

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising  
Farming - Mining

Thirty-Second Year

East Las Vega, N. M., April 24, 1915.

Number 50

## LUCERO GOES TO STATE PRISON

FORMER LEGISLATOR CONVICTED OF BRIBE TAKING BEGINS SENTENCE

Santa Fe, N. M., April 23.—An echo of the famous Room 44 proceedings was heard today when Jose P. Lucero, member of the first state legislature from Rio Arriba county, entered the state penitentiary to serve a term of one year to 18 months. Lucero was convicted in the district court of solicitation of bribery and was sentenced by District Judge Edmund C. Abbott on March 19, 1913. He took an appeal to the state supreme court but it affirmed the decision of the district court.

Lucero was brought to the penitentiary by Sheriff Charles C. Closson, of Santa Fe county. It was stated at the penitentiary this afternoon that Lucero has not yet been assigned to his work.

The arrest of Lucero in Room 44 in the Old Palace, now De Vargas hotel, during the first state legislature was one of the dramatic incidents preceding the balloting for United States senators to represent this new state. It was charged that Lucero had solicited money for his vote and that \$20 of the alleged bribe was found in his vest pocket when he and three other legislators were arrested in the hotel.

### Delegates Named

The following New Mexican delegates to the eleventh annual meeting of the National Child Labor committee, in San Francisco, May 29, 30 and 31, have been appointed by Governor McDonald: Mrs. G. T. Black, Roswell; Mrs. Lillie C. Howe, Raton; John H. Vaughn, State College; Mrs. W. B. Walton, Silver City; Rev. A. M. Mandalari and Atanacio Montoya, Albuquerque.

### Expensive Deer Shooting

The state game warden's office has received word that Charley Trapper, who was convicted of killing a deer at Hot Springs, Grant county, on April 17, was fined \$50 and costs, the latter including \$25 paid to Raleigh Everett, a deputy game warden, for the information which led to his arrest and conviction. The justice fees were \$1.50, making the total for the offense \$76.50.

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## ITALIAN PANIC ENDS

Rome, April 23.—The panic which seized depositors in the postoffice banks in Italy at the outbreak of the European war is "plainly wearing off," according to the report of Signor Riccio, minister of posts and telegraphs. From July to December last there were withdrawals amounting to a net loss of 189,000,900 lire (approximately \$37,400,000), or a reduction of 8.83 per cent of the deposits of the first part of the year.

"The postoffice depositories, however," says Signor Riccio, "regained the confidence of the people by the system of paying on request, without having recourse to the moratorium. I have raised the interest on deposits from 2.50 to 2.88 per cent, which makes it higher than any banking concern. In time I intend to introduce the system of checks. In this way we hope to save our thrifty working classes from the clutches of dishonest private banks. Even with the storm of 1914 the total deposits in the postoffice banks represent more than one-third the sum deposited in all other Italian institutes of credit. An extension of the postoffice savings banks, for the receipt of the savings of emigrants, is contemplated."

From 1909 to 1913 the deposits in the postoffice banks rose from 1,582,000,000 lire to 2,091,000,000 lire, with an average addition of 127,000,000 lire every year. The high point in July 1914 was 2,139,000,000 lire.

## TO PENSION MINISTERS

Chicago, April 22.—If a campaign launched here today is successfully carried out the Methodist Episcopal church will no longer have to blush at the charge of neglecting to care for the ministers who have grown old in its service and find themselves obliged to live on a mere pittance in their declining years. The church now plans to raise an endowment of \$10,000,000, the interest of which is to be added to its other sources of income in order to provide for old age or disability of its 18,000 ministers, as the time comes for each one to go on the retired list or in event of death to provide for the widow and dependent orphan children. There have been appeals for endowment funds for retired ministers made hitherto in different sections of the country which have been in the nature of skirmishes, but the board of bishops which assembled here today has decided to carry the battle along the entire front. The aid will be enlisted of the entire Methodist Episcopal denomination, number-

ing nearly 4,000,000 members. March 31 next, which will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Bishop Francis Asbury, the first bishop of the M. E. church consecrated in America, is to be the date of the "round up" of the results of the big canvass for funds.

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CURRENT MAGAZINES

## Common Sense for Working Girls (Frances Frear in Leslie's)

Why should girls think it a noble thing to pound a typewriter in an office, and a disgraceful thing to prepare wholesome meals in somebody else's kitchen? Some time ago I called attention to the advantage of domestic service for girls as compared with the profession of stenography already over-crowded with girls of limited intellectual resources who can never hope to rise above a weekly wage of from \$6 to \$8. Prompted by this a young lady in a western bank, who has also had experience in domestic service, writes a strong letter of commendation of the housemaid's work as compared with stenography. Several seasons, while attending high school, she worked as waitress in large hotels. The work was not hard the hours were not long, and the month's wages were clear savings. "My summers at Glenwood and in Yellowstone Park," she writes, "were not only real vacations but money saving trips as well." Later she took a position as stenographer with the expectation that she would be able to save money to continue her education along certain lines, but she has found it takes about all her wages to keep up a good appearance, with the result that the dream of college is fading away. However much women may enter into business, the principal work of women will always be in the home. Cooking and cleaning and all the routine of housekeeping, which are considered perfectly honorable if done in one's own home, do not become discreditable or servile when performed in some one else's home for wages. Every girl should be trained in housekeeping, and be willing, if necessary, to make her living that way.

## SEAMEN'S STRIKE ENDS

Glasgow, April 23.—The strike of seamen at this port was ended today. The demands of the 500 strikers for an increase in their wages of \$5 a month was granted.

## AN EDUCATOR WHO NEEDS EDUCATION

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT IN NEIGHBORING STATE CAN'T EVEN SPELL

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, has received a letter in reply to one he wrote recently to a county superintendent of education in a neighboring state. The letter shows that even some of the men in charge of education could stand a little extra knowledge themselves. The communication, which speaks for itself, is as follows:

"Hon. Frank H. H. Roberts,  
Las, Vegas, N. M.

"Dear sir relative to yours of the 27, of march will say in reply that i have bin gone east for the last 3 weekes is the cause of not answring sooner i have no printed lis of our teachers but as we only a flew teachers i am typing there names."

The name of the sender is omitted for obvious reasons.

## OCEAN TO OCEAN BOWLING

New York, April 23.—A bowling match in which the fall of the pins will be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific is on the program for tomorrow. The competition will be the annual ocean to ocean telegraphic bowling tournament for the Colonel Robert R. Thompson trophy. The prize was won last year by the Cleveland Athletic club and in the preceding year by the Illinois A. C. of Chicago. If either club is victorious in tomorrow's competition it will be entitled to permanent possession of the trophy. In order that all the teams may bowl simultaneously the western teams will begi at 7 o'clock, Pacific time, the Rocky mountain teams at 8, central teams at 9, and the eastern teams at 10 p. m. Each team is to bowl three games. The scores will be telegraphed to the New York A. C. club house and the final results announced on Sunday.

## WOMEN WILL VOTE

Copenhagen, April 23.—The Danish diet today adopted an amendment to the constitution giving the vote to women and conferring upon them the right of election to the diet. The amendment must be passed by the new diet to be elected next month before it becomes effective.

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## JUDGE LEAHY

The Las Vegas Optic nominates Judge Leahy for governor, quoting his action in discharging the Alamogordo grand jury in support of its contention. As this is the first time in the history of the state a judge has discharged a grand jury, the Optic thinks this exhibition of nerve and devotion to duty demonstrates that Judge Leahy is too big for district judge—that he should step higher—into the gubernatorial chair. However, it is doubtful if the change would be in the line of promotion. A just judge must be as wise, as able, as firm, and even more learned, than a governor. A just judge is beyond price.—Socorro Chief-tain.

## SILO NOT TO BLAME

The silo is not the cause of the foot and mouth disease, as has been stated by some persons not well informed upon the subject, is the statement of M. R. Gonzales, county agricultural agent, and by G. H. Glover, state veterinary of Colorado. Mr. Glover recently wrote:

"Texas Stockman Says Silos are the Cause of It."

Above is the title of an article appearing in the Arkansas City Daily Traveler. The article informs us that a prominent Texas farmer has discovered the cause of foot and mouth disease. His advice in a nutshell is: "Quit using siloes and the foot and mouth disease will vanish."

This absurd statement has no doubt been given some credence and caused much harm, for we have received several letters asking if "there is anything in it." Foot and mouth disease has been rampant of late and many siloes have been built, therefore, reasoning from analogy, the disease is caused by the siloes. There is about as much logic to this conclusion as with the ancient philosopher who classed cows and comets together because they each had a tail. Basing our conclusions on similar snapshot judgments we might argue that the European war is caused by flying machines, or that hog cholera which started about 50 years ago was caused by the emancipation proclamation.

Again if foot and mouth disease is caused from silage we must conclude that when the disease appears in the human, it is caused from eating sauer-

kraut, which is the same thing.

The ferments in the silage, smut, and moulds, are each in turn accused of causing the disease. Smut has been fed to cows experimentally, in large quantities, and caused neither abortion or sickness of any kind. The ferments in silage are positively known to be wholesome. The moulds which appear on the surface of silage have been known to poison animals, and mouldy silage or mouldy food of any kind should never be fed to animals.

The absurd article referred to would be worthy of no consideration whatsoever were it not that it disparages the building of siloes which are pre-eminently the monuments erected to the thrift and enterprise of a community. Silage does not cause foot and mouth disease or any other contagious disease.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.  
Colorado Agricultural College.

## HONOR THE VETERANS

Nothing would more greatly please the veterans of the civil war, who will be here next week to attend the annual reunion of the department of New Mexico, Grand Army of the Republic, than to find the city beautifully decorated in patriotic colors.

When one stops to consider the monumental character of the service rendered by these men to their country he wonders if there is a resident of either of these twin communities who will neglect to do his share in the beautification of Greater Las Vegas in honor of the Old Soldiers.

Let us show the veterans that the younger generations, we who are enjoying the fruits of the victory their unselfish service to their country have made possible, appreciate that service. Perhaps this will be the last time the state encampment will be held here. It is certain that it will be the last visit here of several of the veterans, who are bowed down with the weight of age. Let us make this visit one that they will never forget.

Nothing is more pleasing to the Old Soldiers than Old Glory. Let's let it wave from every flag pole and in every front yard in Greater Las Vegas next week. Let's cover our stores and offices with bunting and make our streets beautiful with red, white and blue.

## WE LIKE THIS KIND OF STUFF

The big newspapers still are commenting favorably upon The Optic's Boost and Build edition, thus advertising this community and giving this paper occasion to give itself a friendly and congratulatory pat upon the back occasionally. Read what the Los Angeles Times of April 17 had to say:

### Greeting to a Great Edition

Las Vegas, N. M., Optic brings out a wonderful "Boost and Build" number.

Almost like a Baedeker volume, devoted to the history and achievements of the mid-southwest, is the edition of the Las Vegas (N. M.) Optic, dedicated to the spirit of "boost and build."

Thirty huge, seven-column pages are filled with information and illustrations regarding the business life of New Mexico, and casting the horoscope of its future.

Portraits of the men behind the works add to the personal interest, and a history of dry farming in that locality furnishes food for thought to those in similar fields.

A sketch of the career of one of the oldest and largest firms in the state, that of Gross, Kelly & Co., is picturesque, as the story of old romance. From its first habitat in Leavenworth, along the line of the old Santa Fe trail, this firm established stores, extending into the then territory of New Mexico, and sending branches wherever opportunity offered, until, to know the locality at all was to be acquainted with this establishment. One of the interesting pictures in the Optic is that of the car load of "pinto beans" donated by this firm to the suffering Belgians, the Santa Fe and the Pennsylvania lines giving free transportation.

## PEACE SEEMS REMOTE

Will General Villa be able to regain the prestige he lost in his defeat at Celaya by the forces under General Obregon?

The chances are that he will not.

Because of his spectacular achievements and his daring, coupled with a natural ability for commanding armies, General Villa was looked upon by many citizens of Mexico as not capable of being defeated. This drew to him a large following, because of the natural desire of numerous Mexicans to be on the winning side when hostilities come to a close. Now that it has been proved that Villa not only can be defeated but defeated badly many of the followers of the former bandit doubtless will leave him. I would not be strange were he obliged to flee the country.

The next question that suggests itself is: What about General Obregon? Will he continue his successes, and like Villa, his predecessor in command of the Carranza armies, turn against his chief because of his own personal ambitions? If events of the past may be accepted as a forecast of what the future may bring forth, it may be safe to predict that Obregon, within a few months, will be arrayed against the aged provisional president who found it expedient to remove from the capital to Vera Cruz.

The situation promises nothing but turmoil. Huerta, a man who came nearer showing ability to restore or-

der in Mexico than any leader who has appeared upon the scene, is hanging about New York City. What his game is nobody knows but himself. But it is more than likely that he contemplates again inserting his finger into the Mexican revolutionary pie. What the result of such action would be is hard to predict.

Doubtless the Mexican situation will bring forth some man who is capable of restoring order in the war-torn republic. But if he is successful he will have to use methods of iron. It will take a dictator to restore and preserve the equilibrium of Mexico.

## AGUILAR ASKS RELEASE ON HABEAS CORPUS

MAN ACCUSED OF MURDER REQUESTS THAT HE BE RELEASED ON BOND

Tomorrow morning before Judge David J. Leahy in chambers, Luis Aguilar, charged with the murder of John K. Larkin at Vaughn, will appear in a habeas corpus proceeding. Aguilar was held by Judge E. L. Medler without bond to await the action of the grand jury.

Aguilar, who was a member of the Guadalupe county grand jury, was arrested last week for the edime. Circumstantial evidence seemed to be strong against him, so no bail was allowed. He is represented by Frank Faircloth of Santa Rosa and O. A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas.

## WILL PAY EXPENSES

Chicago, April 21.—Jacob M. Dickinson, representing the court in the receivership of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company, assumed formal charge of the company today. H. U. Mudge, president of the road, also is a receiver, but Judge Dickinson has the deciding voice. The court today granted the receivers' formal permission to pay current expenses of the road at their discretion.

## LIGHTNING MENACES CAPITOL

Santa Fe, N. M., April 21.—Lightning struck one of the Lombardy poplar trees 20 or 30 feet west of the capitol building in the capitol grounds during the storm on yesterday, and for a few seconds it was thought that two persons in the capitol building had been struck also by the bolt. Mrs. Gutierrez, who has been employed in the capitol, is said to have fainted from the shock and Miguel Chaves, the well known real estate man, is said to have been knocked down.

The lightning did not shatter the tree but cut a two-inch gash in its bark from top to bottom.

## 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.

## "ALGEBRAIC" USE OF BARNES' NAME

Syracuse, N. Y., April 20.—Counsel for William Barnes in his suit for alleged libel against Theodore Roosevelt rested their case today after they had offered evidence calculated to prove publication of the alleged libelous statements uttered against the former chairman of the republican state committee by the former president of the United States.

### Only One Witness

Mr. Barnes' counsel placed only one witness upon the stand. He was John McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary. He testified that he gave out the statement complained of to newspaper reporters at Oyster Bay. A partial list of 68 newspapers in which the statement appeared was then read, and counsel for the defendant conceded that the statement had appeared in them. They also conceded that a detailed statement of the circulation of each of the newspapers mentioned was correct.

The case for the plaintiff was rested after counsel for both sides had delivered their opening addresses to the jury and one witness had been heard. William M. Irvin, for Barnes, pictured the former president as having been the nation's greatest arbiter of morals and said that he was now in court with an opportunity to prove the alleged libelous things he had said about Barnes on various occasions.

William H. Van Benschoten, for the defense, declared the colonel was the champion of good and honest government and said that he had been prompted to make the statement by the belief that there was corruption and rottenness in the administration of the government of the state of New York. He reiterated the statement made yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt meant nothing personal to Mr. Barnes or to Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, who was also mentioned in the statement, and that those names were simply "algebraic" terms.

Counsel for William Barnes in his \$50,000 suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt were prepared today to present the first evidence in behalf of their client upon the conclusion of the opening address of William M. Irvin, chief of Barnes' legal staff. Irvin outlined the complete case of the plaintiff.

Mr. Irvin concluded as follows:

"We come into court under the great principle of liberty, the quality upon which this action rests. We first let us think of America before we think of Europe in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes. The test of friendship is not sympathy with the one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over.

### Deal Neutrality

"The basis of neutrality, gentlemen, is not indifference, it is not self-interest. The basis of neutrality is

sympathy for mankind. It is fairness, it is good will at bottom. It is impartiality of spirit and of judgment. I wish that all of our fellow citizens could realize that.

"There is in some, friends, a disposition to create distempers in this body politic. Men are even uttering slanders against the United States, as if to excite her. Men are saying that if we should go to war upon either side there would be a divided America—an abominable libel of ignorance. America is not all of it vocal just now. It is vocal in spots. But I for one have a complete and abiding faith in that great silent body of Americans who are not standing up and shouting and expressing their opinions just now but are waiting to find out and support the duty of America.

### Citizens Will Be Loyal

"I am just as sure of their solidity and of their loyalty and of their unanimity, if we act justly, as I am that the history of this country has at every crisis and turning point illustrated this great lesson. We are the mediating nation of the world. I do not mean that we undertake not to mind our own business and to mediate where other people are quarreling. I mean the word in a broader sense. We are compounded of the nations of the world. We mediate their blood, we mediate their traditions, we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions; we are ourselves compounded of those things. We are therefore able to understand all nations; we are able to understand them in the compound, not separately as partisans but unitedly as knowing and comprehending and embodying them all. It is in that sense that I mean that America is a mediating nation. The opinion of America, the action of America is ready to turn and free to turn in any direction.

## WELLS FARGO CHANGES DIVISION ARRANGEMENT

H. R. HISLOP, SUPERINTENDENT  
AT EL PASO, HAS JURISDICTION HERE

On account of an extension in the Wells Fargo Express company, Las Vegas has been taken out of the Colorado and New Mexico division of the company and placed in the Arizona and West Coast Mexico division. H. R. Hislop, superintendent at El Paso, is now in charge of the service in this city over Local Agent Frank Haske.

Hislop was in the city in the early part of the week, meeting many of the merchants here. He impressed the local men with his geniality and apparent willingness to please. He "took in the sights" in company with the local agent, W. E. Carpenter of the Colorado and New Mexico division was formerly in control of service at this point.

The change is brought about by the absorption by the Wells Fargo of the Globe Express company, operating on more than 2,840 miles of road belonging to the Denver & Rio Grande railroad and the Western Pacific railroad. The new territory will be under

the jurisdiction of Carpenter at Denver.

Wells Fargo & Company have negotiated a contract with the Denver & Rio Grande for the privilege over the lines of which the Globe Express company now operates. The exact date on which the contract will go into effect has not been settled, but it probably will be on June 1, if not earlier. Up to the present it has not been decided what company will take over the Western Pacific contracts of the retiring company, but it is not unlikely that Wells Fargo & Company will also absorb this business.

## NEW SANTA FE FOREST HAS LARGE ACREAGE

MERGING OF PECOS AND JEMEZ  
RESULTS IN MORE EASE OF  
ADMINISTRATION

Santa Fe, N. M., April 19.—The amalgamation of the Jemez and Pecos forests by presidential order gives New Mexico one of the largest forests of this country. The combined area is 1,457,760 acres, whereas others of the largest forests average about a million acres. In actual area, the Datil, with headquarters at Magdalena, and the Gila, with headquarters at Silver City, are larger but the new forest has more people interested in it, owing to the land grants scattered in it and around it.

To give an idea of its importance, it will be remembered that in 1914, 5,207,000 feet of timber was cut from it. There were 9,201 cattle grazed by permit; 91,944 sheep and goats, by permit; 3,719 cattle and horses of settlers grazed free, and 2,357 milch goats also allowed to roam at leisure.

The Santa Fe national forest is situated in Mora, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sandoval, Rio Arriba and Taos counties. Its officers are the following: Don P. Johnston, supervisor; Ira T. Yarnell, deputy supervisor, and J. W. O'Byrne, forest examiner, all residing here; Herman Krauch, nurseryman, Porvenir; C. V. Shearer, land examiner, Santa Fe.

a thousand miles of telephone line, 64 The following are rangers: Thomas R. Stewart, Holman; D. L. Williams, Glorieta; C. R. C. Reindorp, Porvenir; Wayne Russell, Penasco; A. J. Connell, Cowles; Earl B. Young, La Jara.

These are assistant rangers: J. E. Ewell, Youngsville; J. I. Hatch, Gallina; F. V. Plomteaux, Espanola; F. P. Porcher, Rowe; Thomas P. Reid, Penasco; C. E. Moore, Truchas; M. F. Pinetl, Bland, and H. M. Bryan, Senorita.

There are eight national forests in New Mexico comprising a gross area of approximately 10,000,000 acres and bearing timber stand of 15,000,000,000 feet of lumber. This area has an estimated annual productive capacity of 80,000,000 board feet of lumber. There were 98,761 head of cattle and horses and 829,729 head of sheep and goats grazed under permit during the 1914 season. The forest service has built miles of wagon road and 960 miles of trail for the purpose of facilitating administration and protection of the vast area.

The Pecos and Jemez country is the oldest settled region in the United States, and most of the limited areas

within the forest which are chiefly valuable for agriculture were appropriated long before the creation of the forest. Almost the entire remainder has been listed to settlers under the forest homestead act, 350 such tracts having been listed prior to July 1, 1914.

While important for its economic resources and watershed value, the new Santa Fe national forest is most widely known by reason of its cliff dwellings and other ancient ruins, and also because of its popularity as a summer resort. The archaeological interest of the region centers largely in the cliff dwellings of the Jemez division, while its best known historical monuments are found in this city.

## WAR WILL HELP TO DEVELOP THE WEST

PROMINENT CITIZEN OF SWITZERLAND SAYS IT WILL  
SEND FARMERS HERE

San Diego, April 21.—A direct effect on the development of agricultural resources in the west is promised by the European war, according to Fritz Beck, an agent of the Swiss republic, who has been studying the San Diego exposition for several days.

"I was sent to California to investigate the progress already made by Swiss agricultural colonies," said Beck. "I find that the San Diego exposition offers in crystal form a demonstration not only of agricultural accomplishment, but of possibilities as well, throughout the American west.

"My country has not been at war, yet many of my countrymen are coming to America this year to remain. If that is true of the Swiss it is true in far greater measure of the other peoples. There are thousands who are coming, bringing with them the energy and the ability that has always marked the European farmers who have been restricted to small tracts and so have learned to do far more with a given amount of land than the American farmer with his broad acres has accomplished.

"This will mean the taking up of additional land, and the better development of land now under cultivation. It will mean heavy additions to the crop revenues of America and this in turn must mean better economic conditions. It is a piece of good fortune that 1915 has brought low rail rates, a result of the California expositions, of course, which will assist the thrifty European farmer in getting out to the west. The European consulates are going to be very busy in the coming months."

With Beck came his father, 82 years old but as keenly interested in what he saw as his son, and as familiar with the significance of the model intensive farm and other features of the agricultural display as the younger man.

"I was allowed to leave," he said. "I'm a little old for fighting."

Abe Attell, former featherweight champion, has picked up a promising feather in Phinney Zoyle, a Boston boy. As soon as the Hub youngster is ripe it is Abe's intention to match his protege with Johnny Kilbane.

## BARTH ASSISTED IN MOVING OPIUM

NEW MEXICO SENATOR TESTIFIES  
IN A CALIFORNIA SMUG-  
GLING CAST

Los Angeles, Calif., April 22.—Frederick M. Shepard, a Los Angeles attorney, was found guilty by a jury in the United States district court last night of conspiracy to smuggle opium. According to the testimony Shepard used a map given him by clients accused of smuggling, showing the location of a cache of opium just across the Lower California boundary, to re-cache the drug and later to have it brought to Los Angeles to sell.

A. C. Brown, a rancher, co-defendants in the case, also was convicted. Isaac M. Barth, from New Mexico, testified to making the trip into Mexico with Shepard to move the opium. He said Mrs. Helen Trauser, so-called "queen of the smugglers," whom Shepard was defending, authorized them to sell the drug in Mexicali to raise bail money to release her from the Los Angeles county jail.

Brown said he brought the 80 cans said to be valued at \$6,000, across the line on Shepard's promise of any amount over \$25 a can that the contraband might bring in this country. Government agents say attempts to sell the drug in San Francisco and Denver brought about the arrest of the defendants.

Shepard denied having anything to do with bringing the opium into this country, saying he intended to have it taken to Mexicali. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. Sentence will be pronounced next Monday.

### CAROLINA'S NEW PRESIDENT

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 22.—In the historic Memorial Hall, where for many years the North Carolina seniors have held their commencement exercises, Dr. Edward K. Graham was today inducted into office as president of the University of North Carolina, in the presence of an audience that numbered among its members some of the most eminent leaders of higher education in the country. The ceremonies attendant on the inaugural exercises were both simple and impressive. The academic procession composed of the speakers, trustees, faculty, delegates of learned institutions, and presidents of alumni associations, was formed at the alumni building and marched to Memorial Hall.

Governor Locke Craig, an alumnus of the university, presided over the exercises. The speakers included President Lowell of Harvard university, President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins university, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, President Denny of the University of Alabama, and Dr. John H. Finley, state commissioner of education of New York. At the conclusion of these addresses President Graham was formally presented with the keys of the

university. His inaugural address closed the exercises of the morning.

The new president is 39 years old and a native of Charlotte. Since 1908 he has been professor of English and dean of the college of liberal arts of the University of North Carolina and during the past two years he has served as acting president of the university.

## TARGET TROPHY IS READY FOR GUARD

COMPANY E OF SANTA FE WILL  
BE THE FIRST ORGANIZA-  
TION TO HOLD IT

Santa Fe, April 22.—The adjutant general received a beautiful national trophy this morning to be kept by the company of the New Mexico national guard attaining the greatest proficiency in rifle practice on the company rifle range. This trophy is the first of its kind sent out by the government and this year it will be kept by Company E of Santa Fe, of which James Baca is captain. This company attained the highest score at its regular target practice and already has several silver cups.

The national trophy is a silver shield mounted on mahogany. At the top of the shield are crossed rifles with a target, and at the bottom is the coat of arms of the United States. In large embossed silver letters appears the following:

"National Trophy, presented by the United States to the organization of the organized militia, state of New Mexico, attaining the greatest proficiency in rifle practice."

The order of the adjutant general fixing the date for holding the annual target practice this year has not yet been issued, but it is thought that it will be given out shortly after General Herring's return from Las Cruces.

## NORMAL CAMPUS TO BE GRADED DOWN

GEORGE HARRIS IS GIVEN CON-  
TRACT FOR IMPROVING THE  
STATE SCHOOL GROUNDS

The New Mexico Normal University has let a contract to G. H. Harris of the Harris dairy for the removal of the dirt pile between the main building and the dormitory and the grading of the campus between the two buildings. Harris was the lowest bidder, his estimate being exactly one-half of the figures asked by the highest bidder.

The dirt will be removed and the campus graded, the grade being set by George E. Morrison, San Miguel county engineer. The surplus earth will be used to improve Main avenue near the school, the many holes and ruts in the street being filled.

The Normal University and the city school board have entered an agreement to place a crossing across Main avenue between the Normal and Douglas avenue building. The expense of laying this crossing will be borne equally by the state institution and the city schools.

## OLD MAN SLAIN BY A VIGOROUS YOUTH

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY BELIEVES  
HE HAS SOLVED PECOS  
MYSTERY

from Thursday's Daily.

After a complete investigation of the killing of Justo Martinez at El Macho, near Pecos, Assistant District Attorney Chester A. Hunker and Undersheriff Felipe Lopez yesterday arrested Luciano Gonzales for the crime. It is understood that the accused man has confessed his guilt to the sheriff's office. He has been placed in the county jail here.

According to the evidence found at El Macho, a little placita eight miles above Pecos on the Pecos river, Martinez, who was about 70 years of age was killed by the blow of an axe on his head on April 14. It appears, according to the alleged confession of Luciano Gonzales, that Gonzales, who is a youth of about 23 years, and his younger brother, Luis, aged 17, were cutting wood on the property of Romulo Roybal. Martinez was on his place, which adjoins the Roybal property, engaged in cutting willows. He saw the Gonzales boys and went over to see what they were doing. The old man told the boys that they were cutting his wood, and Luciano indignantly denied it. Words became furious, it is said, and finally, it is alleged that Luciano struck the other man in the head with the axe, which he was holding in his hand. The man must have died almost instantly. Then, according to the story, the body was pushed into the river and floated down stream.

The floating body of Martinez was found by a young son of Romulo Roybal. A coroner's inquest was held the jury deciding that the old man had come to his death by foul play. The district attorney's and the sheriff's offices were notified by telephone call from Pecos.

The officers had the body, which had been hastily buried, exhumed and subjected to a medical examination Dr. G. W. Smith performing the autopsy. He found that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, the head having been struck by some heavy object, indentations of the skull leading to the belief that the weapon was an axe. The man expired before he was put in the river, as was shown by the absence of water from the lungs.

The sheriff's office has been working on the two boys, Luis, the younger, especially being put through a rigid examination. It is understood that the boy confessed to being an eye witness to the crime. It is also said that Luciano has confessed to the sheriff's office that he was the murderer. He was taken before Justice of the Peace Matias Portillo in precinct No. 7 and was held over without bond to await the action of the grand jury.

Great credit is due the assistant district attorney and the undersheriff for their excellent work in the case. Called to the scene five days after the crime, they quickly apprehended the most likely suspect. The evidence is strong against the prisoner. The

two county officers underwent a good deal of hardship in following up clues, riding over rough and dangerous roads.

The crime was reported to Las Vegas on Saturday evening.

### SPEEDY PUNISHMENT

Cairo, April 21.—The young Egyptian merchant named Khalil, who on April 8 made an unsuccessful attempt in Cairo to assassinate Hussein Kamil the sultan of Egypt, was today sentenced by the military court to death by hanging.

## WILL COST MORE TO RIDE IN PULLMANS

RAILWAYS TO CHARGE HIGHER  
FARE FOR PRIVILEGE OF  
SLEEPING

Santa Fe, N. M., April 23.—The probability that within a short time the railroads will be given the right by the interstate commerce commission to collect higher passenger fares from those traveling in Pullmans was expressed by W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe, in the course of a conversation with State Corporation Commissioner Hugh Williams in Chicago. Mr. Williams, who returned here last night from the east, stopped in Chicago on his way to Washington, and called on Mr. Black in reference to several passenger matters. It was during a discussion of the rule requiring any one person occupying a drawing room to purchase an extra first class railroad ticket that Mr. Black expressed the belief that it would not be long before a higher schedule of rates for Pullman passengers would be allowed. In Washington, Mr. Williams states, the views of Mr. Black were practically confirmed by members of the interstate commerce commission. It is contended that passengers traveling in Pullmans can afford to pay the railroads a higher rate for their transportation.

During the conference in Chicago, Mr. Williams received assurances from Mr. Black that the Santa Fe will provide for Pullman reservations at Raton, both east and westbound. The reservations probably will be for No. 10, eastbound, and No. 1, westbound. At the present time reservations have to be made through the Trinidad office. Mr. Black also assured Mr. Williams that rate adjustments that will give Santa Fe the same rates from Texas and other southern points as are enjoyed by Colorado Springs, and other Colorado points, would be made.

### DUCHESS HAS PROTEST

Luxemburg, April 23 (Via Genoa and Paris).—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg has sent an official protest to Berlin against the method of distribution of food supplies, which is said to have resulted in bringing nearly half of her subjects to the verge of starvation. She states that gifts of food, money and clothes have been sent to Luxemburg from all parts of the world, but that only a small part of the gifts reached the civilian population. She also says that the German army is requisitioning provisions in exchange for scrip.

## HISTORY OF THE IRRIGATION PROJECT

12, 1912, signed H. W. Clark, as at the town of Las Vegas, being the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, which letter was delivered by said The Camfield Development company to this affiant, and is hereto attached, made a part hereof and marked Exhibit "A."

(3) That at all times subsequent to the receipt of the said letter, the said defendant, the Camfield Development company and affiant as its attorney, acted upon the stipulation set forth in said letter, relying upon the same as a stipulation in said cause.

(4) That no notice pursuant to the terms of said letter or otherwise was given to this affiant or to said defendant, the Camfield Development company, or to any one on its behalf, until to wit the 25th. day of January A. D. 1915.

(5) That not until subsequent to said twenty-fifth day of January A. D. 1915 was a copy of the complaint in said cause served on said defendant, and that on to wit the 26th. day of January A. D. 1915, a copy of said complaint was served on said defendant, the Camfield Development company.

(6) That it is provided by rule two of the rules of practice for the district courts in the territory, now state of New Mexico, in force September 1, 1897, adopted August 25, 1897, that: "No private agreement or consent between the parties or their attorneys or counsel, in respect to the proceedings in a cause, shall be binding unless the same shall have been reduced to the form of an order by consent, and entered, or unless the evidence thereof shall be in writing, subscribed by the party or by his attorney or counsel."

(7) That said exhibit A., hereto attached and made a part of this affidavit is, and at all times has been taken by the said defendant, the Camfield Development company, and affiant, as its attorney, and by all of its agents or other representatives as a binding stipulation to the effect that after the filing of said suit no further steps should be taken therein by said defendant until said defendant had received at least ten days notice for defendant to file its appearance in said cause.

(8) That on to wit the twenty-fifth day of January A. D. 1915, and not until then, was notice given to said defendant or anyone on its behalf, calling upon said defendant to take further steps in said cause and that said defendant and its said attorney has at all times since the commencement of said action and receipt of said letter, Exhibit A., expected to act upon the same as the stipulation between the parties to this action and in good faith relied upon the same as such stipulation.

Dated at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, this nineteenth day of April A. D. 1915.

JAMES H. PERSHING.

Sworn and Subscribed to before me this 19th. day of April 1915.

WILLIAM G. HAYDON,

(Seal) Notary Public.

My commission expires January 31, 1917.

Exhibit "A" Attached to the Affidavit Herbert W. Clark  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

October 12, 1912.

The Camfield Development company.  
No. 506 Railroad Building,  
Denver, Colorado.

Gentlemen:—

Mr. Davis has spoken to me about the last suit filed against you by the board of trustees of the town of Las Vegas. There will be no necessity for you to put in an answer in this case or to take any steps whatever, even to enter your appearance, until further notice from me. You may consider this letter as a stipulation to the effect that I shall take no further steps in the suit until I have given you at least ten days' notice for you to file your appearance.

Yours very truly,

H. W. CLARK.

Attorney for the Board of Trustees of the Town of Las Vegas.

This letter was written by Clark under instruction from the board of trustees. The principal reason that no further action was taken by counsel in the case was because efforts were being made to come to an amicable settlement without further recourse to litigation up to the time of the death of D. A. Camfield, at the close of last year.

### Judge Enters Order

As stated, the petition of the Camfield Development company was resisted by the grant board, upon the ground that it was not filed in time. After hearing argument of counsel last Tuesday, Judge Leahy entered the following order in the case.

"It is ordered that the petition of the Camfield Development company to remove this cause to the district court of the United States for the district of New Mexico, be and the same is hereby denied, to which order the defendant excepts.

"It is further ordered by the court that the defendant be granted ten days from the twentieth day of April, 1915, in which to plead to the complaint herein."

When this answer is filed by the Camfield Development company, the case will be heard on its merits. If it is decided in favor of the plaintiff, title to the land and water rights will be decreed to be in the grant board.

The Optic publishes the various steps taken in this case, so that its readers may know its present status and many complications which have arisen in the litigation which have prevented a more speedy hearing of the case.

The town has realized more strongly this last week than ever before the good that could have been done to Las Vegas if the irrigation project had been in operation. It is said by those in a position to know that enough flood water has come down the Gallinas river within the past few days to fill the proposed dam, and provide a store of water to tide the farmers over the dry season. This has occurred frequently. Two years ago surface water completely filled the reservoir.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 23.—The 200 mile southwest sweepstakes automobile road race, which was to have been run today, was postponed until next Saturday because of the heavy track.

## CLUBMAN IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BANDIT

PHILIP T. WHITE OF BROOKLYN ARRESTED ON JEKYLL-HYDE COMPLAINT

New York, April 22.—A "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" story in real life will be unfolded in court, according to the allegation of the police, when Philip T. White is placed on trial in Brooklyn on a charge of robbery. District Attorney Cropsey has about completed all arrangements for the trial, which he intimates will be of a highly sensational character.

White is a general sales manager for one of the largest paint concerns in the country and receives a salary of \$6,000 a year. He lives in a fine home in the best residential section of Elizabeth, N. J., and has borne an excellent reputation among his neighbors. He belonged to prominent clubs in Elizabeth and also in Brooklyn, where the concern by which he is employed is located.

But the police allege that all this was merely the "Dr. Jekyll" side which covered up the "Mr. Hyde" phase of White's dual life. The information in the hands of the authorities, it is said, tends to prove that the respectable salesman and well-groomed clubman were identical with the man who, disguised in cap and shabby clothes, had been the active leader and the brains of one of the most daring gangs of auto bandits who ever operated in New York.

White's first arrest, in the early part of March, caused a sensation among his neighbors in Elizabeth and among his friends, clubmates, and business associates in Brooklyn. At that time he was indicted on a charge of robbery in connection with an attempt to steal \$9,500 from two messengers employed by a big lithographing firm in Williamsburgh. He gave bail and was released.

Three weeks later he was arrested again on indictments charging him with participating in a hold-up in which two messengers of the paint concern by which he was employed were robbed of \$3,500. Three others were indicted with White. They are James F. Clinnin, an accountant at one time connected with the lithographing concern in Williamsburgh; Robert S. Roberts and Benjamin Stiften. Clinnin was arrested in Brooklyn and Roberts and Stiften were caught in San Francisco and brought back by detectives.

The Brooklyn theft took place on June 5, 1914. The two messengers of the paint concern were returning from the bank with the money with which to make up the payroll. As they entered the hallway, there was a brief struggle and the bandits made off with the money. White was in the hall at the time of the robbery and said then that he had tried to prevent the escape of the thieves.

The attempted robbery of the lithographic concern was similar in all its details, but not so successful. On August 7 last two employes of the

firm were returning to their office with \$9,500 for the payroll. When near the building they were set upon by several men from a taxicab. There was a desperate struggle in the course of which the messengers dropped the bags containing the money. The money fortunately was saved by the elevator man of the firm, who hastily picked up the bags and shot upward with his car before the bandits could interfere. They made a hurried escape in their taxi, but not before one of them had dropped his cap which bore the initials "T. H. D."

Clinnin was identified by several persons as having been in the hold-up. He was indicted and tried, but acquitted because White, a witness of good character and standing, testified that he was with Clinnin at the Crescent Athletic club at the time of the robbery. The detectives were not satisfied with the result of the trial, however, and they kept on the trail of the owner of the cap with the initials in it. They finally rounded up Thomas H. Dally, a Manhattan chauffeur.

Dally was indicted and taken before the grand jury. The story he told led the authorities to conclude that they had the right men in the first place and that the Crescent club testimony probably was a frame-up to prove an alibi. At any rate, the grand jury was not slow in returning new indictments against White, Roberts, and Stiften. Roberts and Stiften fled to California. They were found, arrested and brought back. What they told the grand jury of the paint concern hold-up resulted in a new indictment being returned against White, the sales manager and clubman.

### AMERICAN CREW ARRIVES

New York, April 23.—Captain J. Dalton and 23 members of the crew of the American steamer Green Brier, sunk April 2 by a mine in the North sea, reached New York today aboard the steamer Rotterdam from Rotterdam.

### FEARS FOR AMERICAN

Pittsburgh, April 23.—Fears for William Thaw, II, who is serving as an aviator with the foreign volunteers of the forces of France, were set at naught today when his father, Benjamin Thaw of this city, received a cablegram from Lawrence Slade, a relative in Paris, which read: "William safe." Thaw had been reported in dispatches from Paris as having been killed while scouting near Verdun.

### SHOW FOR FRENCH BULLDOGS

New York, April 23.—The roof of the Hotel Astor was the mecca for dog fanciers today, the occasion being the annual show of the French Bulldog club of America. For the first time in the history of the breed a number of noted European champions were included among the exhibits at the show.

### OLLD RATES PREVAIL

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—The appeal of the Modern Woodmen of America from a decision of the lower courts, which held that increased rates voted by the Chicago head camp in 1912 were excessive, was dismissed today by the supreme court. The rates in question have been withdrawn by the head camp and the supreme court held there was no longer any reason for the prosecution of the appeal.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S ACHIEVEMENT IS WONDERFUL

HAS REBUILT CITY AND MADE  
GREAT EXHIBITION IN  
YEARS

San Francisco, April 19.—The eyes of the world are today reviewing with San Francisco the nine years that have passed since this great metropolis was shaken by earthquake and ravished by fire. Nothing could better illustrate the spirit of San Francisco than the picture spread out here now; a world's exposition pronounced the greatest of all world's expositions—financed and built and successfully conducted within less than a decade of the time when the city where the exposition is held was a smoking ash heap.

Only exceeded by the epochal achievement of the rebuilding of the burned city is this wonder accomplishment, the \$50,000,000 Panama-Pacific international exposition, which, since its opening on February 20, has continued in a career unprecedented for attendance in the history of universal celebrations.

There is one thing above others that insures the continued success of the exposition. No visitor has left disappointed. The statement was frequently made during the period before the exposition opened that such features as the color scheme of the exposition and the night illuminations could not be adequately described. That sounded like a brash statement. But visitors here find that it is literally true. Distinguished guests from all parts of the world have been unanimous in declaring that the reality exceeds the most enthusiastic advance notices of the thousands who visited the exposition before it opened.

It is not only in physical characteristics and adornment that the exposition has made its high impression. Equally significant has been the praise extended to the exhibit features. Without thorough representation by the nations of the earth of their utilities and products, their economic, social and ethical progress no universal exposition could be held to be so successful. Education is the dominant phase of any universal exposition, education in its broadest sense. Education has naturally been the theme of the exposition builders: education in the material progress of the world for the past decade. In order that an epitome of the world's progress for the past decade might better be given, the ruling was made that any article entered for award must have been produced since the St. Louis exposition ten years ago. So far as practicable, every exhibit is shown in action where it has properties of action.

This has resulted in a vast interest in the 11 major exhibit palaces. They are the deciding factors in the unprecedented success of the exposition. The external features of beauty—architecture, color, illumination, sculpture and landscape, to say nothing of the glorious San Francisco climate—would not of themselves, effective as

they are, serve to sustain lasting interest. Men and women of the bay counties who have season tickets would not be visiting the exposition from three to five times a week merely to gaze upon the beautiful adornments. Neither does the amusement Zone, complete and diversified as are the elements of amusement there, serve to sustain it. Nor would the entertainment and host features of the many pavilions of the foreign nations and the buildings of the states.

The reason for the exposition's success is the reason for the exposition: Exhibits—the presentation of the world in brief for men and women to busy with their individual affairs to keep pace with the decade's advance.

Universal expositions usually present some significant or revolutionary advance in thought or invention. At the Philadelphia centennial in 1876 the dominating feature was the Bell telephone. With the Buffalo exposition came the steam turbine. St. Louis featured the "Old Reliable" Collis engine as a signal advance in power generation. Likewise there are epochal advances signalized at the Panama-Pacific international exposition: wireless telegraphy and telephony, the aeroplane and the Diesel engine in power generation. The world has moved very swiftly during the past decade. That is one of the contributing factors making the exposition a source of interest to keen men and women who desire some sort of a panoramic of progress.

No attempt to give even the most skeletonized review of the tens of thousands of exhibits would not be possible in one article. There are some that naturally, by reason of greater floor area, greater value invested, or higher interest in the article, attract more attention than others. In the palace of machinery, for instance, the exhibit by the United States government of naval and military armament is a fresh and steady attraction. Here also the Diesel stationary engine, set on a hard wood floor, with rare rugs around it and engineers in white flannel, is a constant feature of interest, running as smoothly as a Swiss watch. Engines and engine rooms are ordinarily associated with oil, cotton waste and grimed engineers. This engine might be placed in one's parlor and run for a year without spotting with oil or defiling with soot. Miladi might serve afternoon tea to its humming.

An interesting feature of the Diesel engine is one that links the western air of California and the Panama-Pacific exposition with the mighty St. Louis exposition of ten years ago. The engine starts with an air compressor tank. On the day—February 20—that President Wilson started the wheels at the exposition with a wireless spark from Washington, the Diesel engine began operating under the impetus of the same spark. But the air compressing starter which the current released, was filled in St. Louis and shipped to San Francisco in order that something more than sentiment should unite the American exposition of today and the exposition of a decade ago.

Machinery hall, occupying 8.22 acres of floor space and widely advertised during the pre-exposition period as the largest frame building under one roof in the world—whch it is—naturally is entitled to a first mention.

The Diesel engine is one of the principal attractions. One exhibition in this palace, and in sharp contrast to this ultra-efficient power generator, is the famous Babcock "Centennial" engine that in its day marked as distinct an advance in the field of power as does the Diesel engine today. This relic was purchased by the builders after it has been in service 50 years and is displayed at the exposition for its historic worth in the history of power development. Ranking in the judgment of many engineers as only second in importance to the Diesel engine in the decade's advance in power is the exhibition of methods of control and generation of high tension electricity. Of significant contemporaneous value in the world of machinery and power are the improved methods and machines for shaping metals either by hydraulic power or by forging.

In the palace of machinery also are shown the instruments and methods that have very recently developed for the recording of various kinds of power, steam and electricity, for example such instruments as those for regulating temperature and for keeping temperature stable after a certain point has been reached. This represents one of the most important of all of the advances made in the domain of machinery and power during the decade since the St. Louis exposition.

A most dramatic contrast in progress is afforded in the palace of transportation. In this latter palace there are the historic mail pouches of the pony express, an old congress coach used in early days by the Wells Fargo overland mail, and, within a dozen paces, that behemoth of modern steam locomotives the "4943" Mallet of the Southern Pacific.

Transportation goes further than steam, for, near this, "4043", with a hauling capacity of 17,000 tons, is the latest Westinghouse electric engine, while aeroplanes and automobiles furnish graphic evidence of other advanced means of transportation by land and air, with maps, charts and models of great carriers displaying the development of ocean transportation. Side by side stand the great Mallet and the diminutive Collis P. Huntington, the first engine to be operated by the Southern Pacific. It has a hauling capacity of 660 tons and was just as puffy and important in its day as a Mallet is now.

### PENSIONS FOR WOUNDED

Paris, April 19.—President Poincaré has just signed a decree regarding pensions of wounded soldiers, which is a departure from previous pension regulations in France, in that the amount allowed to maimed soldiers is proportionate to the extent of the disability. There are eight categories, the first of which comprises those whose capacity for work is totally and incurably eliminated and from that category by percentages graduated down to ten per cent of disability.

### 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.

## JUSTO MARTINEZ KILLED NEAR PECOS

BODY OF RANCHMAN FOUND  
FLOATING IN THE RIVER SAT-  
URDAY AFTERNOON

Late Saturday afternoon the body of Justo Martinez, living near Pecos, was pulled out of the Pecos river at that town. The affair bears all the earmarks of a murder.

Martinez's body was taken from the river and a cursory examination performed, after which it was hastily buried. District Attorney Charles W. J. Ward and Sheriff Roman Gallegos were notified immediately by telephone, few particulars of the case being given over the wire. This afternoon Assistant District Attorney Chester A. Hunker and Undersheriff Felipe Lopez left for Pecos. They will have the body exhumed and subjected to a thorough medical examination.

It was stated to the district attorney's office here that death came to Martinez before he entered the river. The lungs of the dead man were found entirely free from water, dispelling the theory of drowning. Terrible wounds, believed to have been inflicted with some blunt instrument, and leading to the theory that the man was beaten to death were noticed on the body. Two men whose names are unknown to the district attorney's or sheriff's offices, have been arrested for the crime.

### REUTER KILLS SELF

#### Children's Coughs and Colds

Coughs and colds are the bane of childhood and cause mothers much more worry than any other of the minor diseases. Those who keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand ready for instant use have less occasion to worry. Mrs. W. P. Agin, Bluffton, Ohio, says, "I always rely upon Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when the children have coughs or colds." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### WHOLESALE VACCINATION

San Francisco, April 19.—A case of smallpox aboard the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Chyo Maru, which arrived today from Chinese and Japanese ports, caused the vaccination of the 336 passengers during the trip. Release of the vessel from quarantine was delayed pending the examination of the passengers.

### Cause of Sleeplessness

Sleeplessness often results from a disordered stomach. Correct that and you can sleep as well as ever. Mrs. Mae Ingersoll, Pulaski N. Y., was troubled with indigestion and headache. "I was so restless at night," she says, "that I could not sleep. Chamberlain's Tablets were so highly recommended that I got a bottle of them and soon after I began taking them I was very much improved. Two bottles of them cured me." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

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## RAILWAYS WILLING TO STAND FOR INCREASE

THEIR ATTORNEYS EXPLAIN THEIR VIEWS REGARDING TAXATION

Santa Fe, April 21.—If the state tax commission will place all of the other classes of property in the state on the tax rolls at valuations that are just and reasonable, the railroads of New Mexico will not protest against the \$10,000,000 raise tentatively made by the commission at its meeting in March.

This, practically, was the declaration of railroad representatives at the tax commission hearing in connection with the tentative increases in the valuations of corporate property.

"We don't want the best of it," said S. P. Bledsoe of Chicago, assistant general solicitor of the Santa Fe railway. "We simply want to share justly. We don't want to carry the burdens of other property."

"We are willing to pay our share and a little more," declared Thomas J. Newkirk, Rock Island representative from Chicago. "While we feel we are being hurt, we are not disposed to protest strongly if other property is brought up."

"If we had some assurance that property generally would be increased," said H. B. Harding of El Paso, an attorney representing the El Paso & Southwestern railway, "we would not object as much, although the tax burden now is too heavy in comparison to the general earning power."

In the course of an informal talk before the commissioners, in which he expressed the willingness of the Santa Fe to assist the commission in any way to get property on the tax rolls to the end that an equitable adjustment of taxes might be made, Mr. Bledsoe said that the commission could have the services of E. A. Cartledge, tax commissioner of the Santa Fe with headquarters at Topeka, for any reasonable length of time. Mr. Cartledge had much to do with the investigation made in 1913 by the railroads operating in New Mexico to determine the extent of the discrepancy between assessments and actual valuations of general property in the state and Mr. Bledsoe also offered to supply the commission with copies of the report made as the result of the investigation. This report was submitted to the old state board of equalization. G. G. Tunell, general tax commissioner of the Santa Fe with headquarters in Chicago, who also was present at the hearing, joined Mr. Bledsoe in the offers made to the commission.

000 filtration plant at the Chain of Rocks. The new plant, which provides for the filtration of the water through sand, is said to be the largest and most modern of its kind in the world. Next month the plant is to be dedicated with interesting ceremonies.

### JUDGMENT REVERSED

Santa Fe, N. M., April 21.—A reversal was ordered by the supreme court today in the case of William D. Klutes et al., appellants, No. 1750, vs. Moses B. Jones, treasurer, et als., appellees; Roosevelt county.

The action was instituted in the court below by appellants, Moses B. Jones, county treasurer of Roosevelt county and School District No. 30 of said, negotiating, selling or transferring certain bonds, voted by said school district for the purpose of constructing a new school house, therein, and which the treasurer of said county, it was alleged, was proceeding to advertise and sell, under the statute. To the second amended complaint a demurrer was filed by appellee, which was sustained generally by the court, and judgment was entered for the appellees. From this judgment appellants prosecute this appeal.

Judgment of the court below, reversed, cause remanded with instructions to overrule the second, third, ninth and tenth grounds of demurrer, and to proceed in accordance with opinion of this court.

Opinion by Roberts, C. J., Hanna and Parker, J. J., concurring, G. L. Reese, for appellants, James A. Hall, for appellees.

## TUBERCULOSIS A LOSER IN THE FIGHT

IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITIONS AND TREATMENT DECREASE ITS DEATH TOLL

Washington, April 21.—The latest report on mortality in the "registration area" of the United States, relating to the calendar year 1913, recently issued by the bureau of the census, department of commerce, contains some interesting and significant figures with reference to the principal causes of death in this country. More than one-half of all the deaths in the registration area—which in 1913 contained about 65 per cent of the total population of the United States—were due to nine causes: Tuberculosis, heart diseases, pneumonia, Bright's disease and nephritis, diarrhoea and enteritis, cancer, apoplexy, diphtheria and croup, and typhoid fever. The first three of these maladies alone were responsible for more than 30 per cent of the total mortality reported for that year.

The death rate from these nine causes combined in 1913 was 810.4 per 100,000 population. This is a material decrease from the corresponding rate in 1900—937.4 per 100,000—when the census bureau made its first annual collection of mortality statistics. The number of deaths resulting from these causes, however, formed a somewhat greater proportion of the total reported mortality in 1913 than in 1900—57 per cent in the later year as compared with 53 per cent in the earlier.

### Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis in its various forms claimed 93,421 victims in 1913, of which number 80,812 died from tuberculosis of the lungs (including acute miliary tuberculosis). With improved sanitation and with better understanding of the laws of health and the importance of pure air, however, the "white plague" is rapidly becoming

a less serious menace to health and happiness. In only nine years—from 1904 to 1913—the mortality rate from tuberculosis in all its forms fell from 200.7 to 147.6 per 100,000, the decline being continuous from year to year. Prior to 1904 the rate had fluctuated, starting at 201.9 in 1900.

A satisfactory comparison of different sections of the country with respect to the prevalence of tuberculosis is impossible, since the only southern states embraced in the registration area are Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, together with the North Carolina municipalities which had 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1900, and a number of northern and western states are not included. In general, however, it may be said that the mortality due to this disease is somewhat higher among whites in the south than in the north, and is about three times as high among negroes as among whites. The far northern states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana and Washington all show white mortality rates from tuberculosis which were decidedly lower than the average for the entire registration area. On the other hand, the rate in Utah—whose southern boundary lies in nearly the same latitude as that of Virginia—is away below that of any other state, being only about one-third as high as the rate for the entire registration area. The mortality rate among the white population from tuberculosis of the lungs throughout the entire registration area in 1913 was 115.7 per 100,000. The corresponding rates for the state just named are as follows: Utah, 37; Washington 70.6; Michigan, 75.1; Montana, 79.9; Wisconsin, 83.4; Minnesota, 84.6; Vermont, 88.5; Maine, 95.8; Pennsylvania 97.3; New Hampshire, 98.8.

The death rates from tuberculosis of the lungs are abnormally high among the white population in both California and Colorado—167.5 and 167.2 per 100,000, respectively—because of the fact that many consumptives from other parts of the country are attracted to these states by reason of their exceptionally favorable climatic conditions.

A comparison of the mortality among whites from tuberculosis of the lungs in urban and rural districts brings out a very considerable difference in favor of the latter, the rates in 1913 being 128.5 for cities of 10,000 and over, taken as a whole, and 100.8 for places of less than 10,000.

### Heart Diseases

The deaths from heart diseases (or organic diseases of the heart and endocarditis) in the registration area in 1913 numbered 93,142, or 147.1 per 100,000. While the mortality rate for tuberculosis has been declining from year to year, the rate for heart disease has been rising. Starting in 1900 at 123.1 per 100,000, as compared with 201.9 for tuberculosis in all its forms, the death rate for organic heart diseases and endocarditis has fluctuated reaching its highest point in recent years, 151.4, in 1907.

### Pneumonia

Pneumonia in its various forms was the cause of 83,778 deaths, or 132.4 per 100,000, in the registration area during 1913. The death rate from this disease, like that from tuberculosis, has shown a marked decline since 1900, when it was 180.5 per 100,000. Its fluctuations from year to year,

however, have been much more violent. The mortality rate for pneumonia in 1913 was about 70 per cent greater among the colored population than among the whites.

The only states in which the death rates from pneumonia in all its forms exceeded the average for the entire registration area are the six New England states and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The rates in these ten states—which constitute a continuous area, small in geographic extent but containing a large proportion of the total population of the country—ranged in 1913 from 140 per 100,000 in Vermont to 171.4 per 100,000 in New York. The lowest rate for any state in the registration area was that of Washington, 59 per 100,000.

Pneumonia, according to the statistics, is much more prevalent in urban than in rural communities. The death rate from this cause for all registration cities of 10,000 or over, taken together, was 158.4 per 100,000, while for smaller places it was only 101.6.

### Bright's Disease and Nephritis

The only remaining death rate higher than 100 per 100,000 in 1913 was that for Bright's disease and "acute nephritis," 102.9. The total number of deaths due to these causes in 1913 was 65,106, about nine-tenths of which were caused by Bright's disease, the remainder being charged to acute nephritis, a related kidney disorder. The mortality from these causes increased from 89 per 100,000 in 1900 to 103.4 in 1905, since which year it has fluctuated somewhat, ranging between 93.7 in 1908 and 103 in 1912.

### Diarrhoea and Enteritis

Diarrhoea and enteritis caused 57,080 deaths, or 90.2 per 100,000, in the registration area in 1913. Of these deaths, more than four-fifths were of infants under 2 years of age, and over two-thirds were of infants under 1 year.

The mortality from these causes fluctuated greatly between 1900 and 1913, but on the whole shows a material decline, having dropped from 133.2 per 100,000 in the earlier year to 90.2 in the later.

### Cancer

Next in order of deadliness comes cancer, which filled nearly 50,000 graves in 1913. The exact number of deaths due to this dreaded malady was 49,928, of which about 40 per cent resulted from cancers of the stomach and liver. The mortality rate rose from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913. It is probable, however, that at least a part of this increase was apparent rather than real, being due to more accurate diagnoses and greater care on the part of physicians in making reports to the registration officials.

It is worthy of note that the colored population, for which the death rates from most causes are much higher than for the whites, shows a decidedly low rate for cancer—57.3 per 100,000 for the entire registration area in 1913, as compared with 80 for the whites.

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.

# VISITORS GIVEN A PLEASANT GREETING

TRAVELERS ON B'NAI B'RITH  
SPECIAL TRAIN ARE SHOWN  
THE SCENERY

From Thursday's Daily.

The visit this morning of the special train load of delegates to the convention in San Francisco of the constitution grand lodge, I. O. B. B., was a phenomenal success. The visitors were entertained by an automobile trip to Las Vegas Hot Springs. The courtesies extended created a great impression on the delegates.

The train arrived at 7:35 o'clock the delegates immediately going to the Castaneda hotel for breakfast. After this they were placed in automobiles and taken around town to see the various buildings and places of interest. Then the procession went to the springs and the Gallinas canyon.

A large number of Las Vegas were at the station to welcome the train. Delegates and their ladies to the number of 112 arrived here and shook hands with the local men and women. After breakfast the automobile parade commenced, traveling north on Sixth street to St. Anthony's sanitarium, then returning to Douglas avenue by way of Seventh street, thence west on Douglas to the West side, passing the Elks' home, the armory and the New Mexico Normal University. The cars then went out to Hot Springs by the Boulevard road, passing the court house, the state insane asylum and the Santa Fe railroad hospital. The wonderful scenery along the route attracted the admiration of the visitors, who went into raptures as the glorious prospect of the Hot Springs and the Gallinas canyon unfolded themselves to their view. The cars went over the first part of the Scenic Highway and down through the town of Las Gallinas, and then came back to the springs, where a halt was made. The delegates examined the bubbling hot water and were enthusiastic over the possibilities of the natural wonder. The Montezuma and the Mountain house were objects of interest to the visitors, who seemed pleased when informed that the next time they passed through Las Vegas the resort would be running full blast.

### Visited Elks' Club

The procession then started toward Las Vegas by the Eighth street road, getting a view of the Las Vegas High school on the way in. The cars discharged their passengers at the Elks' home, where the delegates and their ladies were made welcome. A short talk by Rev. Dr. J. H. Landau, vice president of the local lodge of I. O. B. B., both greeted and bid bon voyage to the guests. Dr. Landau told the delegates how glad Las Vegas was to welcome them. He told of the good work being done by the B'Nai B'Rith all over the world. He stated that the local lodge was filled with enthusiasm and paid a tribute to the secretary, Charles Greenclay, who was one of the instigators of the movement to

entertain the visitors. Dr. Landau then said a few words concerning the Las Vegas Hot Springs and the project for their reopening.

### President Makes Reply

Adolf Kraus of Chicago, president of the Constitution grand lodge, replied to Dr. Landau's remarks, thanking the people of Las Vegas for their kind welcome and telling how much the delegates appreciated their treatment in this city. He said that the visitors would always remember Las Vegas with pleasure. After the speaking the automobiles took the party to the train. As the special pulled out the noise of its departure was drowned with the ringing cheers for Las Vegas given by the delegates.

### Commercial Club Gives Souvenirs

While the party was at the springs Secretary LeNoir of the Commercial club arranged that three souvenirs of Las Vegas should be placed in the seat of every member of the delegation. A copy of the Boost and Build edition of The Optic, a descriptive booklet of Las Vegas and the Scenic Highway and a small pamphlet "Las Vegas Offers," composed this reminder.

### Good Advertising Move

The visit of the delegates to the springs is one of the most valuable advertising "stunts" ever put on by Las Vegas. The 112 members of the party are representative of the finest Jewish organizations in the world. They are on their way to the coast to meet in convention in behalf of over 50,000 members of the lodge, which extends to every civilized country in the world. By the few hours' entertainment here the Commercial club and the local lodge of the order have placed Las Vegas and the Hot Springs on the map for every member of the B'Nai B'Rith. All the visitors this morning were enthusiastic over the resort, and many declared their intentions of visiting Las Vegas again for a stay in the canyon. The scenery, the climate and the spirit of the people were declared by the visitors to be "unbeatable."

The party contained representatives of the Jews of this country. On account of the war the European nations were not represented in the delegation, but men and women from all parts of the United States were here. The organization consists of ten grand lodges scattered over the earth, the whole being called the Constitution grand lodge. The president of this is Adolf Kraus of Chicago, who is well known throughout the country. He has been the presiding officer of the order for two terms of five years each, and it is probable, the delegates say, that he again will be re-elected at this session of the convention.

### Prominent Men Here

The best known man in the party this morning was Simon Wolf, an attorney of Washington, D. C. Mr. Wolf was ambassador to Turkey under Harrison's administration, and has been an intimate friend of several of the presidents of the United States. He is a man of national prominence and is an ex-president of the grand lodge. Mr. Wolf and Solomon Sulzberger of New York city, who was here today, are the only members of the lodge who have attended every one of the ten conventions held. Upon their appearance at the gathering in San Francisco this month they will have attended the conventions for 55 years. Both were present at

the first convention of the Constitution grand lodge in New York city in 1860. Mr. Sulzberger is president of Temple Beth-El, the second largest Jewish temple in America.

In charge of all arrangements of the trip is A. B. Seelenfreund of Chicago, secretary of the Constitution grand lodge. Mr. Seelenfreund is well known throughout Illinois. Judge Philip Stein of the Illinois state district court, was also a member of the delegation. Judge Stein, who hails from Chicago, is prominent in the legal circles of the country. I. Irvir Lipsitch, commissioner of immigration at New York city, made the trip on the special. Ernest R. Bernstein, ex-mayor of Shreveport, Ill., and N. Goldstein, ex-mayor and collector of Greenville, Miss., and a member of the legislature of that state, were here in the delegation.

Great credit for the success of the entertainment is due to the Commercial club and to J. E. Rosenwald lodge No. 545, I. O. B. B., both of which organizations did all in their power to show the visitors a good time. Secretary LeNoir of the Commercial club and Secretary Greenclay of the local B'Nai B'Rith worked hard to make the morning a feature in the history of the town. The public deserved credit for the fine showing made at the station and for the generous way in which owners of cars donated the use of their machines.

About 35 machines were in line in front of the Castaneda, this number being ample to accommodate the visitors.

The list of cars donated to Mr. Greenclay is as follows: Hallett Raynolds, Charles Greenclay, Dr. R. K. McClanahan, Sig. Nahm, F. O. Blood, Charles Trumbull, Isaac Bacharach, Bacharach Brothers, William Springer, Louis Ilfeld, A. C. Ilfeld, Herman C. Ilfeld, R. J. Taupert, Joseph Danziger, Dr. H. M. Smith, J. C. Johnson & Sons, Jacob Stern, Walter Cayot, M. Biehl, Las Vegas Motor Car company (2), Dr. William Porter Mills, Leo Regensberg, Gross Kelly & Company, Las Vegas Auto and Machine Shop (2), E. R. Russell, John Clark, John Ross, Midway Garage, Charles Danziger, Dr. Clifford S. Losey, John D. W. Veeder, Donald Stewart, Dr. William R. Tipton, David Rosenwald, Cecilio Rosenwald, Miss Helen Kelly, Dr. E. L. Hammond and George E. Morrison.

### The Visitors

The delegates and their wives and friends who were on the special train are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Samuels, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Braun, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Aarons, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Marion L. Misch, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Lowenthal, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Feuchtwanger, Newcastle, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Meisel, Cleveland, O.; Mr. Goldstein, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Kraus, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Sol S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. S. Wolfenstein, Cleveland, O.; Miss Wolfenstein, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosensweig, New York City; Samuel M. Roeder, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Phil Saxe, Miss Saxe, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. M. A.

Weinberg, Chicago; Mrs. W. Taussig, Chicago; Mrs. Taussig, New York; Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenthal, Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Rosenthal, Lancaster, Pa.; J. D. Coons, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. D. Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Miss B. Strauss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Mrs. M. A. Wedeles and Miss M. Bernstein, Chicago; Mrs. E. M. Rieselbach, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. L. Friedman and Miss Friedman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Cosgrove, Chicago; Miss Soloma Stern, Cleveland; Mrs. Glauber, New York; Samuel Witz, New York; Ben Kashman, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Kashman, Hartford, Conn.; John J. Cohen, Augusta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Weiner, Chicago; C. H. Shapiro, Bridgeport, Conn.; I. Irving Lipsitch, New York; Martin Emerich, Chicago; L. L. Lewis, Chicago; Mrs. H. Kahn, Indianapolis; Wm. Ornstein, Cincinnati; F. R. Connell, A. T. and S. F. Railway, Chicago; Sol Sulzberger, New York; Dr. Henry L. Hirsch, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Stern, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass.; C. J. Albert, Chicago; David Alexander, Toledo, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kasbar, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Max Noel, Chicago; Gus M. Greenebaum, Chicago; William Wolff, Racine, Wis.; Big Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.; Leon Neil, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stein, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Alter, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sonnenschein, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Seelenfreund and Miss Seelenfreund, Chicago; Herman Asher and Charles Hartman, New York; Miss Marion Stadeker, Charles Frenkel, Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. S. Zucker and Miss Bertha Levinson, Chicago; Louis Bernstein, St. Joseph, Mo.; Sylvan E. Hess, St. Paul; B. A. Lange, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Mayer, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Anfenger, Denver; Miss M. Newgass, New York; E. R. Bernstein, Shreveport, La.; Joseph Beitman, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kusel and Mrs. M. Cohn, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. B. Margolius, Norfolk Va.; William Taussig, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Wilhartz, Chicago; Nathan Goldstein, Greenville, Miss.

### WESTERN LEAGUERS BEGIN

Lincoln, Neb., April 23.—Flying in league got into action today in the eight clubs of the Western baseball league got into action today in the start of the organization's sixteenth annual pennant race. In the opening games Topeka lines up at Wichita, Des Moines at Sioux City, Omaha at St. Joseph and Denver in this city. President O'Neill's schedule calls for a season of 154 games, to close September 19. Four of the eight clubs have new managers this year. The four new pilots, all of them former American league players, are Matty McIntyre at Lincoln, Marty Krug at Omaha, Jimmy Jackson at Topeka and Clyde Wares at Wichita.

### LAUNDERERS MEET AT SALINA

Salina, Kas., April 23.—The Kansas State Launderers' association began its annual meeting here today with an attendance of members from many leading cities of the state. The sessions will conclude with the election of officers tomorrow.

Vigorous renewal of the fight for an eight-hour law will be made in Ohio when the legislature convenes.



## TURKEY WILL BE A UNITED NATION

BENEFICIAL RESULT OF THE  
WAR IS PREDICTED BY  
ENVER PASHA

Constantinople, April 22.—"I am glad you asked that question. This is not a war of the Turkish government but a war of the Turkish people," said Enver Pasha, the most remarkable man in Turkey, who is, at the age of 33, war minister and generalissimo, of the Ottoman army, to the Associated Press correspondent in the first interview ever given to the American press.

"Undoubtedly the world finds difficulty in understanding that the Turkey of today is no longer the Turkey of the past, but that, nevertheless, is a fact which should be apparent to all impartial observers," he continued.

The world's youngest commander in chief typifies the Young Turks in intellectual attainments and ideals. The conversation with him was carried on in German, and besides having a thorough command of the German language he speaks excellent French. Enver Pasha would be boyish in appearance but for a rather heavy brown mustache. Alert, frank eyes and pleasing manner make him a delightful conversationalist. He has, moreover, a well deserved reputation for being the handsomest man in the Turkish army.

When the correspondent entered, Enver Pasha shook hands cordially and said: "I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but I am very busy all day. You have come to interview me. Well, I will make an exception in your favor. I am averse to talking to men of the press. What do you want?"

"The exact reasons for Turkey participating in the war," was the reply.

"You refer, no doubt," said Enver Pasha, "to the assertions in the newspapers of Great Britain, France and Russia that Turkey entered the war to help Germany. That is very true at this moment, not when we mobilized. Today Austria-Hungary and Germany help us; we help them. But we mobilized because there was no way out.

"Long before we took this step Russian had grown ugly on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, invading their territory there while England already had operated against Mesopotamia and had concentrated a fleet before the Dardanelles. We were unwilling to start the ball rolling and even after the Russians attacked our fleet in the Black sea we still waited one week before war was declared.

"We knew Turkey would again be led to the slaughter block. Being unwilling that this should happen, we took the only course open. We Turks feel that we have a right to exist, especially when the best of us are straining every effort and are catching up with other countries in intellectual and material development. I

believe there is much good in the Turkish people, contrary to what our traducers say. At any rate, we are about to prove it.

"There was a time when Turkey was merely a government clique, which was not trusted by the people, but gradually the people are beginning to feel that they themselves are Turkey. I think this is the healthiest sign here today, and there also is the promise that the progress of all civil life will be rapid."

Replying to questions as to the present status of the campaign, the generalissimo said:

"Conditions in the Caucasus are more satisfactory. Regarding the situation in the Dardanelles I will say we are fully confident that it has been demonstrated that fighting down the forts there will be a huge task for the allies. But even should that happen, we would still be masters of the situation there by means of howitzers, mines and a fleet which is not so inconsiderable as some think. The allies coming up the straits would be obliged to move in single file, and the effectiveness of our protective measures should be apparent."

Speaking of Turkey after the war Enver Pasha said:

"Turkey will emerge from this war truly united and stronger than ever. The war is popular with the people now because it has given the government an opportunity to demonstrate that it takes an interest in the people and is for the people.

"Not wishing to show favors, we called everybody able to serve to arms with the result that we got more than we needed. Many of the surplus men are now building roads everywhere, even railroads. During the last month we completed 15 kilometers in Anatolia and during the last three months 40 kilometers, so constructed, were given over to traffic. In Syria also we have built a line toward the Suez canal.

"In addition, the war has brought together under a superior class of officers two million men and the schooling given them is bound to result in good. We are fostering the spirit here that one must work for others also and that the old era of 'devil take the hindmost' is over."

The interview with the war minister took place in the war department building, which presented an extremely busy scene. Before the turn of the correspondent came many others saw the minister, among them Turkish leaders from all parts of the empire.

### JURY IS SECURED

Trinidad, Colo., April 13.—With the completion of the jury late yesterday in the trial of John R. Lawson, United Mine Workers of America official, on a charge of murder, the district court adjourned until Saturday, when opening statements are to be made.

Madison, Wis., April 23.—War has been declared against bedbugs by the Wisconsin state board of health. While the bedbug population of the Badger State is no larger than that of her sister commonwealths the state board believes that it should be reduced in the interest of the public health. To this end it has issued a circular to hotels throughout the state suggesting methods and offering assistance in the work of ridding their establishments of the vermin.

## ROOSEVELT TOLD OPPOSITE OF TRUTH

SWORE HE WAS RESIDENT OF  
WASHINGTON BUT TOOK  
NEW YORK OFFICE

Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was under cross examination by counsel for William Barnes nearly all day today. Practically every phase of the colonel's official life was delved into. The colonel replied to every question slowly, apparently choosing his words carefully.

During the first part of his cross examination of Theodore Roosevelt today William Ivins, chief counsel for William Barnes, brought from the former president the statement that he knew the constitution of the state of New York provides that no man is eligible to the office of governor unless he has been a resident of the state for five years prior to the date of his election, and that he had made an affidavit the year previous to his own election that he was and for some time had been a resident of Washington.

Colonel Roosevelt's counsel made no objection whatever to the line of questioning which resulted in these statements.

Three bundles of papers containing notes and two suit cases of record and pamphlets were taken into the court room here today by counsel for William Barnes. The documents were to be used by William Ivins, Barnes' counsel in his cross examination of Theodore Roosevelt. Barnes himself was said to have suggested many questions for his opponent to answer.

There was delay in opening court because of a conference of attorneys and Justice Andrews in the latter's chambers. A copy of the report of the Bayne committee, which investigated Albany county affairs, insofar as it related to printing, was admitted to the record. This had to do with contracts for state printing let to the Albany Journal, Barnes' paper, and other concerns, and the assignment of certain of these contracts.

Excerpts from the report were then read. The first part had to do with gambling, disorderly houses and the payment of money to various officials for doing various things. The report of the committee was made in 1911.

One excerpt was:

"The most conspicuous beneficiary of graft, public extravagance and raiding of the municipal treasury, we find from the evidence, to be William Barnes himself, as the owner of the majority of the stock of the Journal company. How much more than the majority of its stock he owned he refused to disclose."

### CHOCTAW CONVENTION MEETS

Durant, Okla., April 21.—The future policy of the Choctaw Indians with regards to their government, finances, etc., is to be determined at a great mass convention of the members of the tribe which assembled here today. Notwithstanding that congress

has abolished their tribal election, the Indians feel that in the present grave crisis in their affairs they should be represented by a principal chief of their own selection. It is therefore proposed that the convention select a principal chief and recommend his appointment by the president of the United States. The convention also is to consider the advisability of filing suit to compel the secretary of the interior to pay the Choctaw people all the money claimed by them. The disposition of the valuable coal and asphalt deposits on the Choctaw lands is another matter that is to receive the attention of the convention.

## SOCORRO SUED BY SANTA FE BANK

FIVE HUNDRED AND TEN SEPARATE  
CAUSES OF ACTION IN  
THE CASE

Santa Fe, N. M., April 22.—One of the most important cases ever filed in the district court in this city is the case of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. the City of Socorro, defendant. There are 510 separate causes of action praying judgment for sums of \$3 to \$15 in coupons bearing six per cent interest on funding bonds; 450 are for \$3 each and 60 are for \$15 each, totaling \$2,250. The suit is brought through Attorneys Catron and Catron for the plaintiff.

The complaint says in part: "For its first cause of action against the said defendant plaintiff alleges that it is the bonafide owner and holder for value of Coupon No. 3 from funding bond No. 10 which was duly and regularly issued according to law by defendant city of Socorro on the second day of August, 1897, whereby the said defendant promised to pay to the bearer \$15 on the first day of July, 1900, for six months interest on the foresaid funding bond which is in the sum of \$500; the said coupon being identical with the coupon set out as plaintiff's Exhibit A, hereunto attached, except as to the serial number and the date of maturity thereof, and the serial number of the bond to which it was attached. Reference thereto being hereby made to the same extent as though herein set out in full, that although presentation and demand for payment of the said coupon has been made the same nor any part thereof has not been paid," etc.

All of the other 509 causes for action are worded similarly, winding up with a prayer for judgment for interest and costs.

### DEPEW HAS A BIRTHDAY

New York, April 23.—Chauncey M. Depew, former United States senator and America's premier after dinner orator, was pleasantly reminded by his friends today that he had completed his eighty-first year of life. He got letters and telegrams from all over the country, from friends who wished him "many happy returns of the day." For many years Mr. Depew's birthday has been the occasion for a similar flood of felicitations and in addition it usually has been marked by a banquet of his friends.

## DROVE RESCUING SHIP FROM SCENE

GERMAN SUBMARINE REFUSED TO ALLOW DROWING MEN TO BE SAVED

London, April 17.—The British trawler *Vanilla* was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine in the North sea yesterday, according to a report made today by Captain Hill, skipper of the trawler *Fermo*.

Captain Hill said he was within 300 yards of the *Vanilla* when she was struck. He made an attempt to pick up the crew, but he declares that the submarine attacked him in his effort at rescue. It fired a torpedo at the *Fermo*, which forced her to seek safety in flight.

### TEW IS ARRESTED

Denver, April 19.—William Hiff of Denver and Charles F. Tew of Greeley, Colorado, indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago April 10 on charges of misusing the mails in the sale of the sale of securities of the Greeley-Poudre irrigation district, were arrested here today.

Hiff and Tew appeared before the United States commissioner for the Denver district and gave bonds in the sum of \$5,000 each for their appearance in the United States district court at Chicago, April 30.

### About Rheumatism

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply muscular rheumatism due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, which attacks the larger joints, knees, hips and shoulders. Neither of these varieties require any internal treatment. All you need is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment with vigorous massage. Try it and see how quickly it gives relief. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### HUGH MURRAY DEAD

Santa Fe, April 21.—News was received here today of the death yesterday and burial today of Hugh Murray at Jemez Springs. Mr. Murray for several years past had extensive stock interests in the Jemez country and owned the San Antonio Springs, where he had a dipping plant. He left here a few years ago after a long residence in Santa Fe where he was a contractor and builder. He was a member of Montezuma lodge here since 1882 and very well known among the older residents.

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.

### A ROYAL NURSE

Petrograd, April 19.—The Grand Duchess Olga is serving as a Red

Cross nurse on a hospital train between the Galician front and Kief. At her own request, she is treated exactly the same as the other nurses, and is addressed, like them, merely as sister. She wears the overall and coil of a nursing sister. Recently a doctor, new to the train, addressed her as "Imperial Highness." She shook a warning finger at him. Good-naturedly but firmly she said, "please remember there are no imperial highnesses here only sisters." A correspondent who came through to Kief on the hospital train writes: "We were about half way to our destination. In the dining car a nurse was cutting up bread and distributing it to the invalids. Those who could sit at table were taking their tea in huge mugs. A bright-eyed little man with a bandaged forearm stopped an orderly. Where is Olga Alexandrova?" he asked. The orderly looked over at the table. "That is she, cutting bread," he answered.

"Can I go and take a piece from her?" asked the wounded man.

"Yes, you can, but do not call her anything but sister."

"So the young injured man went to the Grand Duchess, and said, 'Sister, will you give me a piece of bread?'"

"I will give," replied the nurse, repeating his phrase, in the Russian fashion.

"Thank you sister," said the little man, with a look of the greatest admiration and awe. Then he went back to his place and contentedly ate his slice. He will cherish that experience as long as he lives."

### LODZ IS BUSY

Lodz, Poland, April 19.—Day and night are almost equally busy in Lodz. The German officials who are now in occupation are straining every resource to restore to the city its former character as an industrial and manufacturing center. New railways are being built, roads and bridges are being constructed, factories are being prepared for new uses. The German military men declare that they have come to stay, and they are making reparations accordingly. On the side of the defenses, there has been not only a tremendous strengthening of communications, but also a great building of trenches all through the country round about. The population of Lodz has always been largely German and Polish, but now every Russian official has disappeared, and the wealthy Russians who occupied the fine residences in the fashionable section of the city have crossed the frontier, leaving houses and furniture in the hands of their enemies. Many of the German officers are quartered in the Grand Hotel. A German perfect of the police has been installed, with a force of Polish and German citizens under him. Although the food situation was for some time acute, this has now been remedied. The Germans have established cheap soup kitchens and bakeries for the poor as well as the number of cheap restaurants. Persons desiring to pass from town to town in Poland must purchase a fresh passport for each journey, and for this a fee of about 25 cents is charged. All stocks of metals, wool, cotton, and other goods useful to the army have been commandeered, and mostly sent back to Germany. Some of the factories have been opened and work is plentiful.

## CAMFIELD CASE TO FEDERAL COURT?

REMOVAL OF SUIT FROM DISTRICT TRIBUNAL TO BE ARGUED TOMORROW

This afternoon Jose Ignacio Esquibel, a man of extreme age, was to be taken before Judge D. J. Leahy in chambers, in order that the court might decide as to his sanity and the necessity of his commitment to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. The decision had not been reached up to late this afternoon.

Esquibel is probably the oldest man in the two towns. While his exact age is not known, it is conservatively estimated at 96. Many persons claim that the old man has passed the century mark. Notwithstanding this burden of years, he is still remarkably "husky," as many persons who have helped control him in his alleged fits of insanity will testify. Esquibel, it is said, at times gets violent spells. He was a member of the commissioners of San Miguel county at the time of the building of the court house.

### The Camfield Case

Tomorrow in chambers Judge Leahy will listen to argument by counsel in the case of the board of trustees of the town of Las Vegas against the Camfield Development company, concerning the removal of the suit from the district court of the state to the federal court. This removal was asked for by the defendants some time ago. The case involves property to the value of \$400,000 and the future of a big irrigation enterprise.

Tomorrow morning F. M. Chacon sentenced for contempt, will appear before Judge Leahy in the district court for the final imposition of sentence. Chacon was adjudged guilty here and appealed to the supreme court of New Mexico, which, however affirmed the ruling of the lower court. Chacon was charged with contempt of court on account of a series of articles, written by him and appearing in the Spanish paper, *La Voz del Pueblo*, on which he formerly was an editorial writer. These were highly uncomplimentary to the court, attacking the justice and integrity of the presiding judge, David J. Leahy, it was alleged. Chacon is located at Albuquerque, where he is editor of a Spanish weekly, *El Faro del Rio Grande*.

Suit has been entered in the district court by R. H. Hackett of Ohio against Earle A. Kiefer, Nellie Kiefer and others to foreclose several mortgages because of unpaid notes. Five different suits have been entered by the plaintiff against the defendants, two of them being against the Kiefers alone, and the other three being against the Kiefers and other parties. The Kiefers were formerly residents of Las Vegas and were interested in merly the Gayler-Kiefer Land company.

### QUEEN MAY LOSE ARM

Los Angeles, Calif., April 19.—Queen

Elena of Italy may suffer the loss of her right arm, as a result of injuries received several years ago while working among the Messina earthquake sufferers according to an autograph letter which reached Miss Irma Guthrie Wright, a cousin of George Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan. Miss Wright said today she had received the letter from the queen. Miss Wright recently returned from Italy, where, it is said, she had been a protegee of the queen.

The letter said a malignant growth had appeared on the queen's right arm at the point of the old injury after the birth of a princess last January, and that the royal surgeons feared an amputation would be necessary.

### THAW CASE CONTINUED

New York, April 19.—Supreme Court Justice Hendrick reserved decision today on the application of counsel for Harry K. Thaw for a jury trial to determine Thaw's sanity. He requested counsel to submit briefs, and announced that he would return his decision on Thursday.

### SON'S DEATH KILLED HIM

London, April 19.—Sir John Cameron Lamb, who as second secretary of the British postoffice had a large part in the development of the port and telegraph system of England, is dead at his home here, aged 70 years. His death was hastened by the shock of news that his son had been killed in action. Sir John's work in the postoffice covered a period of over forty years and was chiefly concerned with the administration and development of the telegraph. He was an ardent advocate of a cheap telegraphic service and carried through most of the arrangements which made possible the present flat rate of six pence (12 cents) for any twelve word message anywhere in Great Britain. He took part in all the great international telegraphic congresses, and was in charge of the negotiations whereby the British postoffice acquired ownership of all telephone lines.

### THREE MORE PRISONERS

Santa Fe, April 21.—Sheriff Hunter of Otero county, brought three prisoners yesterday afternoon to the state penitentiary. They are Jose Campos, 8 to 10 years, rape; Tom John, 18 months to two years, passing worthless check, and Ed Johnson, alias Charles Garner, a former convict, four to five years, for larceny of horses.

### ARIZONA HAS COMPLAINT

Washington, April 21.—The Arizona corporation commission today complained to the interstate commerce commission that rates on ore and concentrates from points in New Mexico to Douglas, Ariz., over the Santa Fe and the El Paso Southwestern railroads compared with the rates from the same points to El Paso.

### 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.

# PROPER FOODS A REQUISITE TO HEALTH

IF PEOPLE EAT RIGHT THEY WILL NOT BE OBLIGED TO TAKE MEDICINE

The most important thing in keeping well is perfect elimination. For one's body to be in a state of true health elimination must be perfect. To keep it healthy, elimination must be constantly maintained. If this process is interfered with the body becomes clogged, the effete matters of the blood, the excretory organs and the glands fail to pass outside, become absorbed into the blood current and are then carried into the tissues and causing illness and disease.

Nearly 50 cent of the ills that the human body is heir to can be traced to imperfect elimination. The fountain head of perfect health, mental and physical efficiency is perfect elimination. In mechanical progress as well as human economy perfect elimination is important. No captain of industry would dream of attempting to run an industrial plant without first laying a solid foundation of perfect elimination, from the power plant to the smallest lathe. Every possible aid known to modern science is installed in the boiler room where the power needed to run the machines is created. No expense is spared to keep the fire grates clear of clogging ashes and clinkers. An X-ray watch is kept on the boilers to prevent scales forming in its multitudinous tubes. The water which makes steam is both strained or purified at a great expense to prevent this. From the power house to the machine shop the constant cry and thought is "Keep up perfect elimination."

So it should be in the human body. Without perfect elimination the body becomes clogged, non-efficient, non-producing, and finally goes to the scrap heap of mankind—the sick bed or the hospital. Along the trail of imperfect elimination follows headaches, despondency and finally positive non-producing illness, and worst of all, chronic illness.

Perfect elimination can be easily attained by aiding and assisting the normal functions of the body. These aids are pure air, pure water, regularity, cleanliness and proper diet.

Poor coal, impure water, carelessness and inattention to the common laws of physics make a badly-run, non-efficient power plant; and the same rules apply to the healthy conduct of the human body.

Constipation and its attendant ills closely follow imperfect elimination. Drugs are makeshift, soon lose their efficiency. The doses must be constantly increased and worst of all they never strike at the true cause.

Perfect elimination can only be reached by removing the cause which invariably is retained body poisons, toxins, and effete matter which should have been, in the course of normal events, thrown off by the system each 24 hours, through the natural process of elimination, and which like ashes,

clinkers and the boiler scale, have been allowed to remain and accumulate until they have stopped and interfered with every healthy process of the body. One great physician long passed away has layed down for us the immutable law that "It takes as long to get rid of a body condition as it did to acquire it." Ill health, sickness and diseases can be easily traced back to the fountain head—imperfect elimination. The restoring and healing factors in these cases are pure air, pure water, regular habits, proper diet; internal bathing or intestinal irrigation, exercise and avoidance of cathartic and dulling drugs.

Benjamin Franklin's old adage of "Live on six pence a day and earn it," if followed by us all would have saved many a person from an early grave.

### Regular Diet Important Factor

Care should be taken to regulate the diet. Plain, good food, properly prepared is the best diet for young and old. Rich, greasy and fried foods should be barred. A man who would not under any consideration allow his horse, his dog or his cat certain things because he knows they will cause distemper and other ills will allow his own children to sit at the table with the grown ups and consume incredible amounts of the identical things that the elders are eating. Too much meats and too hearty foods are given to young children with the result that the doctor's income is increased. Make the child eat plain nourishing foods. Beware of too much meats, omit fried foods, rich and sweet pastries. Make the breakfast of fruits and cereals, bar tea and coffee. For dinner give a plain stew or roast plenty of fresh vegetables and a plain pudding. The supper should be paraken early and consist of whole wheat or graham bread, stewed fruits, cocoa or milk and the child put to bed before 8 o'clock. "Early to bed and early to rise" is an old proverb and should be followed in the bringing up of healthy children. Every mother should strive to bring up her children on plain, nourishing foods and the menu of good things relished by children is so extensive that there should be no trouble in selecting an interesting and varied one. Sickness follows improper feeding and proper feeding wards off 80 per cent of the ills of childhood. In addition it makes a body strong enough to ward off the numerous ills and epidemics that flourish every spring in almost every neighborhood. With the coming of summer, green and unripe fruits are to be abhorred and too much meat is bad. Give plentifully of fresh vegetables and salads well mixed with good olive oil and a sparceness of vinegar. Bathing is an important consideration in the spring and summer and in case of sudden summer complaints of the child, don't rush for paregoric and other further dulling drugs. Look after the cause and give an internal bath or cleansing enema and remove the cause. Get directly at the seat of trouble. Don't travel through nearly 30 feet of intestines and waste hours of valuable time. If at all serious, call in a reputable physician and follow his advice conscientiously. Keep the child's feet dry and warm, see that the wrists and ankles where the blood vessels come to the surface are well protected and beware of drafts and bad drainage.

### To Prevent Colds

In order to prevent attacks of a

spring cold and grip, care should be taken not to come in contact with persons who cough or sneeze or show signs of having a cold. Grip is easily communicated from one member of a family to another or can be transferred in a crowded car or room. Keep out of poorly ventilated rooms. Seek pure air, both in the day time and on retiring. Get into the sunlight. Germs cannot live in pure oxygen and sunlight. Exercise in the open air and properly clothed will keep one healthy and add years to one's life. Leave alcohol in any form alone. It is responsible for many ailments and lowers bodily resistance and is actually responsible for many cases of grip. Be a fresh air crank and sleep in a bed room with the windows open but out of danger of a draft.

### ATHLETICS NOT PATRIOTIC

London, April 19.—Only 122 professional football players out of some 1,000 in the league teams have enlisted in the football battalion, which was organized for the express purpose of bringing this class of professional athletes to the colors and of breaking up a sport which is supposed to have a bad effect on the recruiting campaign.

"The laxity of football professionals and their following has amounted to almost a public scandal," states Colonel C. F. Grantham, commanding the battalion, "I am aware and have proof that in many cases directors and managers of clubs have not only given no assistance in getting these men to join, but have done their best by their actions to prevent it. I will no longer be a party to shielding the want of patriotism of these men by allowing the public to think they have joined the football battalion."

Cambridge, Eng., April 17.—The "Minor Horrors of War" are described in a pamphlet written by Professor A. E. Shipley, president of Christ's College, Cambridge, and former chief instructor of the Prince of Wales.

The booklet deals with the various insects which carry disease and discomfort among soldiers in camp or at the front. The latest methods of dealing with these "minor horrors" are discussed in simple language, as the book is planned for circulation among the troops.

The book begins with lice, which the author asserts may be more important in this war than submarines. This minor horror, which is the carrier of thyphus, loves to anchor itself to the flannel shirts of the soldiers.

The bed-bug and flea are at present not under grave suspicion as disease carriers, although the rat flea carries bubonic fever. The flour moth gets into soldiers biscuits. The house fly carries typhoid bacilli, and by crawling over jam or floating in milk may spread the infection far and wide. Dr. Shipley also discusses mites and ticks and leeches, and discloses that "at one time ticks were very common in Canterbury Cathedral, and worried the worshippers."

\*\*\*\*\*  
**LINES TO REMEMBER**  
 \* When bad men combine, the \*  
 \* good must associate, else they \*  
 \* will fall one by one, an unpitied \*  
 \* sacrifice in a contemptible strug- \*  
 \* gle.—Edmund Burke.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

# SUIT OF BARNES AGAINST T. R. BEGINS

NEW YORK POLITICIAN SEEKS TO RECOVER \$50,000 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL

Syracuse, N. Y., April 19.—Twelve men satisfactory to counsel for William Barnes in his suit for alleged libel against Theodore Roosevelt asking \$50,000 were selected during the opening session of the trial of the suit in the supreme court here today.

Colonel Roosevelt's lawyers expected to begin their examination of the prospective jurors at the afternoon session of court.

### They Didn't Speak

Syracuse, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt and William Barnes faced each other in the supreme court here today when Barnes' suit for libel damages \$70,000 against the former president was called for trial.

Barnes and Roosevelt sat at adjoining tables but neither paid any attention to the other. The room was crowded, and outside the court house a great crowd kept in line by policemen awaited opportunity to get in.

Examination of talesmen in the special panel of 75 called for the case began as soon as Justice William S. Andrews ascended the bench and opened court.

### WILL SHE COME UP?

Honolulu, T. H., April 19.—An effort to raise the submerged submarine F-4 was delayed a few hours early today to strengthen a minor defect on the drumholder of one of the scow pontoons. In a lifting test last night the other scow to be used in the work of bringing the submarine to the surface was found to be in perfect condition.

The result of the test convinced Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore and the other naval authorities in charge of the operation of the feasibility of the plan to remove the craft to shallow water by alternate lifting by the scows and towing with tugs.

### SOLDIERS USE SAND

London, April 19.—Sandbags by the million is the latest call from the front. They are used not only for parapets to trenches, but to make houses for the officers and men of the artillery as well as for the guns and telephone stations. The infantry trenches require about 100,000 bags for each mile.

"When we advance," writes one officer, "we have no time to empty out old sandbags. We need new, fresh ones, made either of coarse linen or canvas."

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.

# HISTORY OF THE CAMFIELD COMPANY'S CONNECTION WITH THE LAS VEGAS GRANT BOARD AND THE IRRIGATION PROJECT

So that the people may know the present status of the litigation between the board of trustees administering the Las Vegas land grant and the late D. A. Camfield and the Camfield Development company. The Optic has examined carefully the papers and pleadings filed in the various suits and publishes herewith a resume of the proceedings up to the present time.

On September, 1909, the grant board entered into a contract in writing with D. A. Camfield of Denver, Colorado, whom it was reported had been successful in the building and construction of irrigation systems in Colorado, his successors and assigns, by which contract, the grant board agreed to convey to D. A. Camfield 16,957 acres of land, together with the water rights owned by the grant board, upon Camfield, his successors and assigns, constructing the Sanguijuela irrigation project. Camfield agreed that the irrigation system should be constructed according to the plans and specifications prepared by his engineer and to be approved by the engineer of the grant board and thereafter by the engineer of the state (then territory) of New Mexico as provided by law.

## Transfer of the Lands

This agreement further provided that the deed of conveyance for the 16,957 acres of land should be made and delivered forthwith to D. A. Camfield, upon the approval by the engineer of the grant board and by the territorial engineer of the plans and specifications for the water works system and that Camfield would, upon the delivery of this deed to him, execute to the grant board a bond in the sum of \$200,000, conditioned for the faithful and prompt construction of the Sanguijuela Water Works and Irrigation system, in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the engineers and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement of September, 1909 the bond to be approved as to form and sufficiency by the trustees of the Las Vegas grant. It was further stated in the agreement that the work upon the irrigation project should be commenced within 30 days from September 1, 1909, and that it should be completed within 18 months from that date, and in the event that D. A. Camfield should not complete the reservoir and its appliances within the 18 months, that Camfield would pay to the grant board \$10 per day for each and every day's delay until the date of the completion of the work.

## Company is Formed

A short time after this agreement of September 1, 1909, was signed by the board of trustees and D. A. Camfield, the latter notified the board, in writing that he had assigned the agreement to the Camfield Develop-

ment company, and requested that the lands and the water rights mentioned, and described in the agreement of September 1, 1909, be conveyed to that company, as the assignee of D. A. Camfield.

About this time, as will be remembered, much difficulty was encountered by the grant board in securing title to the water rights to the flood waters of the Gallinas, A. A. Jones claiming to have made prior filing on the same, and until this matter was adjusted commencement of the work was delayed. Owing to the inability of the grant board to secure the water rights as promptly as it had anticipated, on December 9, 1909, a resolution was passed by the board, providing substantially that if within ten days from December 9, 1909, D. A. Camfield and his assigns should commence, or cause to be commenced the work on the intake canal to said reservoir and the dam and head-gate on the Gallinas river at the head of the intake canal of the reservoir and carry on the work with diligence thereafter until the dam is completed, without waiting for the application or permit to take and appropriate water from the Gallinas river and other streams as in the agreement provided, the grant board, in consideration, would guarantee that the water right application would be settled favorably and would hold Camfield and his associates harmless in the doing of the work and the expenditures incurred by them, and for the full performance of these conditions, promised to pay to Camfield and his assigns a sum not to exceed \$10,000 by reason of expenditures on the work before the water rights and the controversies in regard thereto were settled. The resolution further provided that in consideration of the commencement and prosecution of the work, within ten days from December 9, 1909, that the bond heretofore required in the sum of \$200,000 would be reduced to \$100,000, and that a bond for the latter sum would be accepted by the grant board.

## Bond is Given

This resolution of the board was approved by William J. Mills, then chief justice of the territory, on January 8, 1910. D. A. Camfield accepted its terms and later a bond in the sum of \$100,000 was given by the Camfield Development company to the grant board, through a reliable surety and bonding company. Work upon the project was thereupon commenced by The Camfield Development company, as the successor of D. A. Camfield. The diversion dam and intake canal from the Gallinas river below the Hot Springs to a point near the Sanguijuela reservoir was constructed. This work it is asserted, was done practically with the \$10,000 advanced by the grant board and the Sanguijuela reservoir were con-

vided for in the resolution of December 9, 1909. The Camfield Development company claims to have expended \$100,000 (which includes the \$10,000 advanced by the board) in the construction of the dam at the reservoir site, purchasing rights-of-way and building the diversion dam and intake canal, up to the time when it was compelled to cease work upon the project, owing to the fact, as stated by that company, that it was unable to dispose of the irrigation bonds which had been issued by it, and which it had attempted to sell in order to raise funds to finance the project. It was for this reason that the lands and water rights were deeded to the successor of D. A. Camfield, so that they might form a basis upon which a bond issue could be made, the bonds sold, and the money realized from the sale of the bonds used in the construction of this work. The Camfield Development company not being able to dispose of the bonds, the work upon the dam stopped.

## Land is Conveyed

It was on August 2, 1910, that the grant board conveyed by warranty deed of the Camfield Development company the 16,957 acres of land, together with certain water rights and privileges, and it was the value of this land and water rights upon which the Camfield Development company attempted to float its bonds and raise the money necessary for the work of construction. The sole and only consideration for the conveyance by the grant board to the Camfield Development company, assignee of D. A. Camfield, was that the company should construct and complete what is commonly called the Sanguijuela water works and irrigation project, in accordance with the provisions and terms of the contract of September 1, 1909. But to safeguard itself and the trust imposed upon it, the grant board required a \$100,000 bond to be given to it by the Camfield development company, conditioned for the faithful performance of the terms and provisions of the agreement.

## Pierce is Put in Charge

The late F. H. Pierce was put in charge of the construction work of the dam by the Camfield Development company, and it is stated that the work done by Pierce cost approximately \$90,000, but shortly prior to the death of Pierce the work was stopped owing to lack of funds, the indebtedness at that time for work and material amounting to about \$22,000 most of which sum was due to local business men.

## Suit is Filed

September 18, 1912, H. W. Clark, as the attorney for the grant board, brought a suit against the Camfield Development company, setting forth in full the contract of September 1, 1909, the resolution, and warranty deed made by the grant board to the

Camfield Development company, and asking that the deed executed by the board for the 16,957 acres of land and water rights be set aside and declared null and void and that the deed be delivered up to the court and cancelled; that the Camfield Development company be decreed to have no right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in the land and water rights and that the title thereto be quieted in the grant board.

Since September 18, 1912, until January of the present year, no further action has been taken in this case. It has dragged along. In the meantime a valuable irrigation project has lain idle. Had the Camfield Development company carried out its agreement with the grant board, the irrigation project doubtless would have been constructed two years ago.

## Judge Orders Action

On January 27, 1915, Judge David J. Leahy of the district court issued an order in civil case No. 7441, filed September 18, 1912, requiring the Camfield Development company to plead to the complaint within ten days. In the meantime steps had been taken by the board by the filing of a *res pendency*, so that no encumbrance could be placed upon the land and water rights by the Camfield Development company.

## Asked for Removal

Instead of filing an answer to the complaint of the grant board, the Camfield company, through its attorneys, Messrs. Pershing and Titsworth of Denver, and W. G. Haydon of the local bar, filed a petition asking that the case be transferred to the United States district court for the district of New Mexico for trial, thereby seeking to take the case out of the jurisdiction of the state court. This petition was resisted by Charles A. Spiess, as special counsel for the grant board, upon the ground that it was not filed in time. The contention of the attorneys for the Camfield Development company was that the time had not elapsed, inasmuch as it had received from the attorney for the grant board, H. W. Clark, a letter dated October 12, 1912, giving an extension of time. This petition was supported by the affidavit of James H. Pershing which affidavit is as follows:

State of New Mexico,  
County of San Miguel  
In the District Court  
Board of Trustees of the  
Town of Las Vegas, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
The Camfield Development company  
Defendant.

## Affidavit

Before me the undersigned authority, a notary public, in and for the county of San Miguel, in the State of New Mexico, personally appeared James H. Pershing, of lawful age, who being by me first duly sworn on oath states:—

(1) That affiant is an attorney at law in the state of Colorado, and is now and at all times hereinafter mentioned was the attorney for the Camfield Development company, a Colorado corporation, and the defendant named in the above entitled cause.

(2) That on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1912, the said defendant, the Camfield Development company received at its office in Denver, Colorado a letter bearing date October 12, 1912, signed W. H. Clark, as at-

## PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Herman Krauch of the Pecos forest reserve station at Porvenir, was in Las Vegas over the week end to visit friends.

Fred Krause, a rancher from the vicinity of Optimo, was in Las Vegas over the weekend to purchase some supplies.

Miss Regina Stern returned yesterday from the east, where she has been visiting for several months. Miss Stern spend a considerable time in Buffalo, N. Y.

H. B. Roeder of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

M. F. Meyers of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Max Nordhaus of the Charles Ifield company's branch at Albuquerque left for the Duke City yesterday after a business visit here.

Roy Ingram, a rancher from the vicinity of Chaperito, was in town today. Miss Anna Anderson of Onava was here today for a short visit.

Charles E. Hillier of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Elza Stevenson, a farmer from the Cherryvale district of the mesa, was in town today to make some purchases.

Harry Wagers, representing the firm of Eli Walker and company of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Jay Stern arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon from Champaign, Ill., where he has been attending the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. Mr. Stern will remain in Las Vegas for the remainder of the year.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, returned to Las Vegas yesterday after a trip to Corona and Elida.

A. R. Site of Mount Vernon, Ohio, arrived in Las Vegas Saturday night for a short stay. He will remain here for about a week as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. H. Roberts, then continuing his journey to the coast.

Richard Van Houten came in this afternoon from Shoemaker for a short visit.

Mr. Bledsoe of the legal department of the Santa Fe road, passed through Las Vegas last night in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 9. He was bound from Chicago to Albuquerque.

L. F. Fournier left this afternoon for Watrous, where he will spend a few days visiting Father A. M. Olier, rector of the Catholic parish at Watrous.

Mr. and Mrs. George McDonald and daughter arrived in Las Vegas yesterday from Newton, Kas., to visit James O'Byrne.

Charles W. Allen, who was one of the proprietors of the Las Vegas Optic 20 years ago with his brother, Lafe Allen, is in the city from California. He reports Lafe in the land business in Florida and doing well, and says he has made good himself as a miner in Arizona and California.—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

W. T. McConnell came in last night from Santa Fe to attend to some personal affairs here.

Joseph L. Matt, a mine owner from Tres Hermanos, was here today on business.

Subscribe for The Optic.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. S. Hunter, representing the McPike Drug company of Kansas City, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Samuel Levy of Denver arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon for a visit with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Jacoby.

Frank C. Cutler, who has been at the Nordhaus ranch at Trout Springs for some time, left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Springer, where he will visit his brother, Rex Cutler.

W. F. Cobb, a Santa Fe railroad man from Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

C. M. Barber of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today attending to some personal affairs.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railroad, was in town today in the discharge of his duties.

"Snapper" Garrison, New Mexico circulation man for the Denver Post was in Las Vegas today in behalf of his paper.

J. B. Hutchins, representing James Elliot and Company of New York City, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Mr. Benedict, assistant to the president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound from Chicago to Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis and family left this afternoon on train No. 10 for Missouri, where they have been called by an accident to a relatives. They will return here shortly.

Rev. Norman Skinner, pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, left Las Vegas this afternoon for Raton where he will spend a short time on ministerial business.

W. J. Ogle left today for Raton for a short business visit.

John Cavanaugh, Jr., left this afternoon for Chapelle, where he will remain for a short time.

Mrs. Murray left today for San Diego and other Pacific coast points. "Ted" Drake, manager of the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie company camp at Hodges, arrived in town yesterday afternoon for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Thomas Ross left today for Loveland, O., for a visit.

Dr. Chalmers, superintendent of the Santa Fe railroad hospital here, returned today from Trinidad, where he met his wife and her mother and sister, all of Kansas City.

W. V. Schlott left this afternoon for Madrid, N. M., where he has a position with the Madrid Mining company. Mr. Schlott will locate in Madrid. He has many friends here who wish him success in his new venture manager of the Las Vegas Light and Power company, is visiting the Capital City on matters connected with the taxation of the street car line here. He will be joined there tomorrow morning by W. G. Haydon, the legal representative of the company.

Frank Faircloth, an attorney from Santa Rosa, was in Las Vegas today on legal business.

Carlos P. Dunn, cashier of the Valley bank of Taos, was in Las Vegas today visiting relatives.

Mrs. Conway and her son arrived last night from Jefferson, Okla. They will remain here for some time.

E. Nicholson of Dexter, Kas., was in Las Vegas today en route to the Pacific coast in an automobile. He said he had had a hard trip over the Raton pass, being obliged to break

From Wednesday's Daily.

A. A. Wynne of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Damasio Montano left last night for California for a short trip.

V. F. Patch and W. M. Miller, both of Albuquerque, were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

C. G. Reed of Denver was a business visitor here today.

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

Max Krause of the Mora Mercantile company, left today for Mora after a business trip here.

Rafael Romero, assistant secretary of state of New Mexico, came in yesterday afternoon from Santa Fe, leaving this morning for his home at Mora.

C. F. Krause, a contractor from Wagon Mound, was in Las Vegas today on business.

Captain John Brunton of Shoemaker was in town today.

Tonight J. C. Eaton and party will pass through Las Vegas in their private car attached to the rear of train No. 2. The party is bound from the coast to Toronto, Canada.

Tonight Governor McKeller of Vermont will pass through Las Vegas on his way to his home state from the coast. He will travel in private car "National" attached to the rear of train No. 2.

Stephen Powers, superintendent of the Agua Pura company, left this afternoon for Denver for a business trip.

Mrs. John Thornhill has arrived in Las Vegas after attending the state convention of the Woodmen circle at Albuquerque.

Mrs. John Ross left last night on train No. 9 for the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gregory and their two sons, who have been visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gregory of this city, for a few days, left this afternoon for the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stetson of West Orange, N. J., left Las Vegas this afternoon for the coast, after a several days' visit here with friends.

W. H. Rife, head of the signal department of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, was in Las Vegas today in the transaction of his duties.

Perry J. Rice, spiritual adviser of the Christian church of New Mexico and western Texas will arrive in Las Vegas on train No. 9 this evening. He will speak tonight at the First Christian church, the services commencing at 8 o'clock.

Dan Conder, a rancher from the vicinity of Onava, was in town today to purchase some supplies.

A Dickinson, president of the K. C. M. and O. railroad, passed through Las Vegas today in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound from Chicago to Pasadena, Calif.

For the real news get The Optic.

From Thursday's Daily.

James A. French, New Mexico state engineer, was in Las Vegas today conferring with Road Commissioners Robert J. Taupert and George Hunter.

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

John Kehoe of Santa Fe was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

L. Woolford, representing the Herzog company of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

George A. Clark, Leandro Sena, publisher of La Nueva Estrella, a Santa Rosa Spanish weekly and Pablo Baca y Baca, a notary public, all of Santa Rosa, were in Las Vegas today in connection with the hearing of Luis Aguilar in chambers.

Ed Greaves and Ed Richards, both of Raton, were in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

E. M. Taylor of Colmor was in town today for a short visit.

Mrs. H. D. Reinken, Mrs. L. A. Pulley, Mrs. A. V. Peterson and Miss Helma Tipton, all of Watrous, arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short visit.

L. C. Miller of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

An automobile party of three machines arrived in Las Vegas this noon from the west. After eating dinner the party continued its journey. The drivers report the roads as being in fair shape considering the storms. The cars had to be pulled out of the Teolote river, the usual hoodoo spot for autoists. J. W. Sodergreen and Oscar Sodergreen were in a Franklin, bound from Los Angeles to Laramie, Wyo., Emil Miguel and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wood were in a Ford, bound from Los Angeles to Chicago and William H. Todd was in a Hudson, bound from Los Angeles to Denver.

B. Shayne of Warsaw, Ind., is visiting in Las Vegas with his former fellow townsman and friend, Judge E. V. Long. Mr. Shayne is a lawyer in the Hoosier state.

P. J. Rice, spiritual director of the Christian church of New Mexico and west Texas, left this afternoon for his home in El Paso. Mr. Rice spoke last night at the First Christian church here, telling of the work of the New Mexico and west Texas missionary society.

Douglas Hoskins, who has been employed on the Rudolph ranch at Rociada, left Las Vegas this afternoon for Maxwell, where he will spend some time.

A. O. Jahren of Wagon Mound arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short stay.

Mrs. J. S. Moore and her son, Herbert, left this afternoon on train No. 10 for Denver, where the boy will undergo medical treatment.

F. H. Ustick, general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, will pass through Las Vegas tomorrow afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 10.

The Southern Michigan league has reorganized and will start the season with a circuit made up of Saginaw, Bay City, Jackson, Battle Creek and Flint, Mich., and South Bend, Ind.

# INVESTMENTS ARE BRINGING GOOD PROFITS

THIS ACCOUNTS IN A LARGE MEASURE FOR THE STOCK MARKET RECOVERY

New York, April 20.—Old-time activity has returned to the Stock Exchange and million-share days are no longer a novelty. From time to time the favorable changes in underlying factors in the stock market have been pointed out in these advices. As the business world adjusted itself to new conditions, as the final outcome of the colossal struggle in Europe became more apparent, as fear disappeared and calm judgment realized that on this side of the Atlantic the worst of the storm was over, confidence began to assert itself more and more freely until at last it developed into a surprising outburst of speculation. This characteristic rebound from extreme depression to extraordinary buoyancy may seem remarkable, but is only in accordance with precedent, since one extreme invariably follows another in due course of time. Recent developments connected with the war really started the present rise. The frightful waste of life and wealth which is still going on must of course have a permanently injurious effect upon the social and economic welfare of the world at large.

Nevertheless, there is a sense of relief that the end is now foreshadow-

ed; and the dawn of peace naturally imparts new life, new hope and fresh confidence.

So far as the stock market is concerned, it was the war group of stocks which led the advance. A number of our great industrial establishments are employed on large and profitable foreign contracts. Concerns equipped with facilities for turning out ordnance and ammunition have been particularly fortunate and these led the rise. Some automobile manufacturers have also secured enormous contracts from Europe, about 30,000 American cars and motor trucks having already been shipped abroad, with thousands more to follow. Clothing and food producers have also been enjoying very profitable contracts. All such activities are having their effect upon business and speculation. They may not be permanent factors, yet while they last they are very powerful and are the prime movers in the present upward movement. They have also brought into the speculative arena an entirely new set of operators who have been largely responsible for the recent activities and manipulation. Unavoidably the sensational advance in the war group shares affected the entire market. It certainly awakened the investing public in general to a realization of the improvement which for several weeks past has been developing so silently as to almost escape general observation. Confidence was sleeping and a shock of some sort was necessary to shake off the lethargy produced by the onslaughts of war. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is pertinent to again call attention to the forces of silent recuperation which have been at work outside of the war group; the latter being a class which should be

set apart by themselves and judged strictly by the profits secured or likely to be secured from the war. This group in reality is relatively small, and a due sense or proportion should assist in drawing attention to home conditions, which henceforth must be a more important influence for the reason that the war has already exerted its worst effects upon American values.

By far the most important underlying improvement at home is the changed political attitude toward big business. Radicalism has received a severe check in the United States. At one time it conspicuously discouraged enterprise and interfered with legitimate business, thus proving one of the most prolific sources of empty dinner pails. President Wilson wisely called a halt on these tendencies, and the result is already beneficial. Had it not been for the war, there is no doubt that this country would today have been enjoying a period of marked recuperation and prosperity. The next important source of improvement, also a comparatively silent one, is the working of the new federal reserve system. This is having a helpful effect upon business and credit operations. Our banking system is now upon a sound basis and in a position to meet all emergencies. Funds are plentiful to good borrowers, and if interest rates are high, it is not due to home conditions, but to forces abroad beyond our control. The United States is now the only free capital market in the world. Foreign nations are coming to us for financial assistance; and considering adverse conditions, the amount of new capital issues in this country is surprisingly large, and demonstrates our healthful recuperative abilities. For the satisfactory monetary conditions at home and the confidence thus inspired the new federal reserve system is very largely responsible.

Another reason for stock market recovery is the liberal dividend returns obtainable upon established investments at present low prices. There are any number of desirable bonds and high grade stocks that now offer unusually attractive returns. A further source of encouragement is the pronounced change of public sentiment. Confidence has taken the place of fear. Purse strings are being loosened. Hoarding is stopped. Funds accumulated through fear, are now being released. Gold imports have been resumed. The retail trade in the great department stores in this city has apparently turned the corner. The steel industry is improving; so is the textile industry. The demand for automobiles is surprisingly good. The bogie of foreign liquidation is disappearing, and the conviction that we have fairly arrived at the turning point for the better, is spreading throughout the entire country. Wall Street always discounts such movements in advance. It is engaged in that operation just now; and, if we exclude the war stocks, which have risen for special reasons, we find that the balance of the market has not, thus far, made any extravagant advance. Both railroads and industrials (excluding the war group) are still selling considerably below the pre-war level. There is little doubt that the railroad situation will soon show decided improvement. As soon as the volume of traffic begins to increase,

the effect of the better freight rates will be reflected in earnings; and very soon the crop situation will receive more attention. In this respect the outlook is satisfactory, for the reason that agricultural products generally are bringing profitable prices. The south suffered considerably from the recent depression in cotton, but conditions in this respect are gradually rectifying themselves. Better prices are being realized for the staple, and the south will probably partly recoup itself through a wider diversification of product.

The outlook for the market is for continued activity. Speculation promises to turn to securities hitherto neglected. The violent advances of the last few weeks may of course induce from time to time considerable profit taking, in which event sharp fluctuations may be anticipated, all of which will tend to create a healthy and more active trading market. At this writing the market exhibits surprising strength.

HENRY CLEWS.

## KENTUCKY TEACHERS MEET

Louisville, Ky., April 21.—Pedagogues from every nook and corner of the Blue Grass state gathered here in force today to take part in what promises to be the biggest and best convention in the history of the Kentucky Educational association. Never before has the convention program included the names of so many distinguished educators. Included among those who will be heard during the remainder of the week are Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of Education; Dr. Fred D. Cranshaw, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr.

## Nervous Indigestion

Mrs. J. F. Baldwin, Sandy Creek, N. Y., suffered a great deal from pains in the stomach due to nervous indigestion. She writes, "Chamberlain's Tablets relieved me right away, and by taking three or four bottles of them I was cured of the trouble and have not felt any of the old symptoms since." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 21.—William T. Chenault, who was sentenced in Roosevelt county to serve eight to 10 months in the pen for seduction and who lost in his fight for a new trial, walked into the state penitentiary today. He carried with him his own commitment papers which he turned over to the warden.

Deputy Sheriff Meliton Torres, of Socorro county, brought Jack Morgan to the pen to serve 9 to 12 months for assault with a deadly weapon.

## I WILL GIVE \$1000

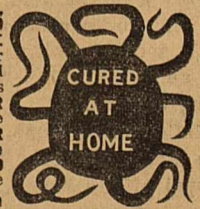
IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE IT POISONS DEEP GLANDS OR ATTACHES TO BONE

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.

KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



## PROTECT THE POULTRY.

Every poultry raiser should, if possible, raise several times as many fowls as he knows he will require for the following year—this gives him a better chance for selection in the fall. Greatest care should be taken in the prevention of disease. The following directions are safe and reliable for keeping fowls sturdy, to better enable them to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes and Worms. Thoroughly mix one teaspoonful Merry War Lye in two gallons of drinking water. Or it may be mixed with dry feed or mash by thoroughly dissolving one teaspoonful of Merry War Lye in one pint of water, which should then be stirred

into two gallons of dry feed or mash. Feed regularly. Poultry raisers who have tried this simple and inexpensive treatment are enthusiastic in its praise.

## WHITE FLOATING SOAP.

You will never know how great is the satisfaction of using a mild, home made, white soap that floats, until you have tried it. Easy to make, too: just put three pints melted grease into a kettle; then stir one can of Merry War Lye which has previously been dissolved in 1½ pints of hot water and allowed to cool until luke warm, into the grease; add immediately ¾ cup of ammonia and 1½ tablespoonfuls of borax dissolved in half cup of warm water. Stir five minutes; beat the warm soap until it is too stiff to be handled, and put away to cool. Do not use until four weeks old. (All soap improves with age). This formula which is so simple that anyone can follow it makes, at small cost, a batch of excellent floating soap which will give the greatest satisfaction in use.

## FREE

All you need do is to send us this advertisement, your dealer's name and three trade-marks—the large, red words "MERRY WAR" cut from can labels of

**MERRY WAR LYE.**

Then we will send you this

Genuine Guaranteed **W. ROGERS & SON** FREE OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Heavily Plated With Pure Silver

Only One To Each Family On This Special Offer

You'll find uses every day for **Merry War Lye**

Disinfecting—Cleaning—Softening Water—Feeding Hogs and Poultry—Soap-making and many others. Full directions on label.

With your Sugar Shell you will tell you how you can get a Complete Set of beautiful Oak Pattern Tableware to match—and absolutely free—enough to furnish your table elegantly for a lifetime.

Your dealer has Merry War Lye or can easily get it for you.

Be sure to give your own and your dealer's name and address.

E. MYERS LYECO, Dept. 81, St. Louis, Mo.

# AMERICA HAS AN IMPORTANT DUTY

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS UNITED STATES WILL HELP TO BRING PEACE

New York, April 20.—President Wilson, in an address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press here this afternoon, gave a definite statement of his idea of true neutrality and of the duties that devolve upon America's connection with the European war. The president declared that the neutrality of the United States was not a petty desire to keep out of trouble, because there was something so much greater to do than fight. A great distinction, he said, was coming to the United States—the distinction of a nation of self control and self mastery. He said such a nation was bound to play an important part on adjusting the affairs of the world once the fighting is ended.

"We have no hampering ambition," he declared; "we do not want a foot of anybody's territory. Isn't such a nation bound to be free to serve the other nations?"

The president was introduced by President Frank B. Noyes of the Associated Press and was greeted with cheers.

"I am deeply gratified by the generous reception you have accorded me," he said. "It makes me look back with a touch of regret to former occasions when I have stood in this place and enjoyed a greater liberty than is granted today. There have been times when I stood in this spot and said what I really thought, and I pray God those days of indulgence may be accorded me again. But I have come here today, somewhat restrained by a sense of responsibility that I

cannot escape. For I take the Associated Press very seriously. I know the enormous part that you play in the affairs not only of this country but of the world. You deal in the raw material of opinion, and if my convictions have any validity, opinion ultimately governs the world.

"It is therefore of very serious things that I think as I face this body of men. I do not think of you, however, as members of the Associated Press. I do not think of you as men of different parties or of different things which, as fellow citizens, we religious denominations. I want to talk to you as my fellow citizens of the United States, for there are serious things which, as fellow citizens, we ought to consider. The times behind us, gentlemen, have been difficult enough; the times before us are likely to be more difficult, because whatever may be said about the present condition of the world's affairs, it is clear that they are drawing rapidly to a climax, and at the climax the test will come, not only of the nations engaged in the present colossal struggle—it will come for them, of course—but the test will come to us particularly.

"Do you realize that, roughly speaking, we are the only great nation at present disengaged? I am not speaking with disparagement of these great nations in Europe which are not parties to the present war, but I am thinking of their close neighborhood to it. I am thinking, however, their lives more than ours touch the very heart and stuff of the business, whereas we have rolling between us and those bitter days across the water three thousand miles of cool and silent ocean. Our atmosphere is not yet charged with those disturbing elements which must be felt and must permeate every nation of Europe. Therefore is it not likely that the nations of the world will some day turn to us for the cooler assessment of the elements following

"I am not thinking so preposterous a thought as that we should sit in judgment upon them—no nation is fit to sit in judgment upon any other na-

tion—but that we shall some day have to assist in reconstructing the processes of peace. Our resources are untouched; we are more and more becoming by the force of circumstances the leading nation of the world in respect of its finances. We must make up our minds what are the best things to do and what are to come in not only for ourselves but for the benefit of mankind."

William H. Van Benschoten of Colonel Roosevelt's legal staff opened the defendant's case. He said in part: "Colonel Roosevelt having been a citizen of this state nearly all his life certainly had a right to stand up and demand good honest government."

Coming down to 1914 the lawyer read a series of sentences dealing with corruption in the government of New York, such as in the prisons, the padding of pay rolls, inferences of graft, stealing of public moneys and so on. The sentences he read, counsel said, were copied from Mr. Barnes newspaper, the Albany Journal.

Counsel then read editorials from the same paper in which Colonel Roosevelt was lauded for his efforts to secure clean politics and clean government. The name of Thomas C. Platt was first brought to the attention of the jury when Mr. Van Benschoten mentioned it by sketching the actions of Colonel Roosevelt in Albany. It was there, counsel said, that the colonel and Mr. Barnes first came to know each other well. Mr. Platt, whom counsel declared as "the easy boss," was the main partner of Mr. Barnes. Van Benschoten discussed the opposition of Mr. Barnes to Governor Hughes and the activities of Mr. Barnes while Colonel Roosevelt was governor. He mentioned several measures opposed by Mr. Barnes. He also discussed the New York state insurance investigation and statements he accredited to Mr. Barnes that he wanted men "who would be mine" in government offices. In concluding counsel said:

"A grave and great responsibility is resting upon the jury in this case. The eyes of the state and nation are upon you to see how citizens of old Onondaga look upon an effort to establish clean and efficient government. How they look upon performance of a duty by a citizen in trying to maintain liberty to a government and for the people. A money verdict on one side or the other is inconsequential, as compared with the vital participation which comes home to every man, woman and child in this state as to whether good government shall exist."

John McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary, who gave out the offending statement, was called as the first witness. McGrath told of giving the statement to newspaper correspondents at Colonel Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay. Ivins then read a list of newspapers published in all sections of the United States in which the statement was presented.

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 FARM BULLETINS  
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From the secretary of agriculture Washington, D. C.  
 Farmers' Bulletins:  
 521—Canning Tomatoes at Home and in club work.

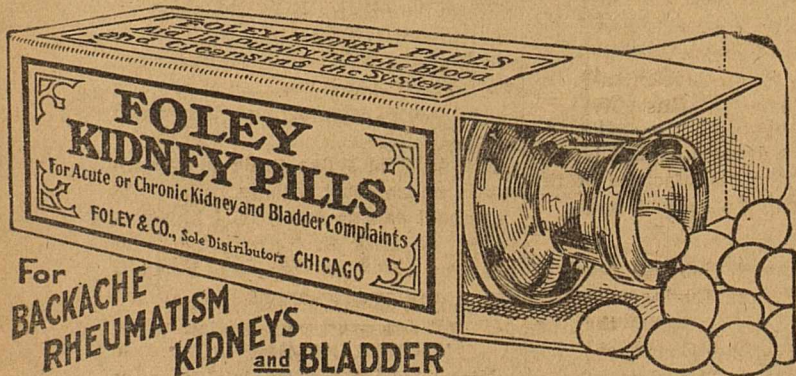
- 526—Mutton and its Value in the Diet.
- 535—Sugar and its Value as Food.
- 536—Stock Poisoning Due to Scarcity of Food.
- 540—The Stable Fly.
- 541—Farm Buttermaking.
- 548—Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes.
- 553—Pop Corn for the Home.
- 562—The Organization of Boys' and Girls' Poultry clubs.
- 565—Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using it.
- 566—Boys' Pig Clubs.
- 572—A system of Farm Cost Accounting.
- 574—Poultry House Construction.
- 583—The Common Mole.
- 593—How to Use Farm Credit.
- 594—Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.
- 602—Clean Milk; Production and Handling.
- 605—Sudan Grass.
- 607—The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop.
- 609—Bird Houses and How to Build Them.
- 612—Breeds of Beef Cattle.
- 617—School Lessons of Corn. From the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. For the year 1914.
- No. 4—The School and the Start in Life.
- 6—Kindergartens in the United States.
- 18—The Public School System of Gary, Indiana.
- 19—University Extension in the United States.
- 23—Some Trade Schools in Europe.
- 25—Important Features in Rural School Improvement.
- 27—Agricultural Teaching.
- 28—The Montessori Method and the Kindergarten.
- 30—Consolidation of Rural Schools and Transportation of Pupils at Public Expense.
- 33—Music in the Public Schools.
- 35—The Training of Teachers in England, Scotland and Germany.
- 36—Education for the Home—Part I.
- 37—Education for the Home—Part II.
- 38—Education for the Home—Part III.
- 39—Education for the Home—Part IV.
- 44—County-unit Organization for the Administration of Rural Schools.
- 46—School Savings Banks.
- 49—Efficiency and Preparation of Rural school Teachers. For the year 1915:
- 1—Cooking in the Vocational School. Office of County Agriculturist, Las Vegas.

### 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, croup, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

"Silent John" Hummel, who was tagged for the minors several years ago, is still on the job with the Superbas, and in recent practice games he furnished the regulation big league article.

## Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



For BACKACHE RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS and BLADDER

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.

## LOCAL NEWS

F. C. Hooker, a resident of East Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$4 bounty on two coyotes killed by him near Ojitos Frios.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Santiago Gutierrez, aged 37 and Lorenzo Trujillo, aged 19, both of Rowe.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Cofitas Maestas, aged 16, of Canon Largo, and Luis Martinez, aged 23, of Sabinoso.

Lloyd Vinzant, a resident of Onava, has applied at the court house of \$2 bounty on a coyote killed by him recently near his ranch.

Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. J. O. C. Kapp of Ocate are the parents of a baby boy. Both mother and son are doing nicely, it is reported.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Guadalupe Garcia, aged 24 of Las Manueltas, and Albino Olivas, aged 48 of Sapello.

It is a matter of interest to people here that Mrs. Stuart Aldrich, daughter-in-law of the late Senator Aldrich, who died Saturday, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Blackwell, was a member of the firm of Gross-Blackwell and Company.

Announcement has been made by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, that the Santa Fe railroad has granted stopover privileges at Lamy to all summer school students. This will enable them to take in the sights of Santa Fe after attendance at the Normal.

Apolonio Madrid, a resident of Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$6 bounty on three coyotes killed by him recently near Romeroville. Juan Jose Lucero of Los Alamos has made application for \$4 bounty on two coyotes that he killed at La Jara.

Thomas Gladstone Rodgers, a member of the faculty of the New Mexico Normal University, has purchased, through the Investment and Agency corporation, the residence at No. 1918 Fourth street. The property belonged to J. C. Rex, of the Gross, Kelly and Company branch at Albuquerque.

The chairman of the welfare department of the Woman's Club of Las Vegas desires gratefully to acknowledge, through the columns of The Optic, the receipt of the following contributions to assist a destitute blind man and his wife on their homeward journey to Kansas: Mrs. C. A. Spiess, \$5; a friend, \$3; Mrs. H. W. Kelly, \$1; Mrs. E. E. Veeder, \$1.

The ordinance committee of the city council has decided to draw up a proposed ordinance taxing jitneys and taxicabs. The tax, it is understood, will not be high. It will be just sufficient to protect the men who are engaged in the business from the competition of anybody who may desire to haul passengers for hire.

Frank Dick, a resident of East Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$4 bounty on two coyotes killed by him recently near Hillsite.

On and after July 1, 1915, there will be no more fishing, hunting and camping on the Pecos national forest. No, there has not been a new rule promulgated against the sportsman, but there won't be "no sich thing" as the Pecos national forest after July 1. It will be merged on that date with the Jemez national forest and the two will be called the Santa Fe national forest, in accordance with an order of President Wilson.

Fourteen new members of the Commercial club have been notified by the secretary that they have been elected. Telegraph blanks and a telegraphically brief message conveying congratulations were used. The notifications brought forth many a smile from the new members.

Rabbi William S. Friedman of Denver has been asked by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, to deliver the commencement address before the graduating class of the state institution. No word has been received as yet from the Denver man. Commencement will fall on May 27.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, has received a letter from Miss Ethel Parsons from the postoffice address of Mouth of Wilson, Virginia, stating she will enter the summer school. This letter is unique, as it is from a prospective student several thousand miles distant.

John B. Crane, who was in the Santa Fe railroad hospital here for some time undergoing treatment for a crushed hand, has entered suit against the railroad for \$25,000 damages. Crane, who had his hand mangled while coupling cars at Gardiner, a coal camp in Colfax county, declares that the accident was caused by defective coupling equipment.

Apolonio A. Sena of Park Springs, in a telephone conversation with The Optic this morning, said that the reservoir on the Goke-Sena ranch had been filled as a result of the rains and that the grass in the pastures is in fine shape. Mr. Sena expects a profitable lambing season, which will begin about the end of this month.

The Optic has received a pleasant letter from James O. Hill of Hollywood, Calif., who says he resided in Las Vegas in 1881. Mr. Hill says he worked for this paper for two days and then entered another occupation. He listened to the preaching of Rev. Mr. Kistler in Waterville, Kan., in 1880-81 and then came to Las Vegas, where he again came under the influence of the early day Methodist clergyman. He was acquainted with the two Kistler "boys," Chet and Russ, who were the founders of The Optic. Mr. Hill inquired about a certain Mrs. Prentice, whose husband kept a meat market here and at whose home he boarded in the early eighties. This probably is the Mrs. Prentice who was matron at the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane for several years, following the death of her husband

The Music and Art Society of Las Vegas is convinced that the postponement of the Raynolds concert will in no way diminish the interest in that event or cause a financial loss. Every person who had tickets for the performance last night is holding them for April 28, the new date for the concert. Additional tickets are being sold. The Raynolds party, besides catching cold, caught something else in Roswell; namely, the admiration of a large number of people. The Roswell papers describe the performance as having been a rare musical treat.

Secretary Scatterday of the Y. M. C. A. received a telegram Saturday afternoon informing him that the reason Fred B. Smith was not heard by a crowd at the Santa Fe station Thursday was because the crowd was not there. Mr. Scatterday had been informed that Mr. Smith would go through here on train No. 2. He had a crowd there to hear the gifted talker. In fact, Mr. Smith came through on No. 10, a few hours earlier than No. 2. Mr. Scatterday says an error was made in the number of the train by the man who sent or received the message for the telegraph company.

The committee in charge of the entertainment of the passengers on the B'Nai B'Rith special train, which will arrive here Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, has arranged to show the visitors the scenery. A large number of automobiles have been donated and the committee states that several more cars will be needed. Those who are willing to loan their cars for the purpose of entertaining the visitors are requested to notify Charles Greenclay at once. The complete program of entertainment will be announced tomorrow evening. Both the Jewish community and the general community are invited to appear at the station to welcome the travelers.

Any person who has rooms for rent to summer school students, is asked to notify Mrs. Mabel E. Hall at the Normal University dormitory. The school is receiving a large number of requests for reservations every day.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Aurelia Quintana, aged 23, and Florentino Martinez, aged 24, both of La Liendre.

Architect E. W. Hart has submitted plans for a new refrigerator for the New Mexico Normal University. The new ice box will be placed in the store room of the school dormitory, and will be a big affair. It easily will accommodate a dressed beef, it is stated. Bids for the manufacture of the refrigerator will be opened soon.

The Commercial club has received a letter from State Engineer French regarding its recent request that a suitable crossing be placed on the road at Tecolote. The state official said there is a great deal of demand for new bridges throughout the state and that money for building them is not plentiful. On account of the importance of keeping the state highway open, however, he said he was inclined to have a crossing built at Tecolote at once. The letter announced that Mr. French would arrive here today to confer with the county road commission.

A certain T. Jansen is handing out stories to the Albuquerque reporters to the effect that he was mistreated during a recent visit to Las Vegas and incidentally to the city jail. Jansen was taken off a Santa Fe train here by Chief of Police Ben Coles. The chief says the man was so badly intoxicated that it was necessary to get a wagon in which to haul him to the jail. Later during the day, the chief says, Jansen tried to set fire to the jail, and when the officer came in the prisoner attempted to assault him, saying Coles had interrupted him while trying to commit suicide. Coles was obliged to use force to prevent Jansen escaping. The officers say that Jansen should have no kick upon the treatment he received here, as he was allowed to go without paying a fine, having put up an overcoat for the amount. An overcoat has little value at this season of the year.

## JANSEN TRIES TO PASS "BAD" PAPER

MAN "SUBDUED" BY LAS VEGAS POLICE IS IN TROUBLE IN ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, April 23.—More trouble fell to the lot last night of I. Jansen, tourist, who came here several days ago to recuperate from an encounter with the East Las Vegas police. As told, Jansen is said to have been arrested in Vegas for drunkenness, is further alleged to have set fire to the jail and was "subdued." After being subdued he left his clothes as surety for his fine, and came here with a broken head and a fractured rib which he said the Vegas police gave him.

He went under treatment from Dr. Conner, and yesterday he felt good enough to take a pasear. The police heard of him again last night when, in company with a man who gave his name as M. Blakely, he is alleged to have attempted to pass checks for small sums in several saloons.

He and Blakely, who described himself as a painter, were arrested. Jansen seemed fogged mentally, according to the police, and not entirely from drink. He was still in a semi-dazed state this morning, and he was not arraigned in court. It is said that he has a small sum on deposit in a bank, but it is not believed to be enough to warrant freehand work on checks in the course of trips through the saloon belt.

Blakely told Judge Craig this morning in police court that he knew nothing about Jansen and joined him yesterday on their first meeting just to kill time. He was given ten days under a vagrancy charge.

### LOOKS LIKE EMPEROR

Nice, April 23.—Captain Weihe of the German navy has been arrested at San Remo on charges of espionage. Weihe is said to be the absolute double of the German emperor, and it is reported that he has been charged with impersonating the emperor in reviewing or addressing troops or civic bodies on several occasions.

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