

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Thirty Second Year

East Las Vega, N. M., May 1, 1915.

Number 51

LEAHY SUMMONS A NEW GRAND JURY

MORA COUNTY INVESTIGATORS
FAIL TO BRING EXPECTED
INDICTMENTS

(Special to The Optic)

Mora, N. M., April 28.—Developments in the spring session of Mora county court took a new turn late yesterday afternoon when Judge David J. Leahy of the Fourth judicial district court of New Mexico discharged 20 members of the grand jury sitting here, the only member of the body remaining being the foreman. The judge's action was taken after the jury failed to bring indictments in three cases where the court considered a true bill was justifiable, it is reported. A new jury was impanelled and commenced work this morning.

The grand jury is said to have refused to indict men accused of cattle theft, from which this county has suffered extensively. This is the second time in the history of New Mexico that a grand jury has been discharged, the first occurrence being at the spring term of court in Otero county held at Alamogordo early this month. On that occasion also Judge Leahy was on the bench, having exchanged with Judge E. L. Medler. There Judge Leahy discharged two grand juries in quick succession, the members refusing to bring an indictment in the case of James Porter, charged with the murder of Ralph S. Connell. The third grand jury in the case brought an indictment.

The Kidd Case

In the case of the state against Oscar Kidd and Bert Jay, charged with murder, there was a bitter fight yesterday between the district attorney's office and counsel for the defense over the selection of the petit jury. All day Monday and most of yesterday was devoted to picking the jury, the panel being filled last night. The hearing of the case commenced this morning, three witnesses, all doctors, testifying before noon. The testimony of the medical men was not important, the principal point established being that Paul E. Tyler, the murdered man, died as a direct result

of being shot by persons claimed to be the defendants. The case was continued this afternoon and it is probable that an evening session will be called tonight to work on the case. It is thought that if the night session is called the case will go to the jury tonight. Seventeen or more witnesses will testify. A. B. Lusk of Roy has been retained to assist District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward in the case. The defense is represented by O. A. Larrazolo, Herbert W. Clark and S. B. Davis, Jr., all of Las Vegas.

The killing of Tyler occurred October 14, 1914, at Roy, during a pistol battle in which the defendants are accused of participating. Both Kidd and Jay were indicted for the killing at the fall term of Mora county court. Kidd, it is understood, will bear the brunt of the state's attack, as the case against Jay is not considered as strong as that against the other man.

It appears that Kidd and Jay went to the hotel in Roy run by the dead man's father, Kidd, previous to that having had trouble with the younger Tyler, who accused him of being too friendly with his, Tyler's, wife. A quarrel ensued between Kidd and Tyler which led up to the shooting. It is not definite whether Kidd or the other man fired first or whether Jay took any part in the affray other than that of a would-be peacemaker. Kidd, however, it is said, admitted shooting the man, claiming self defense. The fight occurred in the presence of several witnesses. After the shooting both of the accused men secreted themselves in a blacksmith shop, but finally were apprehended. They have been in jail since the killing, no bail having been granted. On a habeas corpus proceeding instituted by the defense an application for bail was denied by the court.

At the time of the homicide feeling in Roy ran high against the two men. They were taken to Las Vegas for safe keeping, being incarcerated in the San Miguel county jail for a week and then brought here.

TO VOTE ON TRANSIT LOAN

Philadelphia, April 28.—Another important step in Philadelphia's campaign for an adequate system of rapid transit will be taken tomorrow, when a special election will be held to decide on a proposed \$6,000,000 transit loan. The proceeds of the loan, if it receives a favorable vote at the election, will be used to begin work on the Broad street subway and the Frankford elevated line.

Subscribe for The Optic.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK BY THE AUSTRIANS

THE LEON GAMBETTA IS SENT TO
THE BOTTOM WITH PORTION
OF CREW

Berlin, April 28 (By wireless to Sayville).—The French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, according to news received by the Over Seas agency. Part of the crew of the French warship was saved.

Paris, April 28.—A communication from the ministry of marine reciting the torpedoing of the French cruiser Gambetta was given out this afternoon. It is as follows:

"The armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, cruising at the entrance of the Otranto canal, was torpedoed the night of April 26-27 and went to the bottom in 10 minutes.

"All the officers on board perished at their posts. One hundred and thirty-six members of the crew, including 11 underofficers, were rescued by vessels sent out promptly to their help by the Italian authorities.

"The list of survivors has not yet been received at the ministry of marine."

Vessel Still Floats

Brindisi, Italy, April 27 (Via Paris, April 28).—The French cruiser Leon Gambetta, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the Strait of Otranto, has been run ashore. Fears are now entertained that she may float away on the next high tide.

The Leon Gambetta was equipped with four 7.6-inch guns, 16 6.4-inch guns, 24 3-pounders and five 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her crew was from 700 to 800. She was built in Brest in 1903, costing \$5,880,000, and was 486 feet long and 70 foot beam with 261-2 feet mean draft.

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER

Vienna, April 29.—Jan Wisniewski, aged 10, who died a hero, has been buried with full military honors in Maehrisch Weisskirchen. He was one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the actual fighters in this war. Jan's home was in Rychwald, from

which he fled with his parents, Polish peasants, when the Russians came in December. The three were making their escape in a wagon when a piece of shrapnel killed his father and mother. Neighbors took him in, but his childish mind clamored for revenge and he waited only until it was night to run away and join the Austro-Hungarian forces. The soldiers let him in the trenches and soon made him their favorite. He was so small that he could wriggle from one trench to another with food, tobacco and the like, without making much of a target. Last month when ammunition suddenly ran low during the midst of a vicious attack, and the fire was so hot that it was out of the question to make one's way to the ammunition wagons, Jan begged in vain to make a try for it, and, when he was refused, made a dash for it.

He reached the train in safety, loaded himself down with cartridges and began the return journey. A hundred feet from the trench the soldiers saw him fall, struck by a piece of shrapnel. While the men, regardless of the fire, ran toward him he worked his way onward toward the trench until he collapsed ten feet away. When the battle was over Jan was removed to the field hospital but his wounds were too severe, however, for him to survive them. He is mourned by "his" company as no other member has been.

NEW MEXICO PARTY GOES TO COAST

GOVERNOR AND HIS STAFF WILL
VISIT THE PANAMA-CALIFORNIA FAIR

Santa Fe, April 29.—Governor W. C. McDonald and the New Mexico official party which will attend the formal opening of the New Mexico building at the Panama California exposition at San Diego, on Monday, May 3, will leave Friday morning. In the party will be Governor and Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Adjutant General Harry T. Herring, Colonel J. A. Willson and Major L. R. Forney of Roswell, of the governor's staff; Inspector Instructor of the National Guard Lieutenant Frederick C. Test, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter and Miss Claude Albright of Albuquerque.

Eddie Murphy, the Boston lightweight, figures he is the right party to hook up in a clash with Johnny Griffiths, the Akron star.

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining
ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M., under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Published Every Week by The Optic Publishing Co., Incorporated
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office	Main 2
Editorial Rooms	Main 9
Society Editor	Main 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier	\$7.50
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier15
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail	2.00

Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

ODD FELLOWS HAVE JOLLY GOOD TIME

NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER'S BIRTH IS CELEBRATED

From Tuesday's Daily.

Last night at Odd Fellows' hall the Las Vegas lodge of the order celebrated the ninety-sixth anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship on American soil. The occasion, which was commemorated by Odd Fellows all over the world, was observed here by music, speeches and a luncheon.

The affair was essentially a family one, the members and their wives gathering and devoting the evening to sociability. After an interesting program refreshments were served by the Rebekah branch of the order. The program was as follows:

- Song.....Charles O'Malley, Jr.
- Reading of the Proclamation.
- Song.....Mrs. John Koogler
- Address.....W. A. Givens
- Violin selection
-Mrs. O'Malley's Sextette
- Recitation.....Josephine O'Malley
- Address....Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts

It was on April 26, 1819, in Baltimore, Md., that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted and founded.

There have been Odd Fellows lodges in this country as far back as 1802. These were created by English immigrant members of the order, but they were not permanent and it was not until Thomas Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rusworth started an Odd Fellows' lodge at Baltimore, holding a charter from the English independent order, known as the Manchester Unity, that the society took permanent root in the United States. From this small and modest beginning and within the space of something less than a century the order has grown so that it has become one of the largest and most influential fraternal societies of the world.

Last night the altar lights of some 18,000 Odd Fellows lodges throughout the country flamed more brightly than

usual, for that is the natal day of the organization. Apropos of the occasion Robert T. Daniel, of Griffin, Ga., grand sire of the organization, and head of the order throughout the world, makes the following announcement:

Stands for Fraternity

"Odd Fellowship stands for fraternity among men. It seeks to draw men together into a great brotherhood and to teach them the true spirit of the Master: 'The brotherhood of man.' Odd Fellowship has done more to promote this principle than any other fraternity in the world. Next to the church it has done more to uplift man, ennoble women, educate the orphan and relieve the distressed than any other agency. Annually it expends over \$5,000,000 to relieve the distress of its members. It is the largest fraternity in America, having a membership of over 2,175,000. The order wars against vice in every form, and earnestly seeks to elevate its members to the highest plane of social, moral and religious life. Its membership is composed of the leading men of this country in religious and political life."

Carried to Foreign Countries

Not only has the order flourished in the United States like the proverbial green bay tree but American Odd Fellowship has been carried to Alaska, to Canada, the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands, Australia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, France and Japan.

Considering the organization throughout the world over four million men joined it in the 85 years between 1830 and January 1, 1914. During this period relief was extended to over a million members to more than 341,000 widowed families, and an aggregate of more than \$155,000,000 was expended in this way. The Odd Fellows lodges, the encampments of Chevaliers and the Rebekah lodges, into which women as well as men are admitted are under the control of the sovereign grand lodge, that of which Mr. Daniels is the head. Mr. Daniels may perhaps be justly called the "highest Odd Fellow in the world."

The older English secret societies known as Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, and Free Gardeners, are all closely allied to Odd Fellowship, and in this connection, it is recalled that

the English poet, Montgomery, in 1788, wrote an ode to Odd Fellowship.

First Grand Master

Thomas Wildey was the first grand master of the first Odd Fellows' lodge in the United States, and the first subordinate Odd Fellows lodges chartered by him were Washington No. 1 and Franklin No. 2. Wildey lived until October 19, 1861, 40 years after he transplanted English Odd Fellowship to the United States, and 16 years after the organization became independent of the mother society in England.

The value of Odd Fellows' homes for aged and dependent members, asylums, orphanages, and the like, scattered throughout many states, is said to be several million dollars. Some of the men who were widely known in public life and who were members of the Odd Fellows, were, Oliver P. Norton, war governor of Indiana; John Sherman, and among the presidents of the United States, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Harrison. Vice President Schuyler Colfax was among the active members of the order.

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.

WORK ON THE GOLF COURSE IS BEGUN

HUGH MONTGOMERY OF TRINIDAD HAS CHARGE OF THE MAKING OF THE LINKS

Actual work of construction has commenced on the Las Vegas golf course on the rifle range north of town. It is expected that the course will be in a condition to play on within ten days.

Hugh Montgomery of Trinidad, Colo., a professional golf man, has been brought here by the members of the club to fix the course. He has been busy ever since his arrival yesterday in looking over the green and getting things in shape. From a week to ten days, in his opinion, will suffice to change the rifle range into a first class course. The spot is ideal, he says, for golf, and there is no reason why Las Vegas should not have the finest green in the state.

Various towns in this section of New Mexico and the southeastern part of Colorado, have been getting the golf "bug," and there are prospects that a league will be formed, or at least a series of contests will be played. A tournament participated in by such towns as Raton, Dawson, Trinidad and Las Vegas would lend added interest to the game and would make a big hit with many of the people here. Plans may be made after the club here gets going to bring about such a tournament.

The local club contains at the present time 28 members, few of whom, however, have had much experience at the game. Notwithstanding this,

it is thought that in a short time Las Vegas will be able to show a team that will be a credit to the town.

The club is planning on improving the rifle range. A road already has been planned to run up to the course from the Hot Springs boulevard, enabling automobiles to make the ascent without difficulty. Steps may be taken in the near future to improve the club house on the range.

TELEGRAM FROM PLATT ARRIVED "TOO LATE"

PLAINTIFF INFERS ROOSEVELT WOULD HAVE USED ADVICE IF CARRIED

Syracuse, April 27.—A telegram in which former United States Senator Platt urged Theodore Roosevelt to sign a bill exempting from the franchise tax bill grade crossings of steam railroads and said that "our friends of the New York Central and Senator Depew were anxious," was read in the supreme court here on this, the sixth day that Colonel Roosevelt has been on the witness stand in the \$50,000 libel suit brought against him by William Barnes.

In reply the colonel wrote Senator Platt that he received the telegram "too late." These messages were part of the additional correspondence that passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Platt which was presented in court today.

A series of private letters that passed between Mr. Barnes and Colonel Roosevelt were introduced into the record. These covered a period between 1904 and 1910. They were to be read at the afternoon session. The reading of the correspondence between Colonel Roosevelt and former United States Senator Platt in which the colonel freely discussed all manner of legislative, political and administrative affairs was completed today.

William L. Barnum, the cross-examiner, started off his inquiry by asking Colonel Roosevelt whether he had taken the advice of Senator Platt in regard to the nomination for the vice president in 1900.

"Did you value Senator Platt's advice?" asked Mr. Barnum.

"I am unable to say," replied Colonel Roosevelt.

"You were entirely friendly with him, then?"

"Oh, yes," answered the colonel.

"Did he advise you to accept the nomination?"

"Don't say advise, sir," said Colonel Roosevelt.

"Well, as a result of your interviews with Boss Platt, did he so advise you?"

Colonel Roosevelt's counsel objected to the question which was ruled out.

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.

been reduced from \$4,202,11 to \$3,245,72 each. The reduction has already effected a saving of \$326,700.

"As to mines and mining: During the last two years unprecedented progress has been made in the expansion of our mining equipment. This was begun and was well under way before the last congress met. The navy is not, as many suppose, charged with the mining of our harbors. That is a function of the army. The extent of the mining operations of the navy is confined to the immediate vicinity of the fleets and such mining as may be necessary on the high seas. For the execution of this work and further study and development of mines and mining the navy now has three ships: The San Francisco and Baltimore, mine layers and mine depot ships, and the Dubuque, mine training ship. The general board as early as 1908 recognized need of mine depot vessels and recommended the conversion of two old cruisers for this purpose. The same year, congress authorized the conversion of the San Francisco and Baltimore. Work was started on the San Francisco June 12, 1908, but was not completed until December 2, 1911. Work on the Baltimore was not started until April 5, 1913, and was completed April 1, 1915. As to mine sweepers, a division of sea-going tugs and a division of torpedo boats have recently been equipped with mine-sweeping gear and the destroyer tender carries mine sweeping gear for a division of destroyers operating with the fleet. Additional gear is being supplied. At Pensacola during the winter, the San Francisco and submarine flotilla have been operating and submarine flotilla have been operating department has begun the manufacture of mines and in a short time will have 31 mines for every 9 it had two years ago, increasing our stock 244 per cent. By manufacturing mines at a government station in lieu of purchasing them, a saving of \$178,750 has been effected.

New 14-inch Guns

"As to guns: The bureau of ordnance has developed a 14-inch gun that will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designated by a foreign country. Based upon former and current prices in contracts for guns and gun forgings we have saved \$280,425.33.

"As to powder: Upon my recommendation, congress increased the capacity of the navy powder factory at Indian Head. When the extension now under way is completed, the capacity will be nearly doubled. The cost of manufacture has incidentally been reduced 2.7 cents per pound, saving already in the cost of powder since manufactured, \$150,000.

"As to radio: Radio has at last been successfully installed on submarines, and more than 75 other ships, which either had no radio or whose equipment was obsolete, have been supplied with modern equipment. Three entirely new shore stations have been added to the chain: Balboa (Canal Zone,) Great Lakes, Ills., and Tutuila, Samoa.

An Aviation Station

"As to aircraft: The European war has emphasized the value of aircraft. The navy has lagged behind in this instrument of war. Last year I ap-

pointed a board of aviation. It recommended the utilization of the abandoned navy yard at Pensacola as a training and repair station for aviation, and an aviation bureau in the department. This has been done. Upon my earnest recommendation, congress appropriated a million dollars to begin, upon an elaborate plan, the real development of aviation in the navy. It also approved my request to pay aviators an increase of 50 per cent and we are organizing a class of capable aviators. To make immediately effective this feature, three new hydro-aeroplanes have just been purchased, which is but the beginning of the work of aviation, now well advanced along the lines of a well considered plan. I regard this as one of the most far-reaching steps taken by the Wilson administration.

"As to savings effected: All this unprecedented increase in the navy has been secured, too, without large increase in appropriations. How? By avoiding unnecessary expenditure ashore, by reducing the cost of work ashore while maintaining its quality and reducing appropriations for enlargement of shore stations, by securing real competition, and by economy. During the four years of Taft, \$21,928,572 was appropriated by congress for the public works alone of shore stations. Two naval bills have been passed by the present administration, and they carry together, for the public works of shore stations, a total of \$3,920,880. We have greatly reduced expenditures ashore and greatly increased them afloat and the above figures attest the change for the better. When I became secretary, ships could be built in only two navy yards. We have equipped or are equipping five additional navy yards for the construction of navy craft, and this is being done while at the same time there is a big decrease in appropriations ashore. By securing competition, I saved \$1,077,210 in one contract for projectiles. Up to date, by first rejecting all bids and demanding more reasonable figures, I have saved \$1,110,000 in the purchase of armor plate, securing lower prices than my predecessor secured. In two other bureaus alone last year, \$1,800,000 was saved—more than enough to enable congress to re-appropriate one million of the savings for aviation and the balance for submarines. There has been the same character of savings in other ways—too many items to enumerate. So much for the material and preparation. Of course, we need constantly to increase the ships and armament, but the increase in the past two years, larger than in any previous two years in the history of the country, is an earnest of what will come in the regular and orderly and necessary increase of naval equipment.

Enlistment is Complete

"But of what worth is a ship without well-trained men? What has the Wilson administration done as to personnel? It is a pleasure to tell you that for the first time in years the enlistment is up to the limit prescribed by law and part of the year we have had a waiting list. Since I became secretary of the navy we have increased the enlistment 5,824 men, enabling us to commission fully 20 submarines, four battleships, four de-

stroyers, six gunboats, one battleship, six cruisers and three monitors, increasing the total number of commissioned vessels by 41 over the number commissioned on March 1, 1913. I regard this as a great achievement, particularly since the navy had not formerly been able to secure enough men to fill the quota. It has been secured, too, without letting down the standard for admission, which has been maintained, and even raised. For every recruit accepted, five were rejected because they did not come up to our high standard. To what is the increase of our enlistments attributed? The answer is easy: To the establishment of schools, opportunity to see the world, and for promotion afforded enlisted men hitherto denied them. In these two years 13 enlisted men have been appointed as assistant paymasters; five as midshipmen at Annapolis, and 1 as ensigns. It is true that prior to the Wilson administration it was possible for an enlisted man to be promoted to be ensign, but in the four years of the Taft administration only three were promoted while in the two years of the Wilson administration 11 have qualified. How does this happen? The new policy of education and assistance was put into operation in 1913. Now every ambitious and aspiring young enlisted man is given special instruction when he desires it. Upon my recommendation, congress passed an act which gives all the positions of pay clerk to those enlisted men who can qualify. This opens 200 more places to enlisted men. It is true today as never before that a boy may enlist in the navy and by the display of ability be promoted to the grade of admiral. Not only has the enlistment been increased by 5,824 new recruits, but congress gave us the best reserve bill any nation ever put upon the statute books. While reenlistments have increased 12 per cent, desertions have decreased 17 per cent. Another incentive to enlistment is the new policy which leaves an open door to young men to retire from the navy other than through the door of the prison; and likewise the modern methods of treating men who have violated rules.

"With special emphasis, I beg you to ask any well-informed man in or out of the service as to the ability and capacity of the various officers whom I have called as advisors and to the heads of the bureau. You will find that the man selected in each bureau is recognized, both in our own and foreign navies, as an able expert in his line.

some length. There are two reasons for the length of my letter:

"I. Because these two years have been epoch-making in the navy, distinguished by more wise and progressive naval legislation and more practical achievement than any previous like period (thanks chiefly to a patriotic congress), and

"II. Because certain persons, ignorant of their ignorance, and for selfish partisan reasons, have busied themselves with misrepresenting the true condition of the navy, thereby causing some good people to fear that the navy is not now, as in the past, the strong effective right arm of the republic. All who would learn the truth may be assured that the navy of 1915 is larger, better equipped and in bet-

ter condition than in any previous year, and that the fleet is becoming more efficient with every passing month. 'We shall take leave to be strong upon the sea in the future as in the past' declared President Wilson in his message to congress; and in the interest of the self-respecting peace which is the only peace worth preparing for; it is devoutly to be hoped that this strength may not be questioned by others or endangered from within. The record above outlined shows that what he promised for the navy has been fulfilled.

"Sincerely Yours,
"JOSEPHUS DANIELS
"Secretary of the Navy."

**BRITISH TRAWLER
SUNK BY A MINE**

**SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE CREW
ARE REPORTED TO HAVE
BEEN DROWNED**

Stockholm, April 27 (Via London.)—The Swedish steamer Centric on her way from Stockholm to Helsingberg, Sweden, has been sunk by a mine off the Anklund Islands. The members of the vessel's crew were saved.

British Trawlers Sunk

London, April 27.—The Grimsby trawler Recolo had been blown up in the North Sea. Some of the members of her crew were missing.

Seven survivors, some of them terribly mutilated were picked up out of a crew of nine. The engineers went down with the ship. One of the injured men died. Opinion differs as to whether the Recolo was destroyed by a mine or a torpedo.

LINES TO REMEMBER

The measure of a man's life is :
the well spending of it, and not :
the length.—Plutarch

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.

The Selig Polyscope company, one of the largest motion picture concerns in the country, has invited Secretary P. H. LeNoir of the Commercial club to be a member of the party which will travel from Chicago to the Pacific coast on its special train early in July. There are great possibilities in Mr. LeNoir taking such a trip, from a purely advertising standpoint, in the opinion of some of the club members. The party will be made up of leading men in the motion picture business from all parts of the country, and it is believed that the secretary of the Commercial club, coming in personal contact with them, could secure some excellent advertising for this city as a motion picture-making point.

Subscribe for The Optic

BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE RELEASES HOARDED MONEY FOR ENTERPRISE

New York, April 25.—Reconstructive forces are steadily at work. This is noticeable in many directions; and Wall street's leaders with sure instinct and even surer knowledge have been discounting industrial recovery. For the very decided change from despair to courage which has taken place since January, many reasons have been advanced; chief of these being, as repeatedly stated in these advices, lessened hostility to big business, the successful establishment of the federal reserve system, the adjustment of our finances to a war basis and a growing belief that the end of the war is not far distant. The war will prove a favorable factor in keeping the extravagant American people at home this summer, thereby preventing about 200 millions from being spent in Europe instead of this country, the effect of which will be vastly important. To such favorable conditions as these must now be added the proved soundness of business in the United States and the wide preparedness to respond to any new and encouraging influences.

General business already shows positive improvement; slight it may be, but real nevertheless; and there are excellent reasons for anticipating its continuance. The country has been through a prolonged period of severe economy. This economy was greatly intensified by fear or serious consequences following the war. Every business man upon whom initiative depends knows to his sorrow what a deterrent factor apprehension has been in the last few months. Many people, particularly the well-to-do, have economized more than was necessary; the result being increased savings which must now come out either in the investments or larger purchases of some sort. When the purse strings are loosened and the number of unemployed is decreased, all kinds of merchandise must pass more freely into consumption hence one must look for a better distribution in the retail trade. Already there are signs of improvement among the great department stores in all parts of the country. Our immense textile industry is exhibiting a pronounced gain in confidence, and cotton manufacturers are often refusing to sell ahead while prices are firm and collections are better. The same remarks apply to woolen which are being materially helped by orders for foreign armies. A \$5,000,000 auction sale of carpets this week was surprisingly successful. The grocery trade which covers practically all food products except meats is in excellent condition and collections are satisfactory. In the steel industry, which still must be accepted as a first class barometer, there are signs of coming activity. Domestic orders are

being placed with more freedom for the reason that traffic is still below normal. Nevertheless, a resumption of trade must mean an increase in business and as this develops the placing of a large mass of orders for rails and equipment must be expected as a result of a prolonged period of rigid economy. Our railroads have fairly turned the corner, they are likely to be less harried in the future, and with the better rates now allowed, any gains in the volume of traffic must have a decided effect upon net results. Moreover a heavy increase in summer travel is to be anticipated this year owing to the stoppage of European travel by the war. It is too early to form an opinion of agricultural prospects, but the situation is such as to stimulate farmers into the largest products possible; the liberal demand and good prices for all food products leaving the American farmer in a decidedly envious position. For another reason he is reasonably certain of a good home and foreign demand at satisfactory prices.

The war continues to be a vital factor in our foreign trade. It caused heavy losses during the first eight months, such as \$245,000,000 in cotton, \$50,000,000 in iron and steel, \$33,000,000 in copper, \$36,000,000 in lumber products, 16,000,000 in agricultural implements, etc. These losses were partially offset by gains of \$246,000,000 in breadstuffs, \$30,000,000 in horses and mules, \$18,000,000 in sugar, \$16,000,000 in leather, etc. We have now reached a season when shipments in grain and cotton are naturally light; but shipments of war materials on orders placed months ago are now coming forward more freely, and for the next few months will prove a highly important factor in our international trade balance. The Russian government alone arranged for an order for \$83,000,000 worth of war material this week through a Canadian concern, a large portion of which will be executed in the United States. The British and French governments are also ordering materials upon a very extensive scale and Italy, which has been a heavy buyer, is likely to largely increase her purchases should she eventually come into the war, as seems not improbable. The returns for March showed a decrease of \$24,500,000 in imports and an increase of \$111,500,000 in exports; the latter amounting to \$299,000,000, a new high record for March. The net result was an excess of exports for the month of \$141,000,000, which explains the \$5,000,000 gold imports on the way from France.

War has also been responsible for the violent advances in a certain group of stocks. War contracts are proverbially profitable, and it is known that some of the concerns have secured highly advantageous orders. The result has been a violent speculation in certain issues. There is no doubt that the speculative spirit has broken out with extraordinary energy, after a long period of repression. Thus far the rise has been confined very largely to the highly speculative issues. The better class of industrials and railroads, which have been comparatively neglected, have a less spectacular but more enduring prosperity in advance of them, and intending buyers of securities will do

well to discriminate carefully. The widening activity evidenced by the succession of million-share days is symptomatic of the approach of better times. Wall Street is busily discounting future peace and prosperity. The greatly increased activity, in bonds and high investments is excellent testimony of reviving confidence. Of late careful investors have been good buyers. Our monetary situation is satisfactory; and, while capital is likely to command high rates after a while because of reasons well understood, there will be no lack of funds or credit to good borrowers. The new reserve system has greatly strengthened and increased the capacity of our banking system, and though there is more or less inflation to be expected as a result of general conditions, there is as yet no danger in sight in this direction. Foreign liquidation is no longer a menace. Europe is naturally sending us a considerable amount of securities which will aid in settlement of foreign credits here. Under existing conditions it pays us much better to accept settlement in securities than in gold. The latter we do not need and the former will yield us considerable profits.

At the moment the market is somewhat unsettled by realizations which were to be expected after such violent advances. A moderate reaction would strengthen the market and pave the way for continued activity and further recovery thereafter.

HENRY CLEWS.

TROTTER HAILED TO COURT

Boston, April 28.—William Munroe Trotter, the negro leader who attained considerable notoriety some months ago as a result of a personal controversy with President Wilson at the White House, has again stepped into the limelight. With several other negroes he was arraigned in the municipal court here today to answer to charges of inciting a riot. The charges are the result of the recent disturbance in front of one of the local theaters, where the film drama, "The Birth of a Nation," was being shown. The negroes protested that certain of the pictures were an insult to their race.

CALLAHAN MURDER CASE AGAIN

Winchester, Ky., April 28.—Another chapter in the legal history of the celebrated Breathitt county feuds is about to be written into the court records. In the Clark circuit court today the case of Dock Smith, charged with the murder of Ed Callahan, the former sheriff of Breathitt county, was called for trial. Smith has confessed repeatedly to the crime, and on his testimony, with that of other confessions, three men were convicted. Smith was permitted to go to his home on probation, but was warned by the court that at the first hint of trouble he would be brought back to stand trial. This warning was made good by Judge Benton when he learned that Smith was making trouble in the mountains.

 * Do not worry; eat three square *
 * meals a day; say your prayers; *
 * be courteous to your creditors; *
 * keep your digestion good; exer- *
 * cise; go slow, and go easy.— *
 * Abriham Lincoln. *

SWEET CLOVER IS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

IT ENABLES HIM TO ENRICH HIS SOIL FOR GROWING OTHER CROPS

Following are a few interesting facts about sweet clover:

Hardiness: Will grow in almost any soil and climate. Will make a crop where rainfall is slight. Will stand excessive moisture even doing well in seeped and alkali conditions of soil. Makes a paying crop on thin or worn out soils and improves their fertility. Thrives on the heaviest clay or adobe and will grow in almost clear sand. It does not winter-kill. It stands close pasturing. Will grow in soils and climates not adapted to alfalfa and will prepare the way for that crop.

Pasture: Equals alfalfa. Comes earlier in spring. Can be pastured after the middle of the first season if planted in the spring. Seldom causes bloat in live stock. Furnishes very heavy pasture the second year. Pasture will be permanent as it reseeds itself.

Hay: Nearly equal to alfalfa. Should be cut early and often. Yellow Biennial can be cut close to the ground and makes an extra hay crop as it is of rapid early growth. It is fine of stem and branch and there is no waste from coarseness when thickly seeded.

Fertilizer: It has a large and deep root system that penetrates the hardest soil; dies every second year leaving tons of well distributed humus per acre in the ground. It is superior to alfalfa in this respect. Has property of gathering nitrogen from the air and leaving it in the soil for the benefit of future plant growth. Here it is again equal to alfalfa.

Remember: This plant will thrive on thin and poor soils and build them up by the above processes and make them capable of producing other clovers, grains and grasses.

Its place: It has passed the experimental stage in all the above particulars and can be depended upon as a standard crop under the most trying conditions.

Seeding: For pasture, hay or fertilizing crop sow 18 to 20 pounds of hulled seed per acre; 10 to 12 pounds for seed crop. Sow in spring with or without grain crop. Sow shallow with drill or broadcast in fine firm seed-bed. Can be successfully employed to thicken up scanty or wornout pastures. In this case use any method that will work the seed into the surface of the soil.

Variety: The foregoing particulars concerning the sweet clover plant are borne out by the experiences of the many successful growers of the Large Yellow Blooming variety in the San Luis valley of Colorado, where the altitude is 7,500 feet above sea level and where this variety has been adopted as the standard for sweet clover.—George N. Seeley, La Jara, Colorado.

Subscribe for The Optic.

OBREGON CUT OFF FROM HIS BASE

CARRANZA COMMANDER PLACED IN JEOPARDY BY THE ZAPATISTAS

Washington, April 28.—Zapata forces operating behind General Obregon, the Carranza commander, at Celaya have cut his rail and wire communication and have destroyed part of the railroad between the capital and Vera Cruz Duval West, President Wilson's personal representative, is held up on a train delayed by the break.

Report Is Denied

El Paso, Texas, April 28.—Andres Garcia, the Carranza consul here, displayed today a telegram from General Obregon which had been sent yesterday from Irapuato and received by way of the Vera Cruz-Galveston cable. This was offered as proof that the Carranza commander had not been cut off from communications with General Carranza at Vera Cruz.

Official advices today failed to report any fighting of consequence between Irapuato, Obregon's base, and Aguas Calientes, where the Villa mobilization is under way.

General Obregon has reported the occupation by Carranza forces of Morelia, an important town in Michoacan state south of the scene of the present conflict. The statement claimed control over the entire state, in which several large mining properties are located.

McCleary Is Safe

Galveston, Texas, April 28.—Philip E. McCleary, the American newspaper man recently reported sentenced to death by General Carranza, arrived here today on the steamer City of Tampico, from Vera Cruz. He said he had had no trouble with the Carranza government but is employed in its news service.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

How American Farmers Are Involved in Russia's Struggle to the Mediterranean

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, Herbert Quick, editor of that publication, writes as follows, explaining why American farmers have a direct financial interest in Russia's struggle to get to the Mediterranean:

"As this is written the greatest battle which ever took place between warships and shore fortifications is being fought in the narrow waterway from the Black sea to the waters of the Mediterranean.

"It is a battle for wheat. Its outcome will affect the price of every bushel of wheat and other grains now held in the United States, and every bushel harvested next season.

"A glance at the map of Europe shows that this must be so. Russia is a great wheat growing country. There is now on hand there a huge supply of wheat which cannot get to market

—from 125,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels.

"It cannot get to market because Germany controls the waters and railways leading westward from Russia. Russia will not sell to Germany or Austria because she is at war with them.

"The Black sea is Russia's outlet, and Turkey controls the Bosphorus, the little Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, that ancient waterway between the east and the west for which battles have been fought for thousands of years.

"Wheat has gone off several cents a bushel because the allies have smashed the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The American farmer's pocketbook is vitally affected because England has built a great ship, the Queen Elizabeth, which crushes forts as did the German siege guns in Belgium. And yet there are those who say the United States can keep out of entanglements in world politics.

"The map of the world is changing. History is turning as on a pivot in this war. And we as farmers will find the price of feed and the renewals of our labor changing with the map and the course of history."

Honey and Wine of the Holy Land

It has been rightly said that the great charm of the Holy Land is its antiquity. To this might be added its infinite variety, for every town and hamlet has a charm of its own—something that singles it out for special notice and attention and makes it different from its neighbors. For instance, Jaffa, the gateway of the Holy Land, is famed the world over for its delicious oranges, and, incidentally, for its honey and wine. Joshua described the country as a land flowing with milk and honey. Substitute wine for milk and the ancient pronouncement is still applicable.

It is Palestine's unique geographical position that enables her to produce such fine honey. Here the flora of three different continents meet, and this fact, coupled with other circumstances, has made the conditions in Palestine ideal for honey culture. Some time ago two brothers in Jaffa ran an apiary on novel lines. They conceived the ingenious idea of furnishing the bees with material for honey making purposes throughout eight months of the year. Camping first at a low altitude they waited until the flowers of that locality were over, and then conveyed the hives on camel back to a higher place, thus following up the consecutive blossoming of different flowers. They were even able to separate the produce of these overworked bees into "orange blossom honey," "thyme honey," and so on with each succeeding flower. By using modern extraction machinery and replacing the combs, 100 hives were made to yield no less than six tons of honey in the year. This is nearly three times as much money per hive as the maximum yield on the great honey farms of Australia and America.—Wide World Magazine.

LINES TO REMEMBER

It is almost as presumptuous to think that you can do nothing as to think you can do everything. —Phillips Brooks.

ROOSEVELT CONFERRED WITH SENATOR PLATT

PREFERRED TO CONSULT BOSS RATHER THAN NOT GET DESIRED LAWS

Syracuse, N. Y., April 28.—Theodore Roosevelt told today as a witness in the \$50,000 libel suit brought against him by William Barnes why, when governor of New York and president of the United States, he conferred with former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, "the boss."

While he was governor of New York, the colonel declared, he discussed things with Senator Platt because he had found out that the legislature obeyed his order. And the witness thought it best when there was any likelihood of that law making body of the state disagreeing with him first to go to headquarters and talk things over. Further, as governor, the colonel said he did not want to run any chances of disrupting the republican party.

As president of the United States, the colonel readily admitted, he conferred constantly with the senator from New York on all manner of things. He said he valued the senator's advice and wanted to take advantage of his wide experience.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 28.—The cross examination of Theodore Roosevelt was concluded today after he had been asked questions about his speeches and the salary and traveling expenses he received while president of the United States.

Judge Warns Jury

When Justice Andrews ascended the bench he warned the jury against reading the newspapers.

Mr. Ivins asked the colonel whether he remembered making a speech at Hudson Falls in 1913. The speech at Hudson Falls was then read. In it Colonel Roosevelt was reported as saying that Mr. Barnes was a menace to the state of New York and that if he was a menace before election he was "a menace yet." John M. Bowers, Colonel Roosevelt's chief counsel objected. The objection was overruled. In another speech Colonel Roosevelt was quoted as saying, but he said he was incorrectly quoted, "that Mr. B. and Mr. M. should be in the same party." The speech was delivered in Saratoga. In it Colonel Roosevelt was also quoted as saying that one controls New York and the other controls Albany. Colonel Roosevelt said the speech was substantially correct, but that part of the things he had said had been left out and part had been shortened and incorrectly reported.

"I never said 'Mr. B. and Mr. M.," the colonel said. "I said Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy."

In another speech Colonel Roosevelt was quoted as saying that "Mr. Whitman was one of the efficient instruments of Tammany." An objection on the reading of this speech was sustained.

In a speech delivered at Malone, N. Y., Colonel Roosevelt charged that Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy were in collusion in regard to elections. An objection to a question on this passage was also sustained.

Mr. Ivins read a speech by the witness at Gloversville. In it Colonel Roosevelt was reported as saying that he wouldn't say Mr. Murphy's and Mr. Barnes' principles were the same because he was not sure they had any principles.

"What was your salary as president of the United States?"

"\$50,000."

"Did congress appropriate \$25,000 for your traveling expenses?"

Mr. Bowers' objection was sustained.

Mr. Ivins then announced he was through with the witness.

Mr. Bowers immediately prepared to begin redirect examination of the witness.

"Colonel Roosevelt, do you remember Mr. Ivins' questions about the report of the Clapp committee?"

"I do."

"You remember he asked that if the report showed Mr. Carnegie contributed \$25,000 and Mr. Perkins \$10,000 you would not doubt it?"

"I remember that."

"You remember you said 'I have no doubt of it if you are reading from the official report,' and he answered: 'I am reading from the official report.'"

"I remember that."

"All right, I'll now read from the testimony of Elmer Dover, secretary of the republican national committee, before the Clapp committee.

In his testimony as read Mr. Dover, who gave to the investigating committee a list of contributors, said he was not by any means certain of its correctness or accuracy.

Colonel Roosevelt smiled broadly while the Dover testimony was being read.

"Now, Colonel Roosevelt," Mr. Bowers went on, "do you know whether Mr. Cortelyou was a witness before the Clapp committee which investigated campaign contributions?"

Counsel for Mr. Barnes objected.

"Why," said Mr. Bowers, "I want to show that the Clapp committee never made any such report as Mr. Ivins reported. As represented, Mr. Ivins' figures were taken from testimony the witness said he was not sure was correct. As a matter of fact, I intend to prove that Thomas Taggart testified that the democratic books were lost."

Mr. Ivins then said that no attempt to total the subscriptions but that Colonel Roosevelt himself had said that Mr. Cortelyou had told him the fund was about half the size of President McKinley's, or about \$3,000,000.

Mr. Bowers replied: "Read the records in this case. Here Colonel Roosevelt says: 'I assume you are reading from the official report,' and Mr. Ivins replied: 'I am.'"

NOTABLE WEDDING

Philadelphia, Pa., April 28.—Society turned out in full force this afternoon for the wedding of Miss Cordelia Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of this city, and Angier B. Duke of New York. The ceremony took place in Holy Trinity Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tompkins officiating. A reception at the Biddle home in Walnut street followed the ceremony.

Philadelphia and Omaha will be applicants for the republican national convention in 1916.

IF "IN LUCK" A SOLDIER IS SAFE

SUPERSTITION OF THE TRENCHES
SUPPORTED BY APPARENT
FACTS

Paris, April 26.—"Many of us, soldiers and officers," says an officer who has been at the front since the beginning of the war, "have faith in a mysterious power analogous to antique fatality which disposes of our sort. Those that it favors we say are 'in luck.' The greatest imprudence does not affect their invulnerability. Others seem fated to sacrifice; if they escape from a pitched battle, a spent ball or a fragment of shell will get them the following day, miles behind the trenches, while they are in apparent security.

"This instructive belief brings a certain tranquility, not only to those who think that they are 'in luck' but to those also who are in doubt whether they possess a lucky star. 'No one escapes his fate,' they say. 'If one is slated for death, what's the good of taking precautions; the bullet that's intended for me will find me.'

"Certain cases seem to bear out this superstition. One of them was related by an officer of the general staff, tall, cool, almost as plegmatic as an Englishman behind his eye-glasses, and so careful to exaggerate nothing that he seems to contemplate the most tragic events with the wrong end of his spy-glass.

"I ought to have been killed a hundred times' he told me. 'At the moment of the general mobilization I was in the staff of the general of division, to whom I was personally attached after years of very close collaboration; he treated me somewhat as his personal aid-de-camp. I went everywhere with him. A few days after the declaration of war he was informed of the death of his wife, whom I knew he adored. He concealed his pain but I understood at once that the blow had morally crushed him and that he had made up his mind to get himself killed. He took me with him where the bullets were thickest. The division was on the eastern frontier, and alongside the storms of shrapnel that burst above our heads the German bombardment of today are small incidents. Every other day we went to the first line, and while the men lying round us fired at the Germans, we remained erect to encourage them.

"One afternoon we had passed four hours under the enemy's shells. From time to time I said to myself 'in 10 minutes or even 5 minutes perhaps it'll be my turn.' But we were neither of us touched. Another day, after a very violent engagement in which we had been obliged to give way, one of our batteries remained stuck between the two armies. I proposed to reconnoitre the proposition to see if it was possible to bring it back. I intended to go alone and to come back quickly.

But the general declared he would go along. It was vain to remark that it was not his place, he replied with some feeling that he had no orders to receive from me.

"Everything went well and we reached the position of the battery without any trouble. There remained only two men, a major and a private soldier, guarding the battery, firing with all their energy to make the enemy believe that the position was still occupied in force. We succeeded in getting the pieces into shape and dragging them out of danger, but instead of following the direct route toward our lines, the general proposed that we make a little detour, 'in order,' he said, 'that the men may not have the impression that we are retreating.' We followed a route on the side of a hill, which during several hundred yards passed over a space of absolutely uncovered ground between the two firing lines. If I had been alone I should have covered that space at double quick. The general though, declared that this precipitation would have produced a bad effect upon the troops, so it was at a walk that we crossed this exposed ground offering ourselves as targets to the German infantry.

"The balls whistled around us incessantly—so thickly that the leaves on the trees along the route fell as in an autumn storm. Neither of us received a scratch, neither were our horses touched. I asked the general if he did not think it marvellous that we should have passed unscathed through this storm of bullets. He shook his head sadly and said: 'The bullets don't seem to want me.' As for me, since that trial there is nothing that surprises me, I sincerely believe I'm 'in luck' and am quite sure that the Germans will never get me."

SPEED TRIAL OF SUBMARINE

Boston, April 27.—Naval officers are manifesting considerable interest in the official trials of submarine L-1, which are to take place today off Provincetown. L-1 is one of half a dozen submarines of a new type that are being built for the government at the Fore River yards at Quincy. According to the specifications the vessels are required to dive 200 feet and remain under water for 48 hours. In the matter of speed they are required to make 15 nautical miles on the surface and seven under water.

"ACTUAL SERVICE" BASIS

Muskogee, Okla., April 27.—Pleas that railway freight rates from central west markets to Atlantic ports shall not be made a basis for rates from the same interior points to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and that the rates be based on the cost of the service performed, were made to the Southern Commercial congress here today by J. S. Daugherty, a capitalist of Houston, Texas.

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.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN ON TRACK

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
RELAY TEAM SETS A NEW
FAST MARK

Philadelphia, April 26.—One world's record was shattered, two collegiate marks were broken and an eastern intercollegiate record was bettered Saturday at the University of Pennsylvania's annual carival of relay races and field sports.

Pennsylvania's quartet of quarter-milers, Kauffman, Lockwood, Lippincott and Meredith, the last two Olympic champions, set a new world's mark in the one-mile college relay for the American championship when they beat four flying runners from Harvard in three minutes, 18 seconds, breaking the world's record held by the Irish-American Athletic club of New York. The old record was 3:18 1-5. Harvard's time today was 3:19 1-5.

The one collegiate record to go was that for the javelin throw. John L. Phillips of the University of Idaho, hurled the spear 177 feet, 4 3/4 inches, breaking the collegiate record of 169 feet, 3 1/4 inches, held by Dorizas, the Greek athlete of the University of Pennsylvania. Nourse, of Princeton university and a resident also of Idaho, broke the record first with a throw of 176 feet, 5 5-8 inches.

The other collegiate record broken was in the two-mile college relay championship in which Princeton, after a hard race, set the new figure at seven minutes, 55 3-5 seconds. The old record was 8 minutes flat, held by Michigan.

In the high jump, Richards of Cornell, the Olympic champion, leaped 6 feet, 4 inches to win the event from Oler of Yale, who did 6 feet, 3 inches. Richards' jump bettered the intercollegiate record by three-quarters of an inch. After winning the event, Richards tried for a record and jumped 6 feet, 5 inches, or 2 inches less than the world's American and collegiate record, held by Horine of Stanford university. While the east won the three big American championships, the west showed up well, in the spring and field sports, taking five of the eight contests in this class.

FORT SUMNER RANCHERS WROUGHT UP BY LETTER

TREATS OF FORECLOSURE
CAUSE FARMERS TO STATE
THEIR GRIEVANCES

(From the Fort Sumner Review)

Owners of land under the Fort Sumner irrigation project, styled the Fort Sumner Land and Canal company, have been considerably wrought up this week over the receipt of notices about as follows:

Ralph Peck, lawyer, Chicago, April 13, 1915.

The bonds of the Fort Sumner Land and Canal company project have been sold under order of court and purchased by me. I find that of these bonds you were in default February first for interest in the amount of —, and for principal payments in the amount of —, making a total of —. I am calling on all of the owners to pay their defaulted payments at once. Those who do not meet these deferred payments will be foreclosed against. Please send me your check for the above amount.

Respectfully,

RALPH PECK.

This land was purchased under contract guaranteeing water, but the dam was only a temporary affair and a portion of it has gone out every year, the landholders being compelled to repair it or go without water. This has prevented them from meeting their annual payments and interest. Within the last ten days the river has cut a channel around the west end of the dam that will necessitate the expenditure of about \$3,000 to repair. When repaired, it may go out again during the season. If the dam is not repaired, the farmers will have no water and their losses will be ruinous. If they fix the dam at their own expense, they are liable to lose their holdings by foreclosure proceedings and nearly every landholder will be ruined financially.

The Chicago company holding the bonds has been notified, and the receiver of the company has been handed a petition or notice, signed by the landholders, asking for relief or redress. That the company will do something to relieve the deplorable state of affairs is the prayer of everybody in this part of the valley.

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.

CONVICTS ATTEND REREAT

Santa Fe, April 27.—It is estimated that fully 200 convicts attended the services marking the close of the retreat held at the state penitentiary Sunday. This retreat is an annual affair and was as usual conducted by the Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S. J., pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Albuquerque. Secretary of State Lucero and Colonel Jose D. Sena, clerk of the state supreme court and president of the board of education, delivered addresses to the makers of the retreat, congratulating them on the opportunity afforded them for spiritual comfort. Mass was celebrated at 9 a. m. and the services lasted for nearly two hours and a half.

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.

VETERANS SHOWN COURTESY DUE THEM

GRAND ARMY MEN MADE WELCOME FOR MEETING OF NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT

From Tuesday's Daily.

The New Mexico department of the Grand Army of the Republic this morning commenced its annual encampment in this city. Business meetings, an automobile trip, a banquet and an elaborate program this evening will make up the first day of the veterans' gathering.

The G. A. R. men commenced arriving in town last night, and by today 18 out of town members of the department were in Las Vegas. The Sherman post consists of about 25 members, bringing the total number of veterans in Las Vegas up to this afternoon to about 43. All sections of the state are represented.

The encampment opened officially at 10 o'clock this morning by the calling together of the Council of Administration, a body somewhat on the order of an auditing committee. The council was in session for about an hour. At a little past 11 o'clock the New Mexico department met in W. O. W. hall. The morning and early afternoon were occupied by business sessions, the members listening to reports of officers and committees and transacting routine business. At about 4 o'clock this afternoon the meeting adjourned and the veterans repaired to automobiles standing in front of the Las Vegas Commercial club. The G. A. R. men were taken about the city and then up to Gallinas canyon. All the beauty spots near Las Vegas were shown them.

Banquet at Normal

At 6:30 o'clock this evening the automobiles will deposit the visitors at the New Mexico Normal University, where a banquet has been arranged for the old soldiers. A sumptuous repast has been prepared by the members of the domestic science department of the Normal, and will be served by the students.

Elaborate Program Tonight

At 8 o'clock this evening the visitors will leave the tables and go to the chapel of the Normal University, where elaborate exercises will take place. The G. A. R. men will be the guests of honor of the city at this affair. Speeches will be made, orations, declamations and music will be on the program. Two statues, one of George Washington and the other of Abraham Lincoln, will be presented to the school, the former by Felix Martinez, of El Paso, and the latter by the graduating class of 1914 of the school.

The New Mexico Normal University wishes to announce through the columns of The Optic that no admission will be charged to the exercises tonight. In some unknown manner a rumor has become current that an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged. This story, however, is

groundless, the school authorities say.

The people of Las Vegas have responded well to the request of the G. A. R. that flags and bunting be displayed today. Almost every store and office building in town bore the Red, White and Blue. The visiting veterans were extremely pleased at the display of patriotism and evidence of welcome. Las Vegas has shown today that she can be a royal hostess.

Tomorrow morning and afternoon additional business sessions will occur, on these occasions the officers for the ensuing year being elected and the place of the next encampment fixed. The encampment will close tomorrow night.

LAND OFFICE REGULATIONS

Santa Fe, N. M., April 27.—Register Francisco Delgado has received a circular from Clay Tallman, concerning the regulations under the commissioner of the general land act of April 21, 1904, providing for the exchange of private lands situated within Indian reservations. The circular covers seven printed pages and deals with the following matters: Private lands subject to exchange, relinquishment of reconveyance, abstracts of title, authentication of abstract, lands subject to selection, selections, applications to select, publications, practice, and when the secretary may use his discretion in withholding approval from applications made under the provisions of this act.

CHATTANOOGA CONFERENCE

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 27.—Several hundred delegates, appointed by the governors of 15 states, all men or women of earnest thought, devoted to the best interests of the country, met in conference here today to discuss a wide variety of problems of common interest to the south. The Southern Conference for Education and Industry brought them together to discuss crop diversification, marketing and rural credits, country schools and churches, and the general development of southern industries, and to recommend informally some solution of these and other problems that are of vital interest and importance to all sections of the south. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers' Union, Bishop James Atkins of North Carolina and a number of other prominent persons will deliver addresses during the three days' sessions.

BRIDE SETS NEW PRECEDENT

St. Louis, April 27.—Acting in the belief that the honor should go to her best friend and chum, Miss Lella Dixon, a well known St. Louis society belle, has decided to have her mother as matron of honor when she weds James Walker Cain of Houston, Tex., tomorrow evening. Miss Mary Dixon, a sister, will be maid of honor and completing the bridal party will be Misses Nelle and Sara Kouns of Topeka as bridesmaids. After a two months' tour of the west the young couple will make their home in Houston.

ENGLISH AVIATOR KILLED

London, April 27.—Sub Lieutenant Medicott and a mechanic were killed today in an accident to a naval sea plane at the Calshot air station.

WITNESS ADMITS HE'S HIRED BY OWNERS

SNYDER, TESTIFYING FOR STATE IN STRIKE CASE, STARTLED HEARERS

Trinidad, Colo., April 27.—"I've been hired by the Mine Owners' association to assist the prosecution in this case," said Charles Snyder, witness for the state in the Lawson murder trial, in the course of his cross examination by Horace N. Hawkins, for the defense, late today.

Witness a Detective

Trinidad, Colo., April 27.—Charles Snyder, star witness yesterday for the prosecution in the trial of John R. Lawson, labor leader, charged with the murder of John Nimmo on October 25, 1913, testified on cross-examination that he was now "indirectly in the employ of the Baldwin-Felts detective agency."

"You're a detective, are you not?" demanded Horace N. Hawkins for the defense.

"Yes, sir."

"You were in the employment of the coal operators when you engaged yourself to work for the United Mine Workers?"

"No sir."

Lawson Made Threats

Just before the cross-examination began the witness testified that while he was employed by the United Mine Workers he heard John R. Lawson in a speech at the Ludlow tent colony on October 7, 1913, say:

"Boys, we are in this fight to win. We'll get guns to arm you and we'll kill every damned Baldwin-Felts detective in this country."

On another occasion he said Lawson said:

"Boys, if you're going to shoot, shoot to kill. Don't let any of them get away."

Snyder was questioned regarding his acquaintance with various union leaders, including Robert Ulrich, Frank Minor and A. B. McGary.

"On October 25, 1913, how many men were there at Ludlow?" asked Norton Montgomery for the state.

"Between 500 and 550."

"Do you know how many rifles there were in the tent colony?"

"Fully 500."

The witness then related speeches he said were made by Lawson and "Mother" Mary Jones at Ludlow on October 7, 1913. The witness then was asked what Mother Jones said in her speech. Horace N. Hawkins for the defense objected on the ground that nothing Mrs. Jones might have said was competent evidence against Lawson. The objection was overruled.

"Mother Jones said: 'Don't sit here like a lot of numskulls, but get out and fight. Don't sit here on your haunches like they have done in northern Colorado. Fight, damn you,

fight!'"

The witness then told of the alleged speech of Lawson.

Snyder is the witness who yesterday testified that he was employed as a body guard by the union officers, and that on the day Nimmo was shot he saw Lawson, armed, near the railroad cut, which, according to other state witnesses, was used as a rampart by the strikers.

As soon as the witness was turned over to the defense, Hawkins abruptly demanded:

"Mr. Snyder, when did you go into the employment of the Baldwin-Felts detective agency?"

"About March, 1914," replied the witness, adding that he was not employed by the detective agency "directly."

"Are you 'indirectly' in the employ of the agency at the present time?"

"Yes sir."

"Were you not in the employ of the agency when you went to E. L. Doyle and secured employment from the union?"

"No sir, I was not."

Asked Union for Money

"Did you not tell him that if he son and ask him for some money, which he refused you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you not then tell him that if he would not furnish you money you would go to the other side?"

"Yes."

"How much money are getting from the other side?"

"I am now drawing \$75 a month and expenses. Formerly I drew \$125 a month."

"Who do you draw your pay from?"

"I have been paid through A. C. Felts."

The witness was asked whether or not shortly before the battle of Ludlow of April 20, 1914 he had applied to the union headquarters at Trinidad for a ticket to Denver.

He replied: "When I went to the United Mine Workers to get money I was already in the employ of the Mine Owners' association, securing evidence."

FROM WAR TO WAR

San Antonio, Texas, April 27.—Responding to a message from his mother in England announcing the killing of his two brothers in the British army in the taking of Hill 60 and begging him to come home and fight for England, Major Eduardo De Beuquer today wired his resignation to Villa, in whose army he has fought for two years. Bequer, whose mother is English, was recently made active head of the aviation corps in Villa's army and was sent to San Antonio on a special mission. He wired to New York to ship his aeroplane to Canada, from whence he will sail to join the British colors.

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.

TAX COMMISSION MANIFESTLY FAIR TO PROPERTY HOLDERS

**Railroad Attorneys Say Their Corporations are Treated Squarely
—They Will Lend Expert's Services**

Santa Fe, N. M., April 28.—That the New Mexico tax problem is not the impossible bugaboo, beyond solution, but that it is a plain business problem for business men, which can be settled and settled fairly to all by thoughtful, concerted effort;—this is the first and most important impression gathered from watching the full week of operation of the new state tax commission here last week. First, as to the commissioners; one gathered the impression as the representatives of corporation after corporation passed before them, that they were fair; men not likely to jump at conclusions; men of judgment and men who can be depended upon to get the best results which are to be had from a law whose possibilities have not been developed; with inadequate financial resources; and introduced to correct a taxation system hopelessly muddled.

The big corporations sent their big men to appear before the commission, and it was perfectly plain that these big men got just that impression of the commissioners; of fairness and justice and the effort of business men to do the right thing. The commission affirmed its tentative order of a ten per cent increase in valuation against most of the railroads—against all of the big ones. Yet in the face of the final order, W. C. Reid, New Mexico attorney for the Santa Fe, expressed what seemed to be the sentiment of all the corporation representatives when he said in an interview given out in Albuquerque that "we felt that our limit had been reached in the increased assessment levied against the Santa Fe last year. But in view of the fair attitude of the commission; its recognition that injustice is being done, and its plain desire to correct such injustice as exists as soon as it can find a way, our disposition is to go to a further limit before entering into a controversy in court over an increase in valuation which we know to place a still more unjust burden on our company, unless all other classes of property are similarly increased in valuation."

In further evidence of its disposition to help the commission rather than hinder it, by a legal controversy, the Santa Fe placed all its tax investigation facilities at the commission's disposal. And the other railroads followed suit. That this will be of vast assistance to the commission, in the detailed survey of the state which it must make, is recognized. In offering the taxing equipment of the Santa Fe Mr. Tunell, the general tax commissioner of the company, said that the railroads had felt that in the past the taxing officials of New Mexico had not made their best efforts, or exhausted their resources to the end of getting omitted property on the rolls, or at proper values. But neither he

nor any of the others suggested that the present commission would not exhaust its resources to that end.

The commission starts, then not only with the confidence of the people, but of the big corporations as well, and this alone averted what might have been a serious legal controversy over the increase in valuations which the commission found it necessary to make and sustain in order even to hope to realize the amount necessary to meet the appropriations for the fourth and fifth fiscal years, upon the five-mill maximum levy basis.

As the corporation hearings proceeded, it became plain that the four commissioners serving not only have a desire to be fair, and a determination to get the best results possible, but that they have a comprehensive grasp of conditions in New Mexico and of the problem itself; that of equal valuations and complete assessments. The commission will not meet again until July. Then all the county tax rolls will have been turned in and the commissioners will have a tangible basis to work upon. In the meantime they will put a comprehensive survey of the state to working. This will be in the hands of competent field men, and while the resources of the commission are very limited, still enough will have been done so that when they attack a county assessment roll they will no longer be working by guess but it is hoped with an accurate knowledge of individual values in that county. It will not produce an accurate full value assessment for the purpose of the fourth fiscal year, but it bids fair to come closer to it than ever has been the case before; and it points the way to the goal.

The week of hearings made it more plain than it ever has been before in New Mexico that sound taxation rests not so much in the law as in the justice and determination of the taxing officials to enforce the law and secure fair play: And this is what makes the hope of those who have watched the situation most carefully so strong; that this tax commission is in deadly earnest about tax law enforcement and the securing of fair play.

The hearings brought out some interesting things. One of these is the fact, not generally known before, that the big railroads, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, the El Paso and Southwestern, the Rock Island and the Denver and Rio Grande, joined in a tax survey of New Mexico in 1913 which covered every individual piece of property in the state for which agents of the companies could find an owner, and that it was then for the first time that the railroads realized what has since come to be generally conceded, that they, the railroad corporations, have been assessed upon a

higher valuation than any other class of property in the state; and that they have been paying taxes for some years past far above their proportionate share of the load. A corporation may not be kind hearted, but it is just, and it is a notable fact that the railroads blame themselves more than any one else, because they didn't find it out before.

Another curious thing; the railroads, the big soulless corporations, are in exactly the same fix as Bill Smith, of the town or village, with a house and lot. Their property, like Bill Smith's, is readily accessible, and when the state needs more money, to meet bigger appropriation bills, the readily accessible property must bear the load and continue to stand the increase until the system is worked out which will reach and tax fairly the property that is less accessible. So for once, at least, the little man and the big corporation are in the same boat, and the only remedy for both is to secure fair valuations, complete assessment, and public economy in order to beat the game.

What the railroads hope to accomplish by lending the tax commission their active co-operation the small property owner may accomplish through the medium of the state taxpayers' league, so promoters of that organization declare. The league is now being actively agitated throughout the state.

Some rather amazing facts came out during the tax commission's corporation hearings. For instance:

There are five counties in the state, which but for taxes paid by the railroads would go into immediate bankruptcy.

The Mountain States Telephone company last year earned \$40,000 net on its lines in New Mexico and paid \$17,000 taxes; or 38 per cent of its net earnings.

The Colorado and Southern railroad, serving a considerable part of Union county, paid more taxes than it earned net in the state.

The Santa Fe railroad on its 10,724.13 miles of main line track in 1914 paid a total of \$5,525,585.30 in taxes; 17.5 cents per second; \$10.50 every minute; \$630.77 per hour; \$15.00 month. "That's the main reason" said one of the Santa Fe officials, "why we have to stop paying more than our share of taxes. We have about reached our limit."

In New Mexico in 1911 the Santa Fe paid 14.1 per cent of all taxes assessed. In 1912 it paid 16 per cent. In 1913, 22.1 per cent and in 1914 23.1 per cent, being assessed at \$50,155,000 of the total assessment for the state of \$267,611,817. Its valuation for 1915 is increased by the commission's last order, by 11.3 per cent over 1914.

In 1912 the Santa Fe paid taxes on a basis of \$365 per mile. In 1914 it paid \$452 per mile, or an increase of 24 per cent. The total amount paid in 1912 was \$424,597, as against \$601,463, in 1914, an increase of 41.6 per cent. It paid in 1913, 52.8 per cent of the total assessed against all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and in 1914 56.8 per cent, so that the representation of its attorneys before the commission that it pays 28 cents out of every dollar of taxes paid in the state, is absolutely accurate.

The Rock Island on its 111 miles of New Mexico line in 1914 earned

\$31,000 net. It paid on that 11 miles of property in the state; and that they \$41,000 in taxes.

The American Lumber company, for the present year in the three counties of Bernalillo, where its plant is, and McKinley and Valencia, where its timber is, is assessed at a total value of \$974,280.07. Charles F. Wade, receiver for the company, and its former general manager, told the tax commission the receivers would be glad to accept a cash offer of \$600,000 for the entire property, its 34 miles of standard gauge railroad thrown in.

The Arizona and New Mexico railroad, operating 67.29 miles of track in New Mexico, and which caught the ten per cent increase assessed against the other railroads, showed the tax commission that its net earnings in 1914 decreased 57 per cent from 1913.

These are but a few instances of a vast mass of information piled up before the tax commission which is being digested and which when put before the people will give a clearer idea of the actual nature and scope of the tax problem in this state than any one has had before. It is no easy job the tax commission is up against, but the commission is going to do the job if it can be done, and it thinks it can.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION

New York, April 28.—The fourth part of the library of the late Adrian H. Joline was placed on public sale here today. This part comprises autographs and letters of many literary and other celebrities. Most interesting among the items is a complete set of autographs of the signers of the declaration of independence. Some of these autographs are very rare, particularly those of Button Gwinnett of Georgia and Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTANTS MEET

Atlanta, Ga., April 28.—The Association of American Railway Accounting Officers met in annual convention in Atlanta today. The attendance included representatives of the accounting departments of all the principal railroad system of the United States, Canada and Mexico. C. B. Seger, of New York city, presided. The sessions will continue until Friday.

MISSION BOARD MEETS

Louisville, Ky., April 28.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Northern Presbyterian church, which began its sessions here today, has attracted several hundred delegates from all parts of the United States. Among them are many leading workers of the Presbyterian church. The meeting is the first that the board has ever held in Kentucky.

RAISIN FESTIVAL AT FRESNO

Fresno, Cal., April 29.—Garbed in her best bib and tucker, Fresno today threw open her gates in welcome to the throng of early visitors for the annual Raisin Day carnival. Instead of a one-day program as in former years the festival this year is to cover a period of several days, beginning tonight with a series of brilliant social functions. Tomorrow will be observed with a parade and pageant, and on Saturday the carnival will conclude with a big automobile race meet.

BLISS IS ELECTED HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

ALBUQUERQUE MAN IS HONORED
BY SELECTION AS STATE
COMMANDER

This morning, after election and installation of officers for the ensuing year, and the fixing of the place for the next encampment, the gathering of the New Mexico department of the Grand Army of the Republic adjourned its session in this city. Most of the out of town delegates left this afternoon for their homes.

The following officers were elected for the coming year to head the department: Department commander, Z. H. Bliss of Albuquerque; senior vice commander, S. W. Shirfey of Las Cruces; junior vice commander, F. E. Olney of Las Vegas; medical director, Smith H. Simpson of Taos; adjutant, J. G. Caldwell, of Albuquerque. The 1916 annual encampment will take place in Albuquerque at a time to be decided upon by the commander.

Past Commander Honored

As Department Commander John Ross was retiring from office he was tendered a delightful surprise by his comrades of Sherman Post. A committee consisting of Dr. F. E. Olney and Captain John Brunton presented the commander, in behalf of the post, with a beautiful badge, bearing the American eagle, the flag and the insignia of the G. A. R.

Soldiers are Pleased

The veterans have evidenced the pleasure they felt at their cordial reception in Las Vegas, by many remarks to private individuals. Yesterday afternoon they were entertained after their business session by an automobile trip through the city and to many of the scenic spots near the city. They were pleased especially by the elaborate display of flags and bunting in welcome to them, and by the large crowd that turned out last night to attend the patriotic program in the chapel of the New Mexico Normal University. They have drawn up resolutions of thanks to the people of Las Vegas and to the private individuals who have helped make their stay here a pleasant one. Las Vegas has accorded the G. A. R. men the royal welcome that is their due. The city has shown that it is second to none in its ability to do honor where honor is due. Many of the veterans stated last night that the audience at the exercises was greater than they have seen in many years. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved: that our sincere thanks are due to the patriotic citizens of Greater Las Vegas for their most cordial greetings, the profuse decorations of public and private buildings during this entertainment, and for so generously supplying us with automobiles for interesting excursions to the Hot Springs and other places in and near the city.

Resolved: That our most sincere thanks are due and cordially extended to the board of regents, to President

Roberts, to professors and students of the Normal University of New Mexico, and the professors and students of the High school of East Las Vegas for the deeply interesting musical and literary entertainment of the evening in assembly hall of the Normal University; and are particularly due to Sherman Post of the Grand Army of the Republic for the most excellent banquet complimentary to the state department, of the G. A. R., and to Professor of Household Arts Miss Lulu Stallman of the Normal University and her efficient corps of student who so excellently prepared and artistically served the most savory dishes; and to the Normal University orchestra which entertained us during the service.

Resolved: That our thanks are extended to the People's Bank and Trust company of Las Vegas for a box of fine cigars; and to Perry Onion for the fine flowers furnished the encampment.

Resolved: That our thanks are due to Past Department Commander W. M. McDonald for his proffer of a full set of the public proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic from its first organization and to Mrs. J. G. Caldwell and Mrs. S. A. Sturges for their kindly greetings.

Resolved: That our thanks are due to Secretary LeNoir and the Commercial club and the citizens of Greater Las Vegas for the many courtesies extended.

A Delightful Camp Fire

The annual camp fire last night was a great success. The affair was held in the chapel of the New Mexico Normal University. The veterans were the guests of honor. A large crowd filled the chapel to overflowing, standing room only being obtainable long before the program commenced.

The camp fire commenced at 6:30 o'clock in the evening with a banquet in the domestic science hall of the state institution. This was prepared and served by the domestic science department of the school. An elaborate repast was served to the old soldiers and the Normal University regents, covers being laid for 32 guests.

At 8 o'clock the veterans repaired to the chapel to listen to the program arranged by the two schools. As the Normal University played "Songs of Uncle Sam" the audience arose to greet the entering G. A. R. men. The Las Vegas High school glee club then made its appearance and rendered "Lullaby." The audience next rose and was led in prayer by Rev. Norman Skinner, who had been asked to take the place of Rev. Thomas Harwood, chaplain of the New Mexico department of the G. A. R. Rev. Harwood was unable to make his appearance at the encampment.

Thoralf Sundt of the Las Vegas High school delivered an oration on "Grant, Our Ideal Soldier." As the occasion was the anniversary of the birth of the great general, Mr. Sundt's remarks were especially timely. He lauded Grant, telling of the great part he played in knitting the north and south together after the war. The next number on the program was the rendition of "My Own United States" by the High school glee club. This was sung with great effect by the Castle school lassies, who looked pleasing in their white "middies" and red ribbons. Frank E. Landau, in behalf

of the graduating class of 1914 of the Normal University, then presented the school with a large statue of Abraham Lincoln. The statue is beautiful, standing seven feet high and being finished in bronze. In introducing the speaker Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Normal University, spoke of the gift as the finest ever given the school by a class. After the presentation of the statue it was received in behalf of the school by Assistant Dean Thomas Gladstone Rodgers with appropriate remarks.

The gift was unveiled by little Miss Dorothy Wertz.

"Welcome Grand Army Men" and "Land of Freedom, Land of Fortune" were then sung by the New Mexico Normal University glee club. Dr. Roberts read a letter from Felix Martinez of El Paso to Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., asking him to present the statue of Washington that he, Martinez, was giving to the school. Young Mr. Roberts then made an interesting speech on Washington, in presentation. The statue was then unveiled by Miss Mildred Appel. The statue was accepted for the school by Dean Frank Carroon, who made a short address on the greatness of Washington as a revolutionist. Dean Carroon said that he hoped that the country would never have a need for a second Washington.

After a selection, "Let the Hills and Vales Resound," by the New Mexico Normal University glee club, Mrs. May Ross Conwell read with great effect Mary Raymond Shipman Andrew's masterpiece on Lincoln, "The Perfect Tribute." Two selections by the Normal glee club, the closing exercises by Sherman post No. 1, G. A. R., a short speech of thanks to the schools from the veterans given by Commander John A. Ross and the singing of "America" closed the program.

It had been planned to have United States Senator from New Mexico Albert B. Fall speak, but Dr. Roberts announced that he had received a letter from the senator yesterday stating that on account of a severe attack of neuritis he was obliged to take immediate treatment at a resort.

CANADA'S PURCHASES ARE THE LARGEST

UNITED STATES' BEST CUSTOMER IS ITS NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR

Washington, April 29.—"Trade of the United States with other American countries, 1913-1914," is the title of a booklet just published by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce. American manufacturers and producers in all lines will find this document of practical value in determining the kinds, quantities, and values of merchandise exported from the United States to each country of the western hemisphere, with annual purchases amounting to two billion dollars.

The aggregate value of our exports to all American countries in the fiscal year 1914 was 653 million dollars, 528½ million going to North American and 12½ million to South American countries. Canada buys more goods

from us than all other countries of the new world combined, and the principal articles making up that trade are set forth in the volume above described, the list of goods including nearly all lines of manufactures from abrasives to zinc and totaling \$345,000,000. Cuba, our second largest American market, bought \$69,000,000 worth of our products; Argentine, third in rank, \$45,000,000; Mexico, \$39,000,000; Brazil, \$30,000,000; Panama, \$23,000,000; and Chile, \$17,000,000, in round terms; while all other American countries bought our products to the value of \$85,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914.

Of equal interest to those seeking information regarding sources of our imported raw materials and foodstuffs is the section of the book which shows the various classes of merchandise sent to our ports by the countries in question. No important article is omitted from consideration, whether Canadian cattle, ores, and pulp; Cuban sugar; Mexican oil and fibers; Brazilian coffee and rubber; Chilean nitrates and copper; or Argentine corn, hides, and meats. The American countries showing the largest imports into the United States were: Canada, 161 million dollars; Cuba, 31 million; Brazil, 101 million; Mexico, 93 million; Argentina, 45 million; Chile, 26 million, and the Central American republics, 18 million dollars. Our total imports from all American countries last fiscal year aggregated \$650,000,000 in value, of which \$427,000,000 was the value of those from North America.

"Miscellaneous Series No. 23" the official designation of the booklet, will be sold by the superintendent of documents, Washington, and by branch offices of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Seattle, at the nominal price of 20 cents per copy.

BODINE-FORNEY WEDDING

Philadelphia, April 29.—Holy Trinity chapel was the scene of a large and fashionable wedding today, when Miss Angela de C. R. Forney, daughter of Brigadier General and Mrs. James Forney, became the bride of William W. Bodine. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, officiated at the ceremony.

TEXAS COLONIZATION SCHEME

Dallas, Texas, April 29.—Plans for colonizing many thousand acres of land in the lower Rio Grande Valley in Hidalgo county, were given definite shape today with the completion of the organization of the Texas Land Securities syndicate. The main idea of the syndicate is to colonize land in Texas with the hundreds of desirable immigrants, who are expected to seek homes in this country following the close of the war in Europe. The syndicate is to have a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000. It has obtained an option on 13,449 acres of rich valley land in Hidalgo county and additional tracts will be purchased. J. F. Strickland of Dallas, president of the Texas Traction company, is the chief promoter of the project. Associated with him in the scheme are a number of other wealthy business men of Dallas.

MOST HORRIBLE OF ALL BOAT DISASTERS

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF SINKING OF
SULTANA RECALLS CIVIL WAR
OCCURRENCE

Washington, April 27.—On April 27, 1865, just 50 years ago today, the boilers of the Mississippi river steamboat Sultana exploded and caused the deaths of hundreds of passengers, most of whom were paroled federal prisoners of war who were returning to their homes in the north. Notwithstanding the fact that the loss of life was greater than in any marine disaster of modern times, with the possible exception of the sinking of the Titanic, the Sultana disaster has been almost wholly neglected by historians. A careful search in the library of congress fails to discover any reference to this terrible disaster in any history of the period, any encyclopedia, or in any well-known narrative of the civil war. This singular neglect on the part of historians has been ascribed to the fact that when the disaster occurred the attention of the country was monopolized by the assassination of President Lincoln and the great events that marked the closing days of the war.

The official records of the civil war contain an account of the disaster, embodied in the reports of military officers who were ordered to investigate the facts for the purpose of fixing the responsibility, but even these reports are unsatisfactory and singularly inconclusive. One report embodied in the official records fixes the number of lives lost at 1,233, but in another part of the same report it is stated that "the loss of life is known to exceed 1,400."

In the early part of April, 1865, hundreds of exchanged and paroled federal prisoners were gathered in camps near Vicksburg, for transportation to their homes in the north. Most of them had been confined in prison camps at Andersonville and Macon, Ga., and in Castle Morgan at Cahaba, Ala. Many of the men were sick and nearly all were weak and emaciated, and naturally all were eager to return to their homes.

Many steamboats plying the Mississippi were chartered to convey the men to Cairo. The largest of these boats was the Sultana, a New Orleans and St. Louis packet, built at Cincinnati in the early part of 1863.

The Sultana had left New Orleans on April 21 on her regular trip up the river with about 70 cabin passengers and a crew of 85. She also carried a considerable freight cargo. On her arrival at Vicksburg it was found that one of the boilers was leaking and the boat was delayed while the leak was repaired. Then the boilers were inspected and all was declared to be in good condition.

It is not certain just now how many men were embarked on the ill-fated steamer at Vicksburg, but it is certain that it was the largest number ever carried by any boat on the Mississip-

pi. According to the official report of the officer in charge of the Vicksburg station, 1,866 men, including 35 officers, were put on board. The clerk of the boat, who was among the survivors, stated that the total number exceeded 2,500.

The start from Vicksburg was made on April 24. Memphis was reached on the evening April 26. At 2 o'clock the next morning the voyage upstream was resumed. Half an hour later, while passing the islands, known as the "hen and chickens," opposite Tagleman's Landing, the crash of the explosion came. Hundreds were killed outright. To add to the horrors of the occasion the wreck almost instantly took fire and soon was burning fiercely. Rain was falling and the river was running high. It was every man for himself and little hope for any. Yet survivors told of many deeds of heroism in the terrible hour of peril. A number succeeded in reaching the banks, to which they clung and waited for rescue, benumbed with cold. Some of these were taken off by boats after daybreak, but more succumbed to their weakness and were swept away. There were 12 women on board the boat, most of them belonging to the Christian commission. Only one of the 12 was saved.

Citizens of Memphis, appalled by the greatness of the catastrophe, did all in their power to minister to the relief of the 700 rescued. They were taken to the military hospitals, where everything possible was done for them, but in spite of all, some 200 died of their injuries and exposure. The others were sent to their homes in the north.

MORE SCHOOL REVENUE

Santa Fe, April 27.—County School Superintendent Conway today finished up the estimates on money needed in each district and sent the figures to the directors for approval. These must be signed and filed by May 1. Mr. Conway says that under the county unit bill the schools will derive a considerably increased revenue with no danger of a raise in the levy.

DEMAND ACTION ON LABOR BILLS

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—Representatives of organized labor, 1,000 strong, swooped down on the Illinois law makers today and demanded of them their reasons for not acting on any of the numerous labor bills now pending in the legislature. The demonstration was organized by the Illinois State Federation of Labor and was led by John H. Walker, president of the organization. Bills dealing with child labor, minimum wage, the eight hour day, and the initiative and referendum are some of the measures that the labor bodies desire to see passed before the legislature adjourns.

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.

WALSH HANDS IT BACK TO JOHN D., JUNIOR

CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION ON
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IS
SARCASTIC

Chicago, April 27.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States commission on industrial relations, returning to Chicago today from Kansas City, issued the following statement in reply to the answer of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Mr. Walsh's comments accompanying the correspondence in the Colorado Fuel and Iron case:

"I note that Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., denounces me as a liar. The published letters which arouse Mr. Rockefeller's ire are all admitted by him to have been written and correctly quoted, so that his voluminous newspaper assertion is in no sense a denial of anything given to the press by me. Mr. Rockefeller's anger and resentment obviously grow out of a misconception as to my duties. I was not appointed to 'alloy' or smother the causes of industrial unrest, but to investigate them and make them manifest to the world.

"It is interesting and amusing to note that Jesse F. Welborn, president of the Rockefeller companies in Colorado, gives a labored interview attempting to show that no such letters were ever written, while L. M. Bowers, chairman of the executive commission of the Rockefeller interests in Colorado, now at Binghamton, furnishes his somewhat lame contribution to the Rockefeller defense by confessing the authenticity of the correspondence, but declaring that it did not amount to anything, and besides it had been uncovered by the congressional committee.

"I must confess a certain degree of disappointment, however, with Mr. Rockefeller's statement. He fails to explain, in any way, the amazing confessions of Mr. Bowers that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company leads in fixing prices and conditions of labor. He fails to set forth the memorandum with which he declared in his letter of July 2, 1914, he is not entirely satisfied, but to which he makes certain amendments for Governor Ammons.

"Also the explanation of Mr. Rockefeller was fragmentary, to say the least, in that it did not contain the names and locations of the 'friendly papers' to which the story of the Ludlow massacre was to be given, as suggested in the agreement from Mr. Bowers on the morning after that unspeakable horror.

"I am glad to note that the Rockefeller defense to the Ludlow massacre is that the two women and 11 children met their deaths upon that awful occasion were not shot but merely smothered in a pit, while the bullets from the mine guards of their companies were flying over the mouth of the pit. Entire candor, however, should have moved Mr. Rockefeller to add the additional detail that his mine guards, in the guise of state

military men, burned down the tents and looted the victims before and after their deaths.

"Mr. Rockefeller's personal abuse of myself is in line with the customary Rockefeller policy of crushing any individual who opposes him in any way. I meet it with composure, however, feeling sure that this very publicity will create a sentiment among the American people which will prevent a recurrence of the Ludlow horror, and, perhaps, go a long way toward re-establishing a republican form of government in those communities controlled by the Rockefeller interests.

"On account of pressing duties with the commission on industrial relations I am unable to answer Mr. Rockefeller's attack in detail at this time. I shall, however, make full reply upon the occasion of my next public speech, which probably will be at Cincinnati next Sunday."

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.

FOSS A LEADER

Boston, Mass., April 27.—According to rumors that have gained currency the past week, Eugene Noble Foss, millionaire manufacturer and former governor of Massachusetts, has an ambition to rival the political record of the Alabama statesman who served three successive terms in congress and each time was elected by a different political party. Beginning his career as a staunch republican, Mr. Foss was loyal to his party, suffering two defeats as a republican nominee for congress. In 1909 he forsook the republican ranks and was elected to congress on the democratic ticket. This he followed up with two terms as the democratic governor of Massachusetts. Now, according to political rumor, he has decided to return to his first love and next fall will make a try for the republican gubernatorial nomination on a prohibition platform.

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.

FIGHT NEAR SILAO

El Paso, Texas, April 27.—George C. Carothers, American state department agent, was expected to arrive today at General Villa's headquarters at Aguas Calientes.

Rumors of fighting between the Villa and Carranza advances near Silao were not confirmed in official dispatches today. An official Carranza report stated that Manuel Cazares, confidential agent of Spain, arrived at Vera Cruz to confer with General Carranza.

JOHNNY ROBERTS ARRESTED IN MEXICO

FORMER MESSENGER FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR REPORTED IN DANGER

Washington, April 26.—Philip E. Cleary, an American newspaper correspondent at Vera Cruz, has been imprisoned and sentenced to be shot by Carranza authorities for having sent out uncensored news dispatches. Secretary Bryan received an appeal for aid today from John W. Roberts, another American correspondent there, and instructed Consul Silliman to take the question up at once with General Carranza.

Carranza troops from Tampico are being brought to Vera Cruz and sent inland by rail. Quiet was reported at Progreso. Yaqui Indians operating in Sonora are charged with numerous raids and murders. In a recent attack on the ranch of the Richardson Construction company in the Yaqui valley they were repulsed.

In the battle of Celaya, General Villa's horse was shot under him in a charge of the "Battalion of Death," according to an official report from Chihuahua to Enrique C. Llorente of the Villa agency here.

"General Villa bombarded Celaya for 24 hours, causing much damage to buildings where Obregon had placed his artillery," says the report. "The losses among Obregon's Indian troops were enormous and the bloody character of battle would horrify even those accustomed to warfare. The battalion of death was almost annihilated in a charge directed by General Villa personally. In this charge General Villa's horse was shot under him.

"The losses of General Villa were heavy, but so were those of General Obregon."

From a Las Vegas standpoint the dispatch relating to the arrest of John Roberts is of interest, as the young man has visited here often. He was a messenger for William J. Mills when the latter was governor of New Mexico. As a member of the New Mexico National Guard he was here in the summer of 1911 to attend the annual encampment. He made quite a hit with the girls of the younger society set. Roberts is quite versatile, being an adept in speaking Spanish, an expert stenographer, a good writer and somewhat of a musician. Some of the stories he has sent from Mexico have been highly sensational and this may account, in some measure, for his arrest.

Indians Scare Villa

On Board United States Ship Colorado, off Guaymas, Mexico, April 25 (By Wireless to San Diego, April 25.)—A Yaqui uprising and the Indians' defiant attitude are causing Villa authorities much concern. Troops were sent to operate against the Indians on the warpath in the Yaqui valley,

90 miles southeast of here, it is reported.

In Guaymas soldiers went on a rampage last night, smashing windows. In northern Sonora, Villa and Carranza troops are reported to have been fighting yesterday near Imuris 40 miles south of Nogales. The result is unknown here. The two American ranchmen who were reported yesterday as having defended their properties against the Yaquis in the Yaqui valley a few days ago, are Waldo Sheldon and Barrett Jones of Greenwich, Conn., both of whom were active in athletics at Yale in 1906. Governor Jose Maytorena arrived at Guaymas unexpectedly last night. Yesterday he caused his family to be removed from Guaymas to Nogales, on the northern border.

TO PROBE MYSTERY

Lima, O., April 26.—Who murdered 16-year-old Susan Coleman, and what was the motive for the crime. These are the important questions which the Allen county grand jury, which convened today will attempt to solve.

Confined in a cell within a stone's throw of the grand jury room is Donance Riddle, aged 25, son of James E. Riddle, for years a wealthy contractor in Lima. Riddle was the sweetheart of the murdered girl. When young Riddle was taken into custody on suspicion of being the slayer of Miss Coleman, the police allege that he made a complete confession of the crime. Later, this alleged confession was repudiated by the youth and today he declares to all visitors that he had nothing to do with the killing.

Riddle is a machinist and formerly a corporal in the United States army. The murdered girl was a factory worker. Her body was found on the afternoon of April 15 concealed in an old boiler in the Lima railroad yards. Her skull had been crushed. An examination of the body, it is said, revealed the fact that the girl was about to become a mother.

Mrs. Jennie M. Riddle, stepmother of the young man accused of the murder, told the police on the morning that the body was discovered that her stepson had asked her before leaving for the railroad shops, where he was employed, to clean his clothes, which he had worn the night before. Upon receiving this information the police searched young Riddle's room, where they found the girl's pocketbook under the dressing table, and several garments stained with blood. It was upon being confronted with this evidence that Riddle is said to have confessed. According to the alleged confession the young man had strangled and beaten the girl to death after she had accused him of having wronged her.

Calvin Coleman, father of the murdered girl, declares that he is not convinced that young Riddle was his daughter's slayer. He intimates that others were concerned in the crime. He declares that a plot was formed weeks ago to kill his daughter and that he has sufficient evidence to prove his statements.

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

GOVERNOR GIVES LUCERO NEAR- PARDON

MAN CONVICTED OF SOLICITATION OF BRIBE IS ALLOWED TO PAY COSTS

Santa Fe, April 26.—On the ground that his sentence to a year to 18 months in the penitentiary was discriminatory, Governor McDonald today gave what is in effect a pardon to Jose P. Lucero, one of the four representatives charged with solicitation of a bribe in connection with the senatorial election in March 1912. The governor commuted Lucero's sentence to a mere payment of the costs. The executive says there were three other men indicted with Lucero for the same offense for which he was convicted and "who were guilty if Lucero was guilty."

The governor calls attention to the fact that of the three others, Luis Montoya was fined \$100 at the March, 1915, term of district court, and as to the other two "nothing apparently has been done."

"I am directly opposed," says the governor, "to anything that even indicates discrimination or unfairness of any sort."

The other men indicted were Julian Trujillo and Manuel Cordova.

WILL IMPROVE ROADS

Santa Fe, N. M., April 27.—At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held at the county court house today it was decided unanimously to draw a warrant of \$3,290 to the order of State Engineer James A. French for improvement of roads and bridges. This money is raised by the three-mill levy authorized for that purpose to be expended by the state engineer under the direction of the county commissioners. Of this sum, \$2,000 is to be paid immediately on the bill the county owes for the erection of two bridges near Galisteo. There will still remain a neat sum for work on the Tesuque road which was badly damaged by the recent rains, and on the road to Santa Cruz. The board took no action on animal bounties.

The board granted a saloon license to Sixto Leyba, of San Pedro, a mining camp which is showing some activity. The cost of the license was \$100.

DISCUSS CHILD WELFARE

Kansas City, April 27.—"Child Welfare in Home, School and State" is the general topic selected for discussion at the third annual conference of the Missouri Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers association. The sessions began in this city today and will continue until Friday. Delegates from all parts of the state are in attendance.

BIG TAX REDUCTIONS

Santa Fe, N. M., April 27.—Final findings of the state tax board show a reduction in corporate assessments of several hundred thousand dollars, although no reduction was made in

the valuation of the chief railroads. The reduction follows:

Mountain States telephone, from \$1,187,310 to \$900,000; Santa Fe terminals at Clovis, from \$650,000 to \$625,000; San Marcial terminals, \$65,000 to \$50,000; increase of \$51,490 over 1914 on E. P. and S. W. pipe lines cut off and new pipe line assessed at \$60,000; New Mexico Central cut from \$3,500 to \$2,000 a mile; American Lumber company log road cut from \$5,000 to \$3,000 a mile; Rio Grande and Pagosa Springs railroads from \$3,000 to \$2,000 a mile; Rio Grande and Southwestern, \$3,000 to \$1,000 a mile; Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern, \$13,750 to \$10,000 a mile; Cimarron and Northwestern, \$8,000 to \$6,000 a mile; Las Vegas Transit, from \$5,000 to \$3,650 a mile; Trinidad Electric Transmission, \$3,000 to \$1,500 a mile; Santa Barbara Tie and Pole company logging road placed at \$1,500 a mile; Postal Telegraph cut from \$85,000 to \$77,352.

Unless a special meeting is called the next meeting will be July 19. Herbert Clark has agreed to serve at the July meeting, although his resignation still stands.

NOORDAM RELEASED

London, April 27.—An admiralty order issued today released the steamer Noordam, whereupon the vessel proceeded on her way to Rotterdam. The Noordam has on board the American women delegates to the International Peace congress at The Hague. She left New York April 13, but was held up in English waters on account of the embargo of the British government on traffic in the North sea.

GIRL KILLS SELF

Santa Rosa, April 27.—Miss Jessie Gertrude McNeill, aged 20, committed suicide last Saturday at the home of her cousin, E. C. Gredd, a merchant of Buchanan, this county, by taking a large amount of strychnine. Her body was brought to Santa Rosa for interment in Evergreen cemetery. The death of Miss McNeill is a peculiarly sad one, as it is understood to have been the result of disappointment in love and a broken heart. The young lady was engaged to be married to a young man of eastern New Mexico, and Friday last was set for the day of the wedding. An estrangement at the last moment caused the wedding plans to be altered and the engagement was broken. It is said that Miss McNeill learned that her former sweetheart had been paying attention to another young woman, and that jealousy, mingled with disappointment, led to the rash act. After the death of Miss McNeill the young man to whom she had been engaged was notified, and he immediately came to the Gredd home, and, assisted by the brothers of the unfortunate girl, prepared the body for burial and brought it to Santa Rosa, where interment took place this morning.

Take Care of the Children

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



IN COMPETITION FOR THE OPTIC'S CUP



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

A SEA WEED

It was a sunny day in May when I first felt the cool water about me and saw that my home was to be on an abalone shell. I was just a tiny little sea weed, but I stretched my arms out to get as much room and water as possible. Schools of fish moved about near me and I saw gardens of the loveliest plants, all different shapes and shades.

Day after day I grew a little bigger and prettier. My little red arms were stretching into a fan-like leaf with tiny veins forming a beautiful network of lace. Mr. Abalone moved about slowly and in that way I began to see some of the strange sights about Santa Catalina Island.

One day I was near the harbor and something so strange swam by me that I trembled with fear. Afterwards I found out that it was a little boy who was diving around for money or shells. Then a sudden rushing sound came nearer and nearer. Mr. Abalone tried to move away more quickly, but still I could hear this fright-

ening sound. Soon I saw a dark shadow floating above me and then a little boy dived down and grabbed Mr. Abalone and me and took us up to this object floating on the water.

"Oh how lovely!" said a pretty young lady to the gentleman at her side.

She then held me up for inspection and I from this great height could look down through a glass and see the gardens and fish in the ocean. This was a glass-bottom boat, which moved much faster than Mr. Abalone ever could.

"And look at this pretty sea-weed on this corner! As pretty as a piece of lace! I do wish I could keep it as pretty as it is."

After we had traveled for several hours in this boat we were carried ashore to a big building which I heard people call la hotel. Here I was taken to a big sunny room and placed on a piece of paper to which I was stuck fast by means of pins, and then put in the sun. I was soon getting very dry. The young lady then smeared a sticky substance over my back and put me on a leaf of a note book. She was very careful not to break my arms and to stretch them all out. It tried my best to get loose but in vain.

If you should look in a big book called "Remembrances of Travel" you would find me still there, listening to the words of praise given me by the many friends of Margaret Klein, who is the young lady who had me picked out of the ocean by the little diver boy.

WORDS VIE WITH BULLETS IN EUROPE

WAR OFFICES IN BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON TELL CONFLICT- ING STORIES

London, April 28.—England is breathing freely again today in the general belief that the German advance of near Ypres has been stopped, and the country is finding time to turn its attention to the Dardanelles, where an allied army had landed on both shores of the straits. Paris reports that the French section has landed on the Asiatic shore and is making steady progress despite the stubborn resistance of the Turkish defenders, who are strongly entrenched and supported by artillery.

The British branch has successfully made a base on the European side of the straits. Turkey admits these landings, but declares that the allies have been unable to make any progress toward the interior.

The latest French official announcement declares that the allies are mak-

ing continued progress between Ypres and Dixmude where the capture of prisoners, many guns and war supplies is claimed.

The most significant happening in the diplomatic situation is the recall to Rome of the Italian ambassadors in London, Paris and Berlin and Vienna for a conference with the minister of foreign affairs. Austria is credited with making new concessions to Italy. Italian observers believe that the points still unsettled between Italy and Austria do not make an agreement impossible.

Belgians Make a Report

An official announcement has been given out from the Belgian army headquarters on the continent which reads:

"The situation on April 27 at 6 p. m. showed that the German artillery was evidencing little activity on the front held by the Belgian army.

"The French, aided by the Belgian artillery and infantry, have taken Lizerre and several German trenches in the direction of Het Sas. More than 100 dead were counted on the battlefield. The booty comprises six quick firing guns and 200 prisoners. The attack continued."

The French Statement

Paris, April 28.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war as follows:

"To the north of Ypres we have continued to make progress. This is particularly so on our left, where we took six machine guns, two bomb throwers and much war material, at the same time making several hundred prisoners, including a number of officers, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and destroying a German battery."

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, April 28 (Via London).—The battle of the Russian and Austro-German armies in the vicinity of Stry in the Carpathians has entered its fifth day with no signs of diminishing, and with the outcome still undecided.

Fighting is progressing in the narrow mountain defiles and there is little opportunity for the carrying out of maneuvers. The extraordinarily strong Austro-German force, according to the meager reports received here, is daily receiving reinforcements.

Berlin, April 28 (Via London).—The German army headquarters staff today gave out the following official statement:

"In the eastern theater: The English attempted yesterday to recapture the territory they had lost in Flanders. In the afternoon they commenced an attack on both sides of the Ypres-Pliket highroad, but the attack broke down completely 200 meters in front of our positions. A second English advance further to the east during the evening had the same result. Here also the enemy suffered heavy losses. The enemy did not attack on the western bank of the canal.

"In the Champagne district an extensive French group of fortifications was taken by us by storm during the night north of Le Mesnil and successfully defended and maintained against several counter attacks. The enemy again suffered heavy losses, 60 wounded Frenchmen, four machine guns and 13 mine throwers falling into our hands.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle only five artillery battles took place. A strong French night attack in Le Preire wood was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

"After their unsuccessful attack of April 26 the French have made no more fresh attacks on our position of Hartmans-Weilerkopf. At Alkirch one of our aviators brought down a French aeroplane.

"In the eastern theater: We took possession of a Russian position extending over a front of 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the northeast and east of Suwalki.

"To the north of Przasnysz, northern Poland, two officers and 470 Russians were taken prisoners yesterday and three machine guns were captured."

"Yesterday's official French and British communication again furnished interesting proofs of the means whereby the public, through the action of our enemies, is being misled.

"The French assert they have recaptured Hartman's-Weilerkopf, which we took away from them on the twenty-fifth of April. In reality, no attacks at all have been made since the unsuccessful attempts to recapture the summit on the afternoon of April 25. Therefore the summit is in our possession.

"The British report says that the

French, advancing on the left wing of the British, have recaptured the village of Het Sas in Flanders. In reality, neither was this village attacked yesterday. Furthermore the British report states that the Germans report regarding the capture of four British guns is not correct.

"It is a pity for the British army administration that it is so badly informed by its subordinates, although it is easily understood that the regular transmission of reports may be somewhat disorganized by the speed with which the troops left the battlefield on the twenty-fifth. According to the inscription they bear, the captured guns belong to the Second London Garrison artillery and Second London territorial division.

"They are 13.1 centimeter guns, which will make their presence on our side clearly known to our opponents in the near future."

DECISION AWAITED

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—Tomorrow is the day fixed by the board of arbitration for handing down its decision in the all-important western railroads wage case. The case is regarded as one of the most important attempts ever made in this country to settle a great industrial dispute without recourse to strikes and lockouts. For several days well defined rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the board will award a wage increase and an hour's decrease to the 64,000 engineers and firemen who have been contesting their claim with the representatives of the 98 railroads involved. Whatever may be the decision, however, it is the earnest hope of all classes that it will be satisfactory to the extent that it will commend the arbitration method as a means of averting industrial warfare in the future.

Representative Joseph T. Johnson, eight times elected to congress from the Fourth South Carolina district, has resigned his seat to become United States Judge for the western district of South Carolina.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

In the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, Sitting in and for the County of San Miguel.

John E. Long, Plaintiff

vs.

No. 7632

Ethel T. Long, Defendant

You, Ethel T. Long, defendant in the above entitled cause, are hereby notified that suit in divorce has been commenced against you in the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, sitting in and for the County of San Miguel, by said plaintiff, John E. Long, wherein he prays that by decree of the court he may be granted an absolute divorce from you and for such other and further relief, etc., on the ground of desertion and that unless you enter or cause to be entered your appearance in said suit on or before the 12th day of June, A. D. 1915 decree pro confesso will be rendered against you.

Chester A. Hunker and J. Frank Curns, whose office and postoffice addresses are respectively Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Wagon Mound, New Mexico, are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

LORENZO DELGADO,

Clerk of Said Court.

1-8-15-22

PERSONALS

From Tuesday's Daily.

A. R. Muesse of Watrous was in town today.

L. M. Harrison was a visitor here today.

Elmer E. Evans of Roy arrived in town last night for a few days' visit.

C. M. Thorpe of San Francisco, representing the Bromo Seltzer company of Baltimore, Md., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

J. C. Brown of Kansas City, Mo., was in Las Vegas today. Brown is auditor for the Harvey system and was here in the discharge of his duties.

Dr. Mary K. Lewis of Denver was in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

F. L. Robertson of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

B. F. Manger, general superintendent of the Harvey system, left Las Vegas yesterday evening after spending the day here.

Phil Knowlton, representing the Carter, Rice and Carpenter Paper company of Denver, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Miss Melinda Roybal of Raton, who has been attending the Normal University, left today for her home.

H. C. Oliver of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here a few days. Oliver is considerable of anomaly, as he is a deaf mute and also a book agent.

C. W. Wesner left last night for St. Louis, where he will spend a week.

J. Graaf, representing the A. C. McClurg company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

T. H. Losee, who has been cashier at the Castaneda hotel for the past six months, has been promoted to the position of manager of El Ortiz hotel, the Harvey house at Lamy. Losee will leave Las Vegas to take up his new duties by the first of next week. He has made a good many friends in the city, who wish him success in his advanced position.

Matt Keenan, hide inspector for the cattle sanitary board of New Mexico, left Las Vegas this morning for Mora, where he will appear as a witness in Mora county court proceedings.

Mrs. Luis E. Armijo and her baby left this morning for Mora. Mrs. Armijo is the wife of Luis Armijo, interpreter for the Fourth judicial district court of New Mexico.

John Brunton, Jr., of Shoemaker left this morning for Mora, where he will be occupied for a few days on court business.

From Wednesday's Daily.

E. M. Hixenbaugh of Ocate was in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Eugenio Romero, member of the board of regents of the New Mexico terday evening to attend the banquet and camp fire held in honor of the New Mexico department of the Grand Army of the Republic last night.

James Leonard, overseer of the Nordhaus property at Trout Springs, was in Las Vegas today to purchase supplies.

Adolfo C. de Baca will leave tonight for San Diego, where he will enter a position in the New Mexico building at the Panama-California exposition.

W. H. Cummings and B. C. Van

Charles Kircher, representing the Rice-Stix Dry Goods company of St. Louis, Mo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Alex S. Smith of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

John S. Ruoff of Fort Stanton was Normal University, came in town yesterday evening.

J. E. Swillum of Albuquerque was here today for a brief stay.

M. Paltenghe of Wagon Mound arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening to attend to some personal affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rood of Pueblo, Colo., arrived in town last night for a short visit.

J. R. Groth, who is interested in a mica mine near Ribera, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Dorle, both of Deming, were in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

Joseph Vellerl of Fort Stanton was here today.

Miss M. L. Pugh of Wagon Mound, sister of John Pugh of this city, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon.

President Dickinson of the Kansas City and Missouri railroad, will pass through Las Vegas this evening on his private car attached to the rear of train No. 2. He is bound from the coast to Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. W. G. Haydon and her daughter, Miss Virginia Haydon returned this afternoon from a trip to the coast returning by way of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, left this afternoon for Tularosa, where he will deliver the commencement address of the schools. He then will go to Alamogordo to address a meeting of the Otero County Teachers' association. He will return by Monday.

H. D. Upton of Roswell was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

From Thursday's Daily.

Miss Margaret McClelland of Springer was in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

John R. Strong of Ocate, a notary public and treasurer of Mora county, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs. He left this afternoon for the Pacific coast.

Dr. J. P. Kaster, chief surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad Hospital association, arrived in Las Vegas this morning on train No. 7. He made a visit to the hospital here, leaving for Clovis on train No. 1.

E. M. Traylor of Raton was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Dan Sheehan of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

G. S. Sweeney of Albuquerque was here today for a brief visit.

Dr. A. E. Northwood, a physician from Wagon Mound, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening to attend the concert at the Duncan opera house.

James D. Davidson of Albuquerque, manager of the Finnegan-Brown company, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the house.

W. R. Snowden, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in town today in behalf of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spiess and Mrs. W. E. Gortner left this morning for Mora, traveling in the Spiess automobile. Mr. Spiess is interested in some of the cases to be tried at the present term of Mora county court, and

Mrs. Gortner will join her husband, who is stenographer to the Fourth judicial district court.

Mrs. Carl Harberg and Miss Carolyn Harberg left today for their home at Cleveland, N. M., after a short visit here to make some purchases. Miss Harberg will be married in a short time to Walter Vorenberg of Wagon Mound.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Paden of Hutchinson, Kan., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon. They will remain here for some time for the benefit of Mrs. Paden's health.

Luis Armijo arrived in town last night from Mora where he has been interested in some cases that were heard in court.

Felipe Sanchez, a confectioner from Mora, came into town last night for a short visit.

Blas Sanchez, editor of the Wagon Mound Pantagraph and El Combate, came in last night to attend the concert at the Duncan opera house.

This morning an automobile party arrived in Las Vegas from Alva, Okla., bound for the coast. After a brief stop the party resumed its way. It consisted of J. A. Stine, president of the First National Bank of Alva; J. B. Schaefer, secretary-treasurer of the Schaefer-Doolin Mortgage company; H. L. Noah, manager of the Alva Realty company, and Lynn G. White, editor of the daily and weekly Review-Courier. The party reports that the roads in New Mexico north of Las Vegas are in first class shape. The party passed one car that was stuck near the top of Raton mountain.

J. B. Washburn of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

George H. Kinkel returned last night from Chicago and St. Louis, where he has been for a short time on business.

Mrs. Bronson left this afternoon for Streator, Ill., after an extended stay here.

Harry Wenger left this afternoon for Denver, where he will spend a few days on business.

President Dickinson of the K. C. Mo. railroad will pass through Las Vegas tonight in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 2. He is bound for Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Sarame Reynolds and her singing party left Las Vegas on train No. 10 this afternoon for El Paso.

J. D. Medina, assessor of Mora county, came into town last night for a short pleasure stay.

Tonight President Bessler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey will pass through Las Vegas in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 2. He is bound for the east from the expositions.

Henry Goldstein left this afternoon for Miami, Ariz., where he will spend a few months.

Miss Mildred Ford who has been spending the past year in Las Vegas left today on train No. 1 for Silver City where she has received a position as nurse in the New Mexico Cottage Sanatorium. Miss Ford was a member of the Las Vegas hospital nursing staff during the greater part of her stay here.

Amador Montoya of Springer, a member of the Colfax county board of commissioners, came into town last night to attend the concert at the opera house.

F. M. Chacon left this afternoon for his home in Albuquerque after serving a term of ten days in the San Miguel county jail for contempt of court. Chacon, who formerly was editorial writer of La Voz del Pueblo here, is now editor of a Spanish weekly in the Duke City.

OPPOSE CONSERVATION OF OIL

Tulsa, Okla., April 28.—The Oklahoma corporation commission came to Tulsa today for a public hearing to ascertain the attitude of the oil producers, particularly those interested in the big Cushing pool, with reference to the new state oil conservation law. The new law stipulates that persons having a right to produce oil from the pool may take therefrom only such proportion of the supply as the production of the wells of such persons bears to the total production of such common source of supply. The producers, it is understood, are generally opposed to this provision of the law and probably will take the matter into the courts to test its validity.

CONSTABLE'S FEES NOT FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL GIVES INTERPRETATION OF SALARY LAW

Santa Fe, April 29.—If a deputy sheriff, serving in a justice of the peace court, pockets the constable fees allowed him by statute he is violating the county salary law, and is liable to prosecution. This is the substance of an opinion given B. D. Richards, justice of the peace at Gallup, by Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Clancy. In his letter Mr. Clancy says: "I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant in which you ask for the opinion of this office as to whether a deputy sheriff serving in a justice of the peace court in cases where statutes provide that he shall receive the same fees as a constable, should remit the fees collected to the county treasurer, or should retain them for his own use.

"It is the opinion of this office that a deputy sheriff who performs any services required of him by law, and collects fees for such services, must turn the same over to the county treasurer, as the compensation for such a deputy has been provided for by the county salary bill enacted at the last session of the legislature. Section 8 of the county salary bill provides that all county officers shall pay over all fees collected by them to the county treasurer on or before the tenth day of each month, and Section 17 of the same act provides a penalty for failure to do so and it clearly appears that the legislative intent was that no county officer should retain any fees whatever for his own use."

RAISIN DAY AT THE BIG SHOW

San Francisco, April 28.—The court of abundance at the Panama exposition today gave forth tons of raisins—in clusters, in bread and in fancy boxes. It was Raisin day and Fresno day on the calendar of the exposition and the free distribution of the fruit was conducted by young women from Fresno, the center of the

NAVY'S EFFICIENCY GROWING UNDER IMPROVED CONDITIONS

SECRETARY DANIELS, IN A LETTER TO COLLEGE PRESIDENT, SAYS ENLISTMENT IS UP TO PRESCRIBED FIGURE, AMMUNITION SUPPLY IS AMPLE, PERSONNEL OF OFFICERS AND MEN IS HIGH AND CONSTANT PRACTICE MANEUVERING MAKES THE SEA FORCE READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE AT ANY TIME.

Washington, April 26.—Secretary Daniels last night made public a letter he has written to President Garfield of Williams college, detailing the work in the navy during the last two years. Mr. Daniels wrote in reply to Mr. Garfield's request for material to meet statements that the United States is unprepared for military emergencies. The letter follows:

"My dear President Garfield:

"I am in receipt of your recent favor asking for an authoritative statement concerning the present status of the navy equipment of the United States, and take pleasure in complying with your request as far as is compatible.

"There are now in active service, fully commissioned, 225 vessels of all characters, which is 36 more than we fully commissioned when I became secretary. There are also 101 vessels of various types, in reserve and in ordinary and un-commissioned, capable of rendering service in war. We have under construction and authorized 77 vessels (9 dreadnaughts, 23 destroyers, 38 submarines and 7 auxiliaries), as compared with 54 vessels (5 dreadnaughts, 14 destroyers, 23 submarines, 3 gunboats and 9 auxiliaries) which were under construction on March 1 1913.

Ammunition Increased

"All the vessels enumerated, those in active service and those in reserve are supplied with munitions of war. No navy makes public the quantity of ammunition and torpedoes, mines and other implements of naval warfare which it keeps ready. It may be said however, that within the last two years the quantity of all has been steadily and greatly increased. For example, we have increased the number of mines, on hand and in process of manufacture, by 244 per cent. With reference to torpedoes, the increase in two years has been 90 per cent. By the enlargement of the naval powder factory, we shall soon be able almost to double its former capacity, and like still further increase, at decreased cost, the quantity of such stock, and the possession of these plants in times of emergency will enable the department to be in a better state of preparedness as regards the supply of ammunition, than ever before.

"The personnel of the navy is at present composed of 4,355 line, staff and warrant officers, and 53,171 enlisted men. Increase in the number of officers is dependent entirely upon the output of the Naval Academy, admission to which is restricted by statute. The number of enlisted men also is restricted, and the navy is today recruited to the maximum strength allowed. There are now with the colors 5,824 more men—an in-

crease of 12 per cent—than there were on March 1, 1914.

Officers Commended

"My professional training as a journalist has always inclined me to the conviction that any officer, within the prescribed limits recognized in the navy, should feel free to express his opinion in regard to matters in the service; and there is not an officer who commands a ship today who could or would say that his ship, without or within, was not as good as it was two years ago, or that the officers who command it and the crews who man it, are not as thoroughly disciplined, sober, loyal and efficient as they were two years ago, or as they ever had been.

"The Atlantic fleet has just returned from Guantanamo where it has for many years held its annual winter practices. This year more battleships and destroyers have participated in the maneuvers, and for a longer period than ever before.

"Under the direction of Admiral Fletcher, upon plans evolved at the Naval War College and approved by the department, the fleet has been busied in tactics to try out its efficiency and readiness. All reports tell of the enthusiasm of officers and men in this practice and the splendid record made by the ships. The fleet is now in Tangier Sound and the Southern Drill Grounds, where it will be busy in the target practice until May when it moves to New York, followed by maneuvers in Narragansett Bay region, and finally the review in Hampton Roads prior to sailing through the Panama Canal to the Pacific en route to the exposition at San Francisco.

Strenuous Practice

"These spring practices followed close upon the heels of valuable maneuvers and tactics in October, November and December last. This was indeed strenuous practice, but it is the way the navy is kept fit and ready, and the new admiral in command of the fleet and the department planned such extensive evolutions because the only way that the navy can be always prepared is by practice and practice and then more practice. This simple statement of the operations of the fleet since October is one of the best answers I can give to your question as to the navy's preparedness. The necessity of keeping ships in Mexico last year denied Admiral Badger the opportunity for as long practice as he had wisely planned, but the sudden call for the expedition to Vera Cruz demanded and exacted unusual service to which the fleet responded with an alacrity and readiness which amply justify the faith of the country that there exists today no more efficient

institution than the United States navy. Some critics have said the efficiency of the fleet was reduced by reason of going to Vera Cruz. To our regret, certain maneuvers and target practice of value were necessarily omitted. The emergency experience, however, of a year of stress and strain was of far greater value in one important respect than the well-planned routine, because it gave a demonstration of the readiness of the navy in every department, afloat and ashore, to meet an urgent call. Its flexibility was shown in adjusting itself to entirely new and unexpected situations, as well as its remarkable adaptability in handling every problem presented to it.

"It must be conceded by all that the best school and preparation for war is war itself, and it was under this condition that our fleet acted in proceeding almost in a day to Mexican waters. The stay at Vera Cruz, however, did not prevent practice, for the ships individually or in divisions, during a great part of the time held tactical maneuvers, torpedo-proving practice and subcaliber drills in preparation for target practice.

"For many years officers have written and talked about the formation of advance base material and the practice of exercising landing parties of seamen and marines in the use of this the navy carried out under fire what had been learned at Culebra.

Study is Constant

"These details are given because every man knows that the efficiency of the navy depends upon constant practice, but nobody in the navy thinks anything like perfection has been reached, and constant study and work are pursued with the aim of continued improvement. If the fleet was efficient in any degree before Admirals Badger and Fletcher carried out the drills thus detailed, it is much more efficient today, and it will be made more ready every year. All the capable and trained officers and men can do to accomplish this steady improvement is being done. Only the uninformed or the partisan deny the steady improvement of the past two years, thanks chiefly to Rear Admiral important adjunct to naval warfare. Congress appropriated money for this important plan of campaign, but never until January of last year was the navy thus exercised. There had been plenty of talk, but not until January of last year was it undertaken. Then, under instructions from the department, Admiral Badger carried out a comprehensive exercise in which the professional advantages gained by officers and men were inestimable. Three months after this extensive practice had been given for the first time in our navy, the same fleet, and the same men were called upon to land at Vera Cruz, and in the taking of that city Badger and Admiral Fletcher.

"But, you say, how about equipment and preparation for military emergencies? What has been done since Wilson's inauguration to make the navy stronger in ships, in ammunition, in mines, in torpedoes? These questions are of the utmost importance. Let me answer them briefly.

Five New Dreadnaughts

"First, as to the ships: During the last two years of the Taft administration, congress authorized the construction of two dreadnaughts to cost about \$13,000,000 each. During the

first two years of the Wilson administration, upon my recommendation, congress authorized the construction of five dreadnaughts to cost about \$14,000,000 each, authorized seventy million dollars to be spent in the chief fighting force of the navy, as against twenty-six million authorized during the last two years of Taft's; stated in numbers, it authorized 5 dreadnaughts instead of two; and stated in effectiveness, the five dreadnaughts authorized under Wilson will mount thirty-six more fourteen-inch guns than the two authorized under Mr Taft.

"Second, as to the submarines: These wonderful agencies of war have astonished the world in the present European conflict. The sixty-third congress, elected with Mr. Wilson, adopted my recommendation to give us all the money it could for submarines. It ordered the construction of three sea-going submarines, the largest ever authorized by any country, and twenty-three submarines of the same size and type which have done such fearful execution in the present war. These submarines will cost \$16,260,000. Now what was done during the last two years under Taft? Twelve submarines, to cost \$7,958,936, were authorized. Some of our submarines are not as perfect as they should be, nor are the submarines of any other nation. Under this administration, however, the board of inspections has adopted stricter tests before accepting submarines from contractors. Nobody has, as yet, perfected a satisfactory engine or a satisfactory battery for submarines. Upon my invitation, Mr. Edison, last year, at the New York navy yard, went down into a submarine and closely studied its every feature. He thinks he has a battery that will meet the need. Our tests at the Brooklyn navy yard cause us to believe Mr. Edison has the right principle. Without waiting for the completion of his battery, he has been given an order for two, one to be put into an old submarine, accepted before March 4, 1913, whose battery does not give satisfaction, and one for a new submarine which I have ordered built in the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard. Private firms building submarines have not given entire satisfaction. We have equipped the Portsmouth navy yard to build submarines, and by competition between private and government construction it is hoped that every obstacle may be overcome.

Plenty of Torpedoes

"Third, as to torpedoes: A statement has been put in circulation that the navy is not making adequate provision to supply itself with torpedoes. The only answer I can make is to state the fact that we either have on hand or have placed orders for all the torpedoes the general board prescribes. Is this administration going backward in this respect? It would not be proper to make public the number of torpedoes we have on hand, but this much may be said: For every 100 torpedoes which the department had on hand in March 1913, 96 more are completed or in course of manufacture. Therefore, within a few months, the supply of torpedoes will be almost doubled. Upon my recommendation, congress has enlarged the torpedo plant at Newport, R. I., more than trebling its capacity, and the cost of manufacturing torpedoes has

NOTED SPEAKERS FOR TEACHERS' MEETING

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION IS MAKING PROGRAM FOR NEXT FALL

Santa Fe, April 27.—There seems a good prospect of getting three noted orators and educators to speak at the state convention of teachers in Albuquerque this fall, although efforts to get Miss Jane Addams or Miss Helen Keller have failed.

This is the news brought back from Albuquerque by Professor John H. Wagner, who attended the meeting of the executive committee of the New Mexico Educational association Friday and Saturday.

"We hope to get Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; United States Senator Hoke Smith, chairman of the committee on education in the senate, and Professor Martin B. O'Shea, head of the department of education, University of Wisconsin," said Professor Wagner "We believe we could not make a better choice. We tried to get Dr. Alderman last year but he was about to sail for Europe.

"We are still looking around for some distinguished woman to speak. Miss Addams had to decline as she is on her way to The Hague and will remain abroad most of the year. It was deemed unwise for Miss Keller to make such a long journey. I understand her teacher does not think it would be wise."

The rule was passed, Professor Wagner said, to have no local speakers on the general program except President J. H. Vaughan of the association, who will deliver his annual address, and Superintendent Alvan N. White of the department of public instruction.

Another resolution passed, and one likely to meet with popular favor, is to hold the oratorical contests of high schools in 1916 and every year thereafter during the interscholastic track meet. The contest next fall, however, will be held during the teachers' convention.

WINSLOW'S NOBLE CAREER

Washington, April 27.—Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, who is slated for the head of the naval operations bureau, which will have control of the preparation of naval war plans and the readiness of the fleet for war, is one of the best known and most popular officers of the navy. He is a nephew of the late Rear Admiral Winslow who commanded the famous old Kearsarge in her battle with the Alabama.

Rear Admiral Winslow is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of Annapolis of the class of 1875. His first sea duty after graduation was in the "big ship Tennessee" on the Asiatic station, 1875-7. Other vessels he served in include the Constitution, Pensacola, Kearsarge, Alliance and Terror of 1895. He was advanced several numbers for heroism during the war with Spain.

While a lieutenant in 1898 he most gallantly led a small party of volunteers to cut the Cuban cables off Cienfuegos, in order that the Spanish forces might be cut off from all communication with Spain.

For three hours the American sailors in the boats were under the heaviest kind of fire from the Spaniards on shore, but Lieutenant Winslow and his men bravely kept at work until two of the cables had been cut. The lieutenant and his men also grappled a third cable, but the fire of the Spaniards was so terrific that they had to drop it. Lieutenant Winslow was wounded, but he was able to continue in command.

While holding the rank of commander and in command of the Charleston he made a cruise from New York city around the coast of South America with Secretary Root as a passenger. During a part of the Roosevelt administration he was on duty in the bureau of navigation and served as naval aid to the president. He was the first officer to command the torpedo boat Cushing, one of the first vessels of this type commissioned in the navy.

Rear Admiral Winslow is known as one of the most skilful navigators in the navy, and his skill in taking the battleship New Hampshire up to the New York navy yard without a pilot is still remembered.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

A Long War Predicted

(Fritz Arno Wagner in Leslie's)

Neither officially nor semi-officially has anything whatever been said or done which would indicate the early close of the war for which the whole world is longing. In Germany the opinion prevails that it is yet too soon to talk about peace. The kaiser certainly will never refuse peace overtures on the part of the allies, if their conditions are compatible with Germany's honor. Germany wants a peace assuring her complete liberty at sea and giving her a guarantee that she will not be disturbed for a long time to come. For this Germany ventured its existence, and the war must decide whether or not this country is to continue as a leading world power. In comparing quantities of men and resources of the two belligerents, Germany and Austria would lose, but it seems in this war as if the quality of men and organization would be the deciding factor.

In Germany at this time one looks at men and things only from the military point of view. All men not in the army form three classes. The last class of the landsturm includes all men from 42 to 45 years of age who have done military duty when young and who are now awaiting a call to rejoin the colors. The landsturm without arms is made up of men from 17 to 45 years of age who have never done military service; and these have lately been summoned before the recruiting commission. Many of those qualified have already volunteered. The third class includes all the men over 45 who have done their army service and who have no longer any connection with the military. These may volunteer, and many have done

so. The others fight the war in the cafes and complain bitterly of the 1 o'clock closing rule, feeling that the war can never be adequately discussed by such an early hour.

FARM MECHANICS TO BE TAUGHT IN BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ASSIST IN INSTRUCTING YOUNG FOLK

The department of agriculture will shortly issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 638, entitled "Laboratory Exercises in Farm Mechanics for Agricultural High Schools."

The bulletin, which is elaborately illustrated, gives, in its 26 pages, 42 practical exercises. The first five exercises have to do with the use of rope on the farm and show the best way of tying knots and making hitches and splices used in hitching animals and in tying up farm produce. The next four exercises deal with hitching up horses, fitting collars and repairing harness. Four exercises on the handling of gas engines and repair of belting, deal effectively with the use of power. Later exercises have to do with the practical study and repair of different kinds of field and farm machinery run by engine or horsepower.

There is also a series of exercises having to do with farm building, dealing with such things as concrete posts, feeding floors, hog houses, drop noses, gates, fencing, painting and whitewashing.

The bulletin closes with a series of exercises on farm surveying, terracing, irrigation and drainage and road dragging. The materials used in the exercises are such as are to be found on farms near the school houses, or such as can be readily constructed, from the working drawings and diagrams, by the teacher and pupils. The bulletin should be of great practical service to high school and other teach-

ers in the rural districts. It may be had free on application to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TEXAS CROPS ARE HURT BY FLOODS

REPETITION OF 1913 DISASTER, HOWEVER, IS NOT ANTICIPATED

Houston, Texas, April 27.—Reports today from the flooded district on the whole are regarded as encouraging and the belief is growing that no repetition of the 1913 disaster will result. The present center of destruction comprises Brazos, Burleson, Milam, Washington, Bastrop, Waller and Wharton counties, where the trans-state streams are all out of their banks and great areas of fine farming land have been inundated.

The Brazos is rising rapidly in lower central Texas, and floods are reported coming from its upper stretches, but cessation of rainfall near the coast has helped matters considerably.

The Trinity is reported rising rapidly as far south as Long Lake. The Colorado is away out of its banks and enormous damage has resulted along its course.

From all flooded points come reports of crop destruction, live stock loss and abandoned homes, but no additional loss of life.

Railways continue to be severe sufferers, and reports of washouts with bridges gone are coming in hourly.

Virtually no lines are attempting to maintain train service, nor will they do so for another 48 hours at the earliest. The weather today was cloudy with indications of intermittent rains, but these are not expected to have any serious bearing on the situation. Farmers already are arranging to replant crops.

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

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

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

O. G. SCHAEFER, RED CROSS DRUG STORE,

LOCAL NEWS

A motion picture concern which proposes to manufacture only films depicting Biblical stories apparently is interested in Las Vegas as a location point. The Commercial club has received several letters from the concern, each time more interest in Las Vegas being shown. The secretary is carrying on the correspondence, giving the information required. Inasmuch as the company does not require the sale of a large amount of stock in Las Vegas, and inasmuch as it is backed by men of wealth and influence, the proposition of bringing it here looks good to the Commercial club. The company likely will send a representative here to look over the field in the near future.

The Y. M. C. A. tennis court is nearing completion and will be ready for use in a few days. Quite a number of men have signified their intention of joining the club that is being formed, and any person desiring a good place to play the fascinating game this year will find the Y. M. C. A. club congenial. The court is located just across the street from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. A nominal fee for membership will be charged.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Margaret McClelland, aged 24 of Van Houten, Colfax county, and Gus Vernon Snook, aged 26, of Springer, Colfax county.

The postoffice department at Washington has issued an order to the effect that Eugenio Romero, contractor on the star route from Las Vegas to Cleveland, Mora county, be allowed \$232.95 a year extra on account of the increase in weight of the parcels post carried.

If any person possesses information concerning any living relatives of Mrs. Lena Teitlebaum, widow of John H. Teitlebaum, who was murdered at Tecolote, he is requested to furnish it to E. V. Long at the East Las Vegas postoffice. Any information that leads to the discovery of relatives will be compensated. Mrs. Teitlebaum died recently at Kansas City, Mo. Persons interested in the administration of her estate desire to know who her relatives are, as it is understood that she has uncles or nieces living. She was formerly a Miss Weichman, and was in the employ of the Charles Ilfeld company.

LAS VEGAS PAYS HONOR TO HER SWEET SINGER

IMMENSE AUDIENCE HEARS AND IS PLEASED BY MISS SARAME RAYNOLDS

From Thursday's Daily.

The concert given last night at the Duncan opera house by Sarame Raynolds and her company of assisting artists was a grand success from every standpoint. A large and appreciative audience comfortably filled the house.

The program consisted of selections from grand opera, solos, duets, a trio

and two quartettes being given during the evening. All of the artists made a favorable impression, each member of the troupe receiving a large measure of applause after every selection. Each of the artists was forced to respond to several encores.

Of course especial interest attached to Miss Raynolds, who was born and reared in this city. Upon her first appearance she was given an ovation seldom before equalled in Las Vegas. Her singing satisfied the most critical. She possesses a clear soprano voice of unusual beauty, volume and range, and after her first selection the audience anxiously waited for more. While Miss Raynolds has sung here many times in the past, her singing last night was of a far higher quality than heretofore. During the evening she was deluged with floral tributes from her many friends in Las Vegas.

One of the features of the program was the singing of Mario Rodolfi, who possesses a robust tenor voice and a stage personality both of which were highly pleasing to the audience last night. Sr. Rodolfi created a great "hit" with the audience, receiving tumultuous applause as he finished each selection.

Miss Margaret Jarman, a sweet voiced contralto, was a favorite of the audience. Her work brought a good deal of merited applause. She received a large number of flowers from the audience.

Italo Picchi was the fourth member of the company. He possesses an unusually fine basso voice, which created a favorable impression.

Mrs. James G. McNary, a sister of Miss Raynolds, was the accompanist for the entire program. She performed her difficult duty in a manner that brought credit to her.

While every number on the program brought a large quantity of applause last night, perhaps the most popular numbers were the Sextette from Lucia de Lammermoor and the Quartette from Rigoletto. Both of these selections were sung by the entire company. Miss Raynolds and Sr. Rodolfi in Miserere and Miss Raynolds in an aria from Cavalleria Rusticana also were favorites.

The entire program was a credit to the company and a rare treat for the city. It was under the auspices of the Music and Art Society of Las Vegas.

In the early part of the evening music was furnished by the Las Vegas Symphony orchestra.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—Hundreds of graduates of Washington university came back to their alma mater today to join with distinguished medical men and educators in dedicating the new medical school buildings which are designed to make this department of the university one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the country. The dedication exercises will continue two days. Prominent among those scheduled to take part are Dr. Simon Flexner of New York, Dr. William Henry Welsh of Johns Hopkins university, President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Windsor Townsend Porter, professor of comparative physiology at Harvard University and Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

SELF DEFENSE IS THE PLEA OF KIDD

HE AND BERT JAY CLAIM TYLER WAS KILLED TO SAVE THEIR LIVES

(Special to The Optic)

Mora, N. M., April 29.—After a night session last night the state has finished its side in the case against Oscar Kidd and Bert Jay for the murder of Paul E. Tyler at Roy last October. The defense opened its side of the case this morning. It is likely that the case will go to the jury tomorrow noon.

Witnesses in the case were heard yesterday afternoon and last night, the state appearing to make out a strong case against Oscar Kidd. Several witnesses testified as to the shooting in front of the hotel at Roy, where Tyler received his death wound. This morning the defense began its case, admitting the fact that Tyler came to his death by a bullet from the revolver of one of the accused men, but giving self defense as the excuse. It is understood that the defense will base its case on an attempt to prove that Tyler fired first. It is likely that a night session will be called again for this evening.

After the Kidd-Jay case has been decided another murder charge will be considered in the case of the state against Jacobo Lucero, accused of cutting the throat of Saro Pacheco after an alleged saloon fight at Wagon Mound. A great deal of interest attaches to this case. O. A. Larrazolo, who was retained as counsel for Lucero, has withdrawn from the case, and George H. Hunker has taken his place.

The third murder trial to have been considered, that of the state against Abelino Manzanares for the shooting and killing of his wife, Mrs. Margarita Sales de Manzanares, last August at their home near Loma Parda, has been dismissed on the grounds that the killing was accidental. Manzanares and his 12-year-old brother-in-law returned from rabbit hunting, carrying a .22 caliber target rifle. Outside the house Manzanares took the cartridge out of the chamber and handed the gun to the boy. The pair then entered the house, where the man commenced teasing his wife. Meanwhile the boy had placed a new cartridge in the chamber. Manzanares picked up the gun and playfully aimed it at his wife. It exploded, wounding her terribly in the breast. She died soon after, first making a statement that the shooting was accidental and that there had been no trouble of any sort between herself and her husband.

The case against Emilio Trujillo, accused of rape on Josefita Montoya, a 15-year-old Las Vegas girl, also was dismissed. Lack of evidence was the reason for the dismissal.

The new grand jury impanelled yesterday has so far brought in no indictments. The first grand jury brought an indictment against Isidro Valdez, charged with horse stealing. Valdez claims to have bought a horse,

which was later identified as the stolen property of Cresencio Archuleta of Mogotes in the eastern part of the county. The indicted man claims that he has several witnesses to the deal, but that he cannot produce them at the present time.

The grand jury is expected to bring indictments against several men alleged to be gamblers. It is also thought that true bills would be returned against some alleged "bootleggers" in the Wagon Mound district of the county. The grand jury is expected to have a long session. Court in all probability will last until the end of next week.

It is reported that the first grand jury was discharged on account of its refusal to bring true bills against a man named Miller on a charge of assault with intent to kill Henry Farr at Roy. It is asserted that Miller stabbed the other man, wounding him seriously. Also, it is said the investigators incurred the judge's displeasure on account of failure to bring indictments against alleged cattle thieves at Wagon Mound.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO GIVE BIG DANCE

AFFAIR TUESDAY NIGHT WILL BE FEATURED BY EXHIBITION DANCING

On Tuesday evening the Woman's Club of Las Vegas will give a May dance at the Commercial club rooms. The affair will be for charity, the proceeds going to the welfare department of the organization.

The dance will commence at 8 o'clock. First five couples of the younger set will repeat the fancy dances done at the second entertainment of the Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's Memorial church. This act created a good deal of favorable comment at the time of its presentation and many people are desirous of again witnessing it. After this feature general dancing will commence, and will make up the remainder of the evening. Good music has been arranged for, the ladies in charge say, and all who attend are promised a mighty fine time.

The couples who will appear in the feature dances are as follows: Miss Helen Kelly and Mr. Orrin Blood, Miss Helen Cunningham and Mr. Billie Pinney, Miss Louise Cunningham and Mr. Cecil Paice, Miss Lucy Clement and Mr. Peter Emmert and Miss Caroline Greenberger and Mr. Lee Gerard.

BOWLING TOURNEY IN BOSTON

Boston, April 29.—With all the preliminary promise of being the biggest event of its kind ever pulled off in New England, the annual championship tournament of the Atlantic Coast Bowling association opens in this city tonight and will continue a center of attraction for all devotees of the game until the final matches are rolled on May 15. Many of the foremost bowling experts of the United States and Canada are among the entries. Sixteen standard regulation alleys have been installed in Mechanics building, where the tournament takes place. Twenty thousand dollars in prizes will be distributed among the winning teams and individuals.