

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## 40,000 MEN ARE ENGAGED IN BATTLE

DECIDING ACTION IN VILLA-CARRANZA STRUGGLE IS ON AT IRAPUATO

Washington, April 7.—A battle with 40,000 troops engaged and which may be a deciding action in the war between the Carranza and Villa factions in Mexico, is in progress or impending near Irapuato, in the state of Guanajuato. State department dispatches today, dated April 5, said the fight would take place soon. This was construed to mean that Villa had assembled a force strong enough to meet General Obregon's army and was moving south from Torreon along the National railway. Obregon was last reported at Querataro and was declared to have sent a column against San Luis Potosi while he protected its march with a second column, and a third division of his army under General Hill moved toward Morelia, capital of Michoacan. Obregon is understood by officials here to have 20,000 men, and it is said that Villa has gathered an equal number.

Irapuato is the junction of the Mexican Central and the National railway, toward which Obregon's forces are advancing.

The department is informed that General Villa has announced that if he is successful in defeating the forces of General Obregon south of Irapuato he will immediately open the lines of communication to Mexico City. The department's advices indicate that should the forces of General Carranza be defeated in this engagement his important strongholds would be Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoros.

Advices to the Carranza agency said the gunboat Guerrero reached Guaymas Monday night and her commander notified foreigners to leave the port, as he intended to open a bombardment. Mobs in Guaymas and Hermosillo, the agency statement added, were looting business houses. The statement adds that General Maytorena failed to check Carranza troops marching from both north and south, and was defeated yesterday at Navajoa.

General Calles was reported march-

ing on Cananea and Nogales. State department advices said sharp fighting continued at Ebano, near Tampico.

Gutierrez "Still President"

The element supporting General Gutierrez as provisional president of Mexico today made public the papers giving the appointment by Gutierrez of Jose Vasconcelos as special envoy at Washington and the lengthy statement presented by Vasconcelos to Secretary Bryan on March 4.

The statement reviews Mexican affairs from the time of Huerta's withdrawal, and maintains that Gutierrez is the regularly chosen provisional president by virtue of the Aguas Calientes convention. It recites at length the contests between the Carranza-Villa elements and their efforts to displace Gutierrez. The Gutierrez seat of government is said to be established at the city of Doctor Arroyo, state of Nuevo Leon, from which place, the statement says, Gutierrez is "directing affairs and has under his command a considerable army." It adds:

"President Gutierrez will at the first opportunity reassemble the convention at Aguas Calientes and before that legal body he will offer to resign his power, in order to leave the convention free to elect as president any man who may answer to the necessities and rights of all of the Mexican people."

To Attack Nogales

Douglas, Ariz., April 7.—General P. Elias Calles and Colonel Samaniego left Agua Prieta before daylight today at the head of a column of 2,500 men, presumably to begin a campaign against Cananea and Nogales which are held by Governor Maytorena's Carranza forces.

General Calles reached Nacozari by noon, opening the railway to Sonora mining camps recently reported to be on the verge of starvation. He continued southward.

Gunboat at Guaymas

El Paso, Texas, April 7.—From southern Sonora it was reported in private dispatches today that the Mexican gunboat Guerrero had arrived off Guaymas on Monday. The Carranza boat was greeted by several shells from the Villa garrison, but did not respond. The port expected a siege from both land and sea at the time the messages were dispatched.

Mike Gibbons and his brother Tom have doubled up for a short season in vaudeville.

## LONDON OFFERS A PURSE FOR THE CHAMPION

ENGLISH CAPITAL WISHES NEW TITLE HOLDER TO FIGHT FRANK MORAN

Havana, April 7.—Jess Willard, the new heavyweight champion of the world, left Havana with his party at 11 o'clock this morning for New York, where he is due to arrive on an Atlantic coast line train at the Pennsylvania station Friday at 6:20 o'clock p. m. The party will travel via Key West, Charleston, Richmond and Washington. Willard's steamer was delayed two hours by the demonstrative crowd at the docks.

Jack Johnson, who came down to the steamer, shook hands with his conqueror and said:

"Jess, I wish you all the luck you could wish for yourself. I hope you can make a heap of money. Be sure to save it."

Willard answered with his best wishes and said:

"I will see you in Europe."

He appeared to be affected by the incident. Johnson was given a great reception by the crowd.

The Cuban rights for the moving pictures of the Johnson-Willard fight were sold today for \$10,000.

Jack Johnson is preparing to go to Santiago. Thence he will sail for Jamaica and then to France by way of Martinique. Although it was announced last night that the gate receipts of the fight were \$110,000, no one in Havana seems to have definite information on this point.

The largest profits went to the race track lessee, Curley Brown, who got \$1 extra from each spectator by running a few races after the fight.

London Raises the Money

London, April 7.—A London syndicate has offered a purse of 4,000 pounds (\$20,000) for a fight between Jess Willard, who won the heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson at Havana last Monday, and Frank Moran of Pittsburgh. Willard will be offered 200 pounds (\$1,000) for his traveling expenses. Moran was defeated by Johnson in 20 rounds on points in Paris on June 27 of last year,

and on March 29 of this year he knocked out Bombardier Wells at London in ten rounds.

They Would Challenge

New York, April 7.—The privilege of becoming logical challenger for the world's heavyweight championship was considered by local sporting men to be the big stake of the ten round bout between Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, and Carl Morris of Sapulpa, Okla., here tonight. Each of the big fighters was intent on getting the first chance at Willard.

## NEGRO COMMITS A FIENDISH CRIME

KILLS WOMAN AFTER ATTEMPTING TO CRIMINALLY ASSAULT HER

Peoria, Ill., April 7.—An unidentified negro murdered Mrs. William H. Schriver here today after attempting a criminal assault. He cut the woman's throat. The crime was witnessed by her four small children. The negro escaped.

THIN MAN PRAISED

Cologne, April 8.—The thin man is eulogized by the Koelnische Zeitung not only as a food saver as compared with the stout man but as a more active and useful member of society.

"The thin man," says this paper, "has need of much less food to sustain life than the stout man. Every step we take, every movement, makes a demand on nourishment equal in proportion to the quantity of fat used up in the movement."

"Whoever, therefore, has diminished his weight by ten per cent, for example, diminishes at the same time the quantity of food that he needs by ten per cent."

"Very thin men enjoy a physical vigor and energy that is really extraordinary. Hence in these days, when we are constrained to economize in our meals, it becomes at the same time a sacred duty toward the fatherland and an individual duty to reduce one's food consumption and one's fat."

BRIDGE CONTRACT

Santa Fe, April 8.—The Midland Bridge company was today awarded the contract for building a 358-foot steel bridge across the Rio Grande at San Marcial.



## DISPATCH RIDERS HAVE A HARD LIFE

THEY ARE CALLED UPON TO DO  
STRENUOUS, DANGEROUS,  
IMPORTANT WORK

London, April 5.—"Almost the only faces with the army on which the strain of their experience is visibly written are those of the motor cyclist dispatch riders," says a letter from the front, the writer adding: "I should give them all the Victoria Cross."

To ride for months at high rate over cobble pavements of an extreme unevenness is of itself a physical strain, but this is increased many fold by the responsibilities and dangers which are the daily lot of the dispatch rider.

"With dry roads and only the ordinary peace-time traffic to dispute the right of way occasionally, the motorcyclist can take an ordinary pace with no great strain. But it is quite different when the cobbles are greased by the oil and slime of months of traffic and weeks of rain and fog; when a ten or twelve inch drop into oily mud waits on either side of the narrow roadway; when every road is crowded with great trucks which claim the road and take it willingly; when orders are—they always are, apparently—to travel not at a leisurely go-as-you-please, but at the top speed of which the battered machine is capable.

"Add to these little difficulties a blinding rain, a pitch-black night, no lights, a few shell-swept stretches of road, snipers, sentries, obstacles, shell-holes, and other disturbing matters, and there is the picture of the ordinary life of the dispatch rider. Sideslips and collisions, broken forks and headers into shell-holes, are all in the day's work. But what the dispatch rider really objects to, is being shot by his own sentries. This is by no means exceptional, for the sentry's challenge is quite likely to be drowned by the noise of the engine."

"In the early days," writes one rider, "the wandering Uhlans was a terror, not because of his soldierly qualities, but because you were always liable to find yourself charging at some crossroads in the darkness, into his horse's body. I knocked over several like that. I never knew how they were going to take it. I think they must have generally lost their horse and gun in the dark, for only one of them fired a shot, and he did not fire at me."

### GOETHALS TO RETIRE

Panama, April 5.—When Governor Goethals leaves the canal zone he probably will retire from the army and enter civilian life. He has not yet made a public announcement to this effect but has frequently voiced his desire, probably after September next, to lead a quiet life and do only such work as he wishes.

General Goethals has not decided upon the place where he will make his home but it is generally understood here that he will reside in New

York where he will become a consulting engineer. It has been said that he probably will form a partnership with S. V. Williamson who was formerly the engineer in charge of the Pacific division of the Panama Canal construction work. Mr. Williamson recently made a brief visit to the Isthmus and it is believed that the partnership was then discussed.

Governor Goethals, having announced his retirement from active labors on the Panama Canal is manifesting an impatience to depart from the Isthmus. He feels he has done his duty by his country and the army in spending eight strenuous years here.

### MARCHES ARE LONGER

Berlin, April 5.—The prodigious marches accomplished by some of the German troops, especially before the battle of Tannenberg and in the last battle of the Mazurian Lakes, have moved a local historian to make interesting comparisons with famous marches of other days. He concludes that no troops have ever before made such a record in this respect as the soldiers now in the armies in the East.

An average march, he says, is 20 to 21 miles, but after three days a day of rest is observed if this pace has been kept. On the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon, after the battle of Kunaxa in 401 B. C., from near Babylon to Trapezunt on the Black Sea, the average day's march was 16 and three-fourths miles, but this average was secured by several forced marches of 27 and a half miles, and the normal day's march was about 15 and one quarter miles.

A striking accomplishment was that of Napoleon's Guards, who covered 110 miles in six days on their march to take part in the battle of Jena, and that over bad roads through the Thuringian Forest. The Ninth German army corps with exhausting marchers behind it, covered 46 miles from the vicinity of Blois to Orleans in 36 hours on December 16 and 17, 1870, over a muddy road, and was ready to fight the next day.

One East Prussian regiment marched 122 miles in five days to join Hindenburg's army, and took part in the battle of Tannenberg in the afternoon of the fifth day without stopping to rest.

### ELECTIONS IN TEXAS

Dallas, Texas, April 5.—Many cities of Texas, both large and small, will hold their municipal elections tomorrow. As the contests for office were settled in most instances by the primaries, the interest in the elections is confined almost wholly to those places where a vote is to be taken on charter amendments or other referendum measures.

### Nothing so Good for a Cough or Cold

When you have a cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to get rid of it with the least possible delay. There are many who consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy unsurpassed. Mrs. J. Boroff, Elida, Ohio, says, "Ever since my daughter Ruth was cured of a severe cold and cough by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy two years ago, I have felt kindly disposed toward the manufacturers of that preparation. I know of nothing so quick to relieve a cough or cure a cold." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

## INDUSTRIAL ARTS TAUGHT AT EL RITO

PROFESSOR ZINGG'S SCHOOL IS  
REPORTED UPON BY STATE  
SUPERVISOR

Santa Fe, N. M., April 5.—The Spanish-American Normal school by reason of its location and varied interests is destined to emphasize industrial courses more from year to year. The growth of industrial education in New Mexico requires that adequate courses be offered in domestic science, manual training and agriculture to train teachers for continuing this work in the rural schools of the state. With this end in view the recent session of the legislature recently appropriated \$1,000 for additional equipment for work in this school.

In no other section of the state is scientific training in elementary agriculture and vocational guidance more needed, since the greater number of the people are directly interested in that "humble, but divine art, of making a living."

This is the first year that an organized effort has been made to offer industrial branches for credit by the school. Handicapped by lack of funds as most schools are in taking up this work, the success attained was measured by the industry and interest applied by the teacher. On the whole our efforts were well rewarded.

Domestic art was easy to introduce since hand work of Spanish-American girls is a racial characteristic and the equipment required was accessible and within the reach of all. Great interest was shown in the work. The lessons ranged from plain sewing to crocheting, embroidery and drawn work in which some of the girls show aptitude that is little short of the wonderful. Miss Eloisa Baca, a Spanish-American teacher, is in charge of the work in domestic art and the interest shown by the class is remarkable. Neatness is one characteristic of the work done in sewing and so painstaking are the students that they smile, even when required to rip. The teacher insists that ability to sew is an accomplishment without which the name of woman would be worthless.

The work in domestic science related to cooking, canning and the supervision of the cooking done by the students for themselves in the kitchens provided by the school for that purpose. Seven girls and five boys qualified in baking light bread which offered a variety in the diet of a much greater number. The present equipment for this department is extremely limited, but we hope to add an adequate appropriation. While the time for preparation was short, a creditable exhibit was shown at the state teachers' association this year, in both domestic science and domestic art.

Bench work in wood was installed for 12 boys at an expense of less than \$100. One Sheldon bench was secured as a model and with this two other benches were constructed; one from an old table and the other of the ordinary farm bench type. The number

of tools purchased was limited but we gained in hearty co-operation thereby. Enough unfinished work was found about the premises to more than repay the outlay for tools. We organized an industrial class of about 30 young men and the results were not only of practical value, but were gratifying. They laid two floors, moved one building, built a road culvert, and added many conveniences that are usually unprovided when a new building is completed. Later in the year the class work was changed to instruction in agriculture. The work offered was in lecture form by the instructor and later the principles are to be carried out in actual practice.

The purpose of this work is to interest the larger boys of the elementary school in the simple principles of agriculture that can be applied to their own farms. They are encouraged to acquire a liking for farming many of whom preferred to do other work. Opportunities for acquiring free government land for themselves are presented. Members of the class are encouraged to write for state and government bulletins, thereby supplementing the material offered as class instruction. The class is clearing an acre of ground as the beginning for a school orchard. A neighbor is to loan a team for plowing and farm powder is to be used in planting the trees when they are delivered.

A machine shop room is provided and at present is fitted with a 12 h. p. gasoline engine, an air compressor and a dynamo which furnishes water and light for the building. This plant is run by the students from plans furnished at the time of installation. Ample power is provided to run additional machinery when desired.

### BALTIMORE PRIMARIES

Baltimore, Md., April 5.—Politicians are displaying more than ordinary interest in Baltimore's municipal primaries tomorrow, because of the bearing which the results may have on the coming state campaign. Nominations are to be made for mayor and other city officials to be voted for at the spring election. Mayor James H. Preston, democrat, is unopposed for renomination. For the head of the republican ticket the rival candidates are Major John Philip Hill and Charles H. Heintzeman.

### RETIREMENT OF COL. BIRNIE

Washington, D. C., April 5.—On account of having reached the age limit for active service, Col. Rogers Birnie, of the ordnance department, was placed on the retired list of the army today. Col. Bairnie is from Maryland and graduated from West Point at the head of the class of 1872. He has served twice as president of the Ordnance board and for a number of years was in command of the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

Rub the joints with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT to relieve rheumatism. It penetrates the flesh to the bone conveying its soothing and restorative influence to the spot where the pain exists. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

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# HAMMERSTEIN IS A MAN OF UPS AND DOWNS

NEW YORK THEATRICAL PROMOTER MAY BE EXPECTED TO GET ON HIS FEET AGAIN

New York, April 6.—Oscar Hammerstein's present financial troubles, resulting from the efforts of creditors to put him into bankruptcy, may perhaps be properly spoken of as the anti-climax of a wonderful career. He came from Berlin to America in search of a fortune when a young man. He was without friends and desperately poor. According to some who have known him almost from the day of his arrival, he began life in the new world as a cigarmaker here in New York.

At all events, he made his first strike by the invention of a cigar-molding machine. It was such a good thing that he put his wits to work and contrived another machine for the working up of raw tobacco, and then another. And from each in succession he reaped large financial rewards. Then he made more money out of a tobacco trade paper. By this time he had accumulated something of a surplus, and he bought a row of empty flats on Eighty-fifth street, which filled with tenants, as if by magic, directly. Then, to the dismay of some of his best friends and advisers, he became interested in real estate along both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, then only an unconsidered cross thoroughfare so far up town as to be the undisputed home of the squatter and the goat. Investigation proved to Oscar Hammerstein that this property was good enough for him, and he bought lots there as fast as he could raise the money. Soon after the boom in that section arrived, and he found himself worth close to \$1,000,000.

Then he began his career of theatrical speculation. His first venture was the building of the Columbus theater and the Harlem opera house. Then he concluded to build a theater farther down town, and straightway the walls of the Manhattan opera house arose on Thirty-fourth street. It was Hammerstein's intention to make this place of amusement the home of grand opera, to be sung in English at popular prices. But for some reason the enterprise did not come up to Hammerstein's expectations, and after running the theater for some time on the lines originally laid out, he made a combination with Koster and Bial, and the opera house was duly dedicated to vaudeville. Under the joint management the new music hall was successful from the start, and undoubtedly Hammerstein's famous living pictures contributed a good deal to the success.

A business quarrel led to a dissolution of the partnership and Hammerstein immediately built the Olympia music hall to compete with Koster and Bial. The place had a conspicuous location on Broadway and was the

finest structure of its kind in town. But because the Koster and Bial opposition was too strong or for some other reason the Olympia was not a financial success. When he started to build the Olympia Hammerstein probably was worth \$2,000,000. After it had been running a short time he made an assignment and was practically penniless. This was in 1897.

But it was only a matter of months after Hammerstein had lost the Olympia and his fortune before he had built his Victoria theater, and on the opening night was gleefully receiving the plaudits of a crowded house of admirers. This rapid recovery is the most spectacular thing in his whole career. Time and again he has come back when the public believed him to be down and out. In 1911, after he had recovered a good part of his fortune through the success of the Victoria and his other theatrical enterprises here (Mr. Hammerstein went to London and built the London opera house, the most pretentious affair of its kind in the world metropolis. The venture was a flat failure financially and Mr. Hammerstein returned to America considerably poorer in pocket. But his experience did not deter him from making another effort to satisfy his favorite hobby to give New York first class grand opera at popular prices. With this in view he proceeded to build the Lexington opera house, but when the place was completed his plans to give opera were balked by an injunction obtained by the Metropolitan Opera company. This left Mr. Hammerstein with a big house on his hands and no way to use it profitably. It was this ill-starred venture that caused the beginning of his present financial troubles. On top of his money troubles Mr. Hammerstein is handicapped at present by poor health. Those who know him best predict confidently that if he recovers his health he most certainly will recover his fortune in the course of time. In the meantime all those who love a plucky fighter will join in hopes for his ultimate recovery and future success.

## LIQUOR AN ISSUE

St. Paul, Minn., April 5.—Municipal elections, in many of which the liquor question is the leading issue, will be held tomorrow throughout Minnesota. At Fairbault a particularly bitter fight is being waged over the question of saloons or no saloons.

## CHILDREN RAISE MONEY

Berlin, March 6.—Berlin school children are doing their part toward raising war relief funds. Each Sunday about 2,000 pupils from the public schools gather at a local theater and present a musical program that includes a series of quartet songs and chorus numbers. The financial returns from the concerts are considerable.

If you check up the number of bottles used you will find Foley's Honey and Tar in greater demand than any other cough medicine. It is safe, prompt and effective for colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchial coughs, throat trouble and lagrippe. It contains no opiates and is the preferred cough medicine for children. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

# WAR IS MAKING RELIGION A REALITY

FRENCH WRITER TELLS HOW SACRIFICES ARE MAKING HIS COUNTRY PRAYERFUL

(From the New York Times)

"The France that prays wants Americans to know this France, so different from the one that most of them imagine. Do you think that I can make them realize that this other France, the France of the great war, exists?"

Jules Bois, novelist, dramatist, philosopher and patriot, leaned anxiously toward the reporter who had come to interview him, as if half expecting to be told that no amount of effort could make Americans visualize such a France. It was the day after M. Bois's arrival here on his first visit to America, and the bearded, alert Frenchman still seemed bewildered at the tumult about him, not at all confident as to what these strange "Americans" would think of him and his belief in that battling and praying France, the steadfast France of the trenches, the heroic, waiting France of mothers and wives and sisters and sweethearts, the "France that prays." "Will—will Americans understand me when I talk about it?" repeated M. Bois anxiously.

## To Speak Across the Country

The purpose of this eminent French visitor to our shores is to describe this new France in American cities between here and California, to which state he is bound as a representative of the French government at the Panama-Pacific exposition. He comes on a two fold official mission besides having been commissioned to study the methods in vogue at our colleges and schools for teaching the French language and to gather material for a report to the French ministry of agriculture on the prospects of crops in the United States, and on our cattle horses, etc., for the ministry's guidance in case it should wish to make purchases of American foodstuffs and live stock for French soldiers and civilians.

Of Mr. Bois's plays "Hippolite Couronne" was performed with success at the famous Odeon Theater at Paris and "La Furie," a tragedy, was recently put on at the Comedie Francaise, the goal of every French dramatist's ambition.

## Respects our Neutrality

But he forgets drama and literature and politics when he talks of the "France that prays."

"I do not come to the United States in the interest of any propaganda for the French cause," he said. "I respect too much the neutrality of the United States. But"—and here he leaned forward and his eyes glistened with patriotism—"I, myself, am not neutral. No! When I speak of France, of my France that has suffered, that is still suffering so cruelly, I must speak with emotion. Ah! then it is impossible for me to be neutral!"

"The France that prays! It is the

whole nation, everybody, rich and poor, high and low, united in a new religion. In the French revolution we Frenchmen fought and died for the religion of liberty. Now we fight and die for the liberty of religion. Out there in the trenches men who never thought of religion before are becoming religious.

"And it is war that has made them so; war that so many think of only as something barbarous and inhuman. A war like that which France is now fighting is something very different."

## A War of Sacrifices

"Religion is sacrifice. The Virgin Mary sacrificed her son and ever since the idea of sacrifice has entered into religion. Now, in France, thousands upon thousands of mothers are sending their sons into battle, sacrificing them as did Mary, and, just as religion formerly gave the idea of sacrifice, this nation-wide sacrifice which France is making is breeding the idea of religion.

"It is not a question of creed. This new religion is one in which all Frenchmen can stand together—in which I feel sure they will all stand together after peace comes once more to us. Just what it is is shown by something that happened not long ago somewhere on the battle front in the north of France:

"There had been an attack by the Germans on the French trenches. The enemy had been driven back. All about lay dying Frenchmen. Some of them were Catholics, some Protestants, some, probably, men who had never acknowledged belonging to any religion.

"The only clergyman to be found was a Jewish rabbi. He was asked to go among those dying men and minister to them in their last moments.

"He went. He knelt down beside them, one and all. Nobody stopped to think about his creed. He was a priest—that was enough.

"Not long afterward he, too, was killed. Perhaps, in his last moments, a Catholic priest knelt beside him. I do not know.

"That is our new France. I want Americans to know about it—Americans who think of us as a nation without faith, a land of frivolity and gaiety and cynicism and skepticism."

## Bears Belgium's Thanks

Before his visitor went M. Bois urgently impressed upon him that he came here not only as a representative of France, but, in an unofficial way, of Belgium, also.

## Grateful for American Aid

"You have no idea how grateful we Frenchmen and Belgians are to you Americans," he said, "for your sympathy and for the valuable aid which you have given since the outbreak of the war. Never will they forget it.

"And really, now," he went on, "do you think that Americans will understand about that which I told you—about the France that prays?"

His confidence was oozing away again.

He glanced anxiously at the visitor. "They will," said the reporter.

"Oh, thank you, thank you," exclaimed M. Bois, his black bearded face all confidence and cheerfulness again. "I am so glad to hear you say that. I—I was afraid it would not be so."

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## WHEN THE FLIES GOT A FRIGHT

OCCASION OF THEIR ANNUAL  
BANQUET MADE MELAN-  
CHOLY BY BAD NEWS

(From the Kansas City Star)

There never was such a menu at a dinner before.

Neither was there ever such a host of descendants as Mr. and Mrs. Fly entertained at their first wedding anniversary. All the children and grand children, up to the thirtieth and fortieth "great," were present by the billions. The number of naughts required to number the generations would have exhausted even a baseball scoreboard.

It wouldn't do to print the menu. Although the Fly family thought it fine, over-particular persons might object to some of the courses. They also might think that the guests should have washed their hands before they came to the table, if they didn't happen to know that that was against Fly etiquette.

Besides the immediate family there were a large number of invited guests. In fact, every Fly that came brought several millions along. The list included Mr. and Mrs. Typhoid Germ, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Phthisis and members of many other prominent microbe families. The address of most of them was Garbage Can Avenue or Manure Pile Boulevard.

The talk ran gaily about the board. Every Fly who told of infecting a baby's milk or bringing contagion to a whole family was vigorously applauded. One young Fly was in the midst of a story about his success in spreading scarlet fever when Mr. Fly interrupted.

"I don't wish to spoil the party," he said, "but I want to tell you that we are all in great danger. I have heard that a cleanup is to be made all over the city and if they follow the plans proposed we are doomed. We are not only to be swatted as in former years, but the health department is asking that all our breeding places be destroyed. How can we help our friends, the Germs, if they do that?"

The buzz of conversation ceased. Each Fly looked fearfully at his neighbor. The party broke up soon after. They talked about the new danger all the way home.

### BERLIN FIGHTS VERMIN

Berlin, April 7.—An anti-vermin fund is the latest and most unusual product of the war. It has been started by the central committee in charge of gifts to the soldiers, which has appealed to every German in the empire to contribute at least one mark. The biggest banks in Berlin, with branches in every large city, have been made the depositaries and agents.

The unique fund is the outcome of almost pitiful appeals from the soldiers in the east, increasing in number every day. Worse than hunger, thirst or sickness, they say, is the terrible scourge that has attacked them and against which they are powerless. Supplies of materials for combatting the pest have been exhausted and at present there are no

funds on hand for the purchase of more. The appeal that has gone out is headed: "Give quickly! The need is urgent!" It is believed to be the largest campaign of its kind in history. Not only are the soldiers suffering terribly, but when invalidated back home are apt to spread disease.

## WILLARD'S CAREER BEGAN IN 1911

NEW HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION  
HAS NOT BEEN LONG IN  
THE BOXING GAME

1911—Lost on a foul to Louis Fink in ten rounds, February 15.

Knocked out Ed Burke in three rounds, March 15.

Knocked out Louis Fink in three rounds, March 25.

Knocked out Al Mandeno, April 14.

Knocked out Joe Canavaugh in 11 rounds, April 29.

Won a decision over Frank Lyon in 10 rounds, June 8.

Won a decision over Mike Comiskey in ten rounds, July 16.

1912—Knocked out John Young in six rounds, May 20.

Knocked out Frank Bowers in three rounds, June 29.

Knocked out John Young in five rounds, June 2.

Fought a 10-round no decision bout with Arthur Pelkey, July 29.

Fought a 10-round no decision bout with Luther McCarthy, August 19.

Knocked out Sailor White in two rounds, December 2.

Knocked out Sailor Kerns in eight rounds, December 27.

1913—Knocked out Frank Bauer in five rounds, January 22.

Knocked out Jack Leon in four rounds, March 5.

Lost a decision to Gunboat Smith in 20 rounds, May 20.

Fought a 4-round draw with Charley Miller, June 27.

Won a decision over Al Williams in eight rounds, July 4.

Knocked out Bull Young in 11 rounds, August 22. Young was killed by the knockout blow.

Fought a 10-round no decision bout with Boer Rodel, November 17.

Won a decision over Jack Reid in two rounds, November 24.

Won a decision over Carl Morris in ten rounds, December 3.

Knocked out George Davis in two rounds, December 12.

Knocked out Boer Rodel in six rounds, December 29.

1914—Fought a 12-round no decision bout with Tom McMahaon, March 27.

Knocked out Tom Daly in nine rounds, April 13.

Knocked out Boer Rodel in six rounds, April 28.

1915—Knocked out Jack Johnson in 26 rounds and won the heavyweight championship of the world, April 5.

### TO AID T. B. VICTIMS

Des Moines, Ia., April 7.—The senate today passed the board of control committee bill, which will require all counties of the state to segregate and provide for all indigent tuberculosis patients. The measure passed the house and will now go to the governor.

## NOTABLE SALVAGE WORK ON LOST SHIP

TELEPHONE PLAYED IMPORT-  
ANT PART IN EMPRESS OF  
IRELAND WORK

Robert G. Skerrett describes in the Scientific American the "notable salvage work" on the wreck of the Canadian Pacific Railway's steamship Empress of Ireland, sunk in the outer reach of the St. Lawrence River on May 28, 1914, following collision with the collier Storstad, 1,024 lives being lost.

"At the particular point where the Empress of Ireland went down the water is quite 138 feet deep to the surface of the soft mud bottom, and high tide increases this by quite 15 feet," Mr. Skerrett says. "This means a very strong current, especially at ebb tide, and imposed at working period of but thirty minutes at each slack tide twice a day. Apart from that, the water was so cold that the divers' hands soon became numb and to protect them it was necessary to employ rubber mitts. These were of American make and thin enough to enable the diver to guide himself by his sense of touch—something upon which he was to depend very largely in deep and dark waters.

### Perils of the Job

"After sinking the Empress of Ireland partly righted herself, then heeled over at a very sharp angle and heeled over a very snip angle and settled deeply into the mud of the river bed. This added greatly to the perils of the work and made especially hazardous the operations incident to getting through the steel side of the craft and following a devious route into the ship's strong room. These efforts required that the divers should work at the very unusual depth of 160 feet inside the body of the foundered liner, and, to make them familiar with their objective they were previously schooled by means of a cardboard model of the internal structure along their route. Further, that their risks might be lessened, flanking doorways and one wide passage were bulkheaded off in order that the men should not get astray nor their hose, lifeline or telephone connections become entangled.

"The telephone played an important part in the operations. This telephone gear was of English design but somewhat improved by American telephone engineering practices. Because of the dangers involved the divers worked always in pairs, and as soon as one couple came to the surface two more men were immediately ready to carry on the work. One of the best things done was that of drilling into the side of the ship and cutting an ample passageway. The men worked upon a piecework basis and they pushed ahead so rapidly that their rate was but little short of that ordinarily deemed excellent at a shipyard and in open air.

"The salvage craft was provided

with a compressed air system, and the divers received their air from storage tanks instead of from pumps, as is the common custom, and there was also a hospital or decompression tank such as is used here in the United States in foundation work for skyscrapers. The diving was carried out agreeably to the practices prescribed by the British admiralty after some well known scientific tests, and while the unusual number of twelve divers were engaged upon the job only one man lost his life. He, unfortunately, slipped from the side of the sunken liner and dropped into much deeper water. The sudden application of hydrostatic pressure confused him and in his excitement, instead of opening the air valve, he screwed it closer and actually broke the little hand disc. After that fatality every valve seat was notched so that air would reach a diver in distress and keep him alive until aid could be sent to him, no matter if he did jam the valve by mistake.

### What Was Achieved

"All of the bodies were recovered that could possibly be reached, and this was really the prime concern of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway; also the bullion and specie in the strong room were saved, and up to date substantially most of the mail pouches have been brought to the surface. In addition to this, the steel masts of the Empress of Ireland, which were a menace to navigation, were cut away with air drills.

"This entire undertaking marks a notable advance in deep-water salvage operations, and shows that even the dangerous conditions on the St. Lawrence will not daunt determined men when guided by thoroughly competent experts."

### CAMERON MOVES OFFICE

Albuquerque, N. M., April 7.—Effective April 1, the headquarters of the traveling freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe for the New Mexico district are moved from El Paso to Albuquerque. W. A. Cameron, the popular traveling agent, arrived in Albuquerque from El Paso this morning, prepared to make this city his headquarters and home in future. Several years ago the district offices of the Santa Fe freight and passenger departments were consolidated at El Paso, and the headquarters for the southwest still remain there. Mr. Cameron is stationed at Albuquerque largely as a matter of greater convenience in handling the business of the district.

### NO MORE LIQUOR

London, April 7.—Liquor licenses are now being refused to dance halls by the magistrates in charge of this branch of excise. Formerly they were generally awarded without much question, even to halls in which dances were held only occasionally.

"The present is no time for dancing anyway," explained a magistrate in West London in refusing an application. "If they must dance, they will have to dance on coffee."

### AMERICAN STOCKS FIRM

London, April 7.—American securities reflected the strength in Wall street. A good general business was transacted and the market finished firm.



## Italian Irredentists Want the Kingdom to Become an Empire

(George B. McClellan, Professor of Economic History in Princeton University, in the Philadelphia Ledger.)

If the rumors which we have heard lately from Rome are to be believed, the territory demanded by Italy of Austria as the price of its neutrality includes the whole of Southern Tyrol south of the Pustertal, Gorz and Gradisca, Trieste and all of Istria, with about a dozen of the largest islands lying off the Croatian and Dalmatian coast thrown in for good measure.

Whether or not this is the real attitude of the Italian government, it undoubtedly represents the desires of a considerable part of the Italian people who have lately revived the Irredentist movement, which was so prominent during the last quarter of the Nineteenth century.

In 1878 the young kingdom of Italy, greatly enjoying the sensations of its newly realized nationality, confidently expected to share in the distribution of the Turkish loot at the Congress of Berlin. Not only was that hope disappointed, but Italy had the mortification of seeing its hereditary enemy, Austria-Hungary, awarded the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As the result of this disappointment, and largely because of hatred of Austria, the movement for greater Italy, which had until then made but little progress, suddenly acquired great vigor. The gospel of Italy Irredenta, of Italy unredeemed, was preached all over the kingdom, and its apostles insisted that Italian nationality was not and could not be complete until all Italians had been gathered under the rule of the house of Savoy.

### Language Made the Test

Language was made the arbitrary test of Italian nationality, but even this test, misleading as it is, was applied neither strictly nor logically. Irredentists demanded in inclusion in the kingdom of South Tyrol, including the Trentino and all south of the summit of the Brenner Pass, with a large German population; the entire Austrian littoral as far as and including Fiume, with a large German and Slav population; the Swiss canton of Ticino, Nice, Corsica and Malta.

A realization of Irredentist aspirations, of course, meant war, not only with Austria-Hungary, but also with Switzerland, France and Great Britain, besides which whatever may have been the sentiment of the Italian speaking Austrians, the inhabitants of Ticino, Nice, Corsica and Malta were perfectly satisfied with their political allegiance, and undoubtedly would have joined very enthusiastically with their "oppressors" in fighting their would-be "redeemers."

The movement reached its height when Menotti Garibaldi, one of Giuseppe Garibaldi's trouble making sons, presided at a mass meeting held for the purpose of raising volunteers for the invasion of Trentino. Cairoli, the prime minister, had no trouble in squelching the proposed filibustering expedition, and when the movement fell into republican, socialist and anar-

chist hands, Depretis had no difficulty in keeping it within bounds. When in 1881 France seized Tunis, toward which Italians had cast longing eyes, and as the result, Italy joined the Triple alliance, the Irredentist movement languished, and almost died out on the discovery in 1882 of the plot of the Irredentist Oberdank to murder the Emperor of Austria.

### War Fanned the Flames

The outbreak of the war last summer entirely changed the nationalistic view of Italy's world future and focused it on certain definite possibilities. These possibilities, as has been said above, include the acquisition of the Trentino and the Austro-Hungarian coast from Friuli to Fiume, besides certain Croatian and Dalmatian islands.

The usual arguments advanced in support of Italian claims to these territories are:

That they are inhabited almost entirely by Italians who desire to be included in the kingdom of Italy; that they are shockingly oppressed and misgoverned, and that until recently they have belonged to one or other of the Italian states. In short, it is urged that their acquisition by modern Italy would be nothing but the righting of a great wrong, the restoration to Italy of peoples who have been stolen from it.

These arguments have been so constantly used that they have been very generally accepted, although, as a matter of fact, they are far from being accurate.

The Irredentist claims upon the Trentino run from the Italian frontier to Franzensfeste, a distance of ninety-six miles. This territory is inhabited by an Italian speaking population for a distance of thirty-five miles from the border, and for the remaining forty-one miles by German speaking Teutons. The city of Trento being in the outh, about two-thirds of the 135,000 inhabitants of the Trentino speak Italian, as against and Gradisca lies between Italian Friuli and Trieste. Of its inhabitants two-thirds are Italian speaking Italians. The rest are German speaking Slavs, while of the 135,000 inhabitants of Trieste three-fourths speak Italian, the rest German. Of the 350,000 inhabitants of Istria about three-fourths are Slavs, the rest Italians, while of the inhabitants of Croatia and Dalmatia, including the islands, only about 3 per cent are Italians.

### Want an Italian University

In the charge of oppression and misgovernment the wish has been largely the father to the thought, for the local governments of Austria certainly do not compare unfavorably with those of Italy, while industrial prosperity under normal conditions is higher. The chief grievance of Italian Austrians is the lack of an Italian university on Austrian soil, and Austria has done little or nothing to meet it. It is generally supposed that all the Austrian provinces in which Italian is the language of the majority of the inhabitants once, and in modern times, belonged to Italian

states, yet such is not the case.

Of the Trentino, the extreme southern end to a line somewhat north of Lago di Garda belonged to the Venetian republic until its fall. It is true that the rest of the Trentino was incorporated into Charlemagne's kingdom of July in 774, but as early as 1027 the emperor, Conrad II, gave all the temporal rights in the region to the bishop of Trente and transferred it to Germany, to one power or other of which it has since belonged except during the rule of Napoleon. The claim that Garibaldi conquered it in 1866 is absolutely untenable. He had only crossed the border when he received the order to retire from Cavour.

### Italy's Claim is Slight

During part of the Eleventh Century Gorz and Gradisca belonged to the Patriarchate of Aquileia. The region was then held successively by the Eppenstein and Lurngan families, and with the exception of its occupation by Napoleon, has belonged to the house of Hapsburg since the year 1500.

Trieste belonged to its German countship from the fall of the Roman Empire until its capture by Venice in 1203. It was off and on under Venetian control until 1382, when it passed definitely to Austria. Istria, a non-Italian speaking province, belonged to Venice from the Twelfth Century until the peace of Campo Formio in 1797, when it passed to Austria, while Dalmatia, another non-Italian region, was more or less under Venetian control during the same period.

Of the entire Austrian territory which Irredentists desire, only Istria and the Dalmatian Islands have belonged to an Italian state in comparatively modern times, and they have belonged to Austria for 118 years, while of the "unredeemed" inhabitants nearly half are either Germans or Slavs, and do not speak Italian.

In all human probability, if Irredentist dreams come true, Italy will find itself with a problem on its hands almost as serious as that which Germany has had in Alsace and Lorraine. The German inhabitants of South Tyrol have always been among the most loyal subjects of the house of Hapsburg. It is as inconceivable to think of the German peasants of the Trentino becoming loyal Italians as it is to think of the Italians becoming loyal Prussians. The Slavs in the Irredentist lands have absolutely nothing in common with Italy.

### GOVERNOR WILL BE THERE

Raton, April 8.—Word was received from Governor McDonald this morning through a telegram, definitely assuring his presence here next Friday and Saturday, during the spring session of the County Teachers' association. Other state educators and prominent men who will be here are State Superintendent White, President Enloe of the Silver City State Normal, President Roberts of the Las Vegas Normal, President Boyd of the State University and Miss Manette Myers of Santa Fe. The public is cordially invited to attend any and all of these meetings, which will be held in the auditorium of the High school building. The principal address of the Friday morning session will be made by Dr. Roberts of Las Vegas. Governor McDonald will deliver the principal address Friday evening.

### VIOLATED TRUST LAW

Austin, Texas, April 7.—The state instituted suit in district court here today against the National Tube company of Pittsburgh for penalties for the alleged violation of anti-trust laws of Texas and also for an injunction to restrain the defendant company "from hereafter furnishing resale prices on welded goods to certain Texas corporations." The suit alleges the company entered into a combination with certain Texas corporations to fix the price of welded tubular goods and that such agreement has existed since January 1, 1911.

### ALLEGED THIEVES CAUGHT

Tulsa, Okla., April 7.—"Bud" Maxfield and Sam Estes are under arrest here today charged with being members of the Henry Starr gang which robbed two banks at Stroud, Okla., on March 27. They were captured at Maxfield's home near Tulsa last night by Sheriff James Wooley. Sam Estes is a brother of Bill Estes, now in the Chandler jail with Henry Starr.

### REUNITED BY SHAMROCK

San Francisco, April 7.—A sprig of shamrock, a bit faded and crumpled as the result of its long journey from Kerry, was the means of uniting Mrs. Margaret Murphy and her husband, John, in Superior Judge Flood's court, after they had decided to part forever. Margaret claimed John was cruel, and would sooner go to soccer games than eat her Sunday dinners. She left him and filed a divorce complaint. The day after she quit her home a letter came from her mother in Kerry. John took it to her when he was summoned to court. She would not receive it from his hands, and he had to give it to her attorney, Joseph Taaffe, who passed it over to her.

Mrs. Murphy opened it and out fell the sprig of shamrock. The letter expressed the hope that she was getting along well with her husband, and was full of well wishes for them both.

Margaret picked up the bit of verdure and looked at John. He had been watching her intently. Hesitating a moment she tore the sprig in two, and going over to her husband, placed half of it in his hat.

"Looks good," remarked Taaffe to the bailiff and clerk, the only other occupants of the courtroom. "Let's beat it." They did.

A moment later out came John with Margaret on his arm.

"I understand the judge won't be down today," he remarked to Taaffe. "Well, we don't need him, anyway."

### EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON

London, April 8.—Returns furnished by trade unions show that out of a membership of 1,250,000, the unemployed on February 1 were 80,000 or 6.5 per cent as compared with 4.7 per cent a year ago.

### BALL DEAL SPOILED

Chicago, April 8.—Chance for the first deal between the Federal league and organized baseball was spoiled today when President Weeghman of the Chicago Federals refused to accede to the demand of President Thomas of the Chicago Nationals that he reimburse the latter's club for the loss it claims it incurred through Pitcher McConnell's joining the Whales, despite his release to the Kansas City association team.



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## MADE A GOOD CHOICE

Several years ago when Messrs. William G. Haydon and Sig. Nahm were elected to the school board, the people of the city felt as though they had made a good choice. To get a lawyer and a business man of the ability of Messrs. Haydon and Nahm to serve in the important capacity of school directors was considered fortunate for Las Vegas. Subsequent events have proved the expectations of the people were based upon good judgment, and the news that these men have been nominated for re-election without opposition is received with pleasure by the residents of the city, particularly by the parents of school children.

The Las Vegas school board is made up of four men and one woman of high standing and great ability. No better move could have been made than to preserve the board in its entirety.

## A NEW HORROR OF WAR

The steamships of the International Mercantile Marine company are to be operated by a United States court through a receiver. Do the belligerent nations of Europe now comprehend that if they sink one of these ships they are liable to be sent to jail for contempt of court?

The next time a foreign gentleman looks out of a submarine tower he is likely to be served with a restraining order. If that doesn't impress him sufficiently he will be in great danger from an attachment and a writ of certiorari. He may even be told that he has violated the fourteenth amendment and taken property without due process of law!

There will be one consolation, however, to the gentleman in the periscope. If he knows anything about the expense of receiverships in the United States he will chuckle gleefully at what is going to happen to the enemy that owns the ships.—Kansas City Times.

## LETTERS THAT MEN WRITE

Is there ever to be a time when a man writing an affectionate letter to a woman will express himself like a reasonable being addressing another? The letters that appear from day to day in court proceedings involving the

relations of the sexes, whether they emanate from college graduates or from stevedores, are all, so far as the men are concerned, pitched in the same key.

If a man in love must be a fool and convict himself on paper, why is it that a woman in love usually, even though inexperienced and unlettered, never does anything of the kind? The love missives of men are enough to turn the regard of a sensible woman to hatred. Are women who accept and endure this sort of thing, therefore, as much at fault as the men? If so, why is it that their letters of affection, in most cases, are expressed in simple, dignified and self-respecting words?

A young woman who at 27 claims to have made \$100,000 in business has been telling her experiences to a New York evening newspaper. She says: "Men don't like me much. I think they're afraid of me. I find most men prefer dependent women; not the ones they think will try to run things." The love letters of the day prove that her conclusion is correct.

Men who figure in the courts, and their name is legion, appear to address themselves not only to dependent women but to idiotic women. The mystery of the whole affair is that in none of these cases does the dependent and idiotic woman reveal her character in her writing. It is only the man who carefully makes a fool of himself and puts it in the power of another to prove it.

## GIRL DOES NOT WANT GUARDIAN

Redwood City, Calif., April 6.—At a hearing in the superior court today Judge George H. Buck listened to further testimony in an effort to arrive at a solution of the problem as to whether Miss Frances Howard, a wealthy society girl and a descendant of the famous Howard family of Boston, is capable of looking after her own affairs. The court proceedings resulted from an application made by Miss Howard's mother to have a guardian appointed for her daughter. According to Mrs. Howard and other members of her family Miss Howard at times has "seemed to act a little queer" and has entertained ideas that are regarded as rather unconventional for a young woman of her wealth and social station. At a previous hearing Kenneth Howard, a Yale student and brother of the defendant, de-

clared that his sister had frequently expressed fixed ideas on motherhood. He said that Miss Howard had said that when a woman is in sound health she should bear children whether married or single.

Miss Howard, in her own behalf, says she does not understand why the proceedings have been brought. She declares that her life has always been a happy and contented one, and that if her views on certain subjects are not in accord with those of the majority it does not follow that she is not perfectly capable of handling her own financial affairs.

## JOHNSON AVOIDED CROWDS AT HAVANA

THIS LED TO THE REPORT THAT HE WAS IN A HOSPITAL, SERIOUSLY INJURED

Havana, April 6.—The city of Havana today was fast resuming its customary aspect after the intrusion yesterday upon its normal life of the excitement and enthusiasm incidental to the passing of the world's heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson to Jess Willard.

The promoters were at the race tracks until long after midnight counting the gate receipts. The official total is not yet known.

The mystery of Johnson's disappearance is now explained. He went to the race track to see the gate money counted, although he had no financial interest in the receipts, and at the same time to keep away from visitors. There is reason to believe that the gate receipts exceeded \$125,000.

The absence of the negro from his house led to wild rumors last night that he was in a hospital seriously injured, and that he had gone into hiding to avoid United States detectives who were said to be after him for infraction of federal statutes.

Johnson came down to town at noon. He was dressed with customary brilliancy. A big crowd followed him about condoling with him and praising him. The former champion frequently lapsed into moody spells.

## \$200,000 for Pictures

Johnson had several conferences today with promoters who wanted to buy his 50 per cent interest in the moving pictures. The negro said he had been offered \$200,000. He said he would not sell. Johnson talks of taking a long sea voyage possibly to China. He says he wants to get away from crowds and forget the result of the fight. He offers no excuses for his defeat. Willard is too big, Johnson declared, for the average sized heavyweight ever to defeat.

Willard was also down town today but the two fighters did not see each other. Great crowds followed the new champion wherever he went. Willard begins packing this afternoon and is planning to leave Havana tomorrow.

## IMPORTANT DECISION

Washington, April 5.—The supreme court today held that oil leases in general use containing "surrender clauses" were enforceable by injunction in federal courts.

## TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

Albany, N. Y., April 6.—Delegates to the constitutional convention, which will be entrusted with the important task of framing a new constitution for the state of New York, are gathering in Albany today. The convention will hold its first session tomorrow for the purpose of organization. Former Senator Elihu Root, according to the general understanding will be named as presiding officer.

Talks with the delegates already on the ground indicate that the work of overhauling the constitution will be marked by some bitter contests. According to present signs one of the principal bones of contention will be the so-called short ballot reform, which aims to give the governor power to appoint a number of the state officers who are now elective.

Through platform declarations adopted last fall, when the delegates to the constitutional convention were elected both the republican and the democratic parties are committed to the short ballot reform. Nevertheless, a string minority has sprung up under the leadership of State Senator Brackett of Saratoga which avows its intention to fight the proposed reform tooth and nail. The chief argument of the opponents of the short ballot are that it would endow the governor with too much power and enable him through his appointments to build up a political machine which would give him a predominating influence in state politics.

## ANTI-SALOON DEMONSTRATION

Harrisburg, Pa., April 6.—A public hearing on Governor Brumbaugh's local option bill, conducted by the legislative committee here today, called forth what was probably the biggest anti-saloon demonstration in the history of Pennsylvania. A delegation of several thousand came from Philadelphia by special train and other cities of the state also sent good-sized delegations. Representatives of the clergy, business and professional men and leaders of organized labor spoke before the committee in behalf of the local option measure.

## TO HEAR MARTIN LITTLETON

Kansas City, April 6.—Former Congressman Martin Littleton of New York is to deliver the principal address here tomorrow night at the annual banquet of the Kansas City Bar association. Other speakers will be United States Senator J. A. Reed and Henry Workman of New York, formerly of Kansas City.

## FOUND STRAY TORPEDO

Copenhagen, April 6.—A small Danish steamer which has arrived here, brought with it a live German torpedo, about 20 inches in diameter, complete with net cutters attached. It had been found floating in the middle of the North sea.

## Our "JITNEY" Offer—This and 5c

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & 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 Co.—Adv.



## DANCING IS GOOD FOR TIRED FOLKS

THIS KIND OF EXERCISE, AT MID-DAY, RECOMMENDED BY A PHYSICIAN

(Cora Rigby in the New York World)

What's the great idea in going to a roof garden for your feed?" objected the young man who was being dragged away from his usual midday haunt and led in the direction of the Strand Roof Garden.

"Dancing thrown in," laconically replied his friend, taking him by the arm.

The two young men squeezed into a crowded elevator and a minute later found themselves skillfully marshaled in line with hundreds of other young people and goodly sprinkling of older ones.

### Filling up the Tray

"Take your tray," directed a woman's voice, and they found themselves stooping and groping for a capacious tray on which some one deftly placed knives, forks and spoons wrapped in a paper napkin. The line moved slowly but continuously and the attendants behind the counter handed out croquettes, chops, omelette or other viands as requested.

The man who had been there before seized his dessert with his free hand, and his friend followed his example, then someone put a check on the tray, another person took their money and they found themselves looking for a table. The music struck up a fox trot, and the response of the dancers left room for them at a convenient table.

The dance finished, some of the dancers whose lunch time was up left the place and others sat down to the tables to wait for another dance. There was constant coming and going, eating and dancing, always on the verge of a crush, and yet—whether it was the music or some clever unseen executive at work—chaos was avoided.

### Enter the Nerve Specialist

"Working pretty fine, isn't it?" asked Miss Elizabeth Marbury, sweeping a contented eye over the place. "What do you think of it?" she inquired of Dr. Joseph Frankel, the noted nerve specialist, who, by invitation of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, one of the managers, was partaking of luncheon and looking on interestedly.

"You want my candid, professional opinion of such an experiment?"

"Yes. Don't you approve?"

"Well, as I came in here I received an instantaneous impression of light, brightness, flowers; later, I found that the food was not only good, but that it was temptingly served and that the expense was moderate; next I saw that although there were so many at the tables and on the floor, there was no discomfort, and I got the impression of rhythmic and harmonious conditions.

### Come in From Offices

"What does all this mean to these young men and young women?" I asked myself. They come from of-

fices and places of business of various kinds. They have been working at high tension, many of them, some of them in uncongenial surroundings; they have been nagged and hurried and worried. They come out at noon in a depressed or tense state.

"Here they find a place high above the noise and turmoil of the street, the light streaming in from broad windows, harmony of colors prevails.

"Watch the consequent transformation.

"The relaxing of tension is an essential process for everyone. Even automatic machines must have periods of rest or the molecules composing them will grow stale. Much more, when the human element enters into consideration is it necessary that the machine be rested from its accustomed work.

"The results are wonderfully beneficial from a medical standpoint. As far back as Hippocrates dancing was prescribed for those who were out of condition. If a maiden were pale, the prescription was for her to dance.

### Danced at Mid-day

"The Spartans and Athenians always had dancing and other entertainments in the middle of the day, and the results were beneficial from the standpoint of health as well as of esthetics. The best time for that sort of thing is when the sun is high and vitality is at the maximum.

"Another thing that is good is that the dancing and the relaxation come in between working hours. That is why it affords the best possible stimulus. When one seeks these things at night, at the end of an exhausting day, it takes far longer to get into the excitement that the tired nerves demand.

"This complete getting away from the demands of work and business reminds me of my student days, when my most cherished treasures were my walking stick and my hour and a half of freedom at noon, which I used most frequently for the indulgence of my day dreams. Coming to this country, I discarded my walking stick, as I found that because of it I was under a mild suspicion, and I learned that few persons of serious purpose let ease or pleasure have any chance in the middle of the day.

"Another advantage of a place like this roof garden is that the young people seem to have come to it from every kind of occupation. That is good.

"If a girl goes out with a fellow worker from her office or shop at noon they will soon find that they have nothing to say to each other. They do not change the current and they are not freshening their ideas or invigorating their minds. The break which comes by lunching in a place like this and indulging in a recreation which is a radical change from business is decidedly beneficial.

"If it were possible for the working girls and boys of the city to take a longer time in the middle of the day, even if they had to make it up later in the day, it would be a great gain for them and for their employers.

"The expression of life, of vitality, is essential to the best development and its maintenance. In other countries there is more opportunity for that kind of expression. Yet there is much to be said for the intensity with which Americans have pursued their vocations and avocations. That has its place when the developing and building up of a country is the chief

matter in hand. The time has now come, however, for something different, for more leisure and for a better use of it.

"If there were more roof gardens with noonday dance lunch there would be fewer nervous breakdowns, better work and happier workers. More persons would be fit for their business, more attuned to life and better able to express themselves artistically and usefully.

"See that girl over there. She was tired and vexed when she came in. This break in her routine has enabled her to get away from her drudgery. She gratified her appetite at a price which she could afford, she responded to the pervading scenes of comfort and has been stimulated by meeting persons outside her own line of work and by participating in the dance. She is going back with new thoughts, interests and energy.

"Oh, that is only common sense. Doctors come and go, but common sense exists always," added Doctor Fraenkel, as he smiled at the couples responding to the orchestra's invitation to the one-step.

### SERVED TWO ARMIES

Vienna, April 5.—Georgie Leitner, a young Austrian from Zell am See, in Tyrol, has had the perhaps unique experience of serving during this war in both the German and Austrian armies, first as a German soldier and then as an Austrian.

When the war broke out Leitner was in Germany. He enlisted, and went to the west front, where he eventually received the iron cross. As Austria began calling out her various classes of troops Leitner's name finally was reached, and a notification was sent him which was received by his father in his home town.

The latter, who chanced to know his son's regiment and company in the German army, sent him word that he was called on for service in Austria. He was mustered out of the German ranks and in due time mustered in the Austrian, where he now is.

### ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY

London, April 5.—England and France will celebrate April 8 as "King Albert Day." King Albert, born 1875 will on that day complete his 40th. year.

"It is not the custom of the British people," comments the Telegraph, "to celebrate the birthdays of Continental sovereigns, even though they be the faithful and loyal allies of King George, but the case of King Albert is different.

"If Carlyle had been living at this hour, what a theme the old hero-worshipper would have found on King Albert. Tried by his standards the figure that stands out brightest in all this war is that of King Albert."

### Straightened Him Out

J. P. Jones, Boothe, Ark., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney trouble and could do no work at all. Foley Kidney Pills straightened me out at once." The same story is told by thousands of others; weak back, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles yield quickly. Safe and effective. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

## GERMANY DESIRES ODENWALD'S RELEASE

PROTESTS TO AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT AGAINST VESSEL'S DETENTION

Washington, April 6.—Germany has protested to the United States against the detention of the Hamburg-American liner Odenwald at San Juan, Porto Rico, under the neutrality regulations.

The German embassy today asked the state department to investigate the action of American port authorities in preventing the Odenwald from leaving. The embassy issued this statement:

"The German embassy has requested the state department to investigate the case of the Odenwald. The captain of this steamer had asked for clearance papers for Hamburg and the steamer was searched, by order from Washington, twice thoroughly by custom house authorities. The result of the search having been satisfactory, the captain was promised clearance papers.

"After having been kept waiting for three days, the captain believed that the situation forced him to put to sea, disregarding the rules of the harbor, because otherwise the assembling of cruisers of the enemy which had been informed of his intention would have involved the inevitable loss of his ship.

"When the Odenwald tried to leave, sharp fire was immediately directed against her from Morro Castle without the blind warning shot having been fired, which is usual, according to international rules.

"The fire was continued until three minutes after the machines of the Odenwald had been put on full steam backwards. It is attributed to a lucky chance that in this attack no human life was lost."

### PAVEMENT IMPROVED

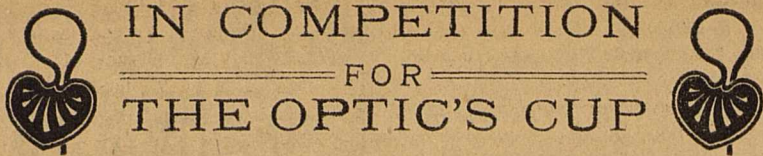
Santa Fe, N. M., April 6.—A most noteworthy improvement has been completed at the southeast corner of the Old Palace. The pavement has been raised high enough to prevent, it is believed, water running into the building on Palace avenue, with a sloping grade on the sidewalk at the east end of Palace front. A new crossing on the same grade has been placed across Lincoln avenue.

Another important improvement started is the raising of the low sidewalk from the Catron building east in front of the postoffice where a continuous mudhole made entrance to the postoffice difficult all last winter.

### Rheumatic Pains Relieved

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.





IN COMPETITION  
FOR  
THE OPTIC'S CUP

In this column will appear at regular intervals articles written by students of the New Mexico Normal University in the course of their regular school work. The teachers have selected these papers for competition for the silver loving cup which is given by The Optic each year to the student of the Normal doing the best work in English composition. Three judges will decide which paper is entitled to the prize, announcement being made on commencement night.

#### Some Chicken

He was just a little ball of fuzz and could scarcely balance himself when he first found his way out of the shell. He knew nothing whatever of the world, but of course that was what his mother was for: to teach him to scratch, peck and do other stunts that all well bred chickens do; and he, being a bright little fellow, soon learned all these things.

But one day the world took on a sadder look; he was enjoying a good square meal when he met a big, funny worm. "That looks good," thought the chicken. But he no sooner started to eat him, than it seemed there were a thousand stickers in his throat and he wished he had never seen the thing. He thought he should never live over it, but his mother kept cheering him up with stories of the time when he should learn to crow and be king of the barnyard.

Now all this time the chicken had been growing and he had just reached

Now there was nothing in this to make him worry, but still he was the only young chicken there and it might mean that something was going to happen to him. And his fears were confirmed, for that night when all was quiet in the chicken house the door gently opened and something tall and dark slipped in. It walked up to the very roost on which our chicken was trying to rest, though his heart was beating so hard and fast, there was little time for rest and then—horror on horrors!—he felt something cold closing about him, and he was taken down, carried away, and put into a box all by his lonesome, and the next morning he was executed with a cruel ax!

From here I know nothing of him but I believe the preacher got a wing, the stage called frier age and of course was studying the art of crowing. Oh, how hard it was! he would just get all fixed and then something would stop inside of him and he could not make a noise!

He had tried and tried one day and had finally given up with the words "I am afraid, I shall never be able to crow like father!" when his mind was suddenly taken off the subject by the low tones of some of the barnyard gossips over in one corner of the lot. He drew nearer and nearer until he could catch their words, but he got there just in time to hear the last, it was: "I think it is dreadful he is so young, too!"

## CIVIL WAR CAME TO AN END 50 YEARS AGO

GENERAL LEE MET GRANT BY  
APPOINTMENT AFTER RE-  
CEIVING REQUEST

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat)

Palm Sunday in 1865 fell on April 9. On that day Gen. Robert E. Lee virtually ended the civil war by accepting the terms of surrender offered by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant the day before. During the last four years, beginning with the semicentennial anniversary of the date of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, many newspapers and periodicals have followed civil war anniversaries from week to week and month to month. Great reunions of the blue and gray have been held on historical battlefields on the dates marking a half century since the battle was fought. The older generation has renewed its recollections and enthusiasms, while those of the present and rising generations have found inspiration in the warlike work of the past for possible work of such kind in the future. The half-centennial civil war anniversaries,

of which that falling on next Friday will be the last, have cemented friendlier relations between the people of North and South.

The last act in the great civil war drama began on Sunday, April 8, when Grant, realizing that his plans of campaign were working successfully, and that further Confederate resistance was useless, addressed a note to Lee pointing out the hopelessness of his situation, and asking his surrender as a means of avoiding further bloodshed. The Confederate general answered in a communication stating his desire for peace, but adding that the occasion for the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia had not yet arrived.

In the light of these two letters, Grant's being dated April 7, but not reaching Lee until the 8th, and in that of Lee's action immediately following its receipt, it is possible to see the last expiring effort of the lost cause. Sherman had marched down to the sea at Savannah, and was in complete control of the Confederate territory in the rear of the army defending Richmond. Sheridan had made conquest of the Shenandoah Valley, and had rolled back Early's army into an ever narrowing circle of activities for Lee's troops in the peninsula. Thomas had, at Nashville, broken the power of Hood and destroyed all Confederate hope of regaining any of the ground lost in the West.

ment of Lee's troops after receiving

But it is easy to see, in the move-Grant's proposal, that he still held to the desperate hope of being able to make a detour to the west and south, around the Federal left. But Sheridan was still pressing on by the left flank in the direction of Deatonsville. Ord's division coming up, Lee had to retreat from Amelia Courthouse to the west until, on reaching Deatonsville, he found Sheridan blocking the way. Ewell's division, 6,000 strong, was thrown against Sheridan's position, but was hurled back, broken to pieces and captured. Still the great confederate commander stuck to his plan which it is easy to see was the only one holding out hope, if hope could be found anywhere.

By almost superhuman exertions he was able to gain the Appomattox at Farmville, cross it, and burn the bridges behind him. In this way he sought to interpose the river between him and his relentless pursuers. He made a rush toward the Lynchburg railway line, but found Sheridan there before him, and in complete possession. On that day (April 7, 1865,) the troops under Lee gained their last small battle in fighting their way to Farmville, and in crossing the Appomattox there. It was brief, transitory, and wholly illusive to any whose minds may have been led to think a chance possible.

The last of the Confederate army of northern Virginia was in this beleaguered and hopeless position when Grant's suggestion of surrender, dated on the 7th, was received by its commander. His refusal at that time led to a drawing in of the lines of investiture at all points on the day following, the 8th. It was on that day that Sheridan fell upon and drove back the veterans of Longstreet's division who were attempting to cover the retreat. This seems to have been the stroke needed to break the hope of Lee. It was well on in the day when he wrote and dispatched a note to Gen. Grant asking for a meeting preliminary to a surrender. The Federal commander complied with the request, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865, the two commanders met in the parlor of the home of William McLean at Appomattox court house. There the terms of surrender were discussed and settled. It was agreed that Gen. Grant should put proposals in the form of a military note to which Gen. Lee could return a formal answer.

#### "The Famous Apple Tree"

Before considering these terms, or any of the rapid events which followed, it will be interesting to speak of "the famous apple tree" under which, it was said at the time, and has been said thousands of times since the two chieftains met and negotiated. This is another of those romances of that sort which, it seems, must inevitably grow out of every great historical event. Authorities differ as to whether or not there was then an apple tree growing in the yard, or the orchard, of William McLean.

Whether there was or wasn't, or whether, if there was, the two leaders may have passed underneath it, or perhaps stood there for a moment in coming in or going out, what is indubitably established is that, in discussing the terms of surrender, they

sat inside the McLean Home.

The McLean apple tree, if there was one, bore much fruit in many coming years. Almost instantly there sprang into existence, and nation-wide vogue everywhere in the North, a song plainly in answer to a copperhead sneer that Grant was a man who had lived in so many states that no one state could claim him. The first lines of the first stanza of the song answered the sneer in the words:

If you ask what state he hails from,  
Our sole reply shall be:

"He comes from Appomattox  
And the famous apple tree."

Almost twenty years afterward, when the moment came for Roscoe Conkling to place Gen. Grant in nomination for a third term in the National republican Chicago convention of that year, he stepped upon one of the press tables at the front, waved his hand and with that imperious gesture which was peculiarly his own, and repeated those lines in that deep-toned, clear and perfectly modulated voice which could charm a multitude in spite of the austerity, amounting almost to superciliousness, of the man himself. When the words of the first line, long familiar to everybody with a sound of his voice, were recognized, there was a profound hush instead of the wild outburst which many expected to hear. The great throng was waiting for the last word of the last line. When it came it could be seen, and more particularly heard, that the tradition of the apple tree was not yet dead. Nor has it since died, nor is it likely soon to die, so dearly does mankind love a traditional and romantic setting for all great events, however prosaic and matter of fact their real setting may have been.

Another apple tree song which flourished long, was called "The Tree of Appomattox." It was sung by the Lombard brothers in many campaigns in many states during the impassioned politics which followed the close of the civil war, and lasted many years. Another heroic Grant song of the day, which aroused the people of the north to frenzies of personal devotion and patriotic fervor, had for one refrain the line: "The man we want is Gen. Grant when once he does apply," and another running: "United we can whip the world with Grant and Gen. Lee." This last showed the high respect of the North for the courage and chivalry of the South during all of the struggle. Could this have been better understood south of Mason and Dixon's line, the wounds of strife would have been sooner healed.

#### Most Magnanimous in History

For the North approved wholly the magnanimity shown by Grant in making the terms of Lee's surrender. Foreign critics have often said that these were the most magnanimous terms ever offered by a victorious general to a defeated foe. The officers were to give their individual paroles not to again take up arms against the government until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of his command. The officers were allowed to retain their side arms. It was provided that, after the stacking and parking of all the Confederate artillery and rifles, baggage and property of all sorts, each soldier should be allowed to return to his home "not to be disturbed



by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside."

Lee accepted the magnanimous conditions on the same day. The nation was thrown in a transport of joy, soon to be clouded by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. That tragic event was not the ending of the war, nor even could it be called its consummation. It was the act of a madman with a weak brain, unable to stand the strain of defeat of a cause in which he believed himself to believe. Historically and practically, the greatest civil war in the history of the world, with a battle line a thousand miles in length and a million soldiers enlisted on the two sides, ended half a century ago.

#### BIG STOCK SALES

Clovis, N. M., April 7.—During the last three years the sales of the Shipley Brothers Cattle company have averaged over \$500 a day. Between August 21, 1912, and August 19, 1914, the sales of live stock amounted to \$375,000. Most of the cattle sold by the company have been placed with Curry county farmers, and are still in the county. Within the last few days the company has made the following sales:

White & Littlefield, 500 head of Black Angus cows and 30 bulls, at \$63.50 per head. In addition, 25 mules, the total sale aggregating \$35,800; W. B. Ledbetter, 38 head of 2-year-old heifers at \$50 a head; Albert Pettigrew, 38 head of 2-year-old heifers at \$50 a head; W. B. Shipley 25 head of 2-year-old heifers at \$50 a head; H. H. Isham of Claud, 29 head of 2-year-old heifers at \$50 a head; C. Isham of Claud, 11 head of 2-year-old heifers at \$38 a head; R. P. Stanford, 30 head of cows at \$75 a head; Mr. Longmire, 23 head of cows at \$75 a head.

In addition to the Shipley concern S. A. Jones, Gus Bryan and other live stock dealers have done a big business in the last few months in sales of stock, which indicates that this country is fast coming to the front as a live stock and feeding section. The stock has all gone through the winter in fine shape, and with the early grass now showing up and prospects for a bumper crop, Curry county is going to take the lead in the state this year in the live stock feeding industry.

#### WON BET—DIED

Santa Fe, April 8.—Camilo Ortiz, express man, drank two beer glasses brim full of brandy in a local saloon last night. It is said that Ortiz did it on a bet. He went to his home and shortly thereafter died. He leaves a wife and five children without means of support.

#### THAMES LESS PICTURESQUE

London, April 7.—The Thames river, down below the bridges, is changing rapidly with various modern improvements nearing completion. Something of the picturesqueness of the old river must go, to be superseded by great docks and machines for the modern and efficient handling of the commerce of the city.

The greatest of the port enterprises now under way is the new "King George Dock", which is to be completed by midsummer, after nearly three years of work. The great area

which goes under this title includes a wharf with a frontage of a mile and a half and an area of 64 acres; a dry-dock 750 feet long, and an entrance lock 800 feet long.

#### A JOYFUL FUNERAL

Essen, April 7.—Just as a family in the town of Werdohl was about to begin a funeral service for the son, who had been reported as killed in a battle in France, the postman arrived with a letter from the boy, written in a hospital in Toulon. His sight and hearing had been partly destroyed by a bullet wound in the head but otherwise he was well. The son's estate had been paid to his parents as final and unequivocal proof of his death whereupon they had made preparations for a service to mourn him.

#### SUES ROCKY MOUNTAIN

Santa Fe, April 7.—Mantel Duran, aged 17, a native of old Mexico, filed suit today in the United States district clerk's office, through his father, Gregorio Duran, against the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific railway for \$20,000 damages. Plaintiff alleges that he worked as a nipper or brakeman in the Brilliant mine; that on May 13, 1914, his left leg was broken below the knee and he charges negligence and carelessness on the part of the company. A. C. Vorhees and H. L. Bickley are attorneys for Duran.

#### NAME CHANGED

Santa Fe, N. M., April 7.—The Merino Sheep company of Albuquerque, in which Clark M. Carr and J. Good are chiefly interested, today filed an amendment to its charter changing the name to the Washington Investment company.

#### RESTORED TO CITIZENSHIP

Santa Fe, N. M., April 7.—Quirino Sandoval, sent to the penitentiary from Union county for two years for murder, and J. W. Davis, sentenced in San Miguel county to serve one and one-half years for larceny, have been restored to citizenship by Governor McDonald, both having completed their sentences.

#### COURT FUNDS RETURNED

Santa Fe, N. M., April 7.—Deputy State Treasurer Frank Marron today sent out notices to county treasurers to make requisitions on him for a total of \$3121.70 court fees turned in by mistake and whose return is provided for in the salary bill.

#### GERMAN NAMES REMAIN

London, April 7.—War feeling is not likely to obliterate German names from London streets, since the London county council has turned down a number of petitions on the ground that a sufficient case for an alteration had not been made out. Discontented patriots must therefore continue to live in Berlin road, Wiesbaden road and other streets of Germanic origin.

#### PATRIOTIC SUFFRAGETTES

London, April 7.—"Patriotic fervor draws thunderous cheers in place of old time jeers," is the way a London newspaper heads an article on Mrs. Pankhurst as a popular war orator. The paper itself is violently anti-suffragette, but honors the war truce which the suffragettes announced at the beginning of the war.

It was only a years ago when a

speech by Mrs. Pankhurst was a signal for a riot, if allowed to proceed at all. Now she is described by a reporter in these words:

"A graceful, dignified figure the suffrage leader makes as she faces the audience. Over a becoming black dress she wears a black lace shawl; suspended from a thin gold chain is a locket which she does not use. The Union Jack centered across a curtain of green forms the stage background."

Her women followers still send up floral offerings to the stage, says the reporter. In speaking, Mrs. Pankhurst carefully avoids passion and invective, but she presents her points clearly and tellingly and with conviction. At the finish of her speech young suffragettes sell postcard souvenirs for a patriotic fund.

#### MONEY IS SAFE

Berlin, April 7.—German bankers, who had large balances with Russian banks when war broke out will not even lose the interest on their money. A commission appointed by the Russian finance minister to decide on the matter has recently ruled that the banks there are to let the interest on this money accumulate till after the war, when both principal and interest are to be repaid.

#### CIGARETTES FROM TURKS

Berlin, April 7.—One of the most welcome gifts which the army of General von Hindenburg has received during the long campaign in the east is a big shipment of cigarettes from the Turkish First army corps. The soldiers and officers of the Turkish corps contributed the money for the "smokes" and sent them as an appreciation of the German victory in the Masurian Lakes district.

#### JUDGMENT REVERSED

Santa Fe, N. M., April 8.—The supreme court today handed down the following opinion:

State of New Mexico, appellee, No. 1731, vs. Manuel Roybal y Lopez, appellant. Santa Fe county.

This is an appeal from a trial and conviction of the defendant charging him with stealing and selling one head of neat cattle, the property of one Estanislao Gallegos.

Upon verdict of guilty defendant was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary of not less than one year nor more than 14 months. From which judgment and sentence this appeal is prosecuted.

Judgment of the court below reversed, new trial granted.

#### Syllabus by the Court

Where the verdict of a jury is not supported by substantial evidence, judgment entered upon such verdict will be set aside on appeal.

Opinion by Chief Justice Roberts, Justice Hanna concurring, Justice Parker dissenting.

Ira L. Grimshaw, assistant attorney general, for appellee, Renehan and Wright for appellants.

#### CAN'T SELL LANDS

Santa Fe, N. M., April 8.—The board of trustees of the state reform school has no right to sell the farming land now owned by the institution in order to use the money derived from the sale in the purchase of other land, according to an opinion given Rev. A.

C. Cellier, one of the trustees, by Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Clancy. In his letter to Father Cellier Mr. Clancy says:

"I have your letter of the third inst., in which you inquire whether your board has any authority to sell the farming lands now used by the reform school, and use the proceeds derived from such sale to purchase other lands. The land referred to is undoubtedly the same land mentioned in Section 2, Chapter 126, of the laws of 1909, which was conveyed to the territory of New Mexico to be used in connection with the reform school. An examination of the act last referred to, together with the law creating the reform school and providing for a board of trustees, would indicate that the board has no power whatever to sell and transfer any of the real estate, appurtenant to this institution, and it would require legislative action before such a transfer could be made."

#### BANK FILES CHARTER

Santa Fe, April 8.—The Bank of Des Moines, with a capital of \$15,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The incorporators are J. L. Pryor, L. L. Pryor, A. M. Benbrook and Ray Sutton, all of Shattuck, Okla., and M. S. Calhoun of Des Moines, Union county. The capital of the new bank is divided into 150 shares of \$100 each.

#### MUSIC RESTORES REASON

London, April 8.—Music as an aid in the recovery of mental faculties lost as the result of harrowing experiences at the front, is being used with success at the hospital for paralysis, Maidevale, London.

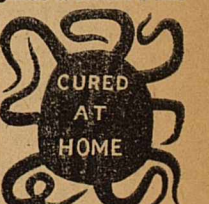
The hospital authorities pointed to the case of Bandsman A. G. Reynolds of the Second Wiltshire regiment, as typical of cases of this class. He was buried in a trench for 13 hours by the explosion of a German shell at Ypres, and for three weeks afterwards his mind was a complete blank. He was brought to London and given "treatment" with the piano and other musical instruments. He began to improve immediately, and to assist the treatment, pieces of music which had been played to him were left in his room and on his bed. Gradually he began to read the musical notation and later the ordinary printing.

For another season at least the baseball scribes must wrestle with the name of Wangsbanss. The Cleveland infielder hasn't dropped one letter from his moniker since last season.

## I WILL GIVE \$1000

If I FAIL to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to bone

NO KNIFE, NO PAIN,  
NO PAY UNTIL CURED  
WRITTEN GUARANTEE  
No X-Ray or other  
swindle. An Island  
plant makes the cures  
ANY TUMOR, LUMP OR  
SORE on the lip, face  
or body long is CANCER  
120-PAGE BOOK Sent Free  
Testimonials of 10,000  
CURED. Write to some



ANY LUMP in  
**WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER**

and if neglected it always poisons deep glands in the armpit and KILLS QUICKLY. Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small. Shun Imitators. Address Old Dr. & Mrs. Dr. Chamley & Co. Chamley Building Book Sent Free "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist Living" AE747 & 749 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SEND MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER.



\*\*\*\*\*  
**CALENDAR OF SPORTS FOR THE WEEK**  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**Monday**

Philadelphia Americans-Raleigh, N. C. L. exhibition game at Raleigh, N. C.  
 Philadelphia Nationals-Washington Americans exhibition game at Washington, D. C.  
 New York Nationals-New Orleans S. L. exhibition game at New Orleans.  
 Brooklyn Nationals-Richmond I. L. exhibition game at Richmond, Va.  
 Boston Americans-Memphis S. L. exhibition game at Memphis.  
 New York Americans-Rocky Mount V. L. exhibition game at Rocky Mount.  
 Grover Hayes vs. Johnny Dundee, 12 rounds at Baltimore.  
 Johnny Griffiths vs. Johnny Howard, 12 rounds at Columbus, O.  
 Cal Delaney vs. Roger O'Malley, 12 rounds at Sandusky, O.

**Tuesday**

Philadelphia Nationals-Philadelphia Americans exhibition game at Washington, D. C.  
 Cincinnati Nationals-Detroit Americans exhibition game at Cincinnati.  
 Boston Americans-Louisville A. A. exhibition game at Louisville.  
 Brooklyn Nationals-Richmond I. L. exhibition game at Richmond, Va.  
 New York Nationals-New Orleans S. L. exhibition game at New Orleans.  
 New York Americans-Norfolk V. L. exhibition game at Norfolk.  
 National amateur boxing championships, at Boston.  
 Opening of mid-April golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C.  
 George Chip vs. Al McCoy, 10 rounds at New York.

**Wednesday**

Cincinnati Nationals-Detroit Americans exhibition game at Cincinnati.  
 Philadelphia Nationals-Philadelphia Americans exhibition game at Philadelphia.  
 Boston Americans-Louisville A. A. exhibition game at Louisville.  
 Washington Americans - Brooklyn Nationals exhibition game at Washington, D. C.  
 New York Americans-Richmond I. L. exhibition game at Richmond.  
 Opening of Nebraska state bowling tournament at Lincoln.  
 Opening of Blue Ribbon Gun club's trap shooting tournament at Ogden, Utah.  
 Rocky mountain swimming and diving championships at Salt Lake City.

**Thursday**

Philadelphia Nationals-Philadelphia Americans exhibition game at Philadelphia.  
 Cincinnati Nationals-Detroit Americans exhibition game at Cincinnati.  
 Washington Americans - Brooklyn Nationals exhibition game at Washington, D. C.  
 Boston Nationals-Richmond I. L. exhibition game at Richmond.  
 Boston Americans-Louisville A. A. exhibition game at Louisville.  
 New York Nationals-Knoxville exhibition game at Knoxville, Tenn.  
 New York Americans-Petersburg V. L. exhibition game at Petersburg, Va.  
 Opening of first annual northern Michigan automobile show at Calumet.  
 Young Mahoney vs. Ned Carpenter, 10 rounds at Racine, Wis.  
 Texas baseball league opens its season with Galveston at San Antonio,

Houston at Beaumont, Fort Worth at Waco and Dallas at Sheveport.

**Friday**

Philadelphia Nationals-Philadelphia Americans exhibition game at Philadelphia.  
 Cincinnati Nationals-Boston Americans exhibition game at Cincinnati.  
 Washington Americans-Boston Nationals exhibition game at Washington.  
 Brooklyn Nationals-New York Americans exhibition game at Brooklyn.  
 Cleveland Americans-Cleveland A. A. exhibition game at Lexington, Ky.  
 New York Nationals-Bristol exhibition game at Bristol, Tenn.  
 Pittsburgh Nationals- Louisville A. A. exhibition game at Louisville.  
 Pacific coast interscholastic track and field championships at San Francisco.  
 Freddie Welsh vs. Billy Wagner, 10 rounds at Toledo, O.  
 Joe Mandot vs. Pal Brown, 10 rounds at Superior, Wis.  
 Johnny Griffith vs. Willie Ritchie, six rounds at Philadelphia.  
 Joe Rivers vs. Frankie Burns, eight rounds at Kansas City.

**Saturday**

Philadelphia Nationals-Philadelphia Americans exhibition game at Philadelphia.  
 Washington Americans-Boston Nationals exhibition game at Washington.  
 Brooklyn Nationals-New York Americans exhibition game at Brooklyn.  
 Cincinnati Nationals-Boston Americans exhibition game at Cincinnati.  
 St. Louis Americans-St. Louis Nationals exhibition game at St. Louis.  
 Pittsburgh Nationals- Louisville A. A. exhibition game at Louisville.  
 Opening of Indiana state bowling tournament at Mishawaka, Ind.  
 Western intercollegiate wrestling championships at University of Nebraska.  
 Opening of the season of the Federal baseball league.  
 California-Stanford-Washington intercollegiate boat race on the Oakland estuary.

**HULL WILL EDIT**

Clovis, N. M., April 5.—Jack R. Hull, formerly assistant cashier of the Clovis National bank, will, on April 15, assume editorial management of the Clovis Journal, succeeding Forrest Warren, who has been in charge of the paper since it was taken over by the First National bank some months ago. The Journal has been purchased by Dr. A. L. Dillon, one of the leading physicians of Clovis, the amount of the purchase price being \$5,000. Dr. Dillon is a republican and Mr. Hull a democrat, but it is assumed that the Journal will continue as a democratic paper. Both Dr. Dillon and Mr. Hull enjoy a wide popularity in Clovis, and it is believed that the paper will prosper under its new management.

**Make Good Work Possible**

You cannot do good work while your bowels are sluggish or your liver torpid. Wm. O. E. Bielke, Mgr. Scott Hotel, Hancock, Mich., says: "I gave Foley Cathartic Tablets a thorough trial, and find them a mild but safe cathartic. Foley Cathartic Tablets never gripe or cause nausea. They do away with that drowsy, dull, tired feeling and are wholesome, cleansing and healthful. Most satisfactory for stout persons. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

**LAST OF INDUSTRIAL HEARINGS**

Chicago, April 5.—The relationship between wages and the so-called "tipping evil," with particular reference to sleeping car porters, is one of the subjects to be considered by the United States commission on industrial relations at a hearing which commenced in this city today. Other subjects to receive attention will be the relations between commercial telegraph companies and their operators, and the strike of shop men on the Harriman system of railroads. This hearing will be one of the last and, in the opinion of the commissioners, one of the most important of the series which has been in progress during the year.

**STORKS IN BERLIN**

Berlin, April 5.—Earlier than ever before in the history of Berlin, storks have made their appearance here and have sought out their customary nests. The birds all appear tired and hungry. It is believed that they have been frightened away from their winter haunts by cannonading and gunfire.

**CHARLES SEEKS OFFICE**

Lincoln, Neb., April 5.—In the primary election here tomorrow the name of Charles W. Bryan, brother of the secretary of state, will appear on the ballot as a candidate for the mayoralty nomination. Mr. Bryan, who is a democrat, will make the race as a non-partisan in accordance with the requirements of the commission plan of government.

**AID TO JOB SEEKERS**

The postoffice department at Washington is taking up a new branch of work, tending toward bringing into closer contact the prospective employer and the would-be employe. The department is issuing and distributing, through the postoffices throughout the country "Bulletins of Information About Available Opportunities," telling them where employment of various sorts may be obtained, wages paid and the chances of obtaining free transportation to the place of work. These bulletins will be posted at the East Las Vegas postoffice and the West side postoffice so that persons in the towns, desiring to obtain work may consult them.

**LOCAL CONTESTS IN WISCONSIN**

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—Municipal elections will be held tomorrow in many of the principal cities of Wisconsin. No mayor is to be elected this year in Milwaukee, but spirited contests are on for some minor offices to be filled. In many cities the socialists are exerting strong efforts to capture some of the offices. In other places the liquor question is the dominant issue. Among the cities which will decide the question of "wet" or "dry" is Superior, the second largest city of the state.

**MADRIL ARRESTED**

Santa Fe, N. M., April 6.—Pino Madril, who is said to have stabbed his wife at their home in Lamy, was arrested here today by Policeman Pablo Luan. A general alarm for Madril was sent out by Sheriff Closson of Santa Fe county on Saturday. The stabbing was alleged to have been done Friday night. Neighbors heard Mrs. Madril screaming and found her wounded

twice. Madril, who is said to have come home intoxicated, was not in sight. The broken blade of the knife was imbedded in one of the wounds.

The wounds in themselves were not dangerous, but the woman lost so much blood before medical attention could be secured that her condition was critical.

Madril will be turned over to the Santa Fe county authorities.

**PUBLICITY BUREAU**

Santa Fe, N. M., April 6.—The organization of an inter-city publicity bureau, including Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Silver City and Las Vegas is among the plans talked of in connection with the proposition to employ Publicity Expert Wiley, of Albuquerque, to put on a health-seekers' campaign in this city. The idea would be for the cities to combine their resources to advertise the advantages of the whole state of New Mexico for the tuberculous. The whole matter will come up at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce tonight. A plan to finance the building of bungalows for healthseekers is involved.

**DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE**

Albuquerque, N. M., April 6.—Frank Williams, who says his real name is W. A. Cox, and who has been employed at the Erwood bakery, attempted to kill himself late last night at his room, 214 South Second street, by taking two tablespoonfuls of paris green. Prompt medical attention frustrated the suicidal attempt and at noon Williams was reported on the way to recovery at St. Joseph's hospital.

Physicians who attended Williams expressed the belief that he was a victim of "dope" and that his attempt was prompted by his inability to get drugs, because of the rigid operation of the new federal law. This, they think, and not disappointed affections, was the real reason for the rash deed.

Williams left a half incoherent note, one of several attempts, which is as follows:

"To whom it may concern: I, Frank Williams, do hereby state that on account of disappointment in life and also love I did take poison on the 4th of April, 1915. I cannot let it alone. The only girl I loved turned me down; her name is Emma Baca. So as to not lay the blame on anyone but myself I do write and wish you would notify Charles Dick at Shortle sanitarium and also Philip Fenegar of Salt Lake City that his nephew W. A. Cox did commit suicide. All I ask is please bury me in the simplest way that you can. I, W. A. Cox, known as Frank Williams. Goodbye to the people that were my friends. Bless them and I ask God to forgive me for this act. Please pray for me in the church."

**ROBERTS' BROTHER DEAD**

London, April 5.—Major General G. R. Roberts, half-brother of the late Field Marshall, is seriously ill at his residence in Richmond on the Thames. He is 88 years old.

Why suffer from rheumatism when relief may be had at so small a cost? Mrs. Elmer Hatch, Peru, Ind., writes, "I have been subject to attacks of rheumatism for years. Chamberlain's Liniment always relieves me immediately, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others." 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.



## EXPORTS SHOW A SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

CLEWS SEES IN BUSINESS SITUATION CAUSE FOR CONFIDENCE

New York, April 6.—All signs indicate that we have entered a period of permanent recovery from the war. The first effects of the cataclysm were panic, followed by paralysis, then a period of vacillation between fear and confidence. Through all of these phases, the process of financial and commercial readjustment has been progressing with remarkable steadiness, until fear has now almost totally disappeared and buoyancy is taking its place. Trade and finance, at least so far as concerns the United States, have been completely adjusted to war conditions; and the tendency now is to discount in advance the coming of peace. Confidence has been further strengthened by progress of the war itself. While it would be unwise to indulge in premature optimism, the hope of an early end is based upon the belief that preparedness on one side and exhaustion on the other can only bring one result. The general opinion is that peace will come during the autumn. Be that as it may, there is a universal presentiment in favor of early peace that must have some foundation greater than the mere wish. War is the very essence of uncertainty, however, and setbacks must be expected, although the outlook is clearer than at any time since the struggle began.

Among the favorable developments of importance is the change of attitude at Washington and by numerous influential politicians toward big business. The significance of this change in policy will gradually be appreciated, inasmuch as enterprise will be stimulated by cessation of the attacks that have done so much to impair business confidence during the past decade. A favorable impression has also been created by a number of court decisions, both in the United States supreme and state courts, which have restrained many of the pernicious attacks upon corporate activities, and assured our corporations fairer treatment.

Money continues abundant and easy, and this too is a powerful aid to recuperation. Our banks are in sound condition, reserves being higher than at any time since the new system went into effect. The strength of the New York monetary situation is illustrated by the freedom with which foreign nations are coming here for capital. Canadian, Argentine and Swiss loans have already been placed upon this market. A French loan of \$50,000,000 is now being offered, which will undoubtedly be successful. Holland is also understood to be knocking at the door. Even Great Britain is securing financial facilities in this market through the extension of credits resulting from our excess of exports. No very extensive London borrowing from this this quarter is like-

ly, inasmuch as Great Britain has shown marvellous ability to finance the war on her own account as well as to render financial assistance to her allies. To a very considerable extent, Great Britain is paying the war out of current revenue, it being estimated that the country could pay almost its entire war expenses by giving up a few luxuries, such as liquor, tobacco, automobiles, etc. This, of course will not likely be seriously undertaken, but it shows the wide leeway which is possible.

Our foreign trade continues to present a remarkable excess of exports, due entirely to abnormal conditions brought about by the war. In February we shipped about \$75,000,000 more foodstuffs than in the same month last year. Over \$10,000,000 in horses and mules were exported to Europe, chiefly for war purposes. In addition many millions were expended on munitions of war, the record of which is not yet obtainable. Our February exports to France were \$30,000,000 larger than a year ago. To Great Britain \$52,000,000 greater than a year ago, and to Italy \$20,000,000 more than last year. In March the results promise to be still more astonishing, the total shipments from this port amounting to over \$136,000,000, or \$48,000,000 over a year ago. Our imports are still running heavily behind, the March total at this city being less than \$90,000,000, compared with \$107,000,000 last year. The reduction in imports is, of course, mainly due to the loss of trade with Germany, France and Belgium. Under such circumstances, heavy gold imports would be ordinarily expected, but the fact that gold is needed more abroad than here, our supply being far beyond requirements, calls for other modes of settlement. Very considerable amounts of foreign securities were sold in this market recently, and more are likely to follow, especially should this market continue its present advance. On the other hand, the new foreign issues referred to above and the granting of credits to foreign countries will tend to absorb this balance and restrain gold imports. In this connection it is of interest to note that the administration at Washington has apparently withdrawn its objections to the floating of loans for the belligerents in this country.

The most emphatic reminder that the stock market has successfully faced the war crisis, was the abolition of minimum prices by the Stock exchange. This is a most encouraging declaration of financial independence, which cannot but have a wholesome influence throughout the whole financial world. It means that we no longer have fear of foreign dumping, and that this market has shown its capacity to meet all legitimate demands. Speculation on the exchange has broadened considerably and shows widening activity, the transactions in stocks and bonds during March being much larger than for several months past. There has been a good investment buying, and the whole market shows a healthy tone in spite of the excessive and somewhat sensational advance in certain specialties. Such features must be expected while the war lasts, especially in securities which benefit from war contracts. This phase of speculation may, however, be easily carried to the danger point.

General trade is quiet, but improving. More activity is shown in the iron and steel industries, also in textile trades, although the volume of business is still much below normal. Some of the railroads are making better returns, partly as a result of the advance in rates, but the volume of traffic does not as yet show any important increase. Should the present spirit of hopefulness which exists in financial centers extend to commercial and industrial circles, as it probably will, we may look for better reports from the railroads. It is a little early to form any opinions about crops, but the agricultural classes as a whole are prosperous, and the present spring will undoubtedly see increased efforts to augment the yields, particularly of food and animal products, which are bringing war prices. This market has now experienced a very considerable advance, and more or less profit taking must be anticipated, especially should events of an unfavorable nature occur. The outlook, however, is for continued improvement; and a widening of activity would prove more satisfactory and sounder than any spectacular advance at this time. In all probability the market will show wider and more frequent fluctuations, affording good trading opportunities.

HENRY CLEWS.

### TRY 21 ON MURDER CHARGE

New Brunswick, N. J., April 6.—The cases of the 21 deputy sheriffs of Middlesex county under indictment on charges of murder were called in court here today for trial. The charges against the deputies grow out of the killing of two workmen during the recent troubles at the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical company at Roosevelt. Announcement has been made that all of the 21 defendants will be tried at the same time.

### STABBED HIS WIFE

Santa Fe county officers Saturday night sent word to Chief Coles to look out for Pino Madril, who stabbed his wife Friday night at their home in Lamy. The woman was wounded twice, once in the left side and once in the back. The wounds in themselves are not dangerous, but Mrs. Madril lost so much blood she was said yesterday to be in a critical condition. Madril is an employe of the Santa Fe railway. He is said to have been drunk when he went home Friday night. Neighbors heard the woman screaming. They ran to the house where they found her wounded. Madril was gone.

The man struck her above the fifth rib on the left side first and then about the middle of the back. That this was the second blow was plain from the fact that the blade of the knife was broken and remained imbedded in the flesh. Dr. Lewis F. Murray was called from Santa Fe and dressed the wounds. Madril is thought to have got on a south bound train. He is 30 years old. They had been married about eight years.

A valuable dressing for flesh wounds, burns, scalds, old sores, rash chafed skin, is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT; it is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

## FREIGHT SERVICE IS TO BE MADE BETTER

SANTA FE WILL MAKE OF EACH STATION A SCHOOL FOR EMPLOYEES

The Santa Fe Railway company has arranged to make its station here, and every other station on the system, a school for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of its freight service. Trained men, acting under the direction of the general superintendents, will give instruction to station agents, lepot employes, trainmen and others having to do with the transportation of freight, regarding modern methods of loading and stowing shipments. In addition to coaching employes, these experts, and the agents, also will give information to shippers, when asked to do so, about scientific methods of preparing shipments for transportation.

The station agent will be at the head of the local school. Reports at a recent conference of Santa Fe officials showed that the plan had been tried out successfully in several localities. Wherever experiments were made, shippers took a deep interest in the plan and adopted the necessary rules for co-operating with the railway company. It was decided, therefore, to make the movement system-wide. Manufacturers, wholesale dealers and other large shippers have reported that their customers are greatly pleased with the change from the "catch as catch can" system of loading and stowing freight in cars, and the more or less careless manner of preparing small shipments for transportation, to the modern methods recommended by the Santa Fe.

### TO RESTORE GREGORIAN CHANT

Baltimore, Md., April 6.—Steps looking to a restoration of the Gregorian chant in the Catholic churches of the world will be taken at the second annual convention of the Society of St. Gregory, which met in this city today for a three days' session. The society is composed of Catholic organists and choirmasters of America. Cardinal Gibbons attended the special mass with which the convention was opened at the cathedral this morning. Rev. E. R. Dyer, president of the society, presided, and Archbishop Keane of Dubuque delivered the sermon.

### REFERENDUM ON ORDINANCE

Billings, Mont., April 5.—At the regular election here today the voters passed on an ordinance to prohibit the running of dogs at large. It was the first referendum vote ever taken in Billings on an ordinance passed by the city council.

### Stomach Trouble Cured

Mrs. H. G. Cleveland, Arnold, Pa., writes, "For some time I suffered from stomach trouble. I would have sour stomach and feel bloated after eating. Nothing benefited me until I got Chamberlain's Tablets. After taking two bottles of them I was cured." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.



**WAR PROVISIONS SOLD**

London, March 16 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Fifty thousand tons of provisions sent to English prize courts since the opening of the war have been sold within the last week and the money for the cargoes is in the hands of the court officials. Most of the cargoes belonged to American firms. Wheat, flour and all sorts of provisions were included. Tired of the delay in getting a hearing on their cases, agents of the owners of most of the cargoes welcome the sale, providing the money is paid promptly.

The provisions were consigned to firms in Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany, and most of them were shipped early in the war to firms which the British suspected were German agents but the cases never came up for court decision. The supplies were bought, for the most part, on a much lower market than the present. Naturally the owners have suffered great loss through the delay, but the sale prices were well above the cost and would enable the American shippers to break even if speedy settlements were made.

Under the international regulations controlling foodstuffs, the regulations generally accepted by both England and the United States, food is not contraband unless destined for the use of a hostile force. It would have been extremely difficult to prove to the satisfaction of any court that most of the food consignments held in England were of enemy destination, much less that they were for use of the German army. Apparently the English government did not care to undertake such a task. At one time it was suggested that all detained foodstuffs should be sold to the American commission for the relief of Belgium. But the English board of trade would not consent to such sale, taking the position that the foodstuffs were needed in England. Consequently the cargoes were finally sold at current prices.

**WILL HUNT OIL**

Magdalena, N. M., April 7.—The Pearson interests, owning the great timber tracts around Madera and Pearson, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, the Mexican Northwestern railway and the big lumber plant at El Paso, are behind the Magdalena Exploration company, recently formed for the purpose of carrying on oil exploration and development work in the Puertecito field, 28 miles north of this place. An exhaustive examination of the field has been made by E. A. Mayo, an expert oil man, and land to the amount of over 2,000 acres has been leased. A well machine capable of drilling to a depth of 3,000 feet has been shipped from El Paso, and exploration work will be soon in progress. If it is shown that oil in commercial quantities exists, it will mean tremendous development for this section of Socorro county.

A field office for the company has been established here. The main office will be maintained in El Paso.

**FOUR TRUE BILLS**

Santa Fe, April 7.—The federal grand jury brought in four true bills and four no true bills in the United States district court today. Among those indicted were John Gwyn, who pleaded not guilty to the charge of selling liquor to an Apache Indian in Otero county; Mariano Gallegos and

Avaristo Gandara, who entered pleas of guilty to the same charge. Judge Morris fined Gallegos and Gandara \$100 and costs each and imposed a jail sentence of 60 days to be served in Otero county. A number of accounts of United States commissioners were presented and approved. In the case of the United States vs. Bigelow et al., the court granted the plaintiff 30 days' extension of time to plead to answers and cross complaints filed by the defendants.

**GOVERNOR ASKS INFORMATION**

Santa Fe, N. M., April 7.—Governor McDonald today wired the chief of the animal industry of the department of agriculture at Washington, asking for full information concerning conditions now prevailing in connection with the foot and mouth disease. The cattle sanitary board is meeting in Albuquerque today, and is expected to ratify the agreement for interstate shipments entered into recently at San Francisco by representatives from New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Colorado. Governor McDonald wants official information from Washington in regard to present conditions in order to know to what extent the quarantine can safely be modified. It is reported that the foot and mouth infection is being rapidly stamped out.

**PROBING BOOK PRICES**

Santa Fe, April 7.—The department of public instruction is receiving many follow up letters from salesmen who were here recently seeking to get a slice of the \$50,000 to be awarded in text book contracts by the state within a few months. One salesman sends quotations he alleges have been given the state of Iowa on a certain dictionary and declares that New Mexico has been paying too much for its dictionaries. He says that these books are sold much cheaper in Iowa. A rigid investigation of this statement is to be made by officers of the department who will endeavor to get statistics from every state in the union and with them copies of the books sold to these states, so that a comparison may be made.

**CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH**

Boston, April 7.—A match between C. S. Cutting of New York and C. T. Russell of Boston, which was won by the former, opened the second round of play for the national court tennis championship here today. The score was 6-5, 6-5, 6-1.

**ATTEMPT LONG FLIGHT**

San Diego, Calif., April 7.—Captain Townsend of the Dodd, and Sergeant Alva Baxter of the North Island army aviation station, left here at 6:04 a. m. today on a non-stop flight to San Francisco. They expected to make the trip in eight hours under favorable conditions prevailing. The airline distance is 460 miles.

**PASSES THROUGH CANAL**

Panama, April 7.—The first vessel flying the French flag to pass through the Panama canal was the steamship Saint Andre which made the trip on March 16. She was bound from Tahiti to Glasgow with a cargo of various ores. She is a steel freight ship 398 feet long and was built in 1912 at St. Nazaire for the Pacific trade.

**BELGIANS NOT AMBITIOUS**

London, April 7.—Emile Vandervelde, socialist leader and minister of state for Belgium, displays a view as to annexing new territory to Belgium, if Belgium shall be reconquered and Germany crushed, that fails to please the more ardent XXe Siecle, the Belgian journal now publishing in Havre.

Belgians, Mr. Vandervelde declared, are not ambitious, and the only part they would be likely to annex is the grand duchy of Luxemburg, providing the Luxemburgers themselves wish it. He added that if it could be done without injustice and by the consent of the people, some of the bordering country whose population is Belgian rather than German might also be taken over. But as to conquering and annexing any true part of Germany, that M. Vandervelde could not think of.

The XXe Siecle, answering the socialist minister, comes out for a greater Belgium, and advocates the annexing of German territory to include Aix-la-Chapelle.

Both Mr. Vandervelde and the XXe Siecle are in turn criticized by the Independence Belge, published in London, for their prematureness. It says editorially:

"Let us first say that it seems a least inopportune to nourish projects of conquest at a time when our thoughts ought to be centered on the delivery of our country from German domination.

"Our heroic soldiers fall in the defense of our country and not to rob the Germans of theirs. Let these criminals be put in a position where they can not hurt us, but let us have no ambition to imitate them. Aix-la-Chapelle has always been a German city. Besides, nothing would be more absurd than to break the equilibrium between the Latin and German elements of our country."

**A HISTORIC TOWER**

London, April 7.—The "Bloody Tower" at the Tower of London, where the two "Princes of the Tower" were imprisoned, has been opened to the

public after being used for some years as residential quarters for the warders.

Many victims of royal caprice have been immured in this particular building and the walls are still covered with their writings, the sole occupation of their long hours of confinement.

**THE MORMON REPORT**

Salt Lake City, April 7.—The first public financial statement ever issued by the Mormon church was presented in the Tabernacle today before the annual conference. The report shows that the church collected \$1,887,920 from tithes in 1914, of which \$730,960 was expended on church buildings, \$330,984 to maintain the church schools, \$64,508 to maintain the Mormon temples, \$227,900 for missionary work; \$99,283 to maintain church offices, \$156,727 to complete and maintain a hospital in Salt Lake City, and \$116,238 to the poor.

The report also shows that the Mormon relief societies and the local church organizations gave \$150,290 additional for the relief of the poor, and that the European war relief fund of the church amounted to \$33,000, which has been sent abroad to be disbursed through the church's representatives.

The expenses of the general officers of the church, are not paid from tithing, the report says, but from revenues derived from the church's investments. The report shows a net increase in the membership of the church of 129, for the period from 1901 to 1914, a birth rate of 39.5 per thousand, a death rate of 8.3 per thousand and a marriage rate of 17 per thousand in 1914.

The report, which embraces the operations of the church throughout the world, shows that 1,316 men and 115 women are engaged in Mormon missionary work, that 14,717 Mormon children were born in 1914, that 73 per cent of the families in the church own their own homes and that 319,000 members of the church were born in the United States. The total membership is not given.

## 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.



## PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Allen drove in yesterday from Phoenix, Ariz., putting up the car at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. They left this morning for Boulder, Colo. Allen has made the trip from Phoenix in eight days, reporting that the roads to the south are in fairly good condition.

Miss Aurora Lucero, daughter of the secretary of state, arrived in Las Vegas Saturday afternoon for a weekend visit. Miss Lucero is well known here having resided in Las Vegas. She is the house guest of Miss Helma Vollmer.

D. M. Barker came in this morning from Buelah. He is a substitute mail carrier.

Robert Hart returned Saturday night from Columbus, O., where he has been visiting for some time.

James W. Leonard, overseer of the Nordhaus property at Trout Springs, was in town over the weekend.

Dr. Joseph R. Davis of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas over the weekend to attend to some personal affairs.

J. A. Rudolph of Rociada came into town yesterday for a short visit with relatives.

Mrs. Paul Kretzchmar of Optimo left Las Vegas on train No. 1 this afternoon for Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Bogue of Denver were in town for a weekend visit.

Miss Julia Vorenberg, Miss Carrie Turner, Matt J. Cully, Walter Vorenberg and H. Bennett, all of Wagon Mound, drove into town yesterday and spent the day here.

A. McCready, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in town today in the interests of the company.

H. K. Lithow, a rancher from the vicinity of Sapello, was here today to make some purchases.

A. A. Gellegos, a rancher from Villanueva, and a member of the board of commissioners of San Miguel county, came into town last night to attend the meeting of the commissioners at the court house today.

L. O. Jones, who has been staying at St. Anthony's sanitarium for the past three years, left Las Vegas last night for his home at Malcon, Ala. He is not intending to return here.

Thomas Condon of Rociada left Las Vegas today, driving to his ranch in a new Buick roadster purchased from the Las Vegas Motor Car company here.

Miss Lena Langston returned this afternoon from a trip to Raton. Miss Langston, who is a student in the New Mexico Normal University, has been in the Gate City over the Easter vacation.

S. M. Felton, president of the C. G. W. railroad, passed through Las Vegas yesterday afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 10.

Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Plew will leave tomorrow on the westbound limited for parts in the south and west. On their return, Dr. Plew will resume his dental practice.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. John McNierney came in yesterday afternoon from Rociada to attend the Knights of Columbus dance at the armory last night.

Don P. Johnston of Santa Fe, super-

intendent of the Pecos forest reserve, arrived in Las Vegas last night. He left this morning for Rociada in the interests of his work.

C. G. Parsons of Optimo was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

John Rudolph and Douglas Hoskins left this morning for their ranch at Rociada, after attending the dance last night.

Miss Mary Tipton, Miss Kate Devine and W. Lee Devine, all of Watrous, came into town last night to attend the dance at the armory.

Judge G. A. Richardson of the New Mexico district court, arrived in Las Vegas last night. He is here to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane.

Simon Vorenberg, a prominent merchant from Wagon Mound, accompanied by his son, Walter Vorenberg, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon from Wagon Mound.

Blas Sanchez, editor of the Wagon Mound Pantagraph, came into town yesterday afternoon for a short stay. He left for Mora today.

Jose Dario Gutierrez, a rancher from the vicinity of Las Ventanas, was in town today purchasing supplies.

Luciano Maes, a rancher from Maes, was in town today for a short visit.

J. F. Cronin and E. C. Woodworth, both of Raton, were in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

J. T. Fernandez of Colmor was in town today.

Louis Rosenbach of Albuquerque was here today for a short stay.

R. C. Currie, a rancher from the neighborhood of Watrous, was in town today.

Sig Nahm of the firm of Stern and Nahm left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Denver on a short business trip.

David Winternitz left Las Vegas this afternoon for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he will join his wife.

Charles Farley left today for Santa Fe for a short business visit.

Rev. Father Adrian Rabeyrolle, rector of the Catholic parish of East Las Vegas, left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where he will spend a short time on ministerial business.

Raymond Robb left today for his ranch at Watrous.

Rev. J. H. Whistler, pastor of the First Christian church, left today for Raton on a short visit.

D. C. Land of La Cueva was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

John H. P. Jones, president of the Buick Automobile company of Albuquerque, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon for a short business visit.

Richard Dunn left today for his home at Gascon after a short visit here.

W. W. Tipton of Los Alamos was in town last night to attend to some personal affairs.

L. H. Taylor of Kansas City, Mo., representing the Goodrich Rubber company of Akron, Ohio, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Colonel William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, passed through Las Vegas today on train No. 1. He is on his way to join the Sells-Floto circus.

Walter Naylor left this morning for the Estorito ranch.

A. M. Emerson of Denver was a

business visitor in Las Vegas today

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. J. Craron of Denver was in Las Vegas today for a short business visit.

C. C. Cunningham and I. E. Shahan came in last night from Springer for a short visit. Cunningham has several relatives in this city.

J. H. Kelly, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, came into town today to attend to some personal affairs.

W. P. Miller, representing the firm of John Wyeth & Brother of Philadelphia, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

A. A. Kroenig drove in yesterday evening from his ranch near Optimo. Henry Swain, the newly accredited postmaster at Wagon Mound, came into town today on official business.

Father C. Ballard, rector of the Catholic parish at Mora, came into Las Vegas yesterday evening for a short visit. Father Ballard recently returned from France, where he was in the hospital corps of the French army.

Luis Lujan and Hilario Lujan came in from their ranch near Sabinoso to purchase supplies.

W. A. Duer of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

The report that Ludwig William Ifeld was going to Phoenix, Ariz., last night to see Romaine Fielding was erroneous. The statement was given out by mistake by Secretary LeNoble of the Commercial club, who understood that Mr. Ifeld was to leave yesterday. He will leave, however, within a day or two.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts will leave tomorrow for Elida, where he will attend a meeting of the teachers of Roosevelt county. He then will visit the Pecos valley and deliver a commencement address at Corona. Dr. Roberts will be gone about ten days.

Frank Carroon, dean of the New Mexico Normal University, will leave on train No. 2 tomorrow night for Raton, where he will address a meeting of teachers of Colfax county on "Psychology and Education." He will return to Las Vegas on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. de Baca and daughter left on train No. 1 this afternoon for San Francisco for a three months' trip.

William Whalen of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop returned to Las Vegas on train No. 10 this afternoon. Mr. Whalen left yesterday driving a car with the intention of getting to Albuquerque with it. He traveled as far as Santa Fe and decided to come home by train. He says that it has been raining steadily since yesterday morning south of San Miguel county, and the roads are deep with mud.

W. F. Cobb of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harvey came in yesterday evening from their ranch. Mr. Harvey, who keeps the record of climatic conditions for the United States government, says that during March they had 51½ inches of snow at Harvey's ranch. In February there was a snowfall of 36 inches in that district. The snow is still on the ground to an average depth of from two to four feet, says Mr. Harvey. It is the greatest snowfall in March in the 33 years of Mr. Harvey's residence at the ranch.

Charles Ifeld will leave tomorrow

for San Francisco and other points on the coast. He will be away for some time.

Leslie T. Swallow left this morning on a short trip to Albuquerque.

H. S. Van Slick of Trinidad, western live stock agent for the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas last night.

R. M. Bachelder of St. Joseph, Mo., division freight agent of the Santa Fe railroad, was in Las Vegas today in the interest of the company.

J. H. Hill came in today from Watrous for a short visit.

Walter Bland, who formerly worked at the Santa Fe railroad round house here, returned today from Chicago, where he has been visiting for a short time.

From Thursday's Daily.

J. W. Bowden of Raton, representing the firm of J. C. Coulson & Company of Trinidad, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

H. J. Shull of Denver was a business visitor here today.

G. J. Rudolph of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today attending to some personal affairs.

R. C. Smith of Denver was here today for a short visit.

Frank Holmes of Los Angeles, representing the Newton Milling company, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Charles Ifeld will leave on train No. 1 this evening for the Pacific coast. He will be absent for some months.

Ludwig William Ifeld will leave tonight for San Francisco, traveling by way of El Paso. Mrs. Ifeld will leave on Sunday to join her husband at El Paso, the two then proceeding to the coast.

Mrs. A. V. Morrow and son left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Sapulpa, Okla.

George H. Hunker returned on train No. 10 this afternoon from Santa Rosa where he has been attending the spring term of Guadalupe county court.

W. C. Sanders, advertising manager of the firm of E. Rosenwald and Son, returned to Las Vegas last night after a trip to Hutchison, Kas., where he was called by the illness of his brother. The brother seriously injured himself by a fall, but his condition now is much improved.

Louis C. Ifeld will leave on train No. 1 this evening for Albuquerque. He is accompanying his father, Charles Ifeld as far as the Duke City.

## WORK WAS CROOKED!

Washington, April 8.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams today announced in a formal statement that irregularities discovered in the conduct of the First National bank of Uniontown, Pa., which closed its doors several weeks ago, have been placed before the department of justice. John H. Strawn has been appointed permanent receiver to take effect April 15.

## ANOTHER INDICTMENT

New York, April 8.—The first indictment growing out of the charges made by Miss Rae Tanzer against James W. Osborne and later recounted by her, was returned by the federal grand jury here today when a bill charging Frank D. Safford with perjury was handed up.



## FRENCH BEGIN A NEW ATTACK IN WEST

OPENING OF SPRING CAMPAIGN  
HERALDED BY ASSAULTS  
NEAR THE MEUSE

London, April 6.—What is called the Easter lull in the fighting is marked these days at both battle lines except in the Carpathians, where the struggle for access to the Hungarian plains still is going on.

Unofficial Austrian news reaching London by way of Petrograd declares that Austro-German forces in the vicinity of the Lupkow pass are in full retreat, but all other reports from this section indicate that the opposing armies still are locked in a deadly grasp. Russia reports fighting within the boundaries of Hungary north of Czernowitz. The Austrians are described as retreating after a stubborn fight, while, on the other hand the Austrians claim to have prevented the Russians from crossing the River Dniester and to have taken 1,400 prisoners.

### Allies Are Gaining

There was given out in London today a British semi-weekly report on the progress of hostilities under date of April 5. It reads as follows:

"The situation still remains quiet on our front. A change in the weather limited the possibilities of activity on the part of our airmen.

"Early in the morning of April 3 we successfully exploded a mine under the German trenches in the neighborhood of La Bassee. A length of 100 yards of trenches and part of a brick stack were destroyed, and as a result all German activity in the immediate neighborhood was terminated. The German artillery, however, has subjected our front in that quarter to a heavy bombardment.

"On our extreme left the local superiority obtained by our snipers has been rewarded by the comparative immunity with which the work on the front line of trenches has been carried out.

"In this connection it should be pointed out that although no reports have been sent since March 22, owing to the lack of any incidents worthy of such mention, yet individual activities have been of daily and nightly occurrence along the entire front. The general effect of the activities in which our troops continue to show marked superiority, as already recorded, is cumulative and of great military value."

### The French Statement

Paris, April 6 (via London).—The statement from the war office says:

"Rain and mist continue over the whole front. Southwest of Vauquois we gained a footing in one of the enemy's works. In the wood of Ailly, southeast of St. Mihiel, our gain of three successive lines of trenches, already announced, was marked also by the capture of prisoners, a machine gun and a bomb thrower."

### The German Statement

Berlin, April 6 (via London).—A report from military headquarters today says:

"Western theater of war: Since yesterday the French have become particularly active between the Meuse and the Moselle, employing strong forces and a large amount of artillery. They attacked northeast, east and southeast of Verdun and also at Ailly, Apremont, Eillery, and northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

"Northeast and east of Verdun their attacks did not develop, on account of our fire. Southeast of Verdun they were repulsed. On the eastern edge of the Meuse heights the enemy succeeded in obtaining a temporary foothold in a small part of our outer trenches, but was driven out again during the night.

"Eastern theater of war: Russian attacks to the east and south of Kalarja and also to the east of Augustowo were unsuccessful. Otherwise the situation is generally quiet."

### CONQUEST IN AFRICA

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, April 6 (Via London).—Troops of the Union of South Africa have occupied Warmbad, a town in German southwest Africa, 20 miles north of the Orange river, without opposition. The announcement was made officially here today.

### THE CHICAGO ELECTION

Chicago, April 6.—More than three quarters of a million men and women were eligible to vote at today's election for mayor, city treasurer, city clerk, one judge of the municipal court and 38 aldermen. The total registration was 769,109, of whom 486,815 were men and 282,291 were women. The candidates for mayor are: William Hale Thompson, republican; Robert M. Sweiter, democrat; Seymour Stedman, socialist; Johnson H. Hill, progressive.

### DAUGHTER OF BISHOP WEDS

Chicago, April 5.—At noon today in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, took place the wedding of Miss Janet Anderson, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Charles P. Anderson, and Dr. George Boyer of Toronto, Canada. The ceremony at the cathedral was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents in Prairie avenue. Dr. Boyer and his bride will make their home in Toronto.

### TO ELECT JUDGES IN MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich., April 5.—The spring elections in Michigan have aroused more than ordinary interest among the voters. All counties are to vote for circuit judges and for a state ticket, at the head of which are two justices of the supreme court. The republicans, democrats and progressives have complete tickets in the field.

### A Cure for Sour Stomach

Mrs. Wm. M. Thompson, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion, sour stomach and bad breath. After taking two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets I am well. These tablets are splendid none better." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic.

## CHRISTIANS MAY BE MENACED AGAIN

END OF RAINY SEASON IN PERSIA  
LIKELY TO CAUSE CLASH  
WITH KURDS

Julfa, Province of Erivan, Trans-Caucasia, Russia, Monday, April 5 (via Petrograd and London, April 6).—After several days of investigation in the Urumiah district of northwestern Persia a correspondent of the Associated Press made his way to Julfa over the frontier in Russia to file this dispatch:

"It is the opinion of well informed observers that the situation of Christians in Urumiah probably will become more dangerous in a fortnight or so, when the rainy season comes to an end, which will be in about two weeks. Large movements of Kurdo-Turks are expected, and wandering tribes of Kurds will pour down into the valleys to the west of Lake Urumiah, according to the traditional customs at harvest time. Already there have been collisions between Kurds.

"It is currently reported that Turko-German emissaries have been active in rousing the Kurds. It is declared with authority in Urumiah that the German embassy at Teheran has been supplying a German resident of Urumiah with money and instructions how to use it, and a rich Urumiah land owner, Medji Sultan, has received 20,000 Turkish pounds (about \$90,000) from the Turks.

"Following the receipt of funds from the German embassy the German residents of Urumiah in question started to bring the chiefs of the Kurds into some form of organization. At the same time the commander in chief of the Turkish forces opposite the Persian province of Azerbaijan Ogevedet Pasha by name, was engaged in organizing Kurds and other Mussulman volunteers. Crowds of Christian refugees are at present returning from the Caucasus to their destroyed homes at Dilman (a town about 50 miles northwest of Urumiah).

"Many Christian orphans in the Urumiah district are in need of immediate assistance. A relief committee will begin work in about a week distributing to the needy food, clothing and money collected in Russia. Another committee already is at work endeavoring to get back the property of Christians from the possession of the Mussulmans. Already this committee has been successful in some cases."

### NEW SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

Albuquerque N. M., April 6.—President Fayette A. Jones of the State School of Mines at Socorro was in Albuquerque yesterday on his way to Denver and other Colorado points where he will inspect various mining machinery and power plants preliminary to the purchase of machinery and a power plant equipment for the new metallurgical building at the school for which an appropriation was made by the legislature. At the meeting of the board of regents of the

school held last week at Socorro Dr. Jones was unanimously re-elected president of the coming year and instructed to proceed with the purchase of the considerable amount of machinery necessary for the equipment of the new building which will make the New Mexico school the equal in equipment of any mining school in the Rocky Mountain region.

### ELEPHANT ENDS BATTLE

London, April 5.—An angry elephant put a stop to a sharp engagement between English and Germans in West Africa, according to a letter received from an English officer.

"This country is full of elephants," he writes. "Coming down to the railway terminus today we met a couple of them on the road, but they just flapped their ears and walked off. The other day we were having a hot fight with the Germans, when suddenly an angry elephant appeared between us and darted first one way and then another. Before you could catch both sides had retreated. It is bad enough to face a Maxim, but nobody wants to take on an elephant that is annoyed."

### EITEL STILL STAYS

Newport News, April 5.—Rear Admiral Beatty, commanding the Norfolk navy yards, boarded the Prinz Eitel Friederich at noon today to confer with Commander Thierichens and soon afterward two commercial tugs arrived at the Eitel's stern, received orders and tied up at a nearby pier.

Ships head to kumh . . . . .  
London, April 5.—The Glasgow steamer Olivine and the Russian bark Hermes were sunk by a German submarine Sunday afternoon off the Isle of Wight. The crews of the two vessels took to their boats and were rescued by a British torpedo boat destroyer.

### LEE-HARRIS WEDDING

Montgomery, Ala., April 6.—Guests from New York, Baltimore, Richmond and other cities came to Montgomery today to attend the wedding of Miss Mary Ellen Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Leach Harris of this city, and Hampton Lee of New York. The bride is a member of a prominent southern family. Her great grandfather, George W. Owen of Mobile, was for many years a member of congress. The bridegroom belongs to the famous Lee family of Virginia and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Lee of Richmond.

### LAYS LAW DOWN

Washington, April 5.—The Netherlands government has notified the United States that any foreign ship misusing the Dutch flag or using other means to make a pretense of possessing Dutch nationality will not be allowed to depart from or pass through waters under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands.

### Take Care of the Children

A lingering cold, distressing cough, sleepless nights, a raw, inflamed throat lead to a run-down condition in which the child is not able to resist contagious diseases. Foley's Honey and Tar is truly healing and prompt in action. It relieves coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.



# MOUNTAIN HOUSE WILL BE MADE MODERN

ARCHITECT DRAWS PLANS FOR  
REMODELING OF HOT  
SPRINGS HOSTELRY

From Monday's Daily.

Architect E. W. Hart, who has been working on plans for the buildings to be used in connection with the opening of the Las Vegas Hot Springs has practically completed the task.

Mr. Hart has given especial attention to the Mountain house. This is a three-story, stone building fronting the east, with a fine view up the canyon and a southern exposure. It contains at the present time 43 bed-rooms, a large lobby, a large dining room, a ladies' parlor and an unusually large kitchen. The place is in somewhat dilapidated condition on account of the fact that it has been unoccupied for 12 years.

Architect Hart and Dr. Brown have planned entirely to change the appearance of the exterior. The blank stone walls will be finished in pebble dash stucco, giving an artistic appearance to the hotel. A large porch, in rustic style, with the stucco idea carried out, will be placed across the entire east front. This porch will be 12 feet in width. Balconies will be added to the upper floors. The tower will be remodeled along modern architectural lines. On the southern side of the house will be constructed a large sun room, 16 feet by 45 feet in size. This will overhang the Gallinas river, and will be an exceptionally pleasant spot.

The interior will be thoroughly remodelled and redecorated. The lobby will be enlarged, writing rooms, smoking rooms and a clerk's private office being added. A tiled floor will be laid. The ladies' parlor will be rearranged and redecorated. This will be connected with the sun room by wide openings, the two rooms being thrown together for dancing. This will create a large hall for this purpose. The upper floors will be refinished. The rooms and halls will be papered and newly decorated. New floors will be laid. Seven or eight suites of rooms, with private baths, will be arranged. Ladies' and gentlemen's baths will be placed on each floor, the entire house being made into a first-class, entirely modern hotel.

The heating plant and the plumbing throughout the building will be newly installed.

From the sun room on the south side, a flight of steps will lead down to a steel footbridge across the Gallinas to the new bathhouse and swimming pools. These will be placed higher on the river bank than the first bath house, in order to avoid flood water. Definite plans have not been drawn for the bath house, as the matter must be given a good deal of study. It is certain, however, that an entirely modern structure will be erected, containing facilities for mud baths, vapor baths and medicinal baths. The small swimming pool now in existence will be remodeled and in

addition, a larger pool, 30 feet by 60 feet will be constructed.

## WOMEN ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Topeka, Kas., April 5.—Women will play a conspicuous part in the city and town elections throughout Kansas tomorrow. As candidates for office the women are more numerous this year than ever before in this state. Leavenworth has her first woman candidate for mayor in the person of Mrs. Iva Marshall, a socialist. Dissatisfied with the way the men have been running the town of Colony, near Iola, and angered by their refusal to provide a community centre building, the women voters of that place have put up a ticket composed entirely of women. Male voters in the town of Tryo, in Montgomery county, are making a heroic effort to recover the management of the town's affairs. At present the mayor, members of the council and all other principal officials are women and all are candidates for re-election.

## GERMANS FULL OF REGRET

Rotterdam, April 5.—German newspapers express regret that Germany did not more adequately protect her foreign possessions so that they could have become strong coaling stations and centers for naval operations. The Tagszeitung, commenting on the loss of the Dresden says:

The final results have proved that it is impossible to have power on the ocean without strong points of support on land. That our cruisers were able to remain on the oceans so long as they did was simply due to individual qualities. The only real success would have been if the sea trade of the enemy had been so damaged as to cut off his supplies. We ought to have known these things beforehand, but our foreign stations were very slack."

## GREEKS IN LONDON

London, April 5.—There have been more Greek sailors in London in every month since the war began than formerly in a whole year. Spanish and Italian sailors have also been unusually numerous.

The large number of foreign sailors from the Mediterranean in various British ports shows the change in shipping due to the war, for the carrying that formerly went to the Germans is now in the hands of the neutrals. There are plenty of German ships lying up in the southern ports, but they fear to venture out.

Like the Italian merchant marine, the Greek consists largely of slow steamers bought second hand from the British. These boats come up laden with wine, fruit, marble and the Egyptian cotton.

## SIX PRISONERS ARRIVE

Santa Fe, N. M., April 6.—Deputy Sheriff Casey, of Grant county, brought six prisoners to the state penitentiary today. Their names, sentences and crimes follow: Pedro Rigo, 2 to 3 years, assault with deadly weapon; James Williamson, 80 to 100 years, murder; W. R. Bush, 3 to 5 years, robbery; A. L. Hollands, 18 to 30 months, forgery; Warren A. Smith, 4 to 5 years, larceny, and William W. Smith, 3 to 5 years, larceny.

Jack Dillon, of Santa Fe, entered the pen Saturday to serve a year for larceny.

# A HUNDRED LIVES LOST IN THE STORM

GALE THAT SWEEPED THE EAST  
COAST FRIDAY AND SATUR-  
DAY WAS COSTLY

New York, April 5.—Latest reports here of the effect of the great storm which swept the Atlantic coast Friday and Saturday indicated that nearly 100 lives were lost.

The Royal Dutch West Indian steamer Prinz Mauritz, with 48 persons aboard, is believed to have foundered off Cape Hatteras. Not a word that would give hope that the vessel was still afloat was received today.

Fifteen of the crew of the seagoing tug Edward Luckenbach perished when the tug was wrecked off False Cape, Virginia.

Ten men were drowned when two coal barges broke away from the tug Cumberland and were pounded to pieces off Cape Henlopen, Delaware.

The ten men aboard the barge Tam pico which broke away from her bow are believed to have been lost. Dozens of barges, schooners and other craft went ashore along the coast. Their crews were rescued by other vessels or coast guards.

## ANOTHER SHOCK

London, April 5.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that earth shocks were registered this morning at the Rome observatory, where it is thought the center of the disturbance was in the vicinity of Avezzano, the district most affected by the earth quake of a few weeks ago. News from Avezzano is lacking.

## HIGHEST SOLDIER KILLED

Berlin, April 5.—The Bavarian soldier Joseph Rieger, who when he was called to the colors last August was dubbed the "highest member" of the Bavarian army, has been killed in action, after earning the Iron Cross for bravery.

Rieger earned his sobriquet of "highest" because his home was near the summit of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany, and he was believed to live at a greater altitude than any man in Germany. He received a telephone message when Germany began mobilizing, to join his regiment, and after a difficult and dangerous descent was down in the valley within a few hours.

## WALSH'S DAUGHTER A BRIDE

Washington, April 5.—The most notable of the Easter Monday brides in the national capital was Miss Genevieve Walsh, daughter of the United States senator from Montana and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, whose marriage to Paymaster Emmet C. Gudger, U. S. N., took place this afternoon at the Highlands. Paymaster Gudger is a son of Representative and Mrs. Gudger of North Carolina. At present he is attached to the presidential yacht Mayflower.

The bride's attendants included two of her former classmates at Vassar, Mrs. George L. Hoag of Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. Sherman Hibbard of

Kansas City. Mr. Pearson Loose of Philadelphia acted as best man and the ushers all were brother officers of the bridegroom.

## FIGHTING IN EAST

Berlin, April 5 (via London).—The following official statement was given out today at the war office:

"Violent fighting continues in the Laborosa valley and the neighboring region.

"On the other fronts some artillery engagements have taken place, but generally it is calm. Near Dsejebusznie, east of Zalesitrow, a strong hostile force which attempted to cross the Dniester river was repulsed after many hours of fighting. We captured 1,400 men."

## JURYMEN ACCUSED

Trinidad, Colo., April 5.—Progress of the trial of Louis Zanacaneli, charged with the killing of Detective G. W. Belcher in this city on November 20, 1913, halted today by arguments in Judge Cahmbers over a motion of Attorney H. N. Hawkins for the defense to disqualify S. D. Burkhardt, an accepted juror. Hawkins alleged in his motion that Burkhardt had not only admitted during his examination his inability to return a verdict on the evidence, but had wagered a bet on the outcome of the trial. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon no decision had been announced.

## ZEPPELIN DISSATISFIED

Romanshorn, Switzerland, April 2 (via Paris, April 5).—Count Zeppelin is not satisfied with the manner in which his airships are being handled. He called together one day this week his engineers and the captains of the dirigibles now at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen and criticised them on several scores. He said he believed that an attack upon London had been delayed unnecessarily.

## "GRAFT" CASES UP

Philadelphia, April 5.—The Philadelphia "graft" cases which attracted wide attention several years ago second trial. The defendants are were called in court today for the Henry Clay, former director of public safety, and Colonel John R. Wiggins and William H. Walls, contractors. On the first trial the three were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city of more than \$200,000 in connection with contracts for the building of bathhouses and fire and police stations. The verdict was appealed and a new trial granted.

## PAVING COMPANY STATEMENT

Santa Fe, N. M., April 6.—The Cleveland-Trinidad Paving company, of Cleveland, O., which has a contract for paving in Roswell, and which has opened a temporary office there, has filed the statement required from foreign corporations doing business in the state with the state corporation commission. This gives the company's capital as \$60,000, and states that \$48,750 has been paid in.

The "Sociedad Justicia y Mutual Proteccion," the object of which is "to promote sociability and friendship among members," has filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The home office of the society is at Velverde.

Read The Optic Want ads.



## ROOFS MAKE A CITY DIRTY

FOURTEEN WAGON LOADS REMOVED FROM THREE CHICAGO BUILDINGS

(From the Chicago Herald)

Dirt and rubbish removed from the roofs of three downtown buildings amounted to fourteen wagon loads, or as much as is swept up in a day from four and a quarter miles of downtown streets.

This is one of the conditions that has led Richard T. Fox, general manager of the Chicago citizens' street cleaning bureau, to place the city's housekeeping in a class with that of the housewife who sweeps the dirt under the sofa.

The bureau has launched a campaign for clean roofs, Mr. Fox asserting that clean streets and sidewalks are impossible as long as Chicago "sweeps her dirt on the roofs."

The dirt and rubbish collected from the roofs of the three loop buildings aggregated twenty-nine cubic yards and was equal in amount to the street sweeping from 120,000 square yards in the downtown district.

### Make Streets Dirty

"The roofs of some of the downtown buildings in all probability have not been cleaned since the day of their construction," Mr. Fox said. "Such roofs make our streets dirty."

The bureau has placed the matter before the Building Managers' association.

Roof cleaning at regular intervals has been asked of the building owners. The street cleaning bureau will do the work at cost if given permission.

"We will be glad to the work, because it will mean that much less work for us in the streets," said Mr. Fox. "Our sweepers go over the streets fiftytimes a day, or about once every sixteen minutes. Clean roofs would greatly reduce that labor."

"Chicago gives more attention to clean sidewalks and streets than any city in the world, and dirty roofs should not be allowed to offset this labor. We constantly sweep up dirt that just as constantly is sifting down from the roofs."

### Even Air Would Improve

"In addition to sweeping by day we flush the loop streets and sidewalks every night. Without the dirt-laden roofs Chicagoans could enjoy a spotlessly clean city. Even the air would improve, as doctors dealing with eye and nose troubles could testify."

The clean-roof issue was raised recently when the agents for the Marquette Building found themselves in danger of losing tenants on account of dirty roofs on neighboring buildings. The tenants protested against the dirt blowing into their offices.

In turn the protest was made to the agents for the Inter Ocean and two smaller adjoining buildings, the roofs of which were found to be lurking-places for dirt. The agents obtained permission to bear the expense of the roof cleaning. It was then that the fourteen wagon loads of dirt were gathered up. The matter was reported to the street cleaning bureau, and an investigation was made on the re-

lation of dirty roofs to dirty streets.

### What Inquiry Showed

The report on the result of this investigation is as follows:

"We are fighting the dirt and dust in the streets, in the alleys and on the sidewalks, in every place but one—the roofs of the buildings. We cannot get up there. Our jurisdiction does not extend above the street surface.

"That the cleaning of the roofs is important and has considerable bearing on the thoroughness of our work has been shown beyond a doubt. The question now is, What can be done? It has been suggested that the roofs be cleaned at regular intervals and that they be sprinkled with oil or tar for the purpose of holding the dust.

"Objection has been made to the oiling or tarring in that it might affect in some way the guarantee on the roofs, or might catch fire, or damage might be done in some other way.

### Deny Oil is Menace

"We do not know whether this treatment of the roofs would affect the guarantee, but we do know there is no danger at all of either the tar or oil catching fire, as the light oils, benzine, gasoline, etc., are extracted before these products are put on the market. The cleaning of the roofs at regular intervals, without any further treatment, would help the situation greatly."

Dr. Elizear LaMothe, an eye, ear and nose specialist, said a majority of Chicagoans suffered from a nose disease as a direct result of the great amount of soot and dust in the air.

"The dust is a constant irritation, and only those who take extraordinary care of themselves are free from the effects of Chicago's dust-laden air," he said.

### WILL ATTEND HEARING

Santa Fe, April 7.—B. F. Seggerson, rate expert of the state corporation commission, left Monday for Washington to be present at the final hearing of the intermountain rate case, which has been set for April 12 by the interstate commerce commission. He will stop in Chicago in connection with the hearing now in progress there on the application of western railroads for permission to raise rates on live stock and packing house products, and will be joined there by Hugh Williams, one of the members of the commission, who left here today. They will go from Chicago to Washington together. The object of the trip is to urge the interstate commerce commission to take early action in the New Mexico rate case, which involves rates in and out of the state on all commodities in all directions, and which means, in the event of a favorable decision, that New Mexico shippers will be saved hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. With the intermountain case out of the way the commission is expected to take up the New Mexico case and decide it at an early date.

### AVIATORS WREAK HAVOC

Paris, April 8.—Twelve women and children were killed and 48 others injured by seven bombs dropped by Austrian aviators in the market place at Podgoritza, Montenegro, yesterday afternoon, according to a Cetinje dispatch to the Havas Agency. Many buildings were destroyed by the missiles.

## COWBOYS TO COME HERE FOR ROUNDUP

JULY 2 AND 3 ARE TENTATIVELY SUGGESTED AS CELEBRATION DATES

If plans now in the process of formation are brought to a successful maturity, Las Vegas will be the scene of a roundup of the cowboys of northern New Mexico on July 2 and 3. The Commercial club, at the meeting of its directors next week, will consider extending an invitation to the punchers to come here for a good time on the days immediately preceding the "fourth," which occurs on Sunday. J. O. Neafus, a member of the club, suggested that some such action be taken. He got his inspiration during the meeting of the cattle men here two weeks ago, when the ranchers had such a ripping good time.

It is pointed out that Las Vegas has every facility for entertaining the cowboys, and that they, with their roping and riding stunts and their picturesque attire, will make of Las Vegas a place attractive to those who are looking for a city in which joyously to spend Independence day and the days preceding it. It is expected that the hearts of the 300 school ma'ams taking the summer course at the Normal University will be fluttering with excitement when the cowboys come riding into town. The tourists, too, will be given a taste of the real western life. They will have an opportunity to see that New Mexico cowboys, while efficient riders and branders, are not wild and woolly and that they are less likely to use heavy artillery than many of the handsomely dressed men one meets on the streets of New York—that they are, in fact, gentlemen in chaps.

The Commercial club, it is a foregone conclusion, will take hold of the cowboy celebration and make it a big success.

### REBATE ORDERED PAID

Santa Fe, April 7.—The state corporation commission entered an order this afternoon requiring the Santa Fe Railway company to pay before May 1 the sum of \$2,049.55 to the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Mining company of San Pedro, the difference between the rate of \$3.25 a ton charged on a shipment of 11,711,200 tons of coke from Gardner & Koehler to Kennedy, and the rate of \$2.90 held by the commission as reasonable.

### NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

Announcements are made from the Universal booking offices, managing the output of the big features of the Universal Film Manufacturing company, which assures the appearance of Annette Kellerman in the 8-reel photo-drama entitled "Neptune's Daughter," which was filmed at a tremendous expense in the Bermuda Islands, and which enjoyed one of the most successful runs ever accorded a moving picture at the Globe theater, New York city.

Jules Verne, in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," supplied the inspiration for a great many of

the almost impossible scenes made below the surface of the ocean. The marvelous swimming, diving and consummate acting of Annette Kellerman, the world-famous vaudeville star, supported by one of the highest-salaried companies ever seen upon the screen, combine in making this the greatest and most impressionable picture as yet witnessed by the theater-going public.

Contracts are already in the possession of the manager of the Prowne theater for the appearance here of this unique attraction on the dates of Monday and Tuesday, April 12 and 13 and appreciative audiences will insure additional bookings of the big feature.

### STATE AID

Santa Fe, April 7.—The department of public instruction has approved applications for state aid for Mora county schools as follows: District 23, \$386.43; 39, \$85.45; 40, \$145.43, and 44, \$210.75. Reports received from Clayton indicate that \$134 was taken in at an entertainment given recently to aid the manual training and domestic science departments in the schools of that place.

### FIGHTING IN THE SKY

Geneva, Switzerland, April 7 (Via Paris.)—Two French aviators pursued a German military train yesterday from Marbach to Villingen, in the Black forest. They damaged the railway and stations along the line. On their return they dropped bombs on Muelheim and Neubourg. A French biplane which was being pursued by German aviators lost its way in the mist last night, and crossing the Swiss frontier, landed near Poremtruy. The aviator will be interned.

### NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

New York, April 7.—In spite of official denials from British sources that British ships outside of Sandy Hook have received supplies from this port, Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen said today that the investigation based on the evidence to this effect submitted to the United States district attorney's office by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, would continue. Carstarphen has been placed in charge of the investigation.

### BIG SUIT DROPPED

Fort Smith, Ark., April 7.—A stipulation dismissing the suits of Mrs. Carrie L. Presbrey of Paradise, Cal., and her sister, Mrs. Flora E. Harst of San Francisco, against the Fort Smith Lumber company, the American National bank of Fort Smith and Charles W. Jones, general manager of the former corporation, was signed by the plaintiffs in the federal court today. The suits involved more than a million dollars, were to procure an accounting of the lumber company's affairs and charged that the sisters had not been given proper consideration as stockholders.

### SUFFRAGE CAUSE LOST

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—A proposed constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage was rejected by the Connecticut house of representatives today, 124 to 106. Today's action ends the movement for equal suffrage so far as the present general assembly is concerned.