miller left this afternoon for Santa Fe to attend to some personal affairs.

ROCK CANDY NOW TAKES SUGAR'S PLACE

HOSTESS WHO WOULD BE UP TO
THE MINUTE SHOULD
SERVE IT

Have you a tea bell? Do you know how to use rock candy instead of sugar? What flavors do you like best with Oolong, Ceylon and English breakfast tea? Does your table radiate a spirit of sociability and good cheer? In short, do your center about your tea table much of the social life of your household?

A well appointed, well administered tea table really can be made the center of the social life of the home. Over it fast friendships are formed, by its side children may gain their first ease with strangers, may learn much of social grace.

The sort of sociability that centers around the tea table is the most intimate, the most friendly sort. In the United States "afternoon tea" used to be considered a thing of great formality. At first "afternoon tea" meant salad and bouillon, sandwiches, cake, bonbons, tea and ices, served with the assistance of many friends and the best caterer one could afford. Later on it still meant formality—but less elaborate preparation in the way of food and assisting friends. Now tea is served as much as a matter of course in many American homes as it is in England—the home of the delightful custom of taking tea at the hour in the afternoon when every one needs cheering and refreshing.

So, if you ever have hesitated to serve tea because it was too much trouble assure yourself that it is not too much trouble to join the ranks of tea servers. It need be no trouble. Tea and plain bread and butter sandwiches, if they are daintily served constitute the only refreshment necessary to a perfect "afternoon tea" service. It is the service, rather than the food, that is important.

To be sure, the tea must be well made. Even if it costs no more than fifty cents a pound it must be made with water that is bubbling when it is poured over the tea. And the sandwiches must be dainty; they must be cut with a good knife, of fresh bread and spread daintily with sweet butter. The cups and saucers, even if they cost only ten or twenty cents each, must be in good taste—all this if your custom of serving tea is to be a delightful one.

To get down to such practical things as cups and saucers, lovely ones can be bought for 25 cents apiece. At this price several sorts of Japanese and Chinese ware can be had. There is a translucent green ware, called sedji, and the same thing in yellow, at this price. There are lovely figured blue and white cups and saucers—the dragon and cock designs, willow patterns, and some times hawthorn designs, as well. Then there are thin, graceful white, creamy cups and saucers, of an attractive ware, that can be had for 25 cents each.

Expensive China Not Necessary

Even when one can afford to have much expensive china it is not a bad plan to furnish forth the tea table in ware that is not very expensive. Breaks and damage then are not heartrending to their owner.

The shops are full of attractive accessories for the tea table, and one of the most attractive is the tea bell.

These bells come in many varieties and are placed on the tea tray or tea table to summon the tea drinkers or to call a maid. Some of them are Elizabethan women, in brass, the full, stiff skirt the bell, the body and head the handle. Soft tinkling clappers are hung in them. Other bells show less quaint figures, but they are all attractive.

Then there are the little scissors that are sold to clip apart the pieces of rock candy strung together. These are clipped off to be used instead of sugar in the tea, and many hostesses make it a fad to serve candy instead of sugar.

Chinese tea strainers in every conceivable shape are another attraction in the shops for the woman who is furnishing a tea table. Some are in the form of tiny teapots hung on a tripod, some are like teakettles. Others take the form of animals. These oddly shaped little strainers are especially appropriate for the tea table of a young girl. And, by the way, a tea table is a most suitable part of the furnishing of every young girl's room. A girl who learns to preside at her own tea table will find the taking on of social responsibilities later on far easier than the girl who has never performed the exacting, rather fastidious, rites of the tea maker.

Some sort of a teakettle is also a necessity. One with a substantial base should always be chosen, and it may be of silver, nickel, copper or brass. Copper is particularly difficult to keep clean, and nickel is easier than anything else, as thorough washing in hot water keeps it in good condition.

An alcohol can is not always a convenience, but is really a safeguard against accidents. It is difficult to pour alcohol from a bottle without spilling it, and nothing mars the polished wood top of a tea table or tray more quickly than an alcohol spot. Moreover, some persons are habitually careless about leaving an open alcohol bottle near the flaming lamp. The little alcohol can, to match the kettle in finish, is made with a long spout through which the alcohol runs slowly. The can, too, holds only a small amount of alcohol, and although this necessitates frequent refilling, it also acts in the nature of a safety device, for it makes impossible the keeping of a large supply of alcohol on the tea table.

There is a solid alcohol in little cans that fit into the lamp that burns it. This is said to be quite safe, and is, of course, much easier to manage than the liquid. An electric teakettle, too, is far easier to manage than one heated by alcohol.

Under the teakettle, whatever it is, there should be a tray of metal or glass. For then, in case of an overflowing or overheated lamp there is nothing directly at hand to catch fire.

Canadian horsemen are overjoyed to get the Grand Circuit meet at Montreal.

CARRANZA FAILS TO ANSWER NOTE

UNTIL A REPLY COMES, WASHINGTON WILL TAKE NO FURTHER STEPS

Washington, March 10.—Developments in the Mexican situation today were awaiting General Carranza's answer to the American note demanding an improvement of conditions in Mexico City. There were indications that the reply would be favorable.

Conflicting dispatches as to the evacuation of Mexico City during the last 24 hours caused much doubt. A dispatch from Vera Cruz yesterday at 10 a. m. indicated General Obregon was still in control. The Villa agency had dispatches from Juarez saying Obregon's troops evacuated yesterday and were replaced by Zapata troops.

No changes were made in the naval orders which are sending the battleship Georgia and the armored cruiser Washington to Vera Cruz to reinforce the fleet of small craft there.

Big Naval Display

Secretary Daniels today issued a statement on the condition of the condition of the Atlantic fleet and its auxiliaries now maneuvering in Mexican gulf and Caribbean waters. It was considered significant, by some observers of the Mexican situation. It follows:

"Never before in its history has our navy had such a powerful fleet assembled for active service, maneuvers and target practice with guns and torpedoes, as that based on Guantanamo, Cuba, for the last two months under the command of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. This force now consists of 19 battleships and 20 destroyers with a flagship and a tender.

"Based also on Guantanamo Bay is the cruiser squadron, consisting of two armored cruisers and seven light cruisers and gunboats, the various units of which have been operating in the vicinity of Haiti, Santo Domingo and the east coast of Mexico.

"The vessels comprising this fleet are ready for any service and are accompanied by repair ships, supply ships and fuel ships, carrying coal, oil and supplies for an extended period.

"At Key West the reserve torpedo flotilla, consisting of ten destroyers and a tender, have been engaged in extended operations.

"At Pensacola, six submarines with four tenders have been engaged in maneuvers and in joint operation with aircraft and with the San Francisco, a mine laying vessel.

"Results of the extended operations in which the above mentioned vessels to the number of 83 are engaged can not fail to be of great benefit to the navy."

The Mexican Red Cross today appealed to the American Red Cross through Secretary Bryan for food for the starving populace of Mexico City. The appeal said the famine in the Mexican capital was rapidly growing

worse. Secretary Bryan said the state department would co-operate with the Red Cross as far as possible.

A dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, indicated that General Obregon was still in control of affairs at Mexico City. Other advices from Vera Cruz indicated that negotiations were in progress which probably will make possible the export of sisal fibre from Progreso, the Yucatan port blockaded by Carranza's order. For the present, however, General Carranza refuses to permit the steamer Morro Castle to call at Progreso or to grant clearance papers to the Pathfinder from Vera Cruz to the same port.

Where Is Obregon?

El Paso, Texas, March 10.—No word regarding the Obregon evacuation or the Zapata occupation of Mexico City was received up to noon today from General Villa's headquarters, now located at Torreon. Officials at Juarez said that the report forwarded yesterday to Washington representatives that the Zapata forces had entered the capital had been based on a telegram from Chihuahua City, in which the authority of the statement was not given.

A PROGRAM FOR ONE WEEK

(By Anne George)

Since reminiscences of my own school days in the College of Industrial Arts indicate the vital importance of my first few weeks work in that institution, I have chosen the program of a freshman for one week as an illustration of the activities of the students. This freshman, who has registered and reported to her classes a number of times, has already entered into the order and spirit of her work.

Laboratory Work

As many high schools require little laboratory work, the course of procedure followed in the College of Industrial Arts appeals to the new student. In chemistry, zoology, bacteriology, drawing, sewing and cooking, the freshman of this school devotes from two to four laboratory hours each week, working under the supervision of an instructor. Lectures preparing for the laboratory hours are attended.

Program of One Day

The program of Tuesday presents a typical day. The freshman comes to school at half past eight and spends the first hour in the English class studying composition, both oral and written, as a foundation for more advanced work in English and literature. The succeeding period is a lecture in domestic science, dealing, this week, with starch under the following topics: Source, manufacture, cooking, and food value. A written test on references and previous lectures occupies the last 15 minutes of the period. Then the student attends chapel. The usual devotional exercises are followed by an instructive talk to the students—on this occasion a discussion on the essentials of good music by a member of the music department. After chapel the freshman attends a lesson in the chemical laboratory where she performs individual experiments. Then comes the noon hour which allows time for social intercourse.

In the afternoon, two hours are

spent in the library in reading and reference work. The last two hours of the day are given to sewing. The lesson presents practical problems in construction and color harmony. As laboratory lessons require double periods, each subject is not recited every day, but is given a certain number of hours per week, and academic work is alternated with laboratory work, thus making the schedule of each day different from that of any other day.

Life in the Dormitories

Punctuality is one of the lessons learned in dormitory life—not so much for rigid discipline as to develop consideration of the rights of others. Evidently, the learning of punctuality is a socializing process in which the individual welfare and the common good are identical. There is a regular time for rising and retiring, and meals are served at stated hours. This routine does not seem monotonous to the freshman because recreation comes at regular hours also. Our new student enjoys the interval for recreation before the evening study hour and early morning walks and tennis playing in the afternoon.

Clubs of the College of Industrial Arts

The result of co-operative effort is exemplified by the various organizations with which the new student is asked to identify herself. This freshman attends the regular meeting of the freshman class Tuesday afternoon, the meeting of the Glee club Wednesday afternoon and the meeting of the Art club Thursday afternoon. She is, also, an active member of the Athletic association, and practices basketball Friday afternoon. That the freshmen win the pennant, in the later organization, is their boast from year to year. Saturday evening she attends the installation of officers and is initiated, with other new members, into the literary club of her preference—either the Chaparral or the M. Eleanor Breckinridge.

Religious Life

Sunday morning our college girl goes to the church of her choice and spends the remainder of the day in rest and appropriate activities. In the evening she attends the vesper services of the Young Women's Christian association.

The Weekly Holiday

On Monday morning our freshman engages in various sports under the supervision of the director of athletics. In the afternoon some of the old students invite her to accompany them shopping, to the picture shows, or perhaps to a picnic in the college woods. Often the school week is finished Monday evening by a lyceum number, an illustrated lecture by Jacob Riis, or a piano recital by Rudolph Ganz; thus are some of the most significant problems of life presented to the students.

Recalling the events of the week, the freshman realizes that she has been both busy and happy, and that this is but one of the many profitable weeks which she is to spend in the College of Industrial Arts. Her rapid adjustment to this practical life tends to insure success in her future work whatever it may be.

HERRING RETURNS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—Adjutant General Harry T. Herring, of the New Mexico National Guard, has returned from a tour of inspection of the armories and guardsmen in Las Ve-

gas, Deming, Silver City, Las Cruces and he seems well impressed with his visits. The inspection of the guard at Albuquerque is to be held tomorrow that of Santa Fe on March 22.

While on his tour General Herring met the polo team of the southern department, United States army, on its way to San Francisco, where it will take part in a series of games. One of the members of the team was a classmate of General Herring at West Point. One of the greatest army polo players in the country, Lieutenant Hanson, now lives on a ranch near Deming.

GIRLS BUY AMBULANCES

London, March 11.—A fleet of about 75 motor ambulances each one bought by English women and girls of the same given name, is being organized by the Red Cross for service at the front. The names selected for the ambulances include: Agnes, Alice, Barbara, Clara, Edith, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Isabel, Jessie, Katherine, Laura, Margaret, Mary, Nellie, Olive, Ruth, Sarah, Violent and Winifred. Each car will bear the same name as that of the girls and women who have contributed toward it; e. g., all the money collected from women named Josephine will go into the purchase of the Josephine ambulance.

A BRAVE COMMANDER

London, March 11.—A new story is told of the British submarine B-11, whose commander, Lieutenant N. Holbrook, received the Victoria Cross for braving the Dardanelles and sinking a Turkish battleship.

On entering the Dardanelles, the submarine sighted a Turkish patrol boat. The B-11 thereupon dived and remained below for some time. On coming to the surface, the Turk was seen steaming around in a circle. After another dive, the commander found the patrol still on hand. Thereupon, the commander rammed and sunk her. The mystery was then cleared. The B-11 had fouled a buoy and had been dragging it about on the surface, so that all the Turks had to do was to follow the mark.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Santa Fe, March 11.—An interesting feature of the morning session of the district court presided over by District Judge E. C. Abbott was the arraignment of Nicolas Blea, who was indicted by the grand jury Saturday charged with murder in connection with the lynching of Adolfo Padilla in the streets of Santa Fe last March. Blea entered a plea of not guilty. Blea was arrested in Albuquerque on Monday and brought here yesterday.

Judge Abbott took from the jury the case of Paul Doran vs. the First National Bank of Clovis, over two notes giving a verdict in favor of the bank. The notes aggregated \$1,100. Testimony was given to show that Paul Doran accepted notes given in exchange for his own notes.

Isabel Rael pleaded guilty to assault in a ditch case.

Judge Abbott sustained the demurrer of Reed Holloman in the case of the state vs. Simon Gonzales and Ramon Sandoval, charged with aiding a prisoner to escape from the custody of an officer of the law, J. H. McHughes, of Madrid. The indictment was declared defective.

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DIPLOMACY'S HARD TAX

The rights of neutral nations to transport non-contraband commodities to nations engaged in war with each other have never been conclusively defined, though there have been agreements more or less positive extending over a long period of years. Peculiar and unusual conditions surrounding the present war in Europe tend to extend the question of the rights of the neutral nations beyond the grounds upon which it was based in past years.

It is settled, however, that a neutral government may not furnish aid of any kind to a belligerent government. But a neutral government is not required by international law to forbid its private citizens from engaging in contraband traffic with a belligerent power.

Commonly, all supplies consigned for the use of the naval and military branches of a nation engaged in war are contraband. This would particularly embrace weapons and ammunition, and would include even food products not intended for the civilian population. The right of search and seizure upon the high seas of a vessel of a neutral nation, suspected of having contraband in its cargo, is unquestioned.

In the present conflict in Europe the advantage that would be gained in preventing the importation of food supplies to Germany has been clear to the allies, as this would attach to their cause a most potent ally. Starvation Great Britain lay in wait for the moment when it should appear that Germany was diverting to belligerent purposes food supplies from neutral nations ostensibly intended for the civilian population.

When the German government finally took over the visible food supply within her borders for the avowed purpose of conserving in a scientific way the non-contraband supplies that had been imported for civilian consumption, the allies grew convinced that this was merely a subterfuge whereby Germany hoped to escape the restrictions relating to contraband traffic; they believed that Germany was feeding her fighting machine contrary to international law.

Great Britain instantly became more active in detaining and searching the vessels of neutral powers. Realizing her extremity, Germany retaliated by warning all neutral vessels to steer

clear of the English channel and other nearby waters. Then came the protests of the United States government against interference with its merchant vessels in pursuit of peaceful trade.

The German government, through its ambassador in Washington, declared that its decision to take over the food supply of the country did not apply after January 31. The United States could not question the veracity of this statement without impugning the honor of the German government. The allies, however had no such compunction and were openly of the opinion that Germany was misrepresenting the facts. Sir Edward Grey, for example, knowing that Germany was drawing from over seas foodstuffs for both military and civil purposes, declared that a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed enemy government disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears.

Holding to her plan, Great Britain, by her supremacy of the seas, would be able to starve Germany. The allies would still be supreme in this particular if not a pound of food should leave the United States for the shores of any nation. The British and French fleets that have battered their way through the Dardanelles will soon unlock for the sustenance of the allies the vast stores of Russian wheat and grain that were reserved at the last harvest, none of which would be permitted to reach Germany.

The United States is handicapped by the lack of complete definition of the full rights of neutral nations in these matters. It has been suggested that the belligerent powers consent to an arrangement whereby the distribution of food to civilian populations shall be conducted by a neutral commission. This seems to be the easiest way out of the difficulty, but the determination of the allies to crush Germany at any cost and their feeling that this should be done at the earliest possible moment is a serious obstacle to effective diplomacy.

NO MONEY IN BANK ROBBERING

Bank robbing is an unprofitable business, says the St. Louis Globe-De-

mocrat. We assert this much as we would say a whole is greater than any one of its parts, or that the square of a circle is equal to whatever it is—something, we mean, that is axiomatic, incontrovertible. It has been proven time and time again that after deducting all expenses, overhead and underhand; after making proper allowance for depreciation of plant and general wear and tear, and after taking into consideration certain inevitable and decidedly unpleasant consequences, the balance is sure to be on the wrong side of the ledger. Even with the installation of card index and up to date efficiency systems there is nothing in it.

And yet there are people who do not know this self-evident truth, just as there are people who do not know that the world is round, or that Missouri has the finest climate on earth. This may be due on the one hand to simple osseocerebral ignorance, or, on the other hand, it may result from the fact that youth is continually reaching the age when the pursuit of rainbows is an occupation too fascinating to resist. We find this tendency illustrated in politics. About once in a generation the young men of the country, unwilling to accept the evidence of their senses or the testimony of history, conceive the utterly mistaken and fatuous notion that the republican party is not attending properly to the job of managing the government and they get together and effect a change. But in the immediate subsequent they bind up their wounds swear "never again" and pitch in to restore the statu quo ante. They have learned the lesson and are likely thereafter to be good for the rest of their lives. Far be it from us to intimate that there is any connection between bank robbery and politics. On the contrary, we consider them antithetical. But if the youth of the land can be shown that it is as unprofitable, as futile and as disastrous to rob a bank as it is to buck the republican party, much will have been done for general morality and for the unstrung nerves of bank directors.

THE COURTESY IS APPRECIATED

The Optic yesterday morning received a letter from Ralph C. Ely, chairman of the republican state central committee. The epistle evidently was intended to convince The Optic that it had misjudged the state chairman's motives in expressing his views to the public instead of the members of the party of which he is supposed to be the leader. It was evident, too, that Mr. Ely expected The Optic to publish his communication.

Knowing well, however, Mr. Ely's fondness for publicity, The Optic decided to pigeonhole the value epistle for twenty-four hours for the purpose of ascertaining if Mr. Ely had not sent carbon copies—or perhaps the original letter—to some of the other newspapers of the state. That is exactly what he had done, as was shown by the exchanges this morning. It certainly was kind of Mr. Ely to send The Optic his letter addressed to the editor of this paper simultaneously with the copies mailed to other publications. He might have waited a few days.

Subscribe for The Optic.

FLORIDA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Palm Beach, Fla., March 8.—Members of the winter colony deserted the casino, the surf and the tennis courts today and thronged the golf links to witness the opening play in the annual tournament for the Florida amateur championship. The tournament will continue through the greater part of the week.

W. T. Azbell, ex-postmaster of Edwardsport, Ind., writes: "I suffered from severe trouble with my kidneys and back. First bottle of Foley Kidney Pills gave me relief." Thousands testify that backache rheumatism, sore muscles, aching joints and bladder weakness vanished when Foley Kidney Pills were taken. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

AUTO SHOW IN DES MOINES

Des Moines, Ia., March 8.—All the leading manufacturers of automobiles and accessories are represented at the annual show of the Des Moines Auto Dealers' association, which opened in the Coliseum today. The exhibition will continue through the week.

WILLARD TO CUBA

Los Angeles, March 9.—Jesse Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, left here today for Havana, Cuba, to meet Jack Johnson in a battle for the world's championship on April 3. Willard has continued while here the light training which he started at El Paso.

HOLDING CLERGYMEN FOR LARGE SUM

GENERAL OBREGON WRITES A FRIEND THAT HE "MUST HAVE \$500,000"

Los Angeles, March 9.—Answering an inquiry as to the present status of the Catholic priests held for ransom in Mexico City, General Alvaro Obregon, commanding the Carranza forces at the Mexican capital, telegraphed to Adolfo Carrallo, constitutionalist representative here, today that 250 Catholic clergymen were held and that they would be kept prisoners until they had paid him \$500,000.

"This is a church tax," Obregon's message read. "It is due to the constitutionalist government and must be paid. We need the money for food to relieve the suffering of the Mexican people here."

Obregon has telegraphed that foreigners in the Mexican capital were well protected, and that he would continue to "care for them."

NEW JUDGE DENIED

Trinidad, March 9.—Granby Hillyer, in the district court this morning, overruled the motion for a change of judge submitted to him last Saturday by Attorney H. N. Hawkins, chief counsel in defense of former striking miners and union leaders charged with various crimes growing out of the coal strike disorders. Mr. Hawkins asked for and was granted 60 days in which to file exceptions to the ruling. The motion for a change of judge in the strike cases set forth the allegation that Judge Hillyer was prejudiced against the miners.

THAW TRIAL ON IN NEW YORK TODAY

STATE BEGINS ITS EFFORTS TO
PROVE THE MURDERER IS A
CONSPIRATOR

New York, March 8.—Harry Kendall Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, smilingly came into the criminal branch of the supreme court here today to stand trial for conspiracy to escape from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. Five men charged with assisting in the conspiracy were placed on trial with him.

Mrs. Copley Thaw, the chief defendant's mother, accompanied by Mrs. George Carnegie, Thaw's sister, appeared in court early. Thaw appeared to be in excellent health. When the names of Thaw's co-defendants were called none of them answered. Deputy sheriffs were sent into the corridors of the courthouse and finally came back with the other defendants—Roger Thompson, Eugene Duffy, Thomas Flood, Richard J. Butler and Michael O'Keefe.

Five of the 12 jurors who will decide the case of Harry K. Thaw were selected within three hours today. When court recessed for luncheon indications were that the jury box might be filled by night.

In selecting these jurors both state and defense showed something of their plans. The state indicated that it would seek Thaw's conviction for conspiracy to escape from Matteawan on the grounds that, although an insane man, Thaw had unimpaired capacity to conspire. The defense asked questions of talesmen which were construed as meaning that they would seek to show that Thaw was sane at the time he escaped or would rely upon the prosecution to prove this for them.

Frank F. Bailey, the second talesman examined, was accepted by both sides, and became foreman of the jury. Two other jurors were then accepted within a few moments.

Frederick Emerich, a contractor, was asked by Thaw's counsel:

"If we prove to you that Thaw was sane at the time of his escape would that prejudice you in determining this case?"

The district attorney's objection to this question on the ground that whether Thaw was sane or insane made no difference when it came to a conspiracy, was overruled.

Emerich answered in the negative and was accepted. Christopher Schultz, an elderly produce merchant, was selected as the fifth juror.

William L. Greer, an architect, who was examined at the afternoon session, said he was in the employ of Stanford White at the time of the latter's death. Greer was excused by the court. Frank E. Mainhard, a real estate dealer, making the sixth juror.

The seventh juror selected was Lawton MacKalla, a magazine writer.

Charles E. Curtis, a mechanic engineer, was quickly selected for the

eighth seat in the jury box.

The manner in which the proceedings were speeded up indicated that attorneys for both sides were trying hard to complete the jury before adjournment.

POOR TRACK WAS WRECK'S CAUSE

COLORADO RAILWAY COMMISSION
REPORTS ON THE FOUR-
TAIN SMASHUP

Denver, March 8.—Poor ties, insufficient spikage and too heavy an engine are given as contributory causes of the derailment of Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 15, south bound, near Fountain, Colo., February 22, according to a report of the state public utilities commission. Two enginemen were killed and several passengers slightly injured.

The commission's report says that in the mile of track ending at the point of derailment the percentage of wornout ties and loose and missing spikes was too great for safety. The conclusion is reported that because of these conditions the 250,000 pound engine was too big a strain on the track, the rails spread and the derailment followed.

The report was prepared by Commissioner S. S. Kendall on information gathered by Inspector Claude Fairchild. The findings are approved by the entire commission.

The commission states that in one mile of track "591 spikes were pulled out with hands; that the track gauge varied from 4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 7 3/4 inches."

The commission announced it proposed to make its findings the basis of a request for an appropriation to employ track walkers in Colorado, giving the authority to order repairs on tracks and slower speed by trains over such stretches of roads.

A NEW TRIAL

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 8.—The Wyoming supreme court today granted a new trial to Robert Meldrum, the famous "gunman marshal" of Chipple Creek, and Baggs, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Chick Bowen of Slate, Colo., at Baggs three years ago. Meldrum was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, which sentence the supreme court today set aside.

LA TOURAINE SAFE

London, March 9.—The fire on board the French steamer La Touraine has been almost extinguished and the vessel is steaming to her destination, the French port of Havre, at a speed of 14 knots an hour. The information here given is the latest report received in Paris; it was sent at 10 o'clock last night by wireless telegraphy from a cruiser which is escorting La Touraine.

AMERICAN STOCKS FIRM

London, March 9.—The American section of the stock market today was firmer with a number of markings of Union Pacific stocks, the Eries and Amalgamated Copper. The closing was steady.

MAN ARRAIGNED ON AN ARSON CHARGE

D. D. DOUGLASS SAID TO HAVE
HIRED A NEGRO TO BURN
INSURED PROPERTY

Santa Fe, March 9.—D. D. Douglass, formerly chief clerk of the forestry service here, for the second time this winter appeared today in Police Justice Alberto Garcia's court. Formerly he was charged with conspiracy to have his three boxes of Philippine curios stored back of the Old Baracks building set on fire; today he was charged with arson.

For the second time Fred Anderson, colored, took the witness stand, laid bare the alleged conspiracy, and detailed once more his alleged actions connected with setting fire to the gasoline and coal oil. Jim Anderson, colored, and other witnesses also took the stand again. Among these witnesses were F. M. Jones, who placed the insurance on Mr. Douglass' boxes to the tune of \$4,300, and Frank Owen, chief of the Santa Fe volunteer fire department, who was in charge of the work of putting out the blaze.

In reply to a question of Charles C. Catron, who with Reed Holloman and Albert Clancy appeared for Douglass, Mr. Owen declared that in his opinion the fire started outside of the woodshed, although Fred Anderson alleges he touched off the gasoline and coal oil in the woodshed. Mr. Owen believed that the fire really originated on the platform against the west wall of the building and not in the woodshed containing the boxes of curios.

Mr. Owen swore he did not smell any coal oil when he reached the blaze and added that he believed it impossible to disguise the odor of burning coal oil. He testified that a large quantity of oil—about three

gallons—still remained in the five-gallon oil can in the woodshed when he arrived on the scene.

It was thought that the hearing would last till late in the afternoon.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains or rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

PACKERS ARE ACCUSED

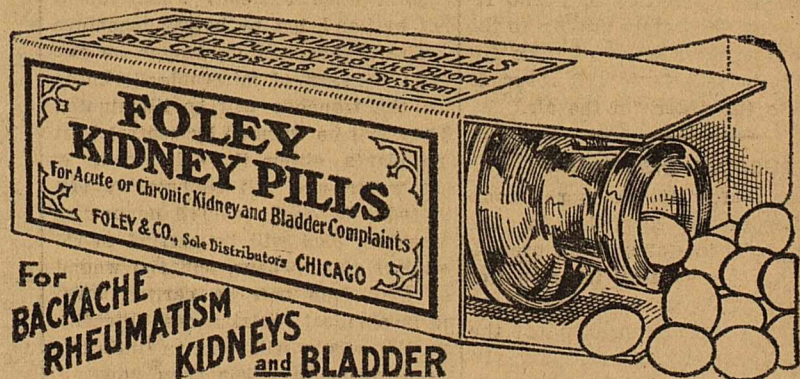
Springfield, Ill., March 9.—Charges that three packing companies under supervision of the Chicago Livestock Exchange have not been giving the proper returns to shippers of stock were made today in a statement by Governor Dunne. It also includes reasons which would place the state livestock commission in control of the situation as a means of remedying the alleged evils. The statement was based on a report of an investigation committee appointed by the governor. The companies were the Stafford Packing company; the Chicago Packing company and the Bismarck Packing company.

BLOODY FOOTPRINTS

Bridgeport, Conn., March 9.—Impressions of both feet of Mrs. Helen M. Angle taken on July 11, 1914, at police headquarters in Stamford were put in as evidence today by the state, which is trying her on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Waldo R. Baulou. It is the intention of the prosecution, according to States Attorney Cummings, to show that the bloody bare footprints found in the lower hallway and in Mrs. Angle's rooms on the third floor of the Rippowan building, corresponded with the impressions of the defendant's feet and that the bloody footprints were made by Mrs. Angle.

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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.

BIRDS AND DOGS OF PARIS ARE HUNGRY

OWNERS OF PETS SAY THEY NO
LONGER CAN AFFORD TO
FEED THEM

Paris, March 10.—Stray dogs continue to be a sort of by-product of the war in Paris. Besides the animals intentionally abandoned, there are on the average about 15 a day taken to the pound by their owners who are unable to feed them and who prefer to have their pets asphyxiated rather than turn them loose to their fate.

The animals of the zoological section of the Jardin des Plantes were never so neglected by the public, and for the first time in his interesting career the pet bear "Martin" who once required his favorite rabbits' foot before he could be enticed from his den, is now glad to climb out of his pit and on to the edge of the railing for anything that is eatable. The director of the zoological section has found it necessary to increase the rations of all his borders by reason of this abandonment.

The sparrows that were formerly fed in the squares and public gardens by the sewing girls from the dressmakers' establishments, from the remnants of their mid-day lunch, are thin and woe-begone. The large flock of pigeons of the Square de la Trinite, which was formerly fed by thoughtful visitors, has been dispersed almost entirely in the search for better feeding places. Some of them have found their way to the Jardin des Tuileries where they share with the pigeons of that quarter the protection of the veteran letter carrier, Monsieur Pol, one of the features of Paris familiar to every visitor. Monsieur Pol's feathered friends have nothing to complain of excepting that they have been obliged to learn new roles imposed by the state of war. The exercises for which he trained them, have all been given a military character. The present favorite of the flock is a dignified bird who responds with the stately gravity to the name of "General French." The flying corps is very large and responds readily to the order "in the air."

RUSSIAN DISCIPLINE

Berlin, March 10.—A more favorable view of the discipline in the Russian army in Galicia than prevailed during the autumn invasion of East Prussia is given by Leonhard Adelt, the war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who recently visited Neu-Sandec on the Dunajec river a short time after it had been evacuated by the Russian army.

At the corner of one street he saw a hook fastened to the wall, from which, as he was informed by the citizens, the Russians had hanged one of their soldiers for plundering. There was still visible on the adjacent wall the following inscription in Russian: "The czar sent out soldiers, not pillagers, to fight for him." Adelt goes on to say that the Russians maintain-

ed strict discipline in the city. As further examples of their stringency he mentions that one soldier who stole a ham was given 50 strokes with the knout; while another, who strayed into the quarters of other soldiers and made undue noise there, got 30 strokes.

In the Bokovina the Russians demonstrated the sincerity of their newly-acquired temperance principles by emptying all strong liquors into the gutters.

RETICENT ADOLPH

Berlin, March 10.—All prizes for brevity, and a few more besides for modesty, go to a Baden peasant who for some time has been with the forces in Flanders. His wife has just made public the following laconic letters from him:

The first reads:

"Dear Wife: I am still alive, and have received your bundle. If the boy is bad, spank him. Greetings, Adolph."

Shortly after came a second:

"Dear Bertha: I am still alive, which surprises me very much. If the boy still is naughty, spank him again. Greetings, Adolph."

The third communication was in the form of a photograph of Adolph's troop, showing him decorated with the Iron Cross. No mention however was made of the medal, and the picture merely bore out on the reverse side this brief note:

"Dear Bertha: I was wounded but am well again, and tomorrow I go at it again. If the boy is naughty, box his ears. Greetings, Adolph."

Perplexed, the wife wrote her husband demanding to know how he had received the Iron Cross, and received the following illuminating reply:

"It was very simple about the Iron Cross. The major ordered me to stand still, and the sergeant major pinned it on. Greetings, Adolph."

WARFARE OF FUTURE

Berlin, March 10.—Because of the large part which trenches have played in the present war, the Deutsches Tageszeitung foresees tremendous development along this line of conflict. If in another 100 years the peoples of Europe shall again stand arrayed against one another it believes that the soldiers will do their fighting in cement lined trenches, constructed, not by hand, but by boring machines.

The nights will no longer be successive hours of miserable darkness, for the trenches will be illuminated. They will be warmed by central heating plants, either through steam or hot water, and will be properly ventilated. Through covered connecting passages, food will be carried to the soldiers at any hour, and the wounded and dead can be carried away on mechanical contrivances. Fighting on the whole will be an infinitely more scientific affair than now.

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE

Kansas City, March 11.—Butter—Creamery, 29c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25c; packing, 17c.

Eggs—First, 17c; seconds, 15c.

Poultry—Hens, 14c; roosters, 10½c; turkeys, 15c.

First reports from the south show the importance of Red Cross corps in baseball.

WAR WILL FORCE WOMEN INTO INDUSTRY

CANON HANNAY SAYS THERE
WILL BE A SCARCITY OF HUSBANDS IN EUROPE

(Marguerite Mooers Marshall in the
New York Evening World.)

The wittiest living Irishman, for one, and the kindest, most uncondescending critic-guest America ever had, has just returned to us for a second visit. He is Canon James Owen Hannay; otherwise "G. A. Birmingham;" otherwise, the Mark Twain of Ireland; otherwise, novelist, dramatist and author of those lively and sympathetic American impressions, "From Dublin to Chicago."

When I met him a year ago I thought him friendly and shy. Now the shyness is all gone, but the friendliness is nicer than ever. For the rest, he is a tall, slender, well-groomed gentleman who looks as much like the Englishman he isn't as round, red-cheeked, rollicking Cecil Chesterton looks like the Irishman he isn't. Take G. B. S.'s word for it—you can never tell!

First, we talked a bit about the war and Ireland, and Canon Hannay explained her first-she-would and then-she-wouldn't-and-then-again-she-would attitude toward England. From discussing the war activities of Irish women we drifted into a consideration of women in general and the American woman in particular. Frankly, I felt the need of an antidote, after listening the day before to Mr. Chesterton's amusing but atavistic views on the subject. This is Canon Hannay's enthusiastic tribute to us:

American Women Lucky

"There are people who believe we are born again and again, rising or sinking in the scale of living things according as we behave ourselves well or badly in our present state. If this creed were true, I should try very hard indeed to be good, because I should want, next time I am born, to be an American woman. She seems to me to have a better kind of life than the woman of any other nation or, indeed, than anybody else, man or woman."

Nor is that all.

"I like a good time as well as anyone," he added frankly. "But I have other ambitions. And I do not want to be an American woman only for the sake of her material gain. She seems to me to deserve her good luck because she has done her business in life exceeding well, better on the whole than the American man has done his."

Our looks, our clothes, our conversation, our cookery, our chocolates, all delight him. And this is his confession of faith:

"I am—I wish to make this clear—a good feminist. No man is less inclined than I am to indorse the words of the German emperor and confine woman's activities to 'Kirche, Kuche and Kinder.' I would, if I had my way, give every woman a vote. I would invite her to discuss the most intricate po-

litical problems, with a full confidence that she could not possibly make a worse muddle of them than our masculine politicians do.

Make Woman a Real Equal

"I should like to see her conducting great businesses, doctoring her neighbors, pleading for them in law courts driving railway engines, and, if she wanted to, carrying a rifle or steering a submarine. I would place woman in every possible way on an equality with man and confine her with no restrictions except those with which she voluntarily impedes her own activities, like petticoats, stays and blouses which hook up the rack."

"Then you don't agree with Mr. Chesterton that woman's entrance into industry and her political enfranchisement mean her slavery?" I asked.

Canon Hannay chuckled.

"I'm afraid," he murmured, "that young Mr. Chesterton is following in the footsteps of his brother."

Then he continued, more seriously:

"As a matter of fact, the number of women in industry will be greatly increased by the war. In the first place, for some time to come marriage will be made a more unusual career for European women. It's perfectly simple—if you kill off a million men you will kill off a large number of potential husbands. The women these men would probably have married will be left without mates. They must do something.

"I was talking recently to an English friend of mine who is at the head of a large banking system, with branches in many towns. At the beginning of the war about a third of their men left. The work was divided among the remaining two thirds. These men soon found themselves overburdened and therefore began throwing up their positions to enlist. 'Now,' said my friend, 'we are trying the experiment of taking on women, whom we have never employed before. We already have a large number in the transfer department.'

"Of course we may admit for the sake of argument," Canon Hannay added dryly, "that these women won't make good. In that event they will have to give up their jobs to men as soon as men can be found. But if they do make good, as I firmly believe they will, there's a whole new business opened to women."

Victorian Ideal has Passed

"On the continent women already take the fares in the street cars and busses and it may come to that in London before long.

"We have simply done away with the old Victorian ideal that a girl should sit at home and wait till somebody comes along to marry her. The girl doesn't want to do it, her father doesn't expect her to do it, her mother doesn't like to see her do it. If Mr. Chesterton wants such a condition of affairs I'm afraid he wants it alone, and that he won't find it.

"Take my own two daughters," the canon instanced. "They are nearly through school and of course"—his voice emphatically capitalized the words—"they will go to college. Equally of course, 50 years ago, they would have stayed at home. They know now that at home they would receive food and clothes and shelter. But they want to learn and work."

"Mr. Chesterton thinks that girls should work for their fathers," I sug-

gested.

Again mirth flickered in the blue-gray eyes bent on me.

"If you work for a member of your family you're nearly always underpaid," quoth Canon Hannay shrewdly. "Also, a kindly father, he won't feel like ragging her when she doesn't do her work well. Such a scheme would make for inefficiency in all directions."

"Mr. Chesterton argues that the family will be destroyed by the entrance of wives into the industrial field," I offered.

Evidently Canon Hannay agrees with Shaw's discerning comment on Cecil. "His British shrewdness and humor," says G. B. S., "enable him to use his intellectual ingenuity to play the very exciting game of making the most imposing cases for all sorts of quite desperate causes."

For this is how my wise Irishman dismissed the menace of the married woman's reaching the slave market, via industry:

"Most married women will never be in industry," he said, "because they will have an honorable and absorbing profession of their own—that of bringing up children. They will be paid for this by whatever money their husband gives them. They are in no sense financial dependents on him. Now and then you find a man who can run two jobs at once. Now and then you find a woman who can take care of children and do something else at the same time. If individual women are so interested in the work they are doing that they wish to continue it after marriage, children or no children, that is a purely personal matter to be settled between them and their husbands.

"As for the matter of voting, it seems to me that Mr. Chesterton gives his whole case away when he says that the way a man votes should be determined after a consultation with his wife. If my wife has a right to tell me how to vote, why hasn't she a right to do her own voting—and let me do mine?"

WOMEN AS WORKERS

London, March 10.—The proposal to the trade unions made by H. J. Tennant, M. P., under secretary of war, that the men help recruiting by allowing women to take their places, is not received with cordiality by the labor leaders. To give women temporary jobs, they reply would result in serious industrial trouble when the men were discharged from the army. Already the encroachment of women upon the work of men has caused the trade unionists considerable uneasiness. If women were given the jobs, another crisis, say the unions, would arise at the end of the war because of their natural objection to being turned out; or, what is worse, the men having wives in the factories would let them remain as the supporters of the household.

Workingmen have not hung back in the present war, and while no exact figures are available for all the trades the percentage of enlistments is known to be high. The dock laborers have a quarter of their number in the army, and out of 40,000 steam engineers 4,000 are now wearing khaki.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

Mexico City, March 10.—In an effort to check the widespread activities of

counterfeiters, the Mexican authorities are making a special round-up of these criminals who, when caught in the act of making the bogus money, are to be shot without trial. Coinage has long since disappeared, even the despised copper centavos having been hidden away for a safe keeping, so that paper cents, dimes and 20-cent pieces, together with dollar and half-dollar bills are the exchange units of every day transactions. As this money is made on the ordinary printing press, the temptation to make bogus money has been too great for many to withstand. It is estimated that millions of dollars in counterfeit paper are now floating about the republic.

SOLDIER IS PUNISHED

Berlin, March 10.—While from day to day there are reported the awards of the coveted Iron Cross for bravery on the field, word comes occasionally of incidents of an opposite character. In this category falls the case of a private in cue of the regiments sent to the eastern battle front. Just as his company was about to go into action the embryo soldier was taken ill and was given a month's furlough.

He promptly appeared in Berlin with a tale of having had his horse shot from under him, of having been wounded and having been saved from dying by his watch, which he said had been shattered by the bullet. In testimony he showed a hole in his uniform.

His tale was so realistic and was told with such becoming modesty that he infatuated an elderly woman, who showered gifts on him. This result in turn so went to his head that he presently appeared with sergeant's stripes—promoted by this time—and the insignia of the Iron Cross—and cut a wide swath in feminine society. Incidentally he overstayed his leave.

The inevitable has just happened. Prompted by jealousy, one of his newly-acquired girl friends investigated and then promptly haled him before the police. A magistrate has decided that five months in prison will do the young man good.

ANTONCHICO BRIDGE

Santa Fe, March 10.—The state engineer received word today that work on the bridge across the Pecos river at Puerto de Luna, Guadalupe county, is to begin Monday. This bridge is to consist of two steel spans 120 feet long and will be built by the Missouri Valley Bridge company at a cost of \$12,540, the expense to be paid by the county. The bridge will be built under the direction of the state engineer. Word was also received that the El Paso Bridge and Iron company will begin the bridge at Antonchico, Guadalupe county, Thursday. This bridge is to be across the Pecos river and will be one steel span, 175 feet long. There will be wooden approaches. The bridge is to cost \$7,886. The Missouri Valley company also is about to begin the construction of a pile trestle across the Tucumcari creek, near Tucumcari, Quay county. It will be built under the direction of the state engineer's office.

A. C. Cooley, director of the extension work of the State Agricultural College, was here today to assist M. R. Gonzales, agricultural agent for San Miguel and Mora counties. The two made a trip into the country.

EDITH WHEELER WRITES GOOD STORY

FORMER LAS VEGAS GIRL SHOWS
ABILITY IN WRITING OF
NARRATIVES

The following story, entitled "Emma's Accident," was written by Miss Edith Wheeler, daughter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Wheeler, former residents of Las Vegas. The young girl is a pupil in the Denver public schools. Following is the story:

Emma's Accident

"Miss Emma, your horse is ready," called a small black boy who had just come from the stable with his mistress' beautiful back horse.

"All right Jim, hold him until I come, please," came a soft voice from one of the rooms in the large white colonial building, where Jack Dunn, the owner of a large plantation in Louisiana, and his daughter, Emma, lived in the winter.

Emma appeared on the large veranda in less than a minute attired in a black velvet costume. She was a very pretty girl about 19 years old, with an abundance of light brown hair that went very well with large dark brown eyes that often shone black when their owner was angry, and a sweet red mouth. She was the kind of girl that everyone wants for a friend.

She had just mounted her horse when a group of young men and women, about her age, appeared riding down the avenue.

It didn't take very long for her to catch up with them, and a grand race followed.

"Let's take the woods road. There are lots of violets this spring; I saw them yesterday," said one of the girls.

"Well, if we are careful. The path will be slippery on account of the rain yesterday," answered Max Wallace, one of the oldest boys of the party.

"Pooh, you are always afraid that something will happen. I do wish you'd forget slippery paths and frisky horses for one hour at least and let us go in peace," cried another girl.

They rode through the woods, each anxious to be the first one to discover the patch of violets.

"I spy," called Emma, who was in the lead, and by the time the others had caught up with her she had quite a large bunch of the pretty blossoms.

"Just think, we'll be going north again very soon. I do hate to leave this dear old town. But then it does get so hot and papa needs the change, besides he always picks out such lovely places, I always have a grand time and hate to come home."

By this time they all had enough violets to satisfy them, and one by one they rode back along the narrow path.

"Goodness! Emma's horse is cutting up; he'll slip sure. Oh! There he goes," cried one of the girls who happened to be nearest to Emma.

When they picked her up she was unconscious.

"Ride as fast as you can and get Jim to come with the cart. The path

is wide enough from here. Hurry," demanded Max who was calmest of the party.

When Jim came they put Emma in the cart very carefully and it was a sad procession that was seen winding its way along the path to Emma's home.

Weeks passed and she did not recover her strength; the trip north had to be given up; everyone was anxious for the girl who had once been full of life and who now lay in the dark room.

"Max, the doctor says I can take a short walk today. Will you go with me?" asked Emma of that young man, who had been almost a constant companion during her recovery.

"Sure I will, it will be grand to see you out again. It's the fresh air you need to give you back your energy."

When she came back from her walk there were roses in her cheeks, and a slight spring in her step, but it wasn't all from the fresh air. There was a sparkling diamond on her engagement finger.

In the town paper the next month there was an article announcing the marriage of Miss Emma Dunn and Mr. Max Wallace, who were on their honeymoon, which was to take them through Europe.

JUDGMENT REVERSED

Santa Fe, March 10.—"Judgment of the court below reversed," is the decision handed down by the state supreme court in the case of J. B. Wood and J. A. Davis, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. H. Sloan, defendant in error. This was a damage suit brought by Dr. Sloan against Wood and Davis for alleged negligence when installing a wash stand in his office, to which negligence the physician attributed his falling through the floor and sustaining bodily injuries on July 4, 1912. The case was tried to a jury and resulted in a verdict for damages of \$1,610 in favor of Dr. Sloan.

After judgment, the cause was brought for review to the state supreme court by the defendant on writ of error. The opinion was written by Mr. Justice Parker, who states: "It further appears from the special findings that they (the defendants) did not knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, maliciously and fraudulently replace the board so that it would not sustain the weight of an ordinary person stepping upon it." He also states they had no contractual relations with the plaintiff.

FIGHT DECLARED OFF

El Paso, Texas, March 10.—Jesse Willard arrived here today from Los Angeles and declared that as far as he was concerned his match with Jack Johnson at Havana has not been arranged definitely. The matter of finances has not been adjusted to the "white hope's" satisfaction. It was learned that the promoters of the fight which was abandoned at Juarez, had given out conflicting statements regarding the place of the fight at the Cuban capital.

The commissioners of the county of San Miguel will hold their regular monthly meeting on Monday.

CLASSIFIED ADS

BABY CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, Leg-horns, 12½c each. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

BURSUM TAX ACT PASSED BY SENATE

THIS MEASURE CREATES A COM-
MISSION TO LOOK AFTER
TAXATION AFFAIRS

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8.—The state senate this morning passed the Bursum tax commission bill, as amended, by a vote of 19 to 4, four democrats, Alldredge, Barth, Evans and Mabry, voting against it. Senators Walton and Hinkle, democrats, voted for the bill, as also for the mine tax bill, House Bill No. 382, which was passed immediately afterwards by a vote of 19 to 5, Senator Romero, republican, voting against it. The tax commission bill was amended to increase the expenses of the commission to \$12,000 a year and considerably extending its powers, while an amendment adopted to the mine tax bill provides that non-productive mineral lands shall be assessed upon a basis of values to be determined by the state tax commission after taking into consideration transportation facilities and other general conditions. The amendments to the two bills overcame the objections of Senator Clark to them, the withdrawal of his opposition clearing the way for the legislative program on taxation.

Senator Holt declared that the bills represented the majority ideas of right and justice and that the majority intended to go before the people upon these measures. Senators Barth made his usual vicious attack upon the corporation attorneys and the corporations, expressing himself on the bills. The senate, after passing these measures, which occupied all the morning, took a recess until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

House Appropriation Bill

In the house this morning Mr. Renehan, chairman of the finance committee, introduced the house draft of the general appropriation bill and with it a general building bill intended to accompany the appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$412,000 to be appropriated during the next two fiscal years. The appropriation measure carries \$35,000 for the Las Vegas Normal as against \$45,000 in the senate bill, and \$65,000 for the insane asylum at Las Vegas. The building bill carries \$50,000 for the insane asylum. Both measures, of course, will go to conference, where many changes will be made in them. The house this morning passed House Bill No. 154, a fence law, after Eddy, Chaves, Otero, Lincoln and Valencia counties had been exempted; House Bill No. 409, creating a state board of dairy commissioners to encourage the dairy industry and appropriating \$500 for its expenses, and House Bill No. 369, amending the law with reference to the sale of tax certificates. The house then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

New Nominations

Governor McDonald this morning sent to the senate and the senate referred to the committee on executive

nominations, the following nominations:

Members of the board of embalmers, Clark Dilley of Roswell, H. O. Strong of Albuquerque, V. A. Rising of Santa Fe.

Member of the insane asylum board, Bernhardt Appel, Las Vegas.

Members of the board of water commissioners, E. E. Studley of Raton, Manuel Abreu of Guadalupe county, Scott Etter of Carlsbad.

Letter From W. C. T. U.

The state superintendent of the W. C. T. U. has transmitted to the speaker of the house an open letter to that body denying charges of using unfair means in seeking to force a vote on the prohibition issue and representing that the temperance forces have been given no hearing on their case.

House Night Session

The house, in course of its long night session Saturday night, passed an amazing number of bills, few of which are important. Senate bills were carefully tabooed; the only one on the calendar, Senator Hinkle's county unit school tax bill, being referred to the special blockade committee, in charge of all senate measures; just as Senator Hinkle came over for a visit to the house side.

The most important bill passed by the house is House Bill No. 357, introduced by Mr. Renehan, which proposes to permit the commissioner of public lands to expend not to exceed 3 cents on each dollar of revenue coming into the state land office for purposes of general state publicity and promotion. The bill is aimed to take the place of the old state bureau of immigration, but gives the land commissioner wide authority and discretion as to the scope of the operations. Mr. Ervien estimates that a use of the total 3 cents on the dollar allowed would give a revenue for the purpose of about \$8,000 a year.

The house cleared its calendar Saturday night. Every bill thereon which bore the name of a democratic member was referred to the "special committee" which in reality is a steering and blockade committee, to enforce the house blockade against senate legislation, until such time as the senate passes certain bills which Speaker Romero and others demand from the upper body. The bills passed during the late afternoon and night sessions were as follows:

Senate substitute for House Bill No. 180, amending the law regarding marriage licenses—34 to 0.

House joint memorial No. 6, asking congress to grant the Fort Wingate military reservation to the state military academy—32 to 0.

House substitute for House Bill No. 352, amending the law relative to thefts of range cattle—33 to 0.

House Bill No. 149, relatives to shipment of dead bodies by railroads—30 to 0.

House Bill No. 269, relative to cooperation of the state with the reclamation service—33 to 0.

House Bill No. 289, validating certain county warrants issued in payment for services rendered by road supervisors, 36 to 0.

House Bill No. 335, by Mullens, to create a state highway from Texico to Los Lunas, 36 to 0.

House substitute for House Bill No. 247, amending section 2 of chapter 39 laws of 1907, passed 31 to 0.

House substitute for House Bill No.

76, authorizing construction of precinct jails. Passed 31 to 0.

House substitute for House Bill No. 302, passed 31 to 1, relative to duties of county assessors, and requiring the assessor to place deputies in various precincts to receive assessment returns.

House Bill No. 342, relating to running at large of animals in unincorporated towns, 39 to 0.

House Bill No. 367, an act prohibiting change of venue in criminal cases upon application by the state, 24 to 7.

House Bill No. 387 to amend section 40 chapter 81, laws of thirty-fourth assembly, 30 to 0.

House Bill No. 217, appropriating \$3,000 for certain bridges in Valencia county and several other similar bills were deferred.

House Bill No. 287 by Speaker Romero, providing for the use of surplus funds in the treasury of the Las Vegas grant to build and maintain an industrial school on the grant, passed 32 to 0.

After passing the land commissioner's publicity bill the house adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

In the house Saturday afternoon, after an extended defense of his claybank bill by Mr. Renehan, and after it had been shown that a former special committee had investigated the matter, Mr. Bryant withdrew his resolution for a special committee investigation of the bill, explaining that he had been away when the former special committee had been appointed at Mr. Renehan's request, and did not know a prior investigation and report had been made.

MOTHER DROPS DEAD AT SEEING HER SON

JOSE TRUJILLO'S RETURN FROM PRISON IS TOO GREAT A SHOCK FOR HER

From Monday's Daily.

In an excess of joy at seeing her only son, just released from the Colorado state penitentiary, Mrs. Ignacia Leyba de Trujillo, aged 56, dropped dead Saturday night.

Jose Trujillo, the son, was arrested in Colorado last year for grand larceny. He was sent to the state penitentiary at Canon City, the shock and disgrace killing his father, who lived on the West side. Upon his release, Jose journeyed here to see his mother. He went to the mother's house in the town of Las Vegas, and not finding her, went to the residence of one of the neighbors. As he approached the house, his mother opened the door. Upon seeing her son, she immediately fell unconscious and died the next day. Mrs. Trujillo had suffered from heart trouble for some time.

Jose Trujillo was a resident of Las Vegas up to five years ago. He went from here to Denver.

The body of Mrs. Trujillo is being cared for by the Page Undertaking company, pending arrangements for the funeral. Jose is the only near relative surviving.

Chicago will have a 25-mile bike road race on March 14, over the boulevards of the Northwest side. Newark opens its bike season on the twenty-eighth.

JURY FIXING IS CHARGED BY BAILEY

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SPRINGS A SENSATION IN
TERRE HAUTE CASE

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—
When the defense of the trial of
the 28 Terre Haute men accused
of conspiracy to defraud the gov-
ernment in the November elec-
tion turned a jury over to the
government in the United States
district court, United States Dis-
trict Attorney Frank C. Bailey in-
dicated by his questions that he
had information that an attempt
had been made to tamper with
the men summoned for jury duty.
The government had six per-
emptory challenges. There was
doubt as to whether a jury would
be completed today.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—Twenty-eight democratic and progressive politicians of Terre Haute were placed on trial before Judge A. M. Anderson in United States district court here today, charged with conspiring to corrupt the elections in Terre Haute last November.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury, and it was said that the taking of evidence probably would not be begun until Tuesday or Wednesday. A special venire of 60 men was on hand this morning from which the jury was to be selected.

The case against the politicians resulted from a federal grand jury investigation which was started November 18, the indictment being returned December 24, naming 126 men. Of these 116 were arrested; 88 pleading guilty and 28 not guilty. One of the men not arrested, Clem Logan, was killed by another defendant, William Bunkley, during a fight over a dog. Bunkley was acquitted of the charge of murder, and since pleaded guilty to the federal indictment.

DID HE HELP?

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8.—Cleofes Jimenez, indicted by the grand jury for participation in the killing by a mob of Adolfo Padilla here on the night of March 31, 1914, pleaded not guilty in the district court this morning. Jimenez was a member of the city police force at the time Padilla was taken forcibly from the jail and so carved up with knives that he died next day.

NOT FEELING "JUST RIGHT"

When you get tired early in the day, have an overfull feeling, are bilious, have bad breath or suffer from indigestion or constipation you will find Foley Cathartic Tablets quick and comfortable in action. They are wholesome and health giving. Mr. L. L. Levy, Green Bay, Wis., says: "They do not gripe and their effect is quick and sure. The finest cathartic I ever used." O. G. Schaeter and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

WHY I AM A STUDENT IN THE COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS

(By Anne George)

My relation to the College of Industrial Arts is different from that of most of the other students, inasmuch as I am doing further work after my graduation. Now, that I am able to see my Alma Mater in a perspective, my appreciation of it has been deepened.

Why did I enter the college of Industrial arts?

For more than a year before its establishment, in 1903, the College of Industrial Arts and its proposed course of study were placed before the public in addresses and newspaper articles by those interested in industrial education. The college appealed to me for two reasons: I wished to prepare myself to teach and I had been interested in the activities of the home and the application of art to the home from early childhood. The College of Industrial Arts seemed to meet my demands for education in that it offered a course built on academic and industrial work for the preparation of teachers, and also, courses in household arts and in drawing and design.

A feeling of loyalty for the college had been inspired by the belief that this institution was making progress in the field of education for women. The fact that I found shortly after entering that such, indeed, was true, created a determination to work and a desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered. This attitude of mind enabled me to get the best out of the succeeding years of study.

New interests were awakened and new fields of thought were opened. One of the domestic science instructors said that the curriculum had added another "R" to the traditional three. The fourth "R" was "right living." In her lecture she showed that a knowledge of food and cookery may aid effectually in solving the problem of right living. An instructor of domestic art gave a lecture, on the relation of the beautiful and the practical, that made a lasting impression on me. The gist of the lecture may be summed up in a few words: the useful not only may be but should be beautiful. Then studies in education and the science of teaching stimulated the desire to try to impart to others these things which were bringing to me pleasure and profit.

Later, when I went to Columbia University, I found that the College of Industrial Arts was given worthy

consideration by that institution. The instruction which I had received in the household arts department of the Texas college was not inferior to that I received in the larger institution.

The faculty is composed of men and women who are graduates of the best universities in the country, and in many cases this training has been supplemented by travel and study in Europe. Not only are they conversant with the content of their respective departments, but they understand the presentation of their various subjects in relation to the curriculum as a whole.

The growth of the college has been shown in a number of ways. New buildings have been erected, new equipment installed, the faculty has been increased and the number of students has grown. It is an interesting fact that the enrollment of the College of Industrial Arts in September was larger than it had been at any previous time, while that of all other institutions of higher learning in Texas is greatly decreased because of the financial depression of the south.

In the preceding paragraphs I have pointed out some of the advantages offered by the College of Industrial Arts, but have not mentioned the fact that, as it is a state school, the fees are small. Aside from financial considerations, and the pleasure of spending a year at home, other factors influenced me to come back. As our educational system is in a period of transition, all progressive institutions of learning revise their curriculum from time to time; our own has been revised and raised materially. I have the opportunity of studying the underlying causes of this changing of educational ideals, standards, and the content of the curricula—in a course in the philosophy of education.

The course in domestic science and domestic art have been carefully analyzed, expanded, and reorganized, thus giving more accurate, adequate and comprehensive knowledge of these subjects. I have, here, an opportunity of studying through observation the applied science of teaching and classroom management, not available in a college which follows the lecture plan almost exclusively. The ideas gained from these observations will be of great practical value to me next fall when I resume teaching.

In the latter part of the preceding paragraph is given one of the main reasons why teachers should vary the years of teaching with an occasional year of study. By becoming a pupil again, one is not only refreshed and invigorated by the change, but gets the pupils point of view once more. Through uniting the experience of both teacher and pupil, one is able to formulate more efficient and harmonious methods for directing the work of the class room.

GOLDEN CYCLE SOLD

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 9.—The deal for the sale of the Golden Cycle Mining company's holdings in Cripple Creek, Colorado, and near this city to the Vindicator Gold Mining company and representatives of large Colorado interests, will be closed this afternoon, according to an official statement issued here this afternoon. The deal is in the hands of A. E. Carlton, George Stahl, and P. H. Seang, assisted by a number of lawyers.

Y. M. C. A. DINNER IS LARGELY ATTENDED

SPLENDID SPEECHES AND SPLENDID "EATS" ARE ENJOYED BY GUESTS

From Tuesday's Daily.

There never has been a more successful or enjoyable social affair at the Y. M. C. A. than the association's fourteenth anniversary dinner, which occurred in the gymnasium last night. Over 100 men and women were seated at the long tables and partook of a magnificent turkey dinner served by the ladies of the First Christian church. When everybody had had his fill of bouillon, turkey, mashed potatoes, green peas, cranberry sauce, hot biscuits—yes, those intrepid women even got away with the stunt of serving hot bread—ice cream, cake, coffee, and other eatables too numerous to mention, Dean Frank Carroon of the New Mexico Normal University introduced the speakers of the evening.

Rev. R. L. Simonds, pastor of the First Methodist church, spoke briefly of the Young Men's Christian association, and declared it is doing work in a field which was neglected by the church, and doing that work well. Mr. Simonds said the Y. M. C. A. represents practical Christianity.

Judge David J. Leahy declared the Y. M. C. A. as a national movement has accomplished great things. His remarks in appreciation of the Las Vegas association were given with sincerity. He declared the association had been of untold value to the boys of this community. Judge Leahy said the Y. M. C. A. is bringing out in the boy all that is best in the man.

W. P. Southard, president of the Commercial club, made a short address in which he declared the Y. M. C. A. and the Commercial club are in perfect harmony. Both are institutions working for the betterment of the community, said Mr. Southard.

C. O. Cushman of Albuquerque, president of the Albuquerque Commercial club and also executive head of the newly organized Y. M. C. A. in that city, opened his remarks by declaring that Albuquerque is ready to join hands with Las Vegas and other New Mexico cities in the development of the state. He spoke of his belief in the value of the Y. M. C. A. and said that the association had been found to be a good investment by great industrial corporations, in promoting greater efficiency among their employes. Mr. Cushman declared a Y. M. C. A. is of inestimable value to any community, both in the betterment of its boys and young men and from a financial standpoint. He declared many families are led to locate in cities where there is an association building so that their boys may have the benefits of the training to be had in such an institution.

W. H. Day, Y. M. C. A. secretary for New Mexico and Arizona, told of the great national and international work being done by the Y. M. C. A. He asserted that the association is a factor in the business life of the country

as well as of the religious life. Mr. Day declared that no railway company no matter how great retrenchment it might make, has ever cut down its appropriations to railway Y. M. C. A.'s and that no court has ever cut down the appropriation to the Y. M. C. A. of any concern that has gone into the hands of a receiver. He said this proved the value of the association from a business standpoint. Mr. Day said the presence of a Y. M. C. A. building in a community shows that the citizens are united and co-operating for the general good. Handsome public buildings, he said, are not so great indication of a progressive and united community, because one must help pay for these structures, through taxation, whether or not he may desire to do so. But the Y. M. C. building, erected by voluntary subscription and by money contributed by persons of all creeds, is an indication of civic spirit that is a testimonial to the community's solidity.

L. F. Scatterday, general secretary of the Las Vegas Y. M. C. A., closed the remarks of the evening by briefly outlining the membership campaign which now is in progress. The guests present showed their appreciation of the work being done by the association by promising loyal support to the campaign.

Representatives of every church in the city were present at the dinner, as well as some who are not church folk, and the company was a typical gathering of broadminded Las Vegans. The blessing of the food before service was begun was done by Rev. Dr. J. H. Landau. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated for the dinner in patriotic colors. Music was furnished during the meal by Mrs. Anna Simison, pianist; Edward Hite, violinist, and Volney Poulson, clarinetist.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS!

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

SHOPMAN SUES ROAD

Albuquerque, March 9.—W. H. Beatty, a blacksmith helper at the Santa Fe shops, has sued the railroad company for \$3,000 for injury alleged to have been sustained while working at the blacksmith shop on January 29. According to the complaint filed in the district court today, Beatty was standing by to assist his superior, Henry Baca, blacksmith, when the latter, without warning, threw a 7-foot steel driver from the anvil. The heavy piece of steel is alleged to have crushed Beatty's foot so that it was necessary for him to go the hospital, and it is alleged that he is still incapable of performing work. Judge W. C. Heacock is Beatty's counsel.

HIRAM NICKERSON DEAD

North Wayne, Me., March 9.—Hiram H. Nickerson, a well known former railway president, died here today after a prolonged illness. He was born December 13, 1853. He was at one time vice president and general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and later vice president of the Michigan Central railroad.

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, CAL. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with **CANCER**.



VETO IS PUT ON TWO BILLS BY GOVERNOR

AUDITOR, TREASURER AND INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S PAY AFFECTED

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10.—Veto messages Nos. 2 and 3 reached the legislature from Governor McDonald this afternoon. The first disapproved House Bill No. 77 providing for the publication of delinquent tax lists, which the governor regarded as an unnecessary expense, and No. 3 vetoed House Bill No. 358 to pay deficiency salaries of the supreme court clerk, superintendent of insurance and clerks in the office of the auditor and treasurer. The governor asserts that \$3,600 is too much money for the court clerk, that the contingent expense amount of \$2,000 allowed to the superintendent of insurance is too much money, and that the auditor and the treasurer do not do any work in their offices and are not entitled to extra clerk hire. In this regard he says:

"The auditor is the mayor of the city of Santa Fe and has important private business of his own which seems to consume most of his time. He has spent in my opinion from observation at the outside, not to exceed two hours a day in the capitol during the past year, and the state treasurer has been here less."

The governor this afternoon sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be superintendent of insurance, Boleslo Pino of Socorro.

To be regents of the School of Mines, A. C. Torres, J. C. Smith and W. R. Morley.

To be regents of the Agricultural college, C. W. Gerber, J. A. Mahoney and P. F. McCanna.

The question of the governor's power to make recess appointments under the provisions of the recess appointment act sent to him Monday morning and the question of the effectiveness of the pocket veto upon the bills which reached the executive Monday morning are the main questions of discussion here today, there being wide difference of opinion.

The senate was not in session this morning and the session of the house was short, members of the legislature being chiefly interested in the deliberations of the conference committee on the appropriation bill, which it was stated at 12 o'clock, had reached an agreement on the enacting clause and nothing else.

The house this morning, by a vote of 33 to 5, passed the appropriation bill for the New Mexico building at San Diego, carrying an additional appropriation of \$25,000, and Speaker Romero's franchise tax bill, House Bill No. 283, which the speaker declared on the floor would bring \$200,000 a year in revenue to the state estimated on the basis of the bill, which places a tax of \$10 on each \$100,000 of the capital stock of 1,300 active corporations. The vote on this bill was 28

to 0. One or two other minor bills were passed.

Members of the house were in an unpleasant frame of mind, many of the members of the majority censuring bitterly the action of the senate last night, when, upon the recommendation of the finance committee, it tabled house appropriation bills of all kinds carrying a total of \$476,000. This included the general building appropriation bill, the coal oil inspection bill and many bridge and road bills. The house took a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

Fourteen Bills Killed

Fourteen house bills, including a number carrying appropriations aggregating \$500,000, were killed late last night by the senate. One was the house finance committee bill appropriating \$412,000 for new buildings at the capital and state institutions. Others included the bill creating the office of coal oil inspector and one providing for traveling expenses for county assessors, which, in the period covered by the board, would aggregate \$68,600; providing \$50,000 for a blind asylum at Taos; providing for bureaus of biological and agricultural research; to establish an industrial school at Wagon Mound, and providing for a tax on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of building and loan associations.

The house unanimously adopted a resolution complimenting the rifle team of the New Mexico Military Institute on winning the national trophy.

A fruitless attempt was made to bring up a constitutional prohibition resolution in the house.

Yesterday's Session

The house in yesterday afternoon's session passed the following bills:

House Bill No. 217, appropriating \$3,000 for certain bridges in Valencia county; 27 to 15.

House Bill No. 144, the Montoya orphanage bill; house concurred in senate amendments.

House Bill No. 117, providing for the inspection and quarantine of diseased sheep. Passed 40 to 0.

Senate Bill No. 144, to pay traveling expenses of students to the Las Vegas and Silver City normal schools and appropriating \$3,500 a year for such purpose to each institution. Passed 40 to 0.

Senate Bill No. 58, by Hinkle, changing the common law rule of purging from contempt and permitting an appeal in contempt cases. Passed 46 to 1.

Senate Bill No. 59, by Hinkle, authorizing county commissioners to transfer court house building funds to court house repair funds. Passed 44 to 2.

Senate Bill No. 70, by Hinkle, amending the law relative to street paving and assessment of cost against abutting property.

House Bill No. 405, relative to grants of land for charitable purposes, by county commissioners. Passed 39 to 1.

House Bill No. 81, by Mr. Black, an act to provide for a state budget and the computation, apportionment, certification and collection of the state tax. Passed 39 to 0.

Senate Bill No. 34, by Mr. Ilfeld, amending the law relative to the filing and recording of mortgages. Passed 43 to 1.

Senate Bill No. 35, by Mr. Walton, making the road from Silver City to Mogollon a state highway. Passed 45

to 0.

House Bill No. 296, an act to create a state normal school at Clayton. Passed 28 to 9.

House Bill No. 396, an act authorizing boards of education in incorporated cities and towns to obtain the emergency loans of state moneys, prescribing the procedure therefor and the remedies in reference thereto. Passed 39 to 0.

House substitute for House Bill No. 126, by Mr. Medina, an act to amend the law relative to county seat removal, and involving the Mora county seat of government fight. Failed of passage 10 to 34.

House Bill No. 288, the Albuquerque state fair bill. Passed 28 to 11.

GERMANY LACKS METAL

Geneva, March 10.—Swiss newspaper reports of a meeting of iron manufacturers at Dusseldorf February 4 say that a Dr. Shuster stated to the meeting that the lack of metal was becoming a grave question in Germany and suggested, the reports add, that it might be easily solved if all the bronze monuments raised to the honor of the emperor and other members of the royal family were melted down.

A FAITHFUL DOG

Paris, March 10.—Among the ambulance dogs sent to the front recently by Madame Kresser, president of the Ambulance Dog Society, was "Truc" a French shepherd, who was captured by the Germans and kept in captivity several weeks. He managed to escape and find his way back to his kennel in Paris, a distance of over 100 miles.

MANY PRIESTS KILLED

Paris, March 10.—The Rev. Frere Jean Baptiste Jeanmarie, who died of wounds received in the battle of Vigny November 12, was the thirty-first of the Redemptionist Brothers killed in this war. "I am not afraid to die; I shall only regret not to have been able to say mass" were his last words.

A PATRIOTIC TOWN

Berlin, March 10.—In proportion to its size, a little village in the province of Brandenburg claims a record for patriotic zeal. The town has not quite 700 inhabitants, but according to the burgomaster's boast, it has contributed nearly \$1,200 toward the Red Cross, gifts for soldiers and care for widows. At the outbreak of the war every man of the village paid his war tax in advance, without accepting the rebate which this action entitled him to. Twelve youths of the village volunteered for service on the first day of mobilization; 80 of the men went off to join the army, while since the war the 200 or so women of the town have knitted nearly a thousand socks, shirts, wristlets, and other comforts for the troops, besides collecting more than a thousand pounds of woolen articles during a single week.

NEW CRUCES BANK

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—Dr. Nathan Boyd of Las Cruces, with other Las Cruces business men and southern California capitalists, today announced that a new bank to be known as the Union bank will be operated in a short time. The lease and fixtures of the insolvent First State bank have been acquired.

SHELLS' PECULIAR EFFECT

London, March 11.—One of the curious effects of shell explosion reported at the military hospitals, is the loss of the senses of taste and smell. Dr. Charles Myers states that he has met three cases of this in his own experience. The men received no flesh wounds at all, but because of their loss of sense they could not distinguish by taste between sugar, quinine, acid and salt, which felt alike to the tongue.

"These cases appear to constitute a definite class among shell-shock effects," says Dr. Myers. "The shells in question appear to have burst with considerable noise, scattering much dust, but this was not accompanied by the production of odor. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why hearing should be unaffected and the ill results confined to the senses of sight, smell and taste. The close relation of these cases to those of hysteria appears certain."

MAN THROWS A FIT

A good deal of excitement was caused at about 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Merchants Cafe when R. H. Canter, who was eating dinner, suddenly fell in a fit on the floor. He was taken to his rooming place, where he later revived.

Canter fell unconscious without the slightest warning. The restaurant was occupied at the time by several women, who were terror stricken at the occurrence. City Physician C. C. Gordon immediately was called. He ordered the man taken to his room at the Central hotel.

Canter came here some time ago. During January he became a patient at the Las Vegas hospital. Although the hospital authorities could not find that he suffered from any ailment he remained at the institution for some time. He was not understood fully by the attendants.

According to the opinion of Dr. Gordon, Canter was suffering from a cataleptic fit. The physician thought that the man must have been subject to these attacks in the past.

While at the hospital Canter claimed to reside in Albuquerque. It is thought that he is a nephew to H. A. Canter, formerly a resident of Las Vegas, but now of Ocate.

COURT AFFIRMS JUDGMENT

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—The state supreme court today handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of No. 1650, of Paul Grates, by his next friend, Parbarita Aragon Brown, appellant, vs. Petra Garcia, appellee, from Bernalillo county.

This was a suit over real estate owned by the late Elias Garcia, who died intestate July 9, 1910. The plaintiff claimed to be the illegitimate child of said Garcia, alleging he had been so recognized in writing. The opinion is by Chief Justice Roberts.

The supreme court today reversed the lower court in case No. 1681, M. J. DeWitt, appellee, vs. the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company of Baltimore, Md., on appeal from Curry county.

This was an action over a bond of indemnity to recover judgment against appellant as surety thereon, from which judgment appellant prosecuted this appeal. The opinion is by Mr. Justice Hanna.

LOCAL NEWS

S. L. Fisher of Mineral Hill has applied at the court house for \$10 bounty on a mountain lion killed by him recently near Porvenir.

Julian Coca, a resident of Mineral Hill, lost 67 goats in one night recently, from the severe cold. Mr. Coca says that the goats were frozen while huddled together in the corral.

According to the report of Co-Operative Observer Lewis at the New Mexico University the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 35 degrees. The minimum last night was 23 degrees.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Zenaida Montano, aged 15, and Ramon Uibarri, aged 25, both of Las Vegas. Also the office granted the application for a marriage license of Antonio Martinez, aged 29, and Barbarita Maestas, aged 21, both of Encinosa.

Secretary LeNoir of the Commercial club has been notified by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company that a map of Las Vegas will appear on its route book, which will be issued soon. The book is designed for the use of transcontinental automobile tourists. The map shows the location of transcontinental roads entering and leaving Las Vegas, garages and hotels. It was sent to the Goodrich company some time ago by Secretary LeNoir and Robert J. Taupert.

W. S. Wensley, who resided in Las Vegas several years ago when he was employed by the Santa Fe railway, has written to Secretary LeNoir of the Commercial club that he has seen and is pleased with the character of the advertising matter being sent out by the club. Mr. Wensley says Las Vegas needs no boosting but the truth; that is sufficient to bring plenty of new people here. He said an old time real estate dealer in Las Vegas issued some literature showing a steamboat in use on the Gallinas river. Mr. Wensley now resides in New York.

An order has been filed by the district court summoning Juan Yerbey, a barber at Wagon Mound, to appear and answer contempt charges in that he has not paid the sum of \$100 levied as costs upon him. It appears that Matilda R. Yerbey, his wife, sued for a divorce and a division of property before the Fourth district court last April. At that time the court ordered Juan Yerbey to pay the costs, amounting to \$100. The money has not yet been paid.

The United States civil service commission has announced the following examinations to take place during the early part of April: April 6, wheelwright (male) at a salary of \$720; April 6, metallographist (male) at a salary of \$2,500; April 7, chemist (male) at a salary of \$1,200; April 7, lantern slide colorist (female) at a salary of \$720; April 7-8, electrical draftsman radio (male) at a salary of \$4 per diem. All persons interested in these examinations should consult Oscar Linberg, the East Las Vegas representative of the commission.

Domingo Hays, a resident of Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$2 bounty on a coyote killed by him recently near Apache Springs.

Bacharach Brothers are remodeling their windows for their spring display. The background has been revarnished and the appearance of the windows greatly improved.

Gross Kelly & Company have received a new car load of oil cake. This will be pleasant news to the stock men, because at this time of the year oil cake is in great demand on the ranches. Already a large number of orders have been booked with the G. K. company for this stock fattener.

The Strass Bonnet Shop is displaying a novel "ad" for the St. Patrick's day show, "A Bit of Blarney." A poster telling about the production has been placed in the window, surrounded by a Hibernian badge. The badge has an interesting history, having been brought to America 74 years ago this month by Austin Duffy, the grandfather of Mrs. Frank Strass.

The Commercial club has received a letter from a motion picture concern asking what inducements Las Vegas has to offer to a "million dollar motion picture company." The secretary has replied that Las Vegas has the finest climate and the best natural location in the world. He has inquired as to what the million dollar concern would like to have.

Abelino Esquibel, a resident of Sabinoso, has applied at the court house for \$50 bounty on 18 coyotes and seven wild cats killed by him recently near Canon Largo. David Gallegos, also of Sabinoso, has applied at the court house for \$30 bounty on 11 coyotes and four wild cats. Pedro Tapia of Ribera also has applied for \$4 bounty on two coyotes killed by him near San Miguel.

Indications are that the gathering of the San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe county stock men in Las Vegas on March 27 will be a big event. The Commercial club has put out 200 invitations, and it is expected that 300 more will be sent. The Anti-Horse Thief association has decided to endeavor to hold a state meeting here on the same date, and, in co-operation with the Commercial club and the cattle men, is endeavoring to get special railroad rates for the occasion. The cattle men are greatly interested in the meeting, according to reports reaching the Commercial club. They expect to perfect a permanent organization during their session.

STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—The department of public instruction has granted the sum of \$7,610 to County School Superintendent John Vincent Conway as school aid to 26 districts in Santa Fe county. It also authorized the payment of \$700 to two districts in Taos for building of new schools; \$350 to Curry county, and \$700 to San Miguel, two districts. The department was asked for the sum of \$6,154 by County School Superintendent H. H. Errett, of Union county; for \$915 by County School Superintendent E. Pack for 10 districts in Quay county. These applications are under consideration.

MARRON HANDS A HOT ONE TO GOVERNOR

(Continued From Page One.)

ed last night, that the committee had agreed on the enacting clause and the appropriation of interest for the state debt and nothing else.

The house is demanding heavy appropriations for buildings for various institutions, and the senate through Senator Clark, is resisting these on the ground of lack of funds. The outcome cannot be predicted at this time. The committee will hold another meeting at 4 o'clock.

Republican leaders, including the framers of the two taxation measures, discussed them with the governor for an hour this morning, but left the executive office without any definite opinion as to what his action on them would be.

Las Vegans in Row

Various interests in Las Vegas engaged in a long controversy before the senate finance committee this morning, over Speaker Romero's bill to use the surplus funds in the Las Vegas grant treasury to build and maintain an industrial school. One faction of the Las Vegas people favors the use of this money to complete the irrigation project on the grant, and the result possibly will be the defeat of both plans. Speaker Romero admitted this morning that he probably would not be able to pass his industrial school bill in the senate. The Blood bill, providing for the irrigation construction, was killed in the house early in the week.

The Penitentiary Report

The special house committee appointed to draw conclusions from the evidence in the penitentiary investigation, consisting of Martinez, Fleming and Chavez, was expected to present its conclusions this afternoon.

Blood to Report

Chairman Blood of the Blood investigation committee said that it was expected to present the report of that committee to the legislature in both houses at 4 o'clock.

In addition to the nominations sent to the senate yesterday afternoon and which were confirmed, with the exception of Cipriano Lucero to be a member of the board of regents of the deaf and dumb school in this city the governor today sent in the following nominations:

To be member of the board of the reform school at Springer, Chris Wiegand of Las Vegas.

To be member of the state medical board, R. K. McClanahan of Las Vegas.

To be member of the board of pharmacy, J. N. Zook of Santa Fe.

To be members of the state resources commission, Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe, G. L. Brooks and P. F. McCanna, both of Albuquerque.

To be members of the board of osteopathy, C. H. Coner of Albuquerque, G. A. Whelon of Santa Fe, Walter Mayes of Socorro.

GENIUS IS IN DANGER IN THE WAR AREAS

MEN OF UNUSUAL ATTAINMENTS SERVE IN THE EUROPEAN ARMIES

(From the Literary Digest)

"Nothing better demonstrates the brutal wastefulness of war," one American writer says, "than does the list of widely known French literary men and artists who are now risking their lives in the trenches," and did he but also include the German and British geniuses in the list he would echo the statements of many writers of late. The British author, A. E. W. Mason, dispatches tell us, has just received his commission in the Manchester regiment. Professor Kettle and Stephen Gwynn, M. P., now serving, both represent Anglo-Irish literature.

A dispatch from Paris informs us that many French authors, poets, and dramatists are serving in the army in various capacities. Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, is serving as a gunner at Fort Havre; Marcel Prevost, the poet and author, is a captain of artillery in the entrenched camp of Paris; Etienne Rey, the writer, and Robert de Flers, the playwright, are serving at the front, as also is Reynolds Hahn, the latter as a simple soldier in the trenches in the Argonne.

Marcel Boulanger, the writer, has been taken half frozen from the trenches near Nancy and placed in a hospital. Francois de Tesson, the journalist and secretary general of the French commission to the San Francisco exposition, was wounded, but has recovered and is ready to return to the front.

It is improbable that these men will attain any degree of great usefulness on the battle field, commensurate with the loss which their extinction would mean to the world of art and literature. As common soldiers they can do no better than the dullest peasant, perhaps not so well.

To put them on the firing line reveals the senseless waste which war involves more clearly than does the similar use of men of abilities more common, though not less valuable.

MULES FOR CAVALRY

London, March 11.—The latest shipment of mules to England is composed of such clean limbed, active beasts that certain army experts have proposed to the war department to use them for cavalry or mounted infantry. In the British army the mule is used only for transport and the mountain battery work, not being regarded as suitable for other branches of the service. But Britain's stock of cavalry horses is exhausted, and the heavy draught animals left on the farms are decidedly less active than the latest arrival of mules. Spanish and Mexican cavalry have always made a liberal use of mules and found them more serviceable than horses for work in rough country.

Santa Barbara opens a new golf course today with an amateur event. Goodly prizes have been offered to tempt the professionals to make the trip to the coast.

FRENCH "75" GUN IS SUCCESSFUL ARM

ARTILLERY OF REPUBLIC'S ARMY
IS MADE BY THE GUNNERS
THEMSELVES

Boulogne, France, March 8.—A French artillery officer, who has been at the front from the beginning of the war, has sent to the newspapers an account of the French "75" gun, which he regards as the most successful all-round piece of artillery in use by any army.

"The feature in which the gun has most conspicuously established its superiority," he writes, "is in the rapidity of its fire. This to some extent depends upon the division of labor among the gunners, but even more upon the mechanical properties of the gun. The designer has so arranged it that no matter how the weapon is pointed, the force of recoil passes through the exact center of the beche or anchor. In the German gun, the force is directed not at the point of the beche, but at a point to right or left of it, with the result that the gun tends to be slewed around and has to be continually aimed afresh.

"A great virtue of the French "75" is the extent to which it resists deteriorating. If you examine a French shell that has been fired at the end of the past six months of hard fighting, you will find evidence that the gun's rifling is almost as good and efficient as at the beginning of the war. This comes as a surprise to many people who have heard of the rapidity with which naval guns deteriorate, but the conditions are, of course, different, as the velocities needed in naval work make an enormously greater demand upon the naval gun.

"A great deal has been written about the deadliness of the French shell fire and the relative inefficiency of that of the Germans. Assuming that the shells of both guns explode, the French shell will have the advantage for the following reason. The German shell hits the ground and digs a hole. By the nature of things—as the fragments of shell must fly, roughly, straight—nothing will be hit that is below a line extended out in diagonal direction from the sides of the hole dug by the shell. In other words it is possible to be lying on the ground quite close to the spot where a shell has burst and to be untouched. A horse has to be a yard or farther away, but even he soon gets out of the zone of fire.

"With the French shell it is different. The French shell is constructed to ricochet; it strikes the ground and bounces, only exploding when it is in the air as the result of the bounce. The explosion occurs when the shell is off the ground, and there is no 'hole surface' to protect a possible victim.

"Our experience in the present war seems to show also that the French shrapnel bullet is more efficient than the German. The bullets of the 75 shrapnel shell weigh 11 grams

(slightly less than half an ounce), whereas the similar German bullet weighs only nine grams. Experience seems to show that a bullet of at least 11 grams is necessary to stop a man advancing. The effect of the bullet is of course enormously increased by the high velocity of the French shell. Bullets of our 75 shrapnel strike at a velocity of 90 meters a second, whereas those of the corresponding German gun travel at 60 meters. The energy of the two bullets is in fact mathematically about 3 to 1 in favor of the French.

"From one general point of view, the German artillery has long stood condemned in our eyes. In Germany there has been for years a divorce between the artillerymen and the men who make the guns. Every improvement with the Germans has had to originate from Krupps and there has thus been a disastrous hiatus between theory and practice. With us it is different. Our artillery has made its own gun. We have accepted improvements from every quarter, and have paid our men not in cash reward but by promotion or recognition."

TRAVELS IN SNOW TO VISIT FARMERS

COUNTY AGENT GONZALES DOES
NOT LET BAD WEATHER
AFFECT HIS WORK

From Monday's Daily.

The weekly report of M. R. Gonzales, county agriculturist for San Miguel and Mora counties, shows that the officer is accomplishing a lot of good work among the farmers.

Gonzales traveled 75 miles by railroad and 73 miles on horseback. He saw several farmers. He addressed eight meetings, comprising 359 attendants.

Following are portions of the report:

"We thought that last week was the most fruitful and important of our short life in county agent work, but I think that this week has been the most effective and profitable.

"There is no place in San Miguel and Mora counties where the snowfall was less than six inches, and the greater part of my territory reaches from 10 to 18 inches of snow. The farmers are smiling everywhere."

"There are communities in my territory where irrigation ditches coming out of the rivers have not been used for 15 years."

STATE SENATOR QUILTS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8.—State Senator Arthur J. Evans of Roosevelt county today tendered his resignation to the governor, to take effect March 13. Evans recently was appointed United States land office register at Fort Sumner.

WELCOME INFORMATION

Most middle aged men and women are glad to learn that Foley Kidney Pills give relief from languidness, stiff and sore muscles and joints, puffiness under eyes, backache, bladder weakness and rheumatism. They get results. Contain no harmful drug. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

\$22,800 FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILL
WOULD TAKE GOOD CARE OF
THE SOLDIERS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9.—A bill introduced in the house yesterday makes the following appropriations for state purposes:

Capitol addition, \$100,000; School of Mines, \$22,000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$30,000; University, \$80,000; Silver City Normal, \$30,000; Reform School, \$20,000; Penitentiary, women's ward, \$10,000; State College \$50,000; Insane Asylum, \$50,000; Institute for the Blind, \$20,000.

The house finance committee divided the appropriations between two measures, providing maintenance funds in one and improvements and additions in the other. The maintenance appropriations as fixed in the house measure follow:

Interest on the bonded debt and for interest and principal on certificates of indebtedness, \$56,546; University, \$68,000; State College, \$36,000; School of Mines, \$22,500; Military Institute, \$20,000; Las Vegas Normal, \$35,000; Silver City Normal, \$32,500; Spanish-American Normal, \$5,000; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, \$15,000; Blind Institute, \$20,000; Insane Asylum, \$65,000; Reform School, \$4,000; Miner's Hospital, \$100,000; Penitentiary, \$41,240; Governor, \$12,600; State Secretary, including translation and printing of journals, \$10,800; Auditor, \$6,600; Treasurer, \$5,800; Attorney General, \$12,000; Supt. Public Institutions \$14,500; National Guard, \$22,800; Traveling Auditor, \$9,300; Translation of laws and journals, \$1,000; Mine Inspector, \$4,000; State Engineer, \$7,800; Industrial Director, \$1,700; State Library, \$9,400; Publication of Spanish Codification, \$20,000; Supreme Court, \$22,725; District Judges \$40,500; Loan Commission, \$1,500; Water Commission, \$1,000; Corporation Commission, \$27,100; Supt. Insurance, \$3,600; Transportation Prisoners, \$6,000; Capital and Executive Mansion, \$16,500; Tax Commission, \$6,000; Printing County Tax Rolls, etc., \$2,500; Selection of Lands, \$2,500; Extra work of Legislative Chief Clerks and Stenographers, \$240; To reimburse Bernard Ruppe for Armory Expense, \$650; Railroad fare for Teacher Students to Normal Schols, \$1,500; Legislative Expenses, \$25,000.

ENGINEERS' PAY

Chicago, March 9.—The average earnings of locomotive engineers in the west are \$143.17 a month, according to statistics introduced at the western railroad wage arbitration hearing today, based on reports from 837 engineers. This is only \$6 less than the estimate made by the railroad managers. W. J. Lauck remained on the witness stand for the engineers. He introduced an exhibit to show what these engineers would have earned had they worked an equal

number of hours as brick masons, plasterers or plumbers. They would have earned more, but it was pointed out that the engineer has the advantage of continuity of employment.

SHOOTS WIFE'S ADMIRER

Denver, Colo., March 9.—R. E. Showalter, aged 55, a ranchman of Loveland, Colo., was fatally shot today by Clay Pattison of Denver, who then attempted to commit suicide. Pattison fired three bullets from a revolver into Showalter's abdomen. He was arrested on a charge of assault to kill, while Mrs. Pattison was held as a witness.

Pattison told the police that he found his wife and Showalter together in a rooming house and determined to kill Showalter and himself. It is believed that Showalter himself saved his assailant's life, for he struck Pattison's arm as the latter attempted to fire a bullet into his own head. Pattison formerly was an employe on the Showalter ranch.

THE ELECTION CASES

Indianapolis, March 9.—United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey, at the trial of the 28 alleged election fraud conspirators of Terre Haute was still outlining the government's case when court was recessed at noon.

Samples of the cards, which Dailey said were prepared at police headquarters to be used in fraudulent registration, and the alleged false registration applications, were shown to the jury. The district attorney intimated that many of the 88 who have pleaded guilty to the indictment will be witnesses for the government.

GOLDEN CYCLE SOLD

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 9.—Announcement was made at 2 o'clock this afternoon that the deal for the purchase of the Golden Cycle Mining company's holdings in Cripple Creek and near this city had been completed except for minor unimportant details which would be arranged later in the day. The announcement was given out by representatives of all parties interested in the deal.

WHEAT COMES UP

Chicago, March 8.—Foreign buying, associated with reports that Greece, Italy and other countries might suddenly take a hand in the war, had much to do today with causing a big advance in the price of wheat. The chief upturn was in the May delivery, which rose 8½ cents a bushel to \$1.49½ as compared with \$1.41¼ on Saturday night. The bulk of business, however, was in the July option, which scored a gain of 4½ cents on a rise to \$1.19¼.

Paint Without Oil

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

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Every-
one Who Writes.

A. I. 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. I. Rice, Manufr., 293 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.

BEEN DOING IT EVER SINCE 1888

LAS VEGAS FIRST INAUGURATED SUPPORT OF LAS VEGAS HOSPITAL THEN

Last Saturday was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the presentation of the first donation to what was then known as the Las Vegas Relief society, but is now the Las Vegas hospital. The donation was made by the Young Ladies' Cooking club, which gave the sum of \$55.95 toward the building of a home for the organization.

At this time the Relief society had no building in which to care for the sick. The money went towards the renting of a four-room building standing on the land now occupied by the residence of Mrs. F. B. January. The officers of the society at the time were Mrs. W. B. Stoneroad, president; Mrs. M. C. Reynolds, vice president; Mrs. A. D. Higgins, secretary and Mrs. Sarah R. Reynolds, treasurer.

CATLEMEN AT SAN ANTONIO

San Antonio, Texas, March 8.—Hundreds of cattlemen from all over the Southwest arrived in San Antonio today to attend the thirty-ninth annual convention of the cattle raisers' association of Texas. The proceedings will be opened tomorrow with an address by Governor Fergusson. A big show of fat stock is to be held in conjunction with the convention.

SOLDIERS GAIN HONOR

Hamburg, March 8.—The story of how promotion and decoration with the Iron Cross came to two non-commissioned officers and a private of a Rhenish regiment is told in a letter from a Hamburg captain of their company.

The French forces in the trenches opposite hoisted the tri-color, much to the anger of the Germans, and the three decided to risk their lives to tear it down. Under cover of night they crawled under the barbed wire entanglements, and notwithstanding dogs and sentries captured the flag, took it to the German trench, and next morning erected it where the French could see it.

A PATROL'S EXPERIENCE

Berlin, March 8.—A soldier's letter from the eastern front describes an effort of a patrolling party to discover whether there were any Russians in a forest in front of the German position. With fixed bayonets a handful of men crept at night through the woodland, thrusting the steel into every thick bush, or throwing a flare of light into them from their pocket lamps.

They found no "game" and were emerging from the forest at the point where they had entered it, when they suddenly saw a Russian sentinel before them in heavy fur-coat and cap. He was half asleep. Taking up the narrative here, the letter reads:

"F . . . seized the Russian by the lapel of his coat and swore at him in

Polish, Russian and German. 'Hands up,' we demanded, and he did it. One of us watched over him while others made an examination of the surroundings. We found a cave, such as we build for our sentries. We jabbed our bayonets into the straw around the entrance. A 'non-com', after removing the rifles which the unsuspecting Russians had stacked near the entrance threw a light into the cave and swore frightfully. Out of the dark came creeping a dozen members of the One hundred and Sixty-second landwehr, Tartars, Mohammedans, and men from Kasan. At the point of our bayonets they dropped to their knees.

"But suddenly we discovered we were being fired upon by another group of Russians nearby, whose presence we had not suspected. Driving our prisoners before us, we started out of the wood to cross an open meadow back to our lines. There was a whizzing of bullets about our ears. There could be no thought of trying to defend ourselves. Only six of our prisoners could we keep with us. When we finally reached our lines, we discovered from the men we had taken that the place we had tackled was not a sentry post, as we had thought, but a protected position with trenches and loopholes; and there were 30 Russians against us five with two other Russian trenches close by. It was a lucky escape for us to have discharged our task and got away with our prisoners. We did not fire one shot. Our captain gave us five dollars. I send herewith to our little 'War Daughter,' because it was earned without bloodshed."

PRISONERS IN DESERT

Cairo, March 8.—Nearly 700 prisoners captured on February 3 have been sent from the barracks at Cairo to the desert camp prepared for them at Toura. Most of them were Turks from Syria, with a few Bedouins and two Indians who were first captured by the Turks, made to join their forces and then surrendered at the first opportunity to the British. Some prisoners wore uniforms made on the German model, others khaki, and a few were poorly clad. They seemed not unduly fatigued by their march across the desert, and the Egyptians looked on glad of the fulfillment of the prediction that if Turks came, it would be as prisoners.

BIRTHDAY OF JUSTICE HOLMES

Washington, March 8.—Justice Holmes of the supreme court of the United States entered upon his seventy-first year today, having been born March 8, 1841. Justice Holmes is the senior member of the supreme tribunal. He became eligible to retirement in December, 1912, when he completed ten years of service on the bench. If he elects to withdraw from the court any time before March 4, 1917, President Wilson will be assured of at least one more supreme court appointment.

RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my customers because I have confidence in it. I find that they are pleased with it and call for it when again in need of such medicine," writes J. W. Sexton, Montevallo, Mo. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

MIMBRES VALLEY FINDS A GOOD MARKET

PRODUCTS TO THE VALUE OF \$40,000 WILL BE SOLD THIS YEAR

(From the Deming Graphic)

P. D. Southworth, county agricultural agent, reports that he has opened markets for the sale of \$40,000 worth of farm products in the territory contingent to Deming. This quantity can be disposed of within the next 12 months, deliveries in many cases having already been made.

The Texas quarantine against the world on account of the foot and mouth disease, has somewhat upset the arrangement for the sale of native hay to army contractors. Several cars have already been shipped, however, to points outside of Texas and sold. Orders for several cars of fat hogs are now on file. For these the prevailing market price can be realized. There are \$4,000 worth of beans on hand, that can be disposed of at a very handsome profit, the shipments of this commodity being very heavy at this time. Beans have all gone off the market, on account of the unprecedented demand.

The following have been sold within the last 60 days: \$6,000 worth of beans, \$10,000 worth of milo maize, \$2,000 worth of alfalfa hay, \$400 worth of pork. In most cases the produce of the Mimbres valley has claimed a premium over regular market price. This is especially true of the hay. On account of an unusually wet season the pink beans are seldom up to the usual standard, and the yield was only about half what it has been in the past. Record high prices have, however, more than made good what threatened to be a loss on the bean crop. Worms and rust are credited with having caused the trouble. The hardy pink bean has few enemies in normal seasons.

It is estimated that the work of the county agent has already saved \$1,000 in commissions to the Mimbres valley farmers. As the county agent's salary is but \$1,800, it would seem that this "side line" alone has netted a handsome profit on the investment in scientific agriculture.

FAIRBANKS AT FAIR

San Francisco, Cal., March 8.—Complete in every detail and ready for the entertainment of visitors, the Indiana building at the Pana-Pacific international exposition was formally opened today before a throng of former residents of the Hoosier state. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, former vice president of the United States, was among the distinguished visitors. Later in the year there will be a celebration of Indiana day, when it is expected that Governor Ralston and other state officials of Indiana will visit the exposition.

CALIFORNIA FACES DEFICIT

Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—Following its constitutional recess the California legislature reassembled for the

second half of its biennial session. A threatened deficit in the state treasury, resulting from the demands by the administration budget and appropriation bills, is one of the most important problems with which the lawmakers will have to deal during the remainder of the session.

TURKEY REFORMS SCHOOLS

Berlin, March 8.—In the midst of war Turkey finds time to begin the reform of its school system, and has turned to Germany for a leader in the movement. The man selected for this purpose is Professor Frank Schmidt, who has hitherto had charge of a bureau of education in the German foreign office. He formerly conducted a German high school in Bucharest, and he has been a close student of foreign educational affairs. He is now to be attached to the Turkish ministry of education. Apparently he will play a role in the general educational life of Turkey similar to that played by the German military instructors in the Turkish army.

HEARING ON OSAGE OIL LAND

Washington, March 8.—Secretary Lane of the interior department today conducted a public hearing with a view to settling the conflicting claims arising out of the proposal to lease for another term of years the oil lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma. The case involves the largest single oil property in the world—some 800,000 acres, it is said. The present lease of the lands is about to expire.

SUFFRAGISTS AT INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—Delegates from nearly a dozen states were present today when the Mississippi Valley conference of suffragists began the business sessions of its annual convention. The sessions, which will continue until Wednesday, will be addressed by such noted advocates of equal suffrage as Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Madame Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, and Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Woman's Suffrage association.

BEST TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

"My daughter used Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation with good results and I can recommend them highly," writes Paul B. Babin, Brushy, Ia. Forsale by all dealers.—Adv.

LETTERS FOR PRISONERS

Geneva, March 8.—The Swiss post-office department has compiled statistics to show that from September 1 until the end of January, over 7,000,000 letters and postals have been sent to German prisoners of war in France by their friends and relatives in the Fatherland. Money orders to the number of 86,291 have passed through Switzerland, totalling in value 1,618,781 (\$329,756.) The postal list includes 409,000 packages and 6,950,542 letters and cards.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

G. E. Fisher, representing Roberts, Johnson and Rand, a shoe concern, of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Miss Dora Wiernman of Watrous, was in the city over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cogle arrived on Saturday night from Denver. They will make a short visit here.

Pépe Gallegos came in yesterday from Mora. Gallegos is well known here as a prizefighter, having appeared in the ring in this city a few months ago.

C. E. (Candy) Jones, representing the Rood Candy company of Pueblo, Colo., was in Las Vegas today in the interests of his firm. Mr. Jones is well known in this city, as he has been visiting the merchants for many years.

Gus Speicher of Gross-Kelly and Company returned yesterday from a trip through Mora county in the interests of his house. He reports that there is "lots of snow" in Mora.

L. L. McMasters and A. G. McLain, both of Denver, arrived in Las Vegas last night to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Shiel of Denver were in town today for a short visit.

J. S. Baylis of La Junta, Colo., manager of the western division of the Harvey system, was in Las Vegas today on business.

J. D. Hagadorn, president of the Rayado Colonization company of Cimarron, was in town today on business.

Several residents of Mora county were in Las Vegas yesterday, leaving on No. 1 for Santa Fe. In the party were Dan Cassidy, a merchant; Tito Melendez, clerk of Mora county; Patricio Sanchez, sheriff of Mora county; Charles U. Strong, deputy treasurer of Mora county, and Eugenio Romero, a merchant and regent of the New Mexico Normal University. Mr. Romero stated that the party comprised "all the prominent democrats of Mora county."

Henry P. Springer of Cimarron was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McKee of El Paso were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

W. B. Horner of Denver was a business visitor here today.

S. Alonzo Bright, district superintendent of the Methodist church for New Mexico, arrived Saturday night from Albuquerque on ministerial business.

Mindon McGee, night roundhouse foreman for the Santa Fe railroad, returned today from Onava, after spending the weekend there.

John H. York, a commissioner from San Miguel county, left yesterday for Santa Fe, where he will spend a few days.

Charles McClure and Mac H. Donaldson, teachers at the New Mexico Normal University, returned on train No. 2 last night from Santa Fe, where they made a short visit.

Rev. J. H. Whistler returned today from Raton, where he spent the weekend on ministerial duties.

A. MacCreedy, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

Juan Yerby, a barber from Wagon Mound, was in Las Vegas today.

C. H. Bristol, general superintendent

of the west grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through here this morning in his private car attached to the rear of the second section of No. 10, running as a deadhead equipment train.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Schoonmaker stopped off in Las Vegas yesterday on their way from their home in Chicago to the coast, to visit R. B. Schoonmaker of this city.

John A. Purcell, assistant to the vice president of the Santa Fe railroad, will pass through Las Vegas tonight in his private car attached to the rear of No. 9.

George H. Kinkel returned today from El Paso, where he has been for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney W. Batty left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Flagstaff, Ariz.

C. O. Cushman, president of the Albuquerque Y. M. C. A., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon. He will speak tonight at the Y. M. C. A. anniversary dinner.

A number of prominent men passed through Las Vegas Saturday en route to the National Park conference at Berkeley, Calif. The men stopped here for a few minutes to visit friends. Among the party were Stephen T. Mather, assistant to Secretary of the Interior; Robert S. Yard, managing editor of the Chicago Century magazine; Robert B. Marshall, chief geographer of the United States geographical survey.

Miss Anna Anderson left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Onava for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Serrano left on No. 9 Saturday night for San Diego and San Francisco. Mr. Serrano is the night watchman for the Charles Ifeld company, having held the position for the past 13 years.

Mrs. William P. Southard and her two children, Miss Aileen Southard and Willie Southard, left on train No. 9 last night for California, where they will make a two months' visit.

Mrs. S. L. Martin and her two sons, George Martin and Harley Martin, have arrived from Hillsdale, Mich. They will locate here for the benefit of Mrs. Martin's health.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railroad, was in Las Vegas today on business for the company.

Miss M. L. Pugh of Wagon Mound was in town today for a short visit.

S. D. Klein returned last night from Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he has been for the past few months visiting his family.

C. Bosserman, a rancher from Valley Ranch, was in Las Vegas today at attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hell of Watrous were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Thomas Talley of Springer was in town today.

George Vigil, a rancher from the neighborhood of El Cerrito, was in town to make some purchases.

A. J. Loomis, editor of the Santa Fe Eagle, was in Las Vegas today on journalistic business.

George Thomas of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Schoonmaker, who have been visiting their relative, R. B. Schoonmaker of this city, for the

past few days, left on train No. 10 this afternoon for the east.

Assistant District Attorney Chester A. Hunker and County Clerk Lorenzo Delgado left on the westbound limited this morning for Santa Fe, where they will spend a few days.

William Springer of the Charles Ifeld company left this morning for Santa Fe for a short business trip.

E. S. Waddles, representing the Tootle-Wheeler-Mather Dry Goods company of St. Joseph, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

J. R. Hill, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

George H. Bedord of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. L. E. Trainor left last night for Chicago, where she has been called by the serious illness of her mother.

Mrs. Julia A. Sharp of Carlsbad, state manager for the Woodman Circle, arrived in Las Vegas on train No. 10 this afternoon. Mrs. Sharp is here to interest the Las Vegas lodge in the state convention of the order at Albuquerque next month.

W. D. Story, vice president of the Santa Fe railroad, will pass through Las Vegas in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 2 tomorrow evening.

Jefferson Reynolds left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Santa Fe where he will spend a few days.

C. C. Bigler, a mesa farmer, left this afternoon for Watrous, to purchase cattle.

George H. Hunker left last night for Santa Fe for a short visit.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Vicente Mares of Wagon Mound was here today for a short visit.

Henry Stone of Roy was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

William Joyner of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. H. Morgans of Santa Fe arrived in Las Vegas last night. He will make a short stay here to attend to some personal affairs.

Joe Silva, who has been employed at the warehouse of Gross Kelly & Company for some time, left yesterday for Albuquerque, where he will locate.

Mrs. C. A. Spiess and Mrs. W. E. Gortner left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where they will join their husbands, who have been in the Capital City.

E. G. Murphey and Judge David J. Leahy left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Santa Fe, where they will attend to some business connected with the Las Vegas land grant.

M. W. Browne, secretary of the board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University, left on train No. 9 last night for Santa Fe, on business with the legislature.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham left this afternoon for Santa Fe for a short visit.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where he will be for a short time on business connected with the Mora-San Miguel county line which was agreed upon in this city by representatives of both counties a short time ago.

A. P. Ware of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. D. Story, vice president of the Santa Fe railroad, will pass through Las Vegas on train No. 2 tonight bound for Chicago.

Mrs. Alfred left last night for Los Angeles, where she will spend some time.

J. T. Gratist arrived this afternoon from Denver. He will make a short business stay here.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE

Denver, Colo., March 11.—The house today took final action on the last of the four measures designed to transfer the work of the juvenile court to the district court, by a vote of 44 to 21. This measure provides for the appointment of an additional district judge for Denver county. The other three bills, passed late yesterday, would transfer divorces and other family legal matters to the district court. The measures now go to the senate. Their effect, if passed by the senate and signed by the governor, would be to abolish the juvenile court presided over by Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

The senate passed on third reading, the Robinson divorce bill, 25 to 9. The bill previously was amended to provide that no decree shall be issued until six months after the verdict. The senate killed the measure to take from the state supreme court the authority to prescribe rules of court procedure 18 to 18.

It was understood that the special state committee to which was referred the administration industrial commission bill probably will present its report some time this week.

BERGS EXPLODE MINES

London, March 11.—Icebergs have exploded a number of mines in the Gulf of Bothnia, according to reports brought to Hull by Swedish vessels. Navigation is particularly perilous in the Baltic and the North Sea just now, it is said, owing to the mines which have broken loose from their moorings during storms. Scandinavian naval authorities patrol the trade routes for these floating menaces, some of which have been visible lately as far north as Skarack and the mouth of Christiana Fjord.

PISTOL CAPS EXPLODE

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11.—What sounded like a miniature bomb explosion in the capitol last night recalled visions of New York anarchists to the startled persons who rushed out into the corridor, while the legislature was in session, to ascertain what was the trouble. They found a youngster, who gave his name as Gallegos, lying on the floor, writhing in pain, as his clothes seemed to be on fire. The boy was hurriedly taken into the state treasurer's office where Paul A. Hall and others stripped off the smoking garments. It was discovered that the boy's hip was badly burned. A hurry call was sent for Dr. M. P. Skeen, member of the legislature from Eddy county, while some one telephoned a local pharmacy for some soothing ointments.

Young Gallegos explained that he had four boxes of toy pistol caps or cartridges in his pocket; that he had taken a fall which exploded the ammunition in his pocket, setting fire to his clothes and burning his body.

Excluding Alaska, the whole of the United States could be put into Brazil, there would still be 200,000 square miles uncovered.