

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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Thirty-Second Year

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## MORA COUNTY IS GIVEN CLEAN PAGE

RECENT TERM OF COURT THERE  
PRACTICALLY DISPOSES OF  
CRIMINAL DOCKET

From Friday's Daily.

The spring term of Mora county court closed yesterday at Mora, after a sitting of ten days. The term has been characterized as one of the best and most effective sessions held in Mora county.

The petit jury especially was efficient, in the opinion of the court officials. In five cases on the charge of cattle stealing the jury returned four convictions.

### Miller Pleads Guilty

Thomas Miller was indicted by the grand jury and pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with intent to kill. Miller was accused of stabbing Henry Farr under the third rib on the left side, and inflicting a serious wound. It was shown that Miller and Farr, both of whom reside at Roy, got into a little fuss on June 18, last. Later Miller jumped on the other man and stabbed him. The case was brought up before the grand jury sitting in the fall term, but no witnesses could be found. Miller was sentenced to a term of 90 days in the county jail.

### Cattle Stealers Punished

In the case of the state against Cipio Valdez for larceny of cattle from John Brunton, the petit jury returned a verdict of guilty. Valdez was sentenced to a term of not more than five years nor less than four years in the state penitentiary. This case was the last criminal case to appear before the court.

The grand jury was one of the finest that the district attorney's office has encountered in Mora county. The men did their work quickly and thoroughly. After an encounter with Judge David J. Leahy on account of a refusal to bring the indictment against Miller and failure to return true bills in two cases of cattle stealing, and in which the judge discharged 20 members of the body, the new jury worked well. In all the investigations returned 11 true bills and one no true bill. Several men were indicted for cattle stealing, this form of

crime being especially prevalent in Mora county.

### Broke "Dry" Law

One of the most interesting indictments was that returned against Juan Yerbe and Luis Gallegos for selling liquor at Wagon Mound after the town voted to become dry. It was charged that Yerbe, who keeps a barber shop and pool hall, ran in connection a bar over which soft drinks only were supposed to be sold. Yerbe and Gallegos, however, it is charged, sold some liquid refreshments of the "hard" variety to Steve Tezack on April 14. Yerbe is well known here and Gallegos, it is said, has an unenviable reputation in this city. The case will be tried at the next term.

### Fired Gun at Funeral

Leandro Varela was indicted for discharging a pistol within the populated settlement of Cleveland. It is charged that at a funeral ceremony on April the man became so overcome with emotion and filled with energy that he discharged his gun.

Vidal Sierna was indicted for assault on Elena R. Sisneros near Mora on April 20. It appears that the girl was with her mother in a wagon, when Sierna, who had an alleged quarrel with the pair, drew a gun. He took no further action. The case has not appeared before the court.

### Assaulted a Constable

A true bill was returned in the case against Cosme Olivas, charged with assault with a deadly weapon on Daniel Sanchez, a constable, near Holmes. It seems that Sanchez went to the rouse of Olivia in search of a man by the name of Julio Colbert. Olivas objected to the entry of the constable to his dwelling. A quarrel ensued and finally the house owner picked up his rifle, it is said. The gun was taken from him immediately.

### In Self Defense

The no true bill was returned in the case against Pedro Vigil, accused of assault with intent to kill on Pepe Gallegos, a prize fighter. It was shown that while Vigil had stabbed the other man in a fight at Mora on February 15, Gallegos was the aggressor. Vigil is much smaller than the boxer. The jury decided that the act was one of self defense.

### Valdez Acquitted

In the case of the state against Isidro Valdez, indicted at the recent term for larceny of a horse from Crencio Archoleta at Wagon Mound in December, the petit jury returned a verdict of not guilty. It seems that Archoleta missed his horse and later found it in the possession of Juan Gallegos, who stated that he bought it

from Valdez. Valdez said that he in turn had bought the animal from another man. In proof of this assertion he showed a bill of sale. This was the only case of alleged cattle stealing in which a verdict of acquittal was returned.

Three more indictments were returned against men who have not been placed under arrest.

Court closed yesterday after Judge Leahy imposed sentence in several cases where convictions had been found. The court party returned to town yesterday afternoon.

## TEACHERS RE-ELECTED FOR 1915-16 TERM

SCHOOL BOARD ALSO MAKES  
PLANS FOR THE ANNUAL  
COMMENCEMENT

At the meeting of the board of education last night all the members of the teaching force of the East Las Vegas schools were re-elected with the exception of Miss Hull, who will teach in Arizona next year. The budget for the year 1915-16 was made, but, as it will have to be altered in several particulars before it is in final shape, it has not been made public. This action was to have been taken on Monday evening, but it was postponed until last night to allow of a full attendance.

The board reorganized, as is customary after each election. William G. Haydon was re-elected president and Sigmund Nahm was chosen to succeed himself as vice president; Charles Tamme was re-elected clerk. Other members of the board are Dr. H. M. Smith, Mrs. E. J. McWenig and C. W. Wesner.

Following is the teaching staff for next year: Byron J. Read, superintendent; E. C. Ringer, principal of the High school; Miss Harriet K. Davis, Miss Iva Markham, High school; Mrs. B. J. Read, domestic science; Mrs. Adolphine Kohn, music; Castle school staff: Miss Mabel Hobart, principal; Miss Hattie E. Patterson, Miss Jeanette Ward, Miss Emma Tamme, Miss Mossy York; Douglas school staff: Miss Minnie Kohn, principal; Miss Alida Carlson, Miss Mary Hanson, Miss Cora Montague, Miss Bertha Papen, Miss Teresa Devine, Miss Louise Lowry, Miss Phebe Hart, Miss Ruth Conrad, substitute.

The annual commencement will be held at the Duncan opera house on the evening of May 21. The following

young people will receive diplomas: Miss Elizabeth Coors, Miss Grace Mahon, Miss Ruth Nahm, Miss Maryel Papen, Miss Elizabeth Parnell, Mr. Herbrert Paulson, Mr. Clifford Stewart, Mr. Martin Sundt and Mr. Thoralf Sundt.

Charles W. G. Ward, the district attorney, will deliver the commencement address. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on the afternoon of Sunday, May 16 by Rev. Royal A. Simonds, pastor of the First Methodist church. The class play will occur at the Duncan opera house on the evening of May 20.

## NEW JUDGE FOR SALAZAR TRIAL

POPE LIKELY WILL NOT SIT IN  
THE ESCAPE CONSPIRACY  
HEARINGS

Santa Fe, May 7.—United States District Judge William H. Pope leaves San Francisco for Santa Fe on May 11 and will be here May 13. Such is the information received this afternoon by Harry Lee, district clerk.

Although Judge Pope will be here in June he will hear no trial cases, as he is still in poor health, judging by reports.

Speculation already is rife as to who will preside at the trial of Elfege Baca, Trinidad C. de Baca, M. U. Vigil and the others indicted by the federal jury recently with conspiracy to aid General Inez Salazar to escape from the Albuquerque jail. It is customary to invite a judge from the same circuit in which the judge who is unable to hold court resides. Judge Pope belongs to the Eighth circuit, which comprises 13 states: New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Wyoming. It is believed that a judge from one of these 13 states will be designated to hold court here in June. Judge Sanborn, of the circuit court of appeals in St. Louis, makes the selection.

Roanoke, Va., May 7.—Today the hotels in Roanoke are thronged with college students who are getting on ground early to attend the annual contest of the Virginia intercollegiate oratorical association. All the leading colleges of the state are sending representatives to the contest.



## BEER AND CIGARS ENJOY GOOD MARKET

NEW MEXICO IS DRINKING MORE  
AMBER FLUID AND SMOKING  
MORE THAN USUAL

Santa Fe, N. M., May 3.—The amount of beer brewed in New Mexico during the past month of April has exceeded any previous month for the past two years, the number of cigars made in this state in April has also been a record breaker.

Statistics in the office of John L. Zimmerman, internal revenue stamp agent here, show how the beer and cigar business has been booming, but the exact figures are unavailable as the government does not give these out for publication. Mr. Zimmerman has no statistics to show the amount of beer brought into the state and consumed in the various counties, nor has he records concerning tobacco made up for smoking or chewing purposes outside the state. His statistics come from records of license stamps sold to local brewers and cigar manufacturers.

Mr. Zimmerman finds also that saloon licenses are on the increase.

Can it be that the beer drinkers of New Mexico see a dry spell ahead of them and, like the camels about to cross the desert, are preparing for the drought?

### MISSOURI DAY AT THE BIG FAIR

San Francisco, Calif., May 3.—Today was Missouri day on the calendar of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Many visitors from the bullion state, together with hundreds of Missourians now resident in California, gathered at the Missouri state building for a big reunion. A luncheon was given and this was followed by a program of addresses and music. Governor Major and other state officials of Missouri were among the honored guests.

### CONTEST IN BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md., May 3.—After one of the most spirited campaigns in many years, Baltimore will vote tomorrow for mayor and other city officials, including members of the city council. On one side are marshaled the democratic voters, under the leadership of James H. Preston, who was nominated for mayor without opposition. The republicans are aligned behind the standard of Charles H. Heintzman, their candidate for mayor. The progressive party is represented in the municipal contest by only one candidate, a colored man, who seeks the office of city councilman.

### WATERWAY IS COMPLETED

Portland, Ore., May 3.—All of the states of the Pacific northwest are to join hands this week in a big celebration in honor of the completion of the Dalles-Celilo canal, which is regarded as the most important waterway project ever undertaken in this section of the country. The canal provides a continuous free waterway from the Pacific ocean inland a distance of 479 miles to Lewiston, Idaho, on the Snake

river, and to Priest rapids, on the Columbia river, a distance of 450 miles. The completion of the waterway has been deemed of such great importance that a series of celebrations has been arranged by the citizens of the vast area affected. These celebrations are to continue through the entire week and will include special programs at Lewiston, Portland, Walla Walla, The Dalles, Pendleton, Vancouver, Astoria and a number of other places.

### INDIAN LANDS OPEN FOR ENTRY

Bismarck, N. D., May 3.—The government land in the Standing Rock Indian reservation was opened to inspection today, preliminary to being thrown open for homestead entry two weeks hence. This is probably the last big opening of public lands that will ever take place in this part of the country. There are approximately 1,000,000 acres in the reservation, but the share reserved for the state and the allotments to the Indians have reduced the unclaimed territory to about 86,000 acres. Thirteen thousand acres are located in North Dakota, and 47,000 acres in South Dakota. In South Dakota the filings are to be made at Timberlake, and in North Dakota in this city.

### IN SESSION AT WACO

Waco, Texas, May 3.—Members of the Texas Woman's Press association gathered in this city today for their twenty-second annual convention. Today was devoted to the reception of the visitors and a meeting of the executive board. The business sessions will occupy tomorrow and Wednesday.

### HOTEL MEN AT GALVESTON

Galveston, Tex., May 3.—Galveston today began the entertainment of a great gathering of hotel owners and managers from many of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. During the week there will be conventions of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association, the National Congress of American Hotel associations and the American Hotel Protective association of the United States and Canada. The Galveston hotel men have prepared an elaborate program of entertainment for the visiting bonifaces.

### WAR TAX STAMPS

Santa Fe, N. M., May 3.—Many more thousands of dollars worth of war tax stamps have been added to the large number in the vaults of the internal revenue stamp agent, John L. Zimmerman, whose office is in the federal building. Mr. Zimmerman's latest acquisition is a package of one-half cent documentary stamps and a large batch of one-half and one cent wine stamps. These wine stamps are of a greenish color and are much in demand.

### "Slowed up" at Middle Age

The hard working kidneys seem to require aid sooner than other internal organs. At middle age many men and women feel twinges of rheumatism, have swollen or aching joints and are distressed with sleep disturbing bladder ailments. Foley Kidney Pills are safe, prompt and can be depended on to give relief. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## WAR TO PUT OFF THE TRIAL OF CHARLTON

AMERICAN ACCUSED OF MURDER  
IS STILL IN AN ASYLUM  
IN ITALY

Rome, Italy, May 3.—Although July next will mark the elapse of five years since Porter Charlton was arrested on the charge of murdering his wife in Italy, the case, it is learned, will not come to trial before autumn, if by then.

His counsel, Avvocato Catapano, recently discussing the present delay, said:

"There are two reasons for the delay, the examination of witnesses in America, and the observations which are being taken of the prisoners' mental condition, at the asylum for the insane at Como.

"As Charlton had not the means to bring over any of his witnesses for the trial they all had to have their testimony taken at home, which was a complicated process, conducted through the departments of justice and foreign affairs both Italian and American. If that had not been done there would have been the probability of his being judged at the Assizes without one witness for the defense present.

"Instead, the testimony of the 14 witnesses in the United States will be read, the testimony being of great importance, given the defense assumed, which is the total irresponsibility of the accused. The investigations cannot be closed, and therefore be made public until the experiments to establish whether Charlton is insane have been given in May. Thus in June, or at the latest in July, the decision will be given out, so that the trial can come on in the early autumn." Avvocato Catapano, however, said that this was not at all sure, as should Italy be at war the trial would scarcely take place.

"You see," he continued. "Como is a frontier town and in case of war even the courts of justice will be upset. Charlton knows this and has not shown any concern. He seems to be resigned to his position and thinks he will ultimately be released, meanwhile he is allowed all the physical exercises, to which he is so greatly attached, that he desires."

To the question why Charlton had taken his case out of the hands of Deputy Porzio, Avvocato Catapano replied: "It cannot be said that the case has been taken from him, the deputy is very much occupied and gave it up voluntarily, as he could not devote sufficient time to it and it is quite possible that he may deliver the final harangue. It has been said that the Charlton family were much disgusted at the time wasted over the time-taking of the testimony in America, and that Deputy Porzio, as a member of parliament, did not hurry up matters as he might have done; but this is not so, as the fault lies entirely in our procedure; an enormous fault when one considers that

it took almost a year to conclude the first normal legal inquiries.

"The counsel for the defense will be two, Avvocato Cattaneo of Como and myself, Avvocato Palmieri of New York, who is cognizant of everything, will come to Italy for the trial.

"I expect that the trial will be short especially as all the testimony for the defense will be read, while only a few people of McTrasio, where the murder took place, will be heard, so that time will only be consumed hearing the witness, Captain Scott, brother of the victim, and in the discussion of the experts and sanity and in my address to the jury."

### TO FIX FLOUR STANDARDS

Chicago, May 3.—With a view to arriving at definite conclusions in regards to standards for different kinds of flour, a public hearing was begun in this city today under the joint direction of the department of agriculture, the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Many prominent manufacturers of flour and meal were in attendance.

### ELECTIONS IN NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb., May 4.—This was municipal election day in Omaha, Lincoln and other cities of Nebraska. Local issues without regard to partisan politics governed the majority of the contests. In this city the election of commissioners was given added interest by the prospect that the new commissioners will be called upon to govern "Greater Omaha," as a result of the annexation vote to be taken on June 1.

### MERCHANT SELLS OUT

Rome, May 3.—An Italian merchant who has shops in Damascus, Jaffa, Beyrout and Jerusalem has returned here because his entire stocks have been requisitioned by the Turkish government to make uniforms for soldiers. Flowered or striped calico and patterns of the most conspicuous form and color are used in these uniforms, he said, the Turks being short of proper materials.

### Lame Back

Lame back is usually due to rheumatism of the muscles of the back. Hardworking people are most likely to suffer from it. Relief may be had by massaging the back with Chamberlain's Liniment two or three times a day. Try it. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### MANY CANDIDATES

Los Angeles, Calif., May 3.—In the municipal primaries in Los Angeles tomorrow the voters will have the largest list of candidates to choose from in many years. A total of 165 names will appear on the ballots. There are six aspirants in the race for mayor and 73 who desire to be councilmen.

Dizziness, vertigo (blind staggers), sallow complexion, flatulence are symptoms of a torpid liver. No one can feel well while the liver is inactive. HERBINE is a powerful liver stimulant. A dose or two will cause all bilious symptoms to disappear. Try it. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.



# TRIBE OF BLACK JEWS FOUND BY FAITLOVITCH

"FALASHAS" LEFT PALESTINE 2,500 YEARS AGO AND HAVE BEEN ISOLATED

Kansas City, Mo., May 4.—The discoverer of a race of black Jews in Abyssinia, Dr. J. Faitlovitch, told at the Hotel Savoy last night of his recognition of this "lost tribe" while on an exploring expedition in 1904.

While here Dr. Faitlovitch will attempt to interest members of his faith in the school which he has established in Abyssinia to aid his people to catch up with the march of the world events, from which they have been isolated for centuries. The "Falashas," as he calls them, left Palestine 2,500 years ago, he says.

"I recognized these people as Jews not only by their appearance, but by their religious ceremonies, their customs and their traditions and folklore," said Dr. Faitlovitch. "They knew most of the Bible stories, and the majority of them were still loyal to the faith of their fathers, although some had become Christians.

"Their extreme darkness of skin means nothing, except that for many centuries they have lived under a tropical sun. Any white man would become dark if he went to Abyssinia to reside, and his children would be darker.

"The country has only recently been opened to European exploration which accounts for the presence of Jews in great number—there are 100,000 of them there—not being generally known until I told the world of my discovery.

"Communication with other nations was cut off by the Turks and Arabians, who held the borders. It is true that some members of the ruling classes received outside news at infrequent intervals, but this information did not percolate to the Jews.

"At first they would not believe there were any other Hebrews in the world until I convinced them by my knowledge of our religion and traditions they scoffed at my claim to being a Jew.

"Since that time some of their records have been translated into European languages, proving their claims to the letter. In spite of the fact that they were surrounded by polygamists they have remained monogamous. I believe, from records I have found that in the third century they intermarried with surrounding tribes to a certain extent, but for several hundred years this custom has ceased.

"Eight hundred years ago these black Jews were the rulers of Abyssinia having held the reins of power for four centuries. It is generally admitted by travelers that they are the highest class of people to be found in their country.

"The school I established has four teachers, all of them Falashas. These young men I sent to Europe to be educated. It is impossible to import Eu-

ropean teachers, because of their ignorance of the language.

"Within a few generations I expect them to overlap the handicap of centuries of isolation. Their progress would be more rapid were the means of providing education more abundant. They are anxious to learn, and are quick pupils."

The Falashas are not the descendants of the "ten lost tribes of Israel," Dr. Faitlovitch declares, although their forefathers wandered from Palestine.

Their discoverer will be in Kansas City two or three days.

# EARNEST HASN'T RIGHT TO A SALARY

ANSWER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MANDAMUS SUIT SAYS SO PLAINLY

Santa Fe, N. M., May 4.—The answer to the petition for a writ of mandamus in the traveling auditor case, which petition was presented to the supreme court Saturday morning, was filed yesterday by Attorney General Clancy, representing State Auditor Sargent.

It now appears probable that arguments in connection with the petition will not be heard by the supreme court for several days, possibly not until the end of next week. There are a number of cases set for hearing and these may take up the entire time of the court this week and during the greater part of next week.

While the supreme court has not yet made an order accepting original jurisdiction in the matter, the fact that it has allowed the docketing of the petition and answer is taken to mean that original jurisdiction will be taken.

In his answer the attorney general, acting for the defendant, waives the issuance and service of a formal writ of mandamus, treating the petition filed in the case as though it were such a writ; denies that Howell Earnest is traveling auditor and bank examiner of the state of New Mexico, asking that the court take judicial notice of the fact that there is no such office, and declares that the petitioner is not entitled to the writ of mandamus for the following reasons:

"That during the last session of the legislature of the state of New Mexico, both houses of said legislature, by a majority vote of members present in each house, voting in favor of its passage, passed a bill which was known as House Bill No. 294, one of the provisions of which bill was that the office of traveling auditor and bank examiner, created under the laws of the territory of New Mexico, was abolished, such office being the same office of which the petitioner in the present case claims to be the incumbent; that after its passage the said bill was presented to the governor for approval and the governor returned it to the house of representatives, in which it originated, with his objections, which were entered at large upon the journal, and the said bill

was thereafter approved by two-thirds of the members present and voting in each house of the legislature by yeas and nays entered upon its journal, which bill is now on file in the office of the secretary of state with all of the other bills which became laws during said session of the legislature, and is identified by the signatures of the presiding officers and clerks of both houses."

Roland Harwell was recently appointed county agriculturist for Torrance county, and will take up the duties of the position this week. Mr. Harwell is at present assistant agronomist at the New Mexico experiment station, and has had a great deal of experience in agricultural work in the state. He speaks Spanish, as well as English, fluently. J. W. Knorr has been appointed to the position of county agriculturist for Eddy county. He is a graduate of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, completing the four year agricultural course in 1913. After graduation he secured a position with the Sterling high school in Colorado. He is at present employed at the Huntley experiment farm in Montana, but will return to New Mexico to begin the work in Eddy county about May 1.

## A VOTE ON SALOONS (Pecos Valley News)

At a hurriedly called meeting of the city council last week it was decided to hold an election for the purpose of voting on the saloon question just as soon as possible. There is a legal provision that an election on the saloon question may not be held within 60 days of any other election, and because the school election held the sixth of April this will hold off the saloon election until the sixth of June, but the councilmen had their minds made up and the city attorney was instructed to draw up the call for the election at once.

# BIG INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SHEEP

TAX COMMISSION FINDS MANY MORE WOOL BEARERS THAN LAST YEAR

Santa Fe, May 4.—If 26 counties alone the state tax commission has discovered over 664,000 more sheep than were returned for assessment in the whole 26 counties of the state last year, according to figures given out today by the secretary. The excess in valuation in these counties over the sheep of the whole state last year is over two and a half million dollars. The total sheep found by the board in the 26 counties is 2,439,998. At a valuation of \$4 a head these are assessed at \$9,759,992.

Socorro county heads the list with 286,262 sheep, an Albuquerque grower being the largest sheep owner, with a total of 35,500. Guadalupe county is a close second with 285,570 sheep.

There is only one sort of shabbiness that matters, a shabbiness of the soul.—Edwin Pugh.

# YAQUIS KIDNAP WHOLE TRAIN CREW

ORIENT EMPLOYEES ARE AT THE MERCY OF 2,000 INDIANS ON WAR PATH

On Board United States Ship Colorado, off Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, May 2 (By wireless to San Diego, Cal., May 3).—The entire crew of a Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad train is reported to have been carried off by Yaqui Indians, 2,000 of whom are conducting independent warfare in northern Sinaloa.

The American consul at Mohochis is making inquiries concerning the train's engineer, named Lewis, and a Mr. Case, reported to have been on board.

## British Ship Attacked

San Diego, Cal., May 3.—With the British steamer Cetriana's commander detained ashore, the vessel's cargo of \$200,000 would have been confiscated by the military authorities at Ensenada, Mexico, had it not been for defiance offered by the ship's first officer, J. A. Seaberg of this city, and the timely intervention of the United States cruiser Denver. The vessel was towed into San Diego harbor by the Denver yesterday, her bunkers bare of coal and with neither food nor water aboard.

The Cetriana sailed from Mazatlan for Ensenada and San Diego April 14, despite the fact that the Mazatlan customs officials had refused the steamer clearance papers. When the vessel arrived at Ensenada Captain W. Kerr, according to Seaberg, was taken ashore by a squad of Mexican soldiers, placed in detention and required to sign a statement turning over the Cetriana to the authorities. Captain Kerr refused, whereupon, Seaberg says, a second squad of soldiers came aboard and took L. Mayne and W. Perry, the ship's radio operator, and Purser C. V. Leigasse ashore. After much parley, and before the Mexican colonel could return with more soldiers the cruiser Denver hove in sight.

Commander Ziegemeier of the Denver, after learning of the trouble and the plight of the three members of the crew, went ashore, conferred with Ensenada officials, and succeeded in getting the men and vessel released.

"The Denver then passed us a line and towed us in," said Seaberg.

## Villa is Prepared

El Paso, Texas, May 3.—An official telegram from Vera Cruz today said that a train bearing 23 captured cannon had arrived there. The artillery was said to have been captured by General Obregon's troops in a battle against the Villa army on April 15 at Salamanca.

Persons arriving from the south reported that Villa's reorganization certainly had been completed. It is said that an aggressive movement would be begun soon against the advancing Carranzas army.



# CAMPAIGN BEGINS 18 MONTHS IN ADVANCE

REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION STIRS UP THE LIVE ISSUES

Washington, May 6.—For the first time in American history a political campaign is beginning 18 months in advance of the day of the national election. Republicans started activity by organizing the Republican Publicity association, which announced its purpose to gather and disseminate information regarding the principles, policies and achievements of the republican party, and to point out the defects and failures of democracy.

The organization was no sooner formed than the democrats became active, and through former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, soon to assume the office of chief justice of the court of claims, sent a circular letter to faithful democrats throughout the country urging contributions to a fund for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the Republican Publicity association.

It is evident, therefore, that the relative merits of republican and democratic policies will be fully and freely discussed in 1915, instead of waiting until the summer of 1916 to submit facts and arguments to American voters.

Alarmed over the activity of the republicans, Mr. Palmer sought to prejudice the American people against the leaders of that party by asserting that they were engaged in "fat frying." He overlooked the fact, of which American voters are fully aware, that the democratic administration alone is in possession of the pans and controls the fire with which fat may be fried. Even though republicans were so disposed, it would be impossible for them to bring pressure to bear upon larger financial interests in order to secure campaign funds. The democrats are in absolute control of such governmental bodies as the federal trade commission, the federal reserve banking system, and the industrial commission, as well as the department of justice, which conducts prosecutions of supposed violators of the law, and the postoffice department which now assumes to declare what lines of business may be excluded from use of the mails. The reference to "fat frying" by democratic leaders merely directs public attention to the indisputable fact that if any financial interest contributes money to any cause because of fear, that contribution will be made to a democratic, and not a republican fund.

However, the voters of the United States are chiefly interested in the accuracy of facts that may be submitted and the soundness of arguments that may be made. They will not permit the democrats to dodge any issues by making vague references to "fat frying." Explanations of violation of campaign pledges will be read with more interest. Why the democratic administration abandoned

the pledge of economy is a question the American people desire to see answered. They would like to know what excuse, if any, can be given for destruction of the policy adopted by republicans of building up a strong diplomatic service free from politics or personal favoritism and on a standard that commanded the respect of all the leading nations of the world. And, most of all, the American people will want from the democratic administration a thorough discussion of the effects of the democratic tariff law which wrought havoc with American industry until the European war served as a bar to foreign importations and afforded American industry protection from cheap foreign competition. American business men will also expect the democratic administration to explain why the postal service has been permitted to deteriorate when that service is of utmost importance to the speedy transaction of private as well as public business.

These are only a few of the problems that will be presented for the consideration of leaders of the democratic party, but they are of such importance to the American people that any attempt at evasion will not serve to detract attention from the main issues.

Natchez, Miss., May 7.—Today was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the great tornado which destroyed a large part of the city of Natchez on May 7, 1840. The tornado was the most disastrous that ever visited this section. Many buildings were totally demolished, together with numerous river boats that were tied up at the wharves. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at \$1,500,000. More than 300 lives were lost in the city and its immediate vicinity.

## HONOR TO ITALY'S PATRIOTS

Rome, May 5.—Thousands of people gathered at Quarto Sant'Elena today to witness the unveiling of the great national monument erected there to memorialize the departure of the Sardinians who helped Garibaldi free Italy. Not only the people of Sardinia, but hundreds from all parts of Italy joined in making the event one of national importance. Mayors of various cities and towns throughout the kingdom were in attendance. All the universities of Italy were represented, as well as patriotic and political organizations. King Victor Emmanuel and other members of the royal house were present. Gabriel d'Annunzio, the famous poet and novelist, delivered the principal oration of the day.

## TORRANCE IN DEBT

Santa Fe, May 7.—According to A. G. Whittier, one of the traveling auditors, who has returned with his assistant, Earl T. Wiley, from checking up Torrance county books since April 19, the commissioners there will have to issue \$10,000 in certificates of indebtedness to settle up the county salary law. The check went back as far as 1908 and 14,000 tax receipts were checked.

## LINES TO REMEMBER

He is a fool who lets slip a bird in the hand for a bird in the bush.—Plutarch.

# CONTROVERSY TO BE KEPT FROM COURTS

SANTA FE RAILWAY HOPES TO SETTLE TAX QUESTION WITH COMMISSION

Albuquerque, May 6.—That the motion filed last week with the state tax commission by the Santa Fe Railway company for a reconsideration by the commission of the raises on the property of that company in New Mexico, ordered by the commission at its April meeting in Santa Fe, does not mean that the Santa Fe company proposes to contest the increases in the courts, is the statement of W. C. Reid, New Mexico attorney for the company, who has just returned here from a stay of ten days in Roswell. The purpose of the motion, he states, was rather to keep the matter of the corporate increases ordered by the tax commission out of the courts, by leaving them within the jurisdiction of the tax commissioners and subject to a modification should it be found that the pending readjustment of taxation conditions and assessments in New Mexico should make it possible. Had the order been permitted to stand without action by any of the corporations affected, Captain Reid points out that it would have passed out of the hands of the commission, and the only way to have reached an adjustment then would have been through an action in court, which might have tied up indefinitely large amounts of tax money paid to the state and the counties by the various corporations.

"I am not in a position to say that these raises eventually will not be taken into court," said Captain Reid today. "That is a decision which rests with a higher authority than myself in the Santa Fe Railway company, and I do not know the intention of the other corporation interested. But our object in filing the motion for a reconsideration by the board not only was not in the way of a preliminary to a court action, but was for the purpose of keeping the matter out of court, if it is possible to do so. Had we permitted the order of the commission, making a 10 per cent raise in our valuation, to stand without this motion for a reconsideration the matter would have passed out of the jurisdiction of the tax commission and the only chance to secure a readjustment would have been by going into court. Our motion having been filed, the raises made remain within the jurisdiction and control of the commission. In the extensive efforts which the commission will make is to secure a proper valuation and return of other classes of property, and to bring omitted property onto the assessment rolls, the situation may so adjust itself that the commission may be able to give the Santa Fe and other railway companies the relief to which we believe we are entitled, from a valuation which we know to be unjust, as compared with existing valuations of other classes of property. The Santa Fe Railway company, and I think the other corporations involved, have confidence that it is the desire of the tax

commission to deal fairly with our properties, and the chief, and in fact the only purpose in filing this motion was to give the commission itself the continued power to grant us relief, if it should prove possible for it to do so.

"To take this matter of our increased taxes into court would tie up for an indefinite period large sums of money which the Santa Fe pays to the county and state governments, a course which might seriously embarrass them. As the largest tax payer in the state, the Santa Fe's interests are identical with those of New Mexico and anything which embarrasses the communities served by us embarrasses us. To take this matter into court therefore would be avoided by the Santa Fe company in as far as it is possible."

The statement by the secretary of the tax commission, made public at Santa Fe Tuesday, that already 664,000 sheep have been discovered in 16 counties, which apparently were entirely omitted from the tax rolls last year, indicates one of a number of sources whence large valuation increases are likely to come as the commission pursues its investigations.

# COMMISSIONER MAY MOVE IF HE LIKES

SUCH ACTION WILL NOT DEPRIVE COUNTY OFFICER OF HIS POSITION

Santa Fe, N. M., May 7.—A county commissioner can move from one part of the county to another without affecting his right to hold his office. Attorney General Clancy tells J. N. Poss, of Clouderoft, in an opinion sent him today. Mr. Poss asked if the office of county commissioner became vacant when the incumbent moved out of the precinct in which he was elected. "The county commissioners are not elected by precincts," says the attorney general in reply, "but are elected by the vote of the people of the whole county, and each is so selected from one district, the county being divided into three commissioner districts. In the original statute of 1876, providing for county commissioners, there is no distinct statement on the subject of the residence of commissioners, and in the consideration of any such matter it should be borne in mind that unless made so by constitution or statutes, residence in any particular place is not a necessary qualification to hold office."

Concerning the constitutional provision that "all district, county, precinct and municipal officers shall be residents of the political subdivision from which they are elected or appointed," Mr. Clancy holds that a county commissioner, once elected and qualified, does not lose his right of office by reason of any change of residence within the county. A further question by the Clouderoft inquirer is answered as follows:

"You further ask if such an office becomes vacant and subject to being filled by appointment of the governor, must the person appointed be of the same political faith as his predecessor. There is no such limitation upon the power of the governor in the exercise of the power of appointment to fill a vacancy in the office of county commissioner."



## RUSSIAN SOLDIERS NOT ILLITERATE

WRITE INTERESTING LETTERS TO  
THOSE WHO SEND THEM  
SUPPLIES

Petrograd, May 3.—More than three hundred letters from Russian soldiers have reached a prominent Petrograd woman in response to a note which she enclosed in a large number of hampers of food which she sent to the front a few weeks ago. She had expressed a desire to get some letters from the front which would show what the ordinary Russian soldier really thought, instead of the stereotyped letters of thanks with which the soldiers ordinarily acknowledge gifts from persons of higher social station. Accordingly she signed the notes which she enclosed with the names of her three maid servants, making it appear as if these young women had slipped the notes into the hampers surreptitiously. The receivers were asked to reply to these maid servants and to tell them how they were faring in the war.

The plan worked well. Fifty of the replies are to be published in book form shortly. Several soldiers replied in verse. Several made love in pretty fanciful style. Only one letter out of the whole number was offensive.

A Cossack sent the following picture of himself:

"I want to tell you what a Cossack looks like. He is not handsome, no indeed! Yet he looks like an eagle, and whether the foe he meets be German or Austrian, he will bear him like an eagle. A Cossack is small, but brave. Small is the grain of gold, yet of great value. So is the Cossack, in his gray coat and waist held tightly in a leather belt. However hot the firing, he will not drop his gun, but will ride his brave horse and arrive in time, wherever he may be sent."

A scout tells of a reconnaissance from which he has just returned, "the moon shining as clear as if it were daylight and the Germans firing at us constantly and doing us much harm." He adds:

"Let my letter fly from the German land to the metropolitan town. I bow to you, sister Katinka. I am a hero from the River Don, fighting for our religion and our country. You and your friends listen to the holy bells calling the Christians to service. We here hear only the roar of the cannon and the rattle of the German machine guns."

From Orenburg comes a prettily worded appeal for a pair of trousers: "My dear friend Katia—I hasten to inform you that I am in good health and all is flourishing with me. I am well, and my horse is well, and for you I wish the same good health, and accept my deep devotion and bow to you. Against my will, tears courser down my cheeks as I read your letter.

"I have a humble request to make of you. I do not ask for tobacco, for I do not smoke. But, if such be your kindness, pray send me an old pair of riding trousers, of which I am very much in need. If you have a divine spark of love for the soldiers

who are defending their country, do not refuse what I ask."

One of the letters in poetry is roughly translated as follows: "Greetings from all the hero soldiers! We shall end the war in glory For the Russian colors. And through the streets of Berlin Shall march the Russian regiments With the giant at their head."

"The Giant" is a favorite soldier's name for the Grand Duke Nicholas.

### BOXING IN CLAYTON (The Clayton Citizen)

Articles were signed last Friday for the Frank Piper and Bob Evans ten round boxing contest, to take place in Clayton June 7 at the Dixie opera house. Piper put up a \$25 forfeit for appearance and weight; he will weigh 138 at 3 p. m. the day of the bout. He will arrive in Clayton June 1. He left here last Saturday for his training headquarters, which are located near Guymon, Okla. Piper has a good record as a lightweight in all his previous bouts throughout the United States. He has met some of the best in that class and we expect to see a good boxing contest, one of the best that has been staged in this part of the country in many a day. Both boys are fast and have had a few years experience. Each of the boys is sure he can win.

### AN HONORED REGIMENT

London, May 5.—The regiment which holds the record for battle honors in the entire British army is the King's Royal Rifle corps, which has the right to attach 40 regimental decorations to its cap badge.

The regiment was originally raised in 1755 in the American colonies, now the United States, and was first known as the Royal American regiment of foot. The present name was adopted in 1830.

It is said to have been the first British regiment to be armed with the rifle, which was introduced into the British army in 1794. The regiment's motto, "Celer et Lucax" (Swift and Daring) was conferred upon it for gallant conduct by General Wolfe at Quebec.

### "UNCLE JOE" 79 YEARS YOUNG

Danville, Ill., May 7.—Danville's most famous institution, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, enters upon his eightieth year today, having been born in North Carolina, May 7, 1836. It has been customary in the past for Danville to observe the anniversary by holding a jubilee celebration. There was no celebration this year, however, because of the absence of "Uncle Joe" who is a member of the congressional party on the journey to Hawaii.

### ORATORICAL CONTEST

Iowa City, Ia., May 7.—The foremost college orators of the middle west rounded up at the State University of Iowa today to engage in the annual contest of the Northern Oratorical league, which is the greatest event of the year in middle western forensic circles. Among the institutions represented are the University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan, Oberlin college, University of Illinois, State University of Iowa. The University of Michigan is represented in the contest for the first time by a young woman student, Miss Frances Hicock of Plainwell, Mich.

## SONNINO HOLDS A POSITION OF TRUST

UPON HIS DECISION DEPENDS  
ITALY'S ATTITUDE TO-  
WARD THE WAR

Rome, May 6.—The most conspicuous figure in European international politics today is Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister. He is admittedly the strong man of the present ministry, the pilot to whom has been entrusted the delicate and difficult task of guiding the Italian ship of state through one of the stormiest periods in the history of the kingdom. It is Sonnino who has conducted the conferences of the past few weeks with Prince von Buelow, the former German imperial chancellor whose mission in Rome is to induce Italy to keep aloof from the present war. It is Sonnino, also, who has conducted the negotiations with the diplomatic representatives of the allies. And it is Sonnino, according to the popular belief, who will cast the die deciding whether or not Italy is to join actively in the general conflict.

Baron Sonnino has had an experience in public affairs that has well fitted him for the important post he now occupies. He has filled a variety of positions in the public service and is considered one of the greatest authorities in Europe on all economic questions. He was in the diplomatic service from 1867 to 1872 and entered the Italian parliament in 1880. He was minister of finance from December, 1893, to April, 1894, when he became minister of the treasury, a post which he retained until 1896 when he became premier and minister of the interior, retaining office until 1906. During this period he did more than any other statesman to revive the prosperity of Italy and restore her credit. In 1909, upon the resignation of the Giolitti cabinet Sonnino was again entrusted with the formation of a new ministry, and retained office until the following year.

Baron Sonnino is in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Pisa and received his education at the famous university in that city. His mother was an English woman and he resided in England during a part of his youth. He is of Jewish origin on the paternal side, though he has never professed the Jewish faith. His grandfather, it is said, migrated from the ghetto of Leghorn to Egypt, where he built up an enormous fortune as a banker, a fortune which the statesman of today enjoys.

In his early days in the diplomatic service Baron Sonnino served as a junior secretary at the Italian legation in Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Versailles. He then took up the study of the working classes in various parts of Italy, and a book which he wrote, dealing with labor and agrarian problems, made quite a stir at the time. The same problems occupied much of his attention during his parliamentary career. Although

a conservative, he has always enjoyed much favor among the socialists because of his support of universal suffrage and other liberal measures. One of his first acts when he became premier in 1906 was to send a dispatch to all the prefects in Italy vindicating the liberties of the press. The various prefects were warned that in future no telegram was to be refused transmission except in those rare cases provided for by international convention—namely, when the telegrams endangered the safety of the state or were contrary to the laws or to morality.

Sonnino's patriotism, honesty and abilities have never been questioned. It is to these sterling qualities that he owes his rise in public life rather than to his popularity. In fact, he has never enjoyed the popularity that has fallen to the lot of many less able statesmen, and while he has many admirers he has few friends. Public sentiment toward Sonnino is due to his cold and reserved manner, devoid of geniality and quite the reverse of "simpatico." He is lamentably deficient in all the arts of oratory. Moreover, while an experienced parliamentarian, he is an extraordinarily bad tactician. His deficiency in tact was displayed many times during his career in the chamber of deputies and after he became premier. It was the belief at the time that if Sonnino had been tactful enough to keep together a majority in the chamber he undoubtedly would have proved himself to be the greatest prime minister that Italy has ever known. In the present critical negotiations, however, the foreign minister undoubtedly has satisfied the country that he possesses the strongest qualities of statesmanship—qualities that have enabled him to protect his country's best interests in vital dealings with the most consummate diplomatists in all Europe.

### DALLAS HAS \$675,000 JAIL

Dallas, Texas, May 7.—Half the people of Dallas went to jail today and the remainder of the population is expected to see the outside world from behind the bars before next Monday. During the three days beginning today the county commissioners are holding open house in the new \$675,000 county jail and criminal courts building to give the people an opportunity to inspect what is believed to be the finest and best equipped building of its kind in the southwest. On Monday the new jail will be opened for the accommodation of permanent guests.

### MILITIA MECHANICS

Santa Fe, May 7.—The adjutant general's office has received a copy of circular No. 6 issued by the office of the chief of staff, division of militia affairs, war department, concerning the employment of mechanics and helpers and providing for forage, bedding, shoeing and veterinary supplies for horses for the field artillery of the organized militia. According to the provisions of the act of congress approved March 4 this year one mechanic may be detailed for each battery of field artillery at a salary not to exceed \$60. One helper may be detailed for each five horses at a monthly pay not to exceed \$45. The order is signed by H. L. Scott, brigadier general, chief of staff.



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SHIPS FIGHT DISEASE

Besides utilizing sheep as a source of food and clothing, the careful studies of the United States public health service have demonstrated their value as sanitary agents. Ticks which carry Rocky mountain spotted fever become entangled in their long greasy wool and die. This prevents the spread of the disease. No ticks—no fever.

We have in the United States a truly American disease. So far as it is known this is the only disease which is peculiar to the United States. It is called Rocky mountain spotted fever, and is found in practically all of the Rocky mountain states. It is conveyed to man by the bite of a wood tick which burys its head beneath the skin of its victim and thus introduces the virus which causes tick fever. In many of the states, such as Colorado and Utah, the disease is not very fatal, only about 5 per cent of the persons stricken with the disease losing their lives.

On the west side of the Bitter Root valley in Montana the disease is unusually severe and the United States government, acting through the public health service, has been endeavoring to discover a way to eradicate it.

Past Assistant Surgeon T. B. McClintic visited the Bitter Root valley in the summer of 1911 for the purpose of studying the disease and determining if possible a way in which to stamp it out. It was found that on the west side of the valley in the lands which had not been cleared of underbrush that ticks existed in large numbers. The immature or baby ticks were found attached to small animals, such as ground squirrels, weasles and chipmunks, while the adult ticks were to be found on cattle and horses.

Dr. McClintic laid out an area about three miles wide and five miles long and built a dipping vat in which he gave all the cattle and horses in the neighborhood an antiseptic bath every two weeks. He also killed off as many of the ground squirrels, chipmunks and weasles as possible. The following year Dr. McClintic returned to continue the work, and lost his life from the disease which he was fighting.

In 1913 another officer volunteered for this highly dangerous work. He established his headquarters at Victor, Mont., and there began operations

against the disease. In studying the sides of the valley, he noticed that whereas there were many sheep on the side of the valley where Rocky mountain spotted fever does not exist, there were practically no sheep on the west side of the valley where the disease appears every year. Opening into the west side of the valley there is a smaller valley in which are a good many sheep. In this valley tick fever does not exist. This set him to thinking and he wondered if it were not possible that the ticks became entangled in the long wool of the sheep and died before they could reach the skin of their victim. In this way it might be possible that sheep grazing over a given piece of land would free it of ticks. He secured some sheep and picked all of the ticks off of them. He then drove them through badly tick infested country and found that they picked up many ticks. Just as he had supposed these ticks became entangled in the long wool and died.

The following year the United States public health service rented a band of sheep and pastured them in that part of the Bitter Root valley which hitherto had had the most cases. It was found that they collected large numbers of ticks. The sheep were carefully dipped every ten days to kill the ticks which they picked up, and so successfully did they do the work that not a single case has occurred in that area since the sheep began their sanitary campaign. More than this, the owners of the sheep have discovered that sheep raising in the Bitter Root valley is a profitable industry, and this year many more sheep are being pastured there than formerly. So well satisfied is the public health service with these results that it has extended the measures against Rocky mountain spotted fever in the state of Idaho.

DON'T GET EXCITED

Once in Kansas City a noted politician who had led a life of open shame as a grafter and defender of grafters stepped across the line of the law and was arrested, charged with larceny.

The boys in the Star office began to run up a black head. The colonel heard of it and said, "No, that's no news; put it under a three-line head. Everyone knows he's a thief."

The same emotions surge in our

breast as we read of the advertisement this Olathe preacher is getting who says the Bible is not literally true. Of course it isn't. No one claims it is. But what of it? What if certain events chronicled in the supposed story written by Moses happened five hundred years after Moses' death? Does that in any way impair the wisdom of the Ten Commandments? They have held their place through the ages, not because Moses wrote them, but because they are infinitely wise. What if one account of the birth of Christ bears down on the genealogy of the father of Jesus to prove that he is "the stem of Jesse's rod" and of vying birth? Does that make the Sermon on the Mount less true?

Preachers who get excited about the inaccuracies and discrepancies of the Bible are keen for advertising. But they are not saying anything important. They come running into polite society yelling fire, like the boy Mark Twain tells about who burst into the company of good old ladies knitting in the ship's cabin and who was told:

"All right, sonny, we know about it now, so run and put on your pants."

The world will go right on with its knitting in spite of the sensational discoveries of the Olathe preacher. The Bible is a great literature. It has shaped the destiny of the race more directly than any other literature. It has been a divine instrument used by the great force outside ourselves that is steadily drawing the world upward to its destiny. But like any other literature it has its great points and its weak points, and its eternal verities and its contradictions. Everyone knows this; there really is no reason for getting excited about it.—Emporia Gazette.

MISUSE OF PARDONING POWER

Under the caption displayed above the Aztec Independent makes the following criticism of the action of Governor McDonald in pardoning Jose P. Lucero from the state penitentiary:

"This paper has been an admirer of the governor for many of his official acts but we must take exception to his commutation and practical pardon of Jose P. Lucero, who was convicted of bribery in the Room 44 incident.

"He was sentenced by Judge Abbott upon conviction to serve one year to 18 months but had not commenced to serve the sentence.

"Governor McDonald bases his pardon on discrimination, stating that the three other men indicted for the same offense were undoubtedly guilty if Lucero was and one was let off with fine of \$100 and nothing done with the other two.

"The facts in the case are that Judge Abbott did not discriminate, but gave the attorney for the four to understand that if they would plead guilty they would be fined, but if convicted it meant penitentiary sentence.

"Two pleaded guilty and one, while signifying his intention of doing so, has been bedfast and unable to do so.

"Lucero alone stood trial, was convicted, such conviction being upheld by the supreme court January 12. By the terms of the commutation he must pay costs but escapes the fine, thus being discrimination in his favor."

THE DAY OF THE RECKONING HAS COME

The legislative history of two years of democratic rule was completed March 4. Those two years have been marked by one of the most active periods of law making this country has ever seen. With a house ready and able to execute his decrees down to the last word and with a working majority in the senate, President Wilson took the oath of office March 4, 1913. With prophetic eagerness he summoned congress in extra session a month later. With the exception of six weeks of respite last fall the party machinery has been in operation ever since, grinding out experimental laws that affect every phase of our social and commercial life.

What does a study of that record show?

It discloses the fact that during that time the democratic congress has enacted and the democratic president has signed more crude, imperfect and nugatory laws than ever were written during the same length of time by any American congress. It furnishes an indictment of haste and lack of legislative intelligence that is bound to be humiliating to the party responsible.

That there has been a tremendous quantity of legislation cannot be denied. More than four hundred public laws have been placed upon the statute books by the democrats since they came into power. These are designated "public" because they appropriate money for general purposes or affect general law. In addition to these, hundreds of private bills have been passed.

Those who have closely observed the methods of legislation used by the democratic majority are not surprised at the faulty results. The present administration has been admittedly notable, even notorious, for its steam roller short cuts in enacting laws. Every important bill passed has been put through with small consideration beyond that of party experience. As soon as the president proposed a law, then the caucus approved it, the majority rushed it through committees and back to the president for his signature—all with as little debate as possible, and under iron clad special rules that permitted no chance for intelligent consideration or amendment.

It is conceivable that a few bills might be put through a legislative body in this way and emerge in perfect form. But to use such methods indiscriminately, as the democratic congress has done, is practically to insure the enactment of laws which future congresses must either repeal or spend many weeks to amend. This is the task which democratic haste and lustful use of a powerful majority has created for future congresses.

Specific examples of blundering will not be enumerated in this article. It is enough at present to make the general statement that the democratic party has "sown a wind of legislation and is reaping a whirlwind of mistakes." Future articles will appear that will show in detail the various instances of blundering, carelessness of the commutation he must pay costs but escapes the fine, thus being discrimination in his favor."

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## HUMAN SACRIFICE STORIES ARE DENIED

FORMER ATTORNEY FOR PUEBLOS DECLARES THEY ARE NOT BARBAROUS

Santa Fe, May 4.—Francis C. Wilson, former United States attorney for the Pueblo Indians denies that human sacrifice is still practiced among the Pueblo Indians of the Santa Fe district, as recently stated by Mrs. Matilda Coxé Stevenson. Mr. Wilson has written to the commission of Indian affairs declaring there is no basis for the story. The Washington Times has the following:

Stating that he had read in The Washington Times of Mrs. Matilda Coxé Stevenson's charge that human sacrifices are practiced among the Tewa Indians, Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe, N. M., takes issue with Mrs. Stevenson's statement.

Mr. Wilson defends the Indians in a letter received today at the office of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. He came in close touch with the Pueblo Indians during the five years he represented them as their attorney.

"Mrs. Stevenson stated that the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Taos and Santa Clara indulge in human sacrifices," the writer states, "as a part of their religion. The publicity given the statement is doing these Indians a very great injustice, for it is safe to assert there is not the remotest ground for such a statement."

Mr. Wilson states the Indians of the Pueblo tribes are especially fond of their children, and that the position of women in their families is high, a fact also stated by Mrs. Stevenson.

"The Pueblos are Catholics," he continues, "and while they do observe many of their own rites in connection

with their professed Catholicism, the extent of the preservation of their pagan rites is in the main the maintenance of dances and other harmless performances. It is impossible for such rites as Mrs. Stevenson says that they practice not to have come to light long before this if they were practiced."

Commissioner Sells forwarded Mr. Wilson's letter, as well as others received defending the Tewas, to the bureau of ethnology, in the report of which Mrs. Stevenson's assertions were first made.

"These letters in no way will interfere with the inquiry the Indian office will make into the matter," said Commissioner Sells. "They are pieces of evidence, that is all, and we shall make every effort to go to the root of the matter, knowing full well that if such rites are practiced they are surrounded by the deepest secrecy, and that many in close touch with the tribe might know nothing of it."

### Snyder Roasts Scientists

Branding as preposterous the statements accredited to Mrs. Matilda Coxé Stevenson in the Washington Times that the Tewa Indians practice human sacrifice among their rites by offering up the shredded flesh of newly killed infants to be devoured by rattlesnakes, Superintendent Frederick Snyder of the United States Industrial school here, declared today that too much has been written and spoken by persons called "scientists" concerning Indians, Indian customs and life.

"I have talked with Tewa Indians concerning this alleged statement of Mrs. Stevenson," continued Mr. Snyder, "and I find that their resentment at such accusations is great. I have yet to hear that Mrs. Stevenson has offered any proofs that these human sacrifices do exist or have existed."

"It is incredible that such a custom could exist today without the crimes being discovered. Where are these human offerings coming from? Are mothers going to allow their children to be immolated year after year without a word of this getting around? Are people going to disappear without

any comment being made that would at least lead to a suspicion that human sacrifices were offered?"

"It is possible that Mrs. Stevenson was informed by some Indian that babies were immolated in this manner. It is within reason to suppose that persons asking many questions about Indian customs should receive replies of a glaringly sensational character. That is called in American slang 'stringing' the questioner, and it is not confined to the Indian tribes."

### Who the Tewas Are

Mr. Snyder then explained that the Tewas, to whom Mrs. Stevenson is said to have referred in her statements, are Indians of Santa Clara San Juan, San Ildefonso, Nambe and Tesuque. "These Indians are close to Santa Fe and many Santa Feans, as well as tourists from all over the country, have been to all of these places, seen the Indians, perhaps attended their dances and gleaned something of their customs. I refuse to believe that these awful sacrifices could be offered up at these places all these years without detection. I have yet to find any evidence to support the story Mrs. Stevenson is alleged to have related."

Calling to his office a San Ildefonso Indian named Jose Cito Montoya Mr. Snyder asked him if he had ever heard of these human sacrifices. He replied that he had not. Asked if the Indians of his pueblo considered the rattlesnakes a god to be propitiated, the Indian smiled. "We do not like rattlesnakes—that's all," he answered.

"We don't either," laughed Mr. Snyder.

Montoya said that he knew Mrs. Stevenson and that she had been up in San Ildefonso pueblo a good deal and had talked to some of the Indians up there concerning the Indian dances and customs. He denied emphatically that he had ever heard of any kind of sacrifice or ritual with rattlesnakes figuring in it in San Ildefonso.

"We don't want anything to do with rattlesnakes," he said, simply.

### FIREMEN MEET AT WACO

Waco, Texas, May 4.—The Volunteer Firemen's Association of Texas began its annual convention here today. Firemen accompanied by bands and citizens poured in on every train. Following a street parade the first of the convention sessions was held at the Majestic theater this morning, President Peter Schramm of Taylor presiding. Tomorrow afternoon the hook and ladder and hose races take place. The convention will end on Thursday.

### ENDEAVORERS AT RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., May 4.—Full of enthusiasm for a successful meeting, hundreds of Christian Endeavorers gathered in this city today for the annual convention of their state organization. The sessions will continue three days and will be presided over by Rev. C. M. Compher of Lynchburg.

### WEAVERS ASK WAGE INCREASE

Fall River, Mass., May 4.—Whether the weavers employed in the Fall River mills will ask a wage increase of from 10 to 20 per cent will be decided tomorrow at a special meeting of the textile council. The weavers' union represents 3,000 operatives.

## ITALY EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE DECISION

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT ON MAY 6 LIKELY WILL DECIDE WAR POLICY

enemy's position at Ourchen, Souain and Perthes by successful mine explosions.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were only artillery duels.

"Last night the French made unsuccessful attempts to attack our position on the summit of Hartman's-Weillerkopf.

"A French flying machine landed yesterday at Hundlingen, to the west of Saargemund, in Lorraine. Both occupants were taken prisoner.

"A German airship squadron attacked the airship hangar and every station in Epinal yesterday, apparently with good results.

"In the eastern theater: During further pursuits of the Russians, who were fleeing in the direction of Riga, we yesterday captured four cannon and four machine guns. We also took 2,700 prisoners south of Mitau.

"Three Russian attacks southeast of Kalwarya failed with heavy losses to the enemy. The Russians were driven back across the Skeainga. They left 330 prisoners in our hands.

"Northeast of Skierniewice the Russians also suffered a heavy defeat in which they lost a great number in killed and 1,000 men taken prisoners.

"In the southeastern theater: In the presence of the Austrian commander in chief, Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, and under the leadership of General Count von Mackenzen, the allied troops yesterday, after bitter fighting, pierced everywhere and crushed the entire front in west Galicia, from the neighborhood of the Hungarian frontier to the junction of the Dunajec river with the Vistula.

"Such of the enemy as succeeded in escaping are in hasty retreat toward the east, closely pursued by the allied troops. The trophies of the victory cannot yet be approximately stated."

Constantinople, May 3 (via Amsterdam and London)—The Turkish war department today gave out the following official statement:

"In onsequence of the attacks proceeding successfully for us, the enemy has not succeeded in improving his position on the coast of the Gallipoli peninsula. The fire of our batteries directed against the enemy at Sedal shows good results."

### Danger to Children

Serious illnesses often result from lingering coughs and colds. The hacking and coughing and disturbed sleep rack a child's body and the poisons weaken the system, so that disease cannot be thrown off. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has eased coughs, colds and croup for three generations; safe to use and quick to act. There is no better medicine for croup, coughs and colds. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



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

O. G. SCHAEFER. RED CROSS DRUG STORE.



# SOMETHING NEW ABOUT AN OLD ENEMY

NEW THINGS FOR WHICH TO  
"CUSS" THE FOE OF THE  
HUMAN RACE

Now that spring is here and "Swat the Fly" is being heard on all sides, the following little dissertation on the pest is unusually applicable. The clipping is the product of the pen of Rev. George R. Stuart, rector of the Southern Methodist church of Knoxville, Tenn.

The attention of the public is being directed by the press to the fly as one of the most dangerous insects—a spreader of disease, an agent of annoyance, and a general nuisance. The dailies and other leading periodicals are giving life-size portraits of the fly, and the scientists are after him. I guess the fly has as few friends that he can really trust as has a collecting agent. But the fly has brought all this prejudice on himself.

I have hated the fly from early youth, because of his persistent habit of bothering folk while they eat. I was made to stand over a well-filled table at the old country home, with an appetite that would have tackled a pickled rhinoceros hide, and wave the branch of a peach tree over the table to keep off the flies while the family and a few visitors cleaned up every piece of fried chicken—right in my presence. I HATE A FLY.

For 40 years I have longed to get a chance to express my views on the fly; and now that he is up for discussion and his picture has been in the press, I have a chance to get my views in the paper on the general ground that some newspapers will publish a scandal on anything, from Harry Thaw to a fighting senator, if a picture has been in the magazines.

I am astonished that the world has so long endured, without protest, this professional botherer that God produced in Egypt to bother old Pharaoh. During these hundreds of years of pestivorous conduct in spreading disease and otherwise vexing humanity, the fly has made enemies until he has not a friend left on earth—unless it be the manufacturers of fly screens, insect poison and fly paper; and they are his friends like a politician—for what they can get out of him. I'm agin' the fly, not only from boyhood prejudice, but from principle. He is an undesirable citizen from almost every standpoint.

The fly is non-productive. The worm makes silk, the bee makes honey; but the fly tries to put a stop to everything—he makes nothing but periods, and always puts them in the wrong place. He has no business. The dirt daubers are masons, the bee is a manufacturer, the spider is a weaver, and the ant is in the storage business; but the fly is a natural born vagabond—he is as idle as a tramp. I never saw him do anything but walk around and eat. He builds no homes; the bee, the wasp and the ant have homes; but the fly just sleeps around any-

where night finds him. He never sits down at his own table; he eats around wherever he finds victuals exposed to the appetite. He pays no attention to his family. I never saw a fly out on a cool afternoon walking with his family. He has no social habits; I never saw a company of flies sitting around talking together; they sit around one in a place, like Indians, except where there is something to eat, and then they will crowd around like newsboys at a supper.

The fly is as restless as the son of a rich father. He never settles long on one thing; till he settles on the thing that fixes him. The fly has no social caste—one hour he will be examining the lace on the gown of one of the Four Hundred; the next he will be walking around on the floor of a hut. He is like a slanderer—he enjoys working on sore spots. He will fly all over a beautiful white horse and light in a sore spot on his withers, just like a slanderer will slip over all the beauties of character and dig into some sore spot.

The fly is very peaceable—he never raises a rough house with anyone; drive him out of the door and he will depart good naturedly, fly around and come back in at the window, as blandly and as persistently as a life insurance agent. He don't talk much with his neighbors; he is like a society woman playing double—he saws wood and says little. He is like a miser—lives for self and no one regrets his death or understands the purpose of his life.

The fly has no manners, he will get up off of anything and put his foot in your mouth. Here is where the fly is making his biggest mistake. He is spreading disease and getting the scientists down on him. He will walk around over a pig pen, a horse stall, a slop barrel, and a sore spot on a dog, and then come in and walk all over a sore spot on a child's face without even wiping his feet on the door mat.

The fly and the snake have the common people guessing on their location. How a snake can scoot up a bank without legs or wings and how a fly can walk upside down on the ceiling nobody but school folk know. A fly and an elephant and a summer boarder, all have big trunks and pick up their food with them. A fly is omnivorous, so to speak; he eats anything from so-and-so up to what-you-may-call-it.

The Lord made the fly to bother Pharaoh, and he has been in the bothering business ever since. The Bible says the Lord laughs at the wicked, or has them in derision; but this is the greatest joke the Lord ever played on a sinner. He sent the flies in great swarms on Pharaoh; they marched up and down his face, crawled in his ears, put their feet in his eyes, flew in and out of his nose; they got in his victuals and made him give up the Israelites.

A fly has no table etiquette—he will put his foot in your butter, sit down in your syrup and go swimming in your coffee. He has neither reverence nor modesty. He will walk up and down on an old man's nose, or a maid's face, just for fun.

The fly has the whole world beat on sleeping—he can sleep right-side up on the floor, upside down on the ceiling, or either end up on the wall. He

is the most independent fellow at the county fair or democratic convention. The fly has no mother-in-law—no kin to visit him in the summer; no lazy nephews to borrow money from him; pays dues in no lodge; don't have to hire a plumber or entertain a book agent.

## Fly is a Joker

The fly is a practical joker; when he finds a baldheaded politician speaking, he goes to walking up and down his bald head to attract attention: when the orator knocks him off, he makes a circle like he is going clear off and then lights right back on the same spot. If he finds a fellow asleep on a summer afternoon with a newspaper over his face, he will go around, like a breechy beast, to find a place to get in, and then will walk all over his face, sit on the bridge of his nose, and paw in one eye and kick him in the other; crawl in his ear and over his lips, and if none of this wakes him, he will crawl in his nose and fly out and make him think that a drove of partridges are flying out of his head. If a fellow has a sore place a fly will walk up and stick his trunk into the proud flesh for pure devilment, just to see the fellow jump and hear him fuss. If a woman is putting on airs at a big dining, he will get in some thing just to worry her. He will play hide-and-seek with a horse's tail all day. He will crawl up on the sheet of music of the trombone player in a German band and put a pause after a high note, and the trombone will be braying like a donkey five seconds after the other members of the band have passed the note.

Only one man in the world has got ahead of the fly; the screen man thought he had him shut out, but a fly will sit on the door-facing a week to slip in when a child holds the screen door open. Several fellows have invented poisons of various kinds, but the fly always falls in something, as his last act of annoyance. But the fly-paper man has got the drop on him—he lights and stays lit. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to sit and watch flies sit down on a sheet of sticky paper and I exultantly exclaim: "There, blame you! you will never again slip under a newspaper and crawl on my face when I'm trying to take a nap."

## HONOR FOR PRETTIEST NURSE

Oakland, Cal., May 7.—Elaborate preparations have been completed for the "Arabian Nights" ball, to be held in the municipal auditorium tomorrow night. A leading feature of the entertainment will be the seating of the prettiest nurse in Alameda county on the queen's throne at midnight by Charlie Chaplin, the celebrated motion picture star. The proceeds of the ball will go to a fund for the erection of a home for the Alameda County Nurses' association.

## BUILDING DEDICATED

San Francisco, Calif., May 7.—The California building at the Panama-Pacific exposition was formally dedicated today with exercises in which the state officials and other notables took part. The California building is the largest of the exposition structures aside from the main exhibit palaces. It is of the old mission style of architecture and covers a ground area of seven acres.

# ARMENIANS FACE DEATH BY SWORD

OTTOMAN FORCES REPORTED TO  
BE ATTEMPTING TO CAP-  
TURE CHRISTIANS

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, May 5 (Via Petrograd and London).—The pursuit of the defeated Turkish army under the command of Khali Bey in the Khori-Dilman region of the Caucasus, is being continued, according to trustworthy advices received in Tiflis.

"This battle which resulted in heavy losses for the Turks, began April 29 at Hantahta, near Urumiah. Turkish reinforcements compelled the Russians to abandon Dilman and entrench themselves at Magon Zhio, from which position they kept up a heavy artillery fire until the arrival of Russian reinforcements. Three hundred refugees from Dilman have arrived at Julfa and 1,200 more are on their way. The Russian consul here is taking measures to prevent refugees from Urumiah and Dilman entering the Caucasus.

Nersus, the bishop of Tabriz, Persia, has arrived here. He describes the situation at Van as desperate, as 800 Turks and a large number of Kurds are active there, destroying Armenian villages. Of 300 inhabitants of the village of Rashva, only three escaped. The Armenians, according to the bishop, are still hoping for American and Italian diplomatic influence. At Van they have been standing off the Turks and the Kurds for a week. Four Turkish regiments are advancing against these Armenians from Erzingan.

It is feared that the history of 1895 and 1896 will be repeated. It is declared in Armenia that the Young Turks have adopted the policy pursued by Abdul Hamid in that year, namely, the annihilation of the Armenians.

The existing state of terror has prevented the planting of crops and a famine is impending. The city of Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia, has today 300 cases of typhus fever.

Paris, May 5.—A dispatch from Mytilene to the Havas Agency says that a regiment of Turkish troops was annihilated during fighting at the Dardanelles last night and that the allies transported 1,000 more prisoners to Tenedoes and Mourdos. The dispatch says that a squadron of warships of the allies again bombarded forts at the Dardanelles and Turkish encampments on the coast.

Constantinople, May 5 (Via London).—The Turkish war office gave out the following statement today:

"An attempt of the enemy to land troops near Gaba Tepe, south of Avic Burnu, yesterday failed.

"The night before last our troops attacked Seddul Bahr, in spite of a bombardment of the enemy's fleet, and drove them out of their trenches, capturing three machine guns.

"Yesterday the Russian fleet unsuccessfully bombarded the undefended village of Igneadien."



# TEUTONS ENGAGE ENEMIES EAST AND WEST

FIERCEST ATTACKS ON ALL  
FRONTS SIMULTANEOUSLY  
SINCE WAR BEGAN

London, May 5.—The Russian reports concerning the recent fighting in western Galicia are being accepted by British military critics as reducing the Germans' claims of victory in this battle to more just proportions. Following his custom, Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief in the field, has not hesitated to admit a reverse, and confirms the German statement that his antagonists have succeeded in breaking across the Dunajec river. But the grand duke adds that he is holding them fast on the bank of the stream, and he seems to intimate that he has little anxiety concerning the ultimate outcome of the fierce fighting which has been going on in the region for a week.

It is admitted that the readjustment of the British line in Flanders, with consequent abandonment of positions east of the Ypres, marks the extent of the advantage won by Germany from her victory between Ypres and Dixmude. By straightening this line, however, Sir John French, the British commander in chief, has cut off a salient which threatened military disadvantage should the Germans attempt another thrust with the reinforcements said to be rushing through Belgium. All the German attacks thus far, according to both the British and French official statements, have been shattered on this new line.

The news from Gallipoli is considered reassuring, setting forth as it does that the allies have made good the positions gained after the first fierce onslaughts upon the Turks during the landing operations. Subsequent German and Turkish attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Ottoman forces, who gradually are being pushed in a northerly direction.

## The French Statement

Paris, May 5.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities which says:

"North of Ypres the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack against the left sector of the British front. They were repulsed, and, taken in the flank by French artillery, suffered serious losses."

## The German Statement

Berlin, May 5 (Via London).—The statement issued at army headquarters today relates that the British continue their retreat with heavy losses, to the east of Ypres. The strong French attacks delivered northwest of Pont-a-Mousson broke down under the German fire with heavy losses to the attackers and northeast of Suwalki and east of Augustowo numerous Russian advances failed and the Germans took 400 prisoners. Referring to the fighting in west Galicia, the report says an Austro-German attack north

of the wooded Carpathians pierced the third fortified Russian line, and that the Russians are retreating after defeat along the entire front, and that the Russians are beginning to evacuate their threatened position on the southwestern flanks.

The text of the communication follows:

"Western theater of war: The British continue their retreat with heavy losses in the direction of the bridge head situated sharply to the east of Ypres. The Van Houle and Eksteren farms, the castle ground of Herenthage, and the Set Paphotje farm were taken by us.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there is again great activity in the forest of LePretre. Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson the French attacked yesterday with strong forces. Notwithstanding a long preparatory bombardment by artillery, their attack broke down under our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy. On the other hand, we began attacks in the forest of Alilly and to the east thereof, which made good progress. Up to the present we have here taken ten officers and 750 men.

"Eastern theater of war: Attacks from the Roczinsk, coming from the southeast, were repulsed. The enemy is being pursued at Kalwarya, also northeast of Suwalki, and east of Augustowo numerous Russian advances failed. Four hundred Russians in all were taken prisoners.

"On the remainder of the front there were a few fights at close quarters, all of which were decided in our favor.

"Southeastern theater of war: An attack by the allied troops north of the wooded Carpathians pierced through the third fortified line of the Russians, who yesterday were defeated along the entire front, retreating toward the Wisloka river. The magnitude of the victory may be seen from the fact that owing to the piercing by the allies of the enemy's lines, the Russians are beginning to evacuate threatened positions on their northern flank in the wooded Carpathians southwest of Dukla.

"The rapidity with which our successes have been achieved makes it impossible to give an idea in figures of the booty taken in this victory. According to reports at hand, the number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to over 30,000."

## Russians Badly Whipped

Special dispatches from the west Galician battlefields say that Russian prisoners describe the effect of the German and Austrian artillery fire as appalling. The havoc thus wrought was particularly severe at Goerlick, where the Russians fought stubbornly and for four hours endured a terrific fire. In this time, according to these reports, divisions dwindled to regiments and regiments to companies.

The Russian center was so shaken by the reverses sustained by the two wings that it was compelled to abandon its positions. Thousands of prisoners were made in the center, as well as on the wings.

The victory of the Austro-German forces is considered of especial importance because it deprives the Russian army in the Carpathians of protection against flanking movements.

## The Austrian Statement

Vienna, May 5 (Via London).—The Austrian war department today issued an official statement as follows:

"Russia's front of Zzoro-Sztropko-Lupkow in the Beskid mountains has become untenable, as the victorious allies are continually advancing from the west toward Jaslow and Semigrod. The enemy on the Carpathian front started this morning in full retreat from Hungary, pursued by the Austro-German troops.

"The Russians therefore were beaten on a front of 150 kilometers (93 miles) and were forced to retreat with the heaviest losses.

"On the remainder of our front the situation remains unchanged."

## Garibaldi Demonstration

Genoa, Italy, May 5 (Via Paris).—The departure of Garibaldi and his thousand of "redshirts" in May of 1860 on the expedition which resulted in the acquisition of Sicily by Italy was celebrated in "Quarto Sant' Elena" near this city with a great patriotic demonstration today. The principal feature of the celebration was the dedication of a monument to Garibaldi.

Vast crowds gathered in the little town, which in 1860 was in the kingdom of Sardinia. They greeted with wild enthusiasm a detachment of veterans of the Garibaldi expedition. Every province of Italy was represented, although King Victor Emmanuel and members of the cabinet who had expected to attend the exercises were unable to be present on account of the present situation. The Garibaldi veterans headed a long parade which passed through the town. As the veterans reached the esplanade in the Place Umberto, amassed choruses sang the hymn of Garibaldi.

## HERZOG IS SUSPENDED

New York, May 5.—President John K. Tener of the National league announced today that he had suspended Charles Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati club, for five days, for his altercation with Umpire Rigler at St. Louis last Saturday. Umpire Hart, who arbitrated on the bases during the St. Louis-Cincinnati game, also was reprimanded by President Tener for not following the disputed play closely, thus necessitating an appeal to Rigler behind the plate, which caused the latter to become involved in fistieuffs with Herzog.

## LAND IN DEMAND

Raton, N. M., May 7.—Practically all the vacant land in this county has been filed upon, according to the statement of United States Land Commissioner R. C. Alford, who has been checking up the lands in his district. The lands in this county are in great demand owing to the fertility and productiveness, and the lands that were a short time ago considered only as a range are producing agricultural crops equal to the lands in the middle west, that are commanding a high figure. The wheat in this county the coming season will yield better than will the wheat belt of Kansas and Nebraska, and the industry is yet in its infancy. With the proper attention and modern methods, Colfax county will soon head the list of agricultural counties of the state.

Subscribe for The Optic.

# STRANGE DISEASE CAUSE OF LOSS

RANCHERS UNABLE TO UNDER-  
STAND FATAL EPIDEMIC  
PREVALENT HERE

Cattle men, returning from various parts of San Miguel and Torrance counties, say they are amazed at the unusual prevalence of disease among sheep and cattle. They state that animals are dying by the hundreds.

The cause of the trouble seems to be unknown. Some unidentified sickness attacks the cattle and sheep and they seem to lose all energy and strength. They will lie down, eating and drinking if they are given food and water, but seeming unable or unwilling to get up to search for food. Sheep seem to be the heaviest sufferers, but there is a heavy loss among cows, especially when bringing calves.

Losses have been sustained all over this county and Torrance county, some stock raisers losing comparatively few animals and others losing heavily. There are numerous instances of almost entire herds being wiped out by the mysterious sickness. One man possessing a ranch in San Miguel county near its southwest corner has lost all but 200 head of a herd of over 1,000. Another man, out of 1,400 head of lambs, now has but 200 remaining. In a third instance a man near the head of the Canon Blanco has lost 123 head of cows in the past three months from the disease. The losses are heavier than ever before.

There are prospects throughout the county for a bonanza year. There is lots of grass growing in fine shape and water is plentiful, even in places where it usually is not seen. If the strange disease is put under control, the ranchmen will have a prosperous year.

## FAMOUS COMPOSER COMING

New York, May 5.—When the steamship Rochambeau ties up at the French line pier on Friday or Saturday of this week a big delegation of New York musicians and music-lovers will be on hand to welcome Camille Saint-Saens, who will be among the steamship's passengers. The famous composer is on his way to San Francisco as a delegate of the Franco-American commission for the development of political, economic, literary and artistic relations, to appear in a series of lectures at the Panama exposition.

That Saint-Saens will be royally welcomed in every American city he visits is a foregone conclusion, for he is not only the most venerable and famous of all the distinguished musicians of his country but he is one of—if not the most distinguished of the representatives of his nation's art.

In view of the composer's age—he is now in his eightieth year—his present visit to America will in all probability be his last. It is his intention to spend about three months in this country. In addition to his lectures in San Francisco he will direct three concerts. Afterward he will visit a number of the principal cities to renew friendships which he formed during his American tour some ten years ago.



## LAWSON WILL GO TO COLORADO PRISON

LABOR LEADER IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER BY A JURY IN TRINIDAD TODAY

Trinidad, Colo., May 3.—John R. Lawson, noted labor leader, today was condemned to spend the remainder of his life at hard work in the Colorado penitentiary. He was found guilty of first degree murder in connection with the death of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff killed in a strike battle October 25, 1913. Under the Colorado statute making it the duty of the jury to fix the penalty at death or life imprisonment, the jury fixed the milder punishment. Lawson sat like a stone as the jury filed into the court room. There was but a sprinkling of spectators. Judge Granby Hilyer had announced luncheon recess until 2 o'clock and it was not quite that hour when the jury came into the court room. For that reason only the few who had reached the court house early were in their seats.

### A Tense Silence

In the midst of a tense silence the clerk asked:

"Gentlemen, have you reached a verdict?"

The foreman replied, then handed the written verdict to the clerk, who passed it to the judge. Lawson sat beside his counsel, his eyes fixed on the jury, his rugged features set and stern. Judge Hilyer glanced at the verdict, then handed it back to Bowdery Floyd, the clerk. The clerk read aloud:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the penalty at life imprisonment."

### Jury Is Polled

A gasp, a sharp intake of breath, ran across the slim crowd gathered for the last act of the labor drama. Lawson did not move. A slight smile played over his features. There was silence for a few clock ticks, then Horace N. Hawkins, pale of face, rose and asked that the jury be polled. The clerk read the names, one by one. Each man assented to the verdict. Then there were brief legal formalities to go through with, the crowd filed out the door and down the steps and the drama was over.

Seated at his lawyer's table after the verdict was rendered, John R. Lawson, former strike leader and still member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, talked calmly of the outcome of his fight for life and liberty.

"They may get me, but they can't defeat the cause of labor," he said. "I'm not worrying about myself—it's the fight I have been making for the working men that I am interested in and that will go ahead just as before. Even for me, it's a long way to the penitentiary yet. My attorneys will not give up until everything possible has been done to save me."

As the convicted labor leader talked his friends in the crowd gathered around him and one by one they si-

lently clasped his hands. Like a prairie fire the news of the verdict had swept through town. Labor adherents whom the sudden rendering of the verdict had caught napping came rushing to the court house. Some had tears in their eyes as they greeted their defeated chief. Lawson and his counsel had confidently expected an acquittal or at most a disagreement. The jury had been out since shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday night. When Monday morning came without an agreement, belief that the trial would end in a "hung jury" became all but universal among followers of the trial. The unexpected verdict caught the town by surprise.

### How Mrs. Harrod Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble

"I suffered with stomach trouble for years and tried everything I heard of, but the only relief I got was temporary until last spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them at our drug store. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness after eating and from pain in the stomach," writes Mrs. Linda Harrod, Fort Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE

Cumberland, Md., May 4.—Cumberland, in its dress uniform, its streets gay with decorations and thronged with visitors, gave a hearty welcome today to the Knights Templar assembled here for the annual conclave of the grand commandery of Maryland. Members of the order are present from various points in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, as well as all the leading cities and towns of Maryland. The sessions will continue over tomorrow.

### Best Thing for a Bilious Attack

"On account of my confinement in the printing office I have for years been a chronic sufferer from indigestion and liver trouble. A few weeks ago I had an attack that was so severe that I was not able to go to the case for two days. Failing to get any relief from any other treatment, I took three of Chamberlain's Tablets and the next day I felt like a new man," writes H. C. Bailey, Editor Carolina News, Chapin, S. C. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### AL REICH AND JIM COFFEY

New York, May 4.—In Madison Square Garden tomorrow night Al Reich and Jim Coffey will engage in the first of the elimination bouts which is to determine "who's who" in the line of a challenger for Jess Willard's heavyweight crown. With a realization of the big prize at stake both Reich and Coffey have conditioned themselves to put up the battle of their lives. A personal grudge which has long existed between the two heavies is expected to contribute to the liveliness of the bout.

### Infection in the Air

Medical authorities agree that colds are infectious. In some cities children with colds are barred from schools. Spring's changing weather brings many colds. The quickest and safe way to stop colds, coughs, and croup is to give Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## AMERICAN SHIP SUNK BY A TORPEDO

THREE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES DIE ON THE GULF LIGHT

Washington, May 3.—President Wilson will reserve judgment on the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulf Light until full official details are received. On the face of the news dispatches, officials admit that the attack on the ship is a serious matter, but they intend that a thorough investigation shall be made and that no hasty action should be taken.

The first official report of the torpedoing of the American tanker Gulf Light reached the state department today in an undated dispatch from Consul Stephens at Plymouth, England, saying the attack was made Saturday, but the vessel was still agloat and that patrol boats were attempting to tow her to the Scilly Islands.

Consul Stephens' message follows: "The American tank steamer Gulf Light was torpedoed off Scilly islands on the first instant. The captain died of heart failure. The body has been landed. Two of the crew were drowned, 34 saved. The vessel is afloat. Patrol boats are attempting to tow her into Scilly."

### Swedish Ship Destroyed

London, May 3.—The Exchange Telegram company has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Copenhagen saying that the Swedish steamer Elida, timber laden, from Helsingborg for Hull, has been torpedoed in the North sea by a German submarine. She went to the bottom in less than three minutes.

Three men and two women on board the vessel had barely time to make their escape in one of the small boats. After cruising about for two hours they were picked up by a Danish schooner and landed at Lemvig, Denmark.

### Loss is a Million

New York, May 3.—The two Americans, in addition to Captain Gunter, who lost their lives when the American steamer Gulf Light was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands, were Charles C. Short of Chicago, the wireless operator, and Eugene C. Chamaneta of Port Arthur, Texas, a seaman, according to a cablegram received here today by the Gulf Refining company owners of the vessel.

The message, a brief one, was signed by First Officer Ralph Smith. It said that Captain Alfred Gunter, whose home is in Bayonne, N. J., died of heart disease and that Short and Chamaneta shipped at Port Arthur. These were the two men reported yesterday to have jumped overboard.

Short was taken aboard the Gulf Light at New Orleans April 17. This was his first trip aboard the vessel. Chamaneta shipped at Port Arthur. Including her officers, the Gulf Light had 38 men aboard, most of them hail-

ing from Gulf of Mexico ports. Ship and cargo, according to James Kennedy, marine superintendent of the company, were valued at \$1,000,000. The Gulf Light's cargo, Mr. Kennedy said, consisted of gasoline and oil consigned to firms in France and not to the French government.

### Two Trawlers Sunk

Aberdeen, Scotland, May 3.—Trawlers making port today declare that a German submarine sunk two trawlers within 50 miles of Aberdeen Sunday the crews of the two vessels, it is believed escaped.

It would appear as though the submarine ran amuck among the Aberdeen fishing fleet. In addition to sending two to the bottom, it chased three others for 20 miles. A patrol boat was then seen approaching, whereupon the submarine submerged.

### Norwegian Ship Sunk

Newcastle, England, May 3.—The Norwegian steamship America was torpedoed in the North sea on Saturday. The vessel sank within two hours.

The crew of the America consisting of 39 men was picked up 13 hours later by the Norwegian mail boat Sterling, and was landed at Newcastle today. The America left Sunderland Sunday for Bergen.

**Our "JITNEY" Offer—This and 5c DON'T MISS THIS.** Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley and Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

### MISSISSIPPI LAWYERS MEET

Vicksburg, Miss., May 4.—The Mississippi Bar association began its annual meeting here today with many leaders of the state bench and bar in attendance. The leading feature of the day's program will be the presidential address of Chief Justice Sydney Smith of the state supreme court, whose subject will be "A Plea for the Establishment in Mississippi of a Modern Unified Court."

### A Seventy-Year Old Couple

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Carpenter, Harrisburg, Pa., suffered from kidney trouble for many years but have been entirely cured by Foley Kidney Pills. He says: "Although we are both in the seventies we are as vigorous as we were thirty years ago." Foley Kidney Pills stop sleep disturbing bladder weakness, backache, rheumatism and aching joints. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Store.—Adv.

### TEXAS MEDICAL CONVENTION

Fort Worth, Texas, May 4.—The annual meeting of the Texas Medical association was opened here today with more than a thousand physicians and surgeons in attendance. During the three days' sessions the meeting will be addressed by many eminent leaders of the medical profession, among them Dr. W. W. Grant of Denver, Dr. W. L. Rodman of Philadelphia, president-elect of the American Medical association, and Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Southern Medical association.



## UPS AND DOWNS OF THE A QUEER KIND OF A KELLY JITNEY

Though no statistics or reliable data on the subject are available, according to all indications the number of jitney buses has decreased materially in the last two months. In part this decrease was due to an oversupply with the consequent reduction of average earnings. Other bus owners dropped out because they found the business unprofitable, but the heaviest percentage of the decline is due to the regulative measures adopted by the authorities. In Oakland, California, in Los Angeles, in Portland, throughout the state of Washington the diminutive carriers were obliged to take out accident insurance in amounts ranging from \$1500 to \$10,000 per car; several cities, notably Oakland, Portland, Reno, Phoenix and Boise, placed heavy special taxes on the jitneys. Perhaps the most drastic of the ordinances is Boise's. The minimum tax is \$75 a year, payable in advance, plus indemnity insurance to the amount of \$10,000 per car. The operator must obtain a permit from the city council, must file a map of the route and a schedule of operation which must be maintained rigidly if the permit is not to be withdrawn. In addition the driver must be at least 21 years old and must be able to "carry on an intelligent conversation" in the English language, probably for the benefit of the female passengers. The ordinance has the support of the Boise public, especially of the suburbanites who believe that they will find themselves without trolley service if the jitneys are allowed to skim the cream of the short-haul business.

The financial status of the average jitney owner is glaringly illuminated by the events in Phoenix where the city council imposed a license fee of \$60 per annum, payable in advance. Out of a large fleet of jitneys operating there before the passage of the ordinance only two or three survived the payable-in-advance clause. The others retired.

Despite the decrease in the number of vehicles operated, the jitney bus has come to stay. But regulation has come to stay, likewise. Jitney owners everywhere may as well face the fact that they will have to pay special licenses, indemnity premiums, will have to keep passengers off the running boards and light the enclosed tonneau. It will cost more in the future to operate a jitney bus than it did in the beginning. And the improved service which the trolley companies of the larger cities must give to meet the new competition will reduce the number of fares. Yet the jitney is performing a real, substantially service, especially during the rush hours when the electric cars must inevitably be overcrowded. But a nickel is not adequate compensation for the quality of service rendered. Jitney owners will have to demand a ten-cent fare in order to meet the cost of regulation and depreciation. They are already charging this amount for the short ride to the exposition grounds in San Francisco.

Ten cents for an automobile ride of two or three miles is not an exorbitant price—From May Sunset.

In a series of articles under the title of "Seeing America First," Fred C. Kelly, writing for a Baltimore newspaper, takes occasion to display a cheap imitation of wit at the expense of New Mexico. The majority of the Kellys with whom The Optic has come into contact up to this time have been genial and happy, and this paper is inclined to believe that the monicker signed by the Baltimore writer is a nom de plume, or that he received the title of Kelly by adoption.

Mr. Kelly declares that he would rather reside on a New York fire-escape than in New Mexico, because "there would be other folks living there with me." The chances are there might be for the first day, but should Mr. Kelly exhibit the same amount of peevishness that cropped out during his journey through New Mexico, the chances are that he would be alone within a few hours.

Undoubtedly, when one passes through New Mexico by rail, he fails to see the most attractive portions of the state. But how a newspaper man who attains to the dignity of signed articles could be so unfair as to write a knock on a new state after a few glances through a car window is beyond comprehension. Mr. Kelly should have stopped in a few of New Mexico's towns and cities and visited her prosperous farms and productive mines; he should have seen her wonderful scenery and historic relics and should have tried a hunting and camping trip amid her beautiful mountains before writing his illuminating article regarding this state.

Here is Kelly's little screed: Now that I've seen New Mexico, or at any rate now that I've seen sizable samples of New Mexico unfurled by the Santa Fe railroad, I have changed my mind about a thing or two. I used to like to crack rude jokes about the states of Delaware and Rhode Island, dwelling on the absurdity of giving the title of state to a wee irritation on the map scarcely larger than an ordinary county. That, as I say, was before I had taken a good look at the state of New Mexico. And I no longer think it would be homesome to live in Kansas. One could ride to Wichita and hunt up Victor Murdock and Henry J. Allen, or ride to Emporia and get in touch with William Allen White. But if you required company or somebody to chat with in New Mexico what would you do? You might ride all day and see nothing but an Indian village or adobe houses, the whole thing looking as bleak and inhospitable as the inside of the Union Club in Cleveland, Ohio. And an Indian, taking him on the average, is not a good conversationalist.

For a long time my idea of the limit of undesirability has been to live in the thickly populated East side of New York city. Now, after staring all day at the landscape of New Mexico. I am certain that to dwell even on a fire-escape in New York's East side would be delightful. I would enter into the spirit of things, and have a nice, neighborly time of it. There would at least be other folks living there with me.

But in New Mexico—how I have come to hate the sight of mountains made of big, unvegetated, red rocks! Just the plain unbroken desert, as it appears now and then without the

glaring, snarling, big, red rocks, is a relief. New Mexico has an abundance of flavor, but an all-day trip across it is like trying to make an entire meal off catsup and paprika. So far as I can judge after this rather casual examination, I would say that there is absolutely no occasion or necessity for New Mexico. Yet it makes a big splash on the map and has just as many senators as the state of New York! One of these days I am going to make a rather exhaustive inquiry and try to find if anybody living in New Mexico is at all reconciled with his lot in life.

Not long ago, I recall, the government raised the ante on homestead offers of 640 acres. In other words, if a man will live for a year on 640 acres in New Mexico he can have that many acres for his own. Live a year on a homestead in New Mexico! Wow, wow! Wuff! My notion right at the moment of this writing is that I could not be tempted to remain over night in New Mexico for 10,000 acres. I can appreciate now why a lonely dog will bark at the moon. There were several times during the trip across New Mexico that I earnestly desired to sit back on my haunches and bark boisterously at the landscape. A little while ago we paused in the town of Gallup, or some such name as that, the first town inhabited by white people in the last few hours. Just offhand I cannot recall a town that so thoroughly commends itself as an excellent place not to make a long visit in.

And more recently we reached the town of Winslow, which has an attractive little Spanish architectural station and hotel that look like a regular human being place. The moment I saw that building I felt as if I must rush right up and kiss it.

Be that as it may, this happened. I was sitting in the smoking compartment next to two men who were discussing the advisability of buying themselves a drink. One of them called the porter and asked him if it is possible to purchase liquor in this part of the country.

"Yes, sah," he replied, "you kin get it here in New Mexico, but not in Arizona."

So the two began to plan what they would have. After a number of tentative suggestions, they decided on a pair of highballs.

"Porter," ordered the one who had first brought up the subject, "bring us two highballs—with ginger ale."

"Can't have it," replied the porter. "It's against the law sah."

"Why, didn't you just tell me a moment ago that we could?"

"Yes, I told you that, but while y'all was makin' up yo' minds we done crossed the line into Arizona."

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### GOOD BOOZE DEMANDED

Calro, May 5.—Martial law has made it a dangerous matter for the peddlers of adulterated liquor to attempt business near the British en-

campments in Egypt. By proclamation, Lieut. General Sir J. Maxwell has empowered special officers to enter and inspect any establishments suspected of selling bad liquor within a radius of five miles of any place where British troops are stationed. Any person found selling adulterated or inferior alcoholic drinks is liable to imprisonment, fine and loss of license.

Egypt is in normal times filled with imitation liquors, wines and beers of such a poisonous nature that the drinkers go insane. Both the health and discipline of the troops was affected by this menace, now removed, in the early days of the war.

### Whooping Cough

"When my daughter had whooping cough she coughed so hard at one time that she had hemorrhage of the lungs. I was terribly alarmed about her condition. Seeing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy so highly recommended, got her a bottle and it relieved the cough at once. Before she had finished two bottles of this remedy she was entirely well," writes Mrs. S. F. Grimes, Crooksville, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### KANSAS SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Topeka, Kas., May 4.—Delegates from every section of the state poured into Topeka today for the golden jubilee or fiftieth annual convention of the Kansas Sunday School association. The convention will continue several days and will have as speakers Governor Capper, former Governor Hoch, Miss Brockway of Philadelphia, Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the international association, and other men and women of prominence.

Barbed wire cuts, ragged wounds, collar and harness galls heal up quickly when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is applied. It is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### 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. 7682

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 Burns, whose office and postoffice addresses are respectively Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Wagon Mound, New Mexico, are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

LORENZO DELGADO,  
1-8-15-22  
Clerk of Said Court.



## AMERICAN REPLY IS FULL OF FORCE

SETTLING OF FRYE INCIDENT IN  
GERMAN PRIZE COURT  
IS REFUSED

Washington, May 5.—The text of the American note to Germany declining the suggestion that reparation for the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich be made through a German prize court and reiterating the representations for indemnity was made public today by the state department. It already has been presented to the Berlin foreign office in the form of a communication from Ambassador Gerard. It follows:

"In reply to your excellency's note of the first instant, which the government of the United States understands admits the liability of the imperial German government for the damages resulting from the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich on January 28, last, I have the honor to say, by direction of the government, that while the promptness with which the imperial German government has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, my government feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to a prize court.

### Violation of Obligation

"Unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligations imposed upon the imperial government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia, and the United States government, by virtue of its treaty rights, has held to the imperial German government a claim for indemnity on the resulting damages suffered by American citizens.

"The liability of the imperial government and the standing of the claimants as American citizens and the amount of indemnity are all questions which lend themselves to diplomatic negotiation between the two governments and happily the question of liability has already been settled in that way. The status of the claimants and the amount of indemnity are the only questions remaining to be settled, and it is appropriate that they should be dealt with in the same way.

"The government of the United States fully understands that, as stated in Your Excellency's note, the German government is liable under the treaty publications above mentioned for the damages arising from the destruction of the cargo, as well as the destruction of the vessel. But it will be observed that the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo and the question of the value of the cargo, therefore is not involved in the present discussion.

"The government of the United States recognizes that the German government will wish to be satisfied as to the American ownership of the vessel and the amount of the damages sustained in consequence of her destruction.

"These matters are readily ascertainable and if the German government desires any further evidence in substantiation of the claim, on these points, in addition to that furnished by the ship's papers, which are already in the possession of the German government, any additional evidence found necessary will be produced.

"In that case, inasmuch as any evidence which the German government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined in the United States than elsewhere on account of the presence there of the owners and captain of the William P. Frye and their documentary records, and other possible witnesses, the government of the United States ventures to suggest the advisability of transferring the negotiation for the settlement of these points to the imperial German embassy at Washington.

"In view of the admission of liability or by reason of specific treaty stipulations, it has become unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the meaning and effect of the declaration of London, which is given some prominence in your excellency's note of April 5, further than to say that, as the German government has already been advised, the government of the United States does not regard the declaration of London in force."

### CLUB WOMEN AT EMPORIA

Emporia, Kas., May 5.—Every train coming into Emporia this morning swelled the number of arrivals of delegates to the annual convention of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, and at noon there was every indication that the attendance would be the largest in the history of the federation's yearly meetings. The biennial election was the chief topic of discussion among the early arrivals. Active campaigns for the presidency of the federation are being waged in behalf of several candidates, among whom are Mrs. J. M. Miller of Council Grove, Mrs. George J. Baker of Lawrence and Mrs. Rosa B. Cragun of Kingman. This afternoon the executive board met to complete the final details of the convention program. The first of the regular sessions will be held in the First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning, with Mrs. C. B. Walker of Norton, the retiring president, presiding.

### RUSSIAN DEPOSITS GROW

Petrograd, May 4.—A report by American consul North Winship, notes the increases in savings deposits in Russian banks for which various reasons are assigned. Families have been considerably reduced by the absence of the men who have gone to war, and in many instances young women married to army officers have closed expensive homes and gone to live with their parents. The war has presented so many distractions that the extravagances attendant upon lavish entertaining and the regular routine of social life have disappeared. Most women are now busy with hospital work, and have little time or energy left for social duties.

## ULTIMATUM SENT BY JAPAN TO CHINA

LONDON HEARS RUMOR THAT  
TIME LIMIT IS SET AT FOR-  
TY-EIGHT HOURS

London, May 5.—"A Japanese ultimatum to China," cables the Tokio correspondent of the Central News, "grants a delay of 48 hours."

Neither the Japanese embassy nor the Chinese legation has received any information of the dispatch of an ultimatum to China.

The Japanese embassy received today a cable message from Tokio giving the reply of China to the Japanese demands. At the embassy it was said that China's reply was considered "decidedly unconciliatory."

### Washington Not Informed

Washington, May 5.—Official dispatches received today from the American embassy at Tokio and the American legation at Peking made no mention of an ultimatum from Japan to China beyond repeating references to such a course in the Japanese and Chinese newspapers. The official disposition here was to view the far eastern situation calmly.

In well informed quarters the sentiment of the Japanese press for an ultimatum was interpreted as being calculated to inform China to make overtures and concessions before Japan decides upon the next step.

Press dispatches which spoke of a delay of 48 hours in connection with the sending of an ultimatum were interpreted in diplomatic quarters here as meaning that a reply would be sent by Japan to China's note of rejection of the demands which would insist on a change of attitude, pointing out that unless this were followed an ultimatum would be sent.

### Will Remove Legation

Peking, May 5.—A Japanese cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers have arrived at Chin-Wang-Tao on the Gulf of Lioa Tung, about 150 miles east of Peking, evidently for the purpose of removing from China the members of the Japanese legation.

### Cotton Takes Fall

New Orleans, May 5.—Cotton dropped 32 to 35 points, or more than \$1.50 a bale, on the exchange here this afternoon after reports were received that Japan has sent an ultimatum to China.

### New York Feels Affects

New York, May 5.—There was a drop of 30 points in the cotton market here today, apparently inspired by foreign news, particularly with reference to the relations of Japan and China.

### GERMANS NOT PRISONERS

London, May 5.—Of the 27,000 male Germans above the age of 17 years in the United Kingdom, only 8,600 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 18,600 are,

save for having to report to the police at certain periods, quite as free as the neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office and the American ambassador regarding the treatment of civilians.

The British government allowed German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

"Women and children, males under 16 and over 44 and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would give an undertaking to take no part, direct or indirect, in assisting in the operations of war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crimes or on a definite suspicion or espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44 who, although free from military or naval duty, would not give the undertaking referred to."

Agreement was accordingly made between the two governments. But elderly invalid British officers who were taking cures at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. British allowed retired German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids.

### COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

San Francisco, Calif., May 7.—Warm welcome to the Panama-Pacific exposition was given to the hundreds of delegates assembled there for the seventeenth annual convention of the grand council of California, United Travelers of America. The delegates assembled in Festival hall for the opening session. The program included greetings from the exposition and city officials and the annual address of Grand Counsellor W. P. Baker of Los Angeles. The sessions will conclude tomorrow.

### "DRUMMERS" MEET AT SHERMAN

Sherman, Texas, May 7.—Sherman's population was increased nearly three thousand today by an invasion of "drummers" from every section of Texas. The occasion of the gathering was the annual state convention of the Travelers' Protective association, which began a two days' series of sessions at which business appertaining to the organization is to be transacted, while social diversions will also take up much of the delegates' time. The opening meeting of the convention was held this morning, with President George W. Baker president.

### FOUNDER'S DAY AT VASSAR

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 7.—Town and gown joined hands today in the most brilliant celebration of Founder's day in the history of Vassar college. In addition to the usual exercises and formalities which custom has prescribed for the occasion, the celebration this year was given added interest by the opening and presentation of Taylor Hall, the beautiful new art building given to the college by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn, in honor of President Emeritus James Monroe Taylor.



## PERSONALS

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. A. Shaw, representing the Taylor Instrument company of Rochester, N. Y., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Mrs. J. S. Moore and her son returned yesterday afternoon from Denver, where they spent a short time.

Dr. A. E. Northwood of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas today to attend to some professional business.

C. W. Mussett of El Paso was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

George W. Detamore of Clayton was in Las Vegas today. He is on his way to the Grand Canyon, where he will locate.

Dr. M. F. Des Marais will return this evening on train No. 9 from Chicago, where he has been taking a post graduate course in medicine and surgery.

J. Smith and W. E. Walsh drove into Las Vegas in their Ford car, putting up at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. They are from Illinois and are on their way to the coast.

W. N. Tobin of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

C. A. SeLague of Santa Fe, field agent for the commissioner of public lands, was in Las Vegas today on a land contest case.

William Springer left yesterday afternoon for Albuquerque to attend the performance of Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer, in the Duke City last night.

William J. Barker of Santa Fe, special agent for the United States land office, was in Las Vegas today to represent the government in a land contest case.

F. P. Kahnt of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. Nick Chaffin left today for Denver for a short visit.

This afternoon C. S. Stickney, president of the Erie railroad, passed through Las Vegas in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound for the coast.

Jerry Leahy, brother of Judge David J. Leahy of this city, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from his home in Raton. He left immediately for Santa Fe, where he will make a short business stay, and then return to Las Vegas.

Mrs. F. R. Frost returned this afternoon from Topeka, Kan., where she has been visiting.

Miss Rebecca Henriquez left this afternoon for Santa Fe for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Isidore Marschutz, who has been visiting in Las Vegas with Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenwald, left this afternoon for her home in New York city.

Mrs. Long, mother of J. E. Long, left this afternoon for Denver for a visit.

C. W. Wesner returned this afternoon from St. Louis, where he has been for a short time on business.

Harry Wenger returned today from Denver, after a short business trip.

From Thursday's Daily.

H. Alex Hibbard of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

John Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., who is staying at Valley ranch, was in town today for a short visit.

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

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stow of Pueblo, Colo., were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

E. B. Longworth of Roswell was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

J. C. Antrim, representing the Randolph Paper Box company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Charles Fraker, a justice of the peace from Wagon Mound, was in Las Vegas today from Mora, where he has been on court business.

Leslie Maxon of Kansas City, Mo., brother of Mrs. C. C. Robbins, formerly of this city, was here for a short visit yesterday afternoon, stopping off on his way to the coast. Maxon formerly was a resident of Las Vegas, having been born in this city, living here for a considerable time.

A. C. Voorhees, an attorney from Raton, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some legal business.

Miss Sophia Miller and J. F. Miller of Valley Ranch were in Las Vegas yesterday evening for a visit.

B. Werner of Roswell drove into town last night in his car, putting up at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop.

Oscar Neafus drove into town this morning from Cuervo to attend a meeting of cowboys to plan for the "big doings" here on July 4.

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

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis of Newton, Iowa, arrived in Las Vegas in their Ford automobile last night. They put up at the Midway garage. The couple is on the way home after wintering on the coast.

Mrs. B. J. Cheney, the wife of a member of the board of directors of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Jaffa left this afternoon for their home in Roswell after a short visit with their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Danziger of this city.

Las Vegas this afternoon in her private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. She is bound from Colorado Springs, Colo., to the coast.

Victor H. Parmelee of El Paso arrived in Las Vegas last night on an Indian motorcycle, putting up at the Midway garage. He is on his way to Denver.

Dr. T. F. Tannus of Santa Fe, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist who comes here frequently, left this morning for the Capital City.

Demetrio M. Ribera, who was here about ten months ago, returned today from Santa Fe. He has a position in the Romaine hotel barber shop.

Miss Emma Hanson of Minneapolis, Minn., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon. She will spend some time here as the house guest of her sister, Mrs. C. Peterson.

From Friday's Daily.

N. W. Earl, a rancher from Porvenir, was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

H. J. McKenna, manager of the International Harvester company at Denver, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon on train No. 1 in the interests of the company.

O. J. Ogg, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton was in town today in the interests of the company.

J. F. Russell of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Al Mahien of Albuquerque was in town today to attend to some personal business.

R. H. Brown, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was here today in the interests of the company.

Damacio Montoya returned last night from the coast where he spent some time.

Jose Ortega left this morning for California and the expositions. Ortega will be absent about a month.

K. Jones, a rancher from Levy, was in Las Vegas today to purchase supplies.

J. R. Goodrich of Trinidad, Colo., representing the American Tobacco company of Richmond, Va., was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

Miss E. Berg, Miss Tournor, Miss Stohlberg, Miss Johnson and W. F. Longendyke, all of Watrous, were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

B. H. McLean of Socorro drove into Las Vegas last night putting up at the Las Vegas Motor Car company's garage. He left this morning, bound for Albuquerque.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, arrived in Las Vegas today from Fort Sumner, traveling overland. He delivered the commencement address yesterday at the Fort Sumner graduation.

J. H. Waters, G. H. Kent and William Larraby drove into Las Vegas last night in their Ford automobile. They put up at the Midway garage. The party is bound from Levant, Kan., and left this morning for the coast.

Mrs. S. M. Bowen and her children and Mrs. Bowen's mother, Mrs. Cemer, arrived in Las Vegas today after a three months' visit on the coast.

Mrs. E. C. Hanneman arrived this afternoon from Fort Madison, Iowa. She will spend a short time here visiting Miss Laura Lorenzen.

W. M. Hicks left last night for Ottumwa, Iowa. Hicks is under indictment for horse stealing at Ottumwa.

O. A. Larrazolo and Carlos Larrazolo left this afternoon for Watrous, where they will spend a short time on business.

## CAN'T EVEN DRINK FROM OWN BOTTLE

### ELECTION DAY DRINKING PROHIBITED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE

Santa Fe, N. M., May 7.—Any person who takes a drink of intoxicating or spiritous liquor in Santa Fe on June 7, the date of the local option election here, even though the drink be taken from his private supply in his own home, will be a violator of the law, and as such subject either to fine or imprisonment, or both.

The startling fact, which, however, is not new to lawyers conversant with the New Mexico statutes, was brought out today by Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Clancy in connection with an inquiry from a local saloon-keeper as to the law in reference to

the closing of saloons on days of special elections. The saloonkeeper stated that he knew it was necessary to close up on general election days, but that there existed some doubt among members of the clan as to the necessity of abandoning booze sales on the day of the local option election which comes under the head of special elections.

In order to enlighten the inquiring saloonist and his business associates Mr. Clancy supplied them with a copy of the statutes. Section 1272, of the Compiled Laws of 1897, provides that "it shall be illegal for any person or persons in this territory (state) to sell, use or give, drink or dispose of intoxicating or spiritous liquors on the day of any general or special election within this territory (state.)" The succeeding section—No. 1273—makes violations of the foregoing provisions punishable by fines of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100, or imprisonment of not less than 20 or more than 30 days, or both.

In connection with the fact that the statute makes it unlawful to "use" or "drink" as well as to sell, give or dispose of liquor on election day, Assistant Attorney General H. S. Bowman recalled the fact that the literal reading of the law was upheld by Judge Pope when he was presiding judge of the Fifth judicial district of the territory. A Clovis man who was caught taking a drink out of his own bottle in an alley on election day was convicted before Judge Pope and was fined.

Of course, if any one really has to have a drink on election day and takes precautions to take it out of sight of any person or persons who might report the incident, the necessity stipulated can be imbibed without fear of punishment. The violation of the law, however, will be just as complete. Section 1273 of the Compiled Laws, besides defining the penalties, provides that one half of any fine assessed shall go to the informer, but since that time it has been held that the payment of any portions of fines to informers is in conflict with the constitution.

### ALLEGED THIEF CAUGHT

Raton, N. M., May 7.—Luciano Maes, charged with the wholesale stealing of horses in Colfax and adjoining counties, has been brought back here from Trinidad, Colo., where he was arrested by Sheriff Abe Hixenbaugh. The sheriff also brought with him from Trinidad Antonio Quintana, wanted on a charge of forgery, for whose return a requisition was recently issued by Governor McDonald. According to report, Maes had seven head of stolen horses in Trinidad when taken into custody, and it is further stated that he disposed of at least four others recently in Trinidad. These two men will be arraigned before the grand jury this week and, if indicted, will be given trial during the present term of court.

About the brightest spot in the St. Louis' Browns' outfit is to be found in Rickey's young battery—Pitcher Grover Lowdermilk and Catcher Hank Severid. This pair formed a winning combination with Louisville last season and bid fair to repeat their success with the Browns.

Subscribe for The Optic.



## DEMOCRATS HOLD DOWN NAVAL TONNAGE

FORMER SECRETARY MEYER  
CALLS DOWN PRESENT SEC-  
RETARY DANIELS

Boston, May 3.—Former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, made public last night a statement reviewing the open letter from Secretary of the Navy Daniels to President Garfield of Williams College, concerning the present status of the naval equipment of the United States. Mr. Meyer opens with the statement that Secretary Daniels' discussion of this subject "leaves much to be desired in the day of information." The statement follows:

"The secretary neglects to state, when he refers to the last two years of the Taft administration, that the house of representatives, which originates appropriations, was in control of the democrats on account of the bye-elections; that they went into caucus and voted 'no battleships.' It was on the issue that no party could afford to caucus on patriotism, placed before the people by some of the leading papers at my request, that we broke the caucus and obtained very grudgingly, from the democrats one battleship for each of the remaining two years.

"The war and the campaign of education on national defense has influenced congress in making more liberal appropriations, but the third battleship Mr. Daniels obtained was made possible by the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi to Greece, using the fund derived from this transaction for an additional dreadnaught. But the Idaho and Mississippi were both modern ships, built in 1904, and while President Wilson's sale was a good business transaction, it will not, apparently, increase our tonnage. It should also be noted that the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon can no longer be included in our tonnage list; that Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky and Alabama will reach their age limit in 1916, while the Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio and Missouri are due for replacement by 1920, as battleships become obsolete in 20 years. It is obvious therefore, that a policy pursued according to this year's program of two battleships with certain auxiliaries, no scout cruisers and no battlecruisers, will lead nowhere if it is the real purpose of the nation to have an adequate navy, for we are not following a program of new construction intended to replace those vessels which have been or will soon be condemned because unfit for service on account of age.

"While, as the secretary has stated, the navy is today recruited to its maximum strength (which is due to decreased demand for labor in various lines of trade throughout the United States), yet the commander in chief of the fleet, in a communication to the naval academy, gives the opin-

ion that the fleet lacks in its complete equipment, about 5,000 men and a number of officers. To put all the ships in commission that could be useful in time of war, would require 18,000 additional men and many officers, according to Admiral Badger in his evidence before the naval committee this winter; and yet, in his letter the secretary assures the public that the navy in 1915 is larger, better equipped and in better condition than in any previous year, while experts know that this is impossible, since many of the battleships have been retained so long in Mexico that fleet maneuvering, vital for efficiency, has been terribly hampered and interfered with.

"The naval conflicts of the European war have emphasized the importance of speed, range and armament. The Bluecher, faster than any of our ships, was destroyed because she was slower than any of the other ships in the conflict. Yet we are building no fast cruisers or battlecruisers. The secretary, in his enthusiasm over our 14-inch guns, which he says will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any naval gun now in use, overlooks the fact that Japan has in commission and building eight naval ships with 14-inch guns probably as good as our 14-inch guns, and that England has the Queen Elizabeth in commission with 15-inch guns, a battleship of over 27,000 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, and nine other capital ships building with 15-inch guns.

"The war has demonstrated the need and value of air craft. The general board recommended the appropriation of five millions of dollars, but only one-fifth of the amount was obtained.

"In view of the increasing number of submarines and the accident in Hawaii, there is urgent necessity for testing and wrecking docks that may be used for salvaging submarines of any size, docking submarines and testing to determine the resistance to external water pressure. Two docks of this description will be required for the Atlantic and two for the Pacific.

"Upon the efficacy of the supply ships depends the efficacy of the fleet. The importance of supply ships has also been demonstrated in this war. One was authorized in 1913. It would have been nearly completed by this time if built under contract, but it is to be constructed in one of our navy yards, and it has not yet been laid down.

"Without ample coal and oil storage at distant bases in the absence of large merchant marine to insure a continuous supply of fuel, the range and efficiency of the fleet will be seriously impaired in time of war.

"The general board in a report to the secretary stated—'The strength of the fleet is measured too often in the public mind by the number and tonnage of its material units. The real strength of the fleet is the combination of its personnel (with their skill and training) and its material, and of these two elements the more important, the personnel, is too often forgotten and neglected in making provisions for our fleet. One of the basic troubles at the present moment is the demoralization which has been going on of our personnel and which

is not taken into account. Further, it is poor economy to build battleships without making, as we are doing now, a proper provision for the increase required in personnel, as in the approved practice in other countries.

"The difficulty in the administration of the navy at the present moment is due to the fact that the organization in force for four years founded on a plan to a great extent the outcome of Admiral Mahan's ideas, has been disrupted and disorganized without consulting experts, and nothing has been put in its place. Imagine a new railroad president removing division heads without replacing them and expecting the operation of the entire railroad system to be continued with efficiency, economy and dispatch. The test of a naval organization comes when, in an emergency, it can pass smoothly from a peace to a war basis. In the present condition of the organization it could not be accomplished without the greatest confusion, and congestion, to the mortification of the navy and with a possibility of very grave consequences, to the discredit of the country."

### OPEN SCHOOL FOR ANARCHISTS

New Brunswick, N. J., May 4.—Middlesex county today added to its institutions of learning a school where the rising generation may be taught all the principles of anarchy, "amid pleasant outdoor surroundings." Whether the scientific methods of bomb making and throwing are to be included in the curriculum is not stated in the prospectus. The school is to be conducted in connection with a co-operative farm colony of anarchists located several miles outside of New Brunswick. The Francisco Ferrer association, with headquarters in New York, is the chief promoter of the project. Their method of education seeks to reconstruct society by creating, as they say, "free men and women" through a proper system of training in their childhood. The children, as a result, are to be taught along modern revolutionary lines, which the Ferrer followers consider thoroughly scientific. The promoters of the school and colony are not averse to the idea of promoting social life as well, and hence they have selected this vicinity for their colony as being within easy access to New York city, a distance of about 30 miles by rail.

### CROWDS ATTEND OPENING

San Diego, Cal., May 4.—Large crowds attended the formal dedicatory exercises of the New Mexico state building at the exposition yesterday, the feature being an address by Governor McDonald and the picturesque pageants held in connection. The dedication ceremonies are proving the most brilliant and relictious event of the exposition so far. The program announced is being carried out and will end tonight with a big banquet at the Cafe Cristobal at which the governor will be the guest of honor.

### WALSH GETTING BETTER

Los Angeles, May 4.—Ed Walsh, the Chicago American club pitcher, who has been ill several days with grip, was reported to be greatly improved today. The high fever from which he suffered yesterday had subsided.

## APRIL WAS COLD WITH EXCESS MOISTURE

RECORDS WERE BROKEN BY THE  
THIRTY DAYS' PERIOD JUST  
CLOSED

April was colder than the normal and was perhaps unequalled in previous years in the amount of precipitation. Snow and lots of rain were the features of the month that has just passed.

The mean temperature for the month was 48.11 degrees as against a normal temperature for April of 49 degrees, and a mean temperature of 48 degrees last month. The maximum for the month was 77 degrees on April 29, as against a maximum for the same month last year of 76 degrees. The minimum this year was 21 degrees on April 1, as against a minimum for the same month last year of 22 degrees. The greatest range of temperature in any one day was on April 5, when the thermometer showed a fall of 39 degrees from the maximum. The range for the month was 56 degrees.

The month was one of the wettest on record and is unequalled for the same period in former years. During the 30 days there was a precipitation of 3.59 inches, over four times as great as the normal, .88 inch, and far higher than last year's record, 1.32 inches. The amount of rain was phenomenal. The greatest precipitation in any one day was on April 16, when 2.15 inches of moisture, almost twice as much as fell throughout the entire month of April in 1914, fell. On this day there was a snowfall of two inches which turned to a heavy rain. On April 9, 13 and 14 there were thunderstorms. During the month there were ten days on which there was a precipitation of more than .01 inch. There were seven cloudy days, 16 partly cloudy and seven clear days.

The prevailing winds during the month were southwest and west.

### DIAMONDS IN WELLS

Melrose, N. M., May 4.—"Is eastern New Mexico underlaid with diamonds?" asks the Melrose Dairyman-Farmer. Then he says: "You may not have heard much about it, as it has been kept quiet, but diamonds have actually been taken out of the ground at a 200-foot depth, which for hardness and uncut brilliancy are not excelled.

"Lee Farrington of McAlister has a fine specimen which he took from a well which he was drilling some time ago. In fact he got two of them from the well but misplaced one of them. The one he still has, while not as large as the other, is of large size and even in its uncut state shows the fire and brilliancy of the finest diamonds. And it is so hard that it cuts glass perfectly without leaving a scar on the diamond.

"Mr. Farrington, who is a substantial farmer and thresherman of the McAlister district, expects to have the gem cut and mounted and its worth estimated."



## JEALOUSY CAUSE OF WOMAN'S MURDER?

SECOND TRIAL OF MRS. CARMAN  
LIKELY WILL BRING OUT  
THE FACTS

New York, May 3.—For the second time within six months Mrs. Florine Conklin Carman, wife of Dr. Edwin Carman of Freeport, L. I., is about to be tried on a first degree murder indictment of the killing of Mrs. Louise Bailey in the Carman home on the evening of June 30 last. The trial takes place at an extraordinary session of the Nassau county court which convened at Mineola today, with Justice Abel E. Blackmar presiding. The first trial of Mrs. Carman, which also took place at Mineola, ended in a jury disagreement last October.

Outside of the tragic features of the murder, the killing of Mrs. Bailey caused the most intense excitement throughout a large section of Long Island on account of the social prominence and wealth of Dr. Carman and his family. Mrs. Carman, the accused woman, is the daughter of Frank Clapp Conklin, one of the wealthiest residents of the south shore of Long Island. Mrs. Bailey, the murdered woman, was 36 years old and the wife of William Bailey, a hat manufacturer in Brooklyn. Mrs. Bailey left two children, a daughter 17 years old and a son 12 years old.

According to Dr. Carman, Mrs. Bailey arrived at his office, which is in his home at Freeport, at 7:30 on the evening of the tragedy. The physician testified that he never before had met the woman. An hour after her arrival, he said, she was preparing to leave when a window pane was broken, a man's hand holding a revolver thrust in and the shot fired that ended her life.

Suspicion first pointed to Mrs. Carman when it was learned from servants and members of the household that she was insanely jealous of her husband. On one occasion, according to these statements, Mrs. Carman had slapped a nurse whom she found in company with her husband. It was because of this affair with the nurse, according to Mrs. Carman's own admission, that she had a dictagraph installed in Dr. Carman's office, which enabled her to listen to all her husband's conversations with his women patients.

A week after the murder the grand jury returned an indictment charging Mrs. Carman with manslaughter. Later, however, the same grand jury returned a superseding indictment charging Mrs. Carman with murder in the first degree. It was on this indictment that she was tried last October.

The most damaging testimony against Mrs. Carman at the first trial was that of Celia Coleman, the negro maid in the Carman household, and the chief witness for the state. The maid testified that after she heard

the report of a pistol, Mrs. Carman, dressed in a kimono, dashed through the kitchen on her way to her room on the second floor of the physician's house. As she passed Celia said Mrs. Carman showed the maid a pistol. Celia quoted Mrs. Carman as saying: "See, I have shot him!"

This testimony was in direct contradiction to that of members of the family, who stated that Mrs. Carman was lying down in her room when the shot was fired and did not go down stairs until several minutes later.

When the first trial ended in a jury disagreement it was generally believed that the case would never be brought into court again, although Mrs. Carman insisted at the time that she be given another trial in order that she might be cleared of all suspicion.

The decision of District Attorney Smith to bring the case to trial again is accepted as an indication that he has discovered new evidence which he regards as important enough to justify a new trial. The nature of the new evidence, whatever it may be, has not been disclosed. It is rumored, however, that five new witnesses, a woman and four men, will be on hand to testify for the state. The new evidence, it is said, will be of almost equal importance to that of Celia Coleman, the negro maid.

On the eve of the beginning of the second trial counsel for Mrs. Carman state they have no new evidence of any importance and the defense will be virtually the same as at the first trial. "We know Mrs. Carman is innocent," said George M. Levy, chief counsel for Mrs. Carman, today, "and we believe that the jury this time will say so."

### JAPAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM

Tokio, May 3.—The Jiji Shimpō, a Japanese newspaper of good standing, issued an extra edition this afternoon in which it made the statement that Japan would send an ultimatum to China, the Chinese reply to the latest Japanese communication regarding the demands of the Tokio government being considered unsatisfactory.

The Japanese cabinet was in session for six hours today. A telegram was dispatched to M. Riokia, the Japanese minister to Peking. The Ihara News agency this afternoon said that the emperor might issue an important order in a few days.

### Don't be a Grouch

Many persons acquire a reputation for crankiness and grouchiness when their dispositions are not to blame. Peevishness, irritation, morbidness, biliousness, melancholia most often are the result of impaired digestion and torpid liver. Foley Cathartic Tablets make you very light, cheerful and energetic. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

### ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending May 1, 1915.

W. T. Allen, Robert McBride, Mr. W. W. Dunbar, P. V. Dieckman, Dr. J. A. Fuller, Mrs. John Harris, Mr. Donaciano Martinez, Mr. Gavino Romero, Rev. Harry Shields.

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

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

## BOND ACTIVITY IS A HOPEFUL SIGN

INDICATIONS ARE THAT BUSI-  
NESS CONDITIONS ARE NEAR-  
ING NORMAL

New York, May 3.—Promises of general business improvement become more and more definite each day. Thus far progress in this direction has been much too slow to satisfy the impatient; nevertheless, there has been a steady forward movement which cannot be overlooked and the turn for the better has really come. This is clearly expressed in the new spirit of confidence begotten by a reaction against political radicalism, by the more reasonable public attitude toward business, by the establishment of the federal reserve banking system, by the adjustment of our finances to a war basis and by the unquestioned stimulus of big war contracts.

As usual, the spirit of confidence first manifested itself in the west, where the bulk of our \$10,000,000,000 of agricultural wealth is annually produced. This vast section of our country possesses in the soil an unending source of prosperity every year, and this season that prospect is greatly enhanced by the certainty of securing good prices for all food and mineral products. Western bankers, though still wisely clinging to a large degree of caution, are daily becoming more and more candid in their expressions of optimism, and advices all the way from the Pacific coast to the Alleghenies are almost uniformly hopeful. So, too, are the reports of travelers returning from the California expositions, impressed with the magnificent resources of their own country. Not the least of benefits to the United States from the war will be the spread of such knowledge among our own people. American travelers and American investors will become better acquainted with their own country, and for some time to come will distribute their spare funds at home instead of abroad; thus affording another new stimulus to home industry which cannot be indefinitely held back. For the first time in many months bank clearings are showing an increase. Last week the gain at all cities was nearly 5 per cent. Railroad earnings are also exhibiting better results, several systems having shown encouraging gains in recent reports. Should trade manifest the expected improvement, a decided gain in net earnings will develop as a result of the better rates now obtained.

Perhaps one of the most significant developments is the slow but sure improvement in the steel trade. This at first began as the result of heavy war contracts. A healthier feature, however, is the symptom of revival in the demand for railroad material. It is known that the railroads have been making careful inquiries with a view to placing important equipment orders. The Pennsylvania road has already taken the initiative. This is a natural, healthy and much more sat-

isfactory development than the demand for war materials, although the latter are more profitable and have run into several hundred millions. In consequence of these changes there has been a much better demand for pig iron, and sales of over 100,000 tons have been reported in the last few days in the Pittsburgh district. It would be erroneous to create the impression that prosperity has arrived in the steel industry; nevertheless, the point of extreme depression has been passed and there are the best of reasons for anticipating a steady recovery, the tendency being in the right direction. In the cotton goods trade signs of improvement are also visible, and manufacturers are securing better prices owing partly to the rise in cotton and partly to an actual increase in demand. The cotton situation is still perplexing, the south feeling severely the restriction upon exports imposed by the war. The outlook is for a material reduction in acreage, although the incompleteness of planting prevents any accurate estimate at this time.

Our foreign trade continues active, the heavy orders for munitions of war tending to offset the declines in breadstuffs and cotton which are usual at this season of the year. There has been some recovery in imports, the result being that the excess in exports at this time is running less pronounced than several weeks ago. It is quite easy to attach too much importance to our foreign trade, although it is a very vital factor in regulating prices and providing a market for our surplus products. Let us remember our imports and exports aggregate about \$4,000,000,000 annually, compared with \$12,000,000,000 of agricultural and mineral products and \$3,000,000,000 in railroad earnings. A due sense of proportion is essential in reaching intelligent conclusions. Securities have been returned more freely this week, particularly from London, and this will tend to restrain imports of gold. So, too, will the diminished expenditures of tourists abroad which are always a factor of importance at this coming season.

The monetary situation in New York is satisfactory. Rates are relatively easy and the situation is such as to stimulate inflation rather than contraction of security values. One good feature of the market has been the widening activity of bonds and the steady advance in prices, in which the New York Central debentures proved a conspicuous example. The rapidity with which the \$40,000,000 short term Baltimore & Ohio notes were taken shows the healthy absorbing power of the market. Security values have now had a very considerable rise, especially in the so-called war group. Railroad shares have also had a very fair advance, and the stocks sent back from London were readily absorbed, showing a better buying capacity here than was supposed. Indications point to an active but irregular market. It is hardly prudent to discount embryonic prosperity too rapidly; especially in view of the uncertainties of war.

HENRY CLEWS.

Officials and members of the American Federation of Labor are planning for a fitting testimonial to be given Sarnuel Gompers, the veteran president of the organization, on his sixty-sixth birthday anniversary on January 27 next.



**LOCAL NEWS**

Mrs. Antonio Lucero, formerly a resident of Las Vegas, the wife of the secretary of state, is seriously ill in Santa Fe. A consultation of physicians was held in the capital to determine upon a course of treatment.

Fidel Ortiz, chairman of the board of commissioners of San Miguel county, has purchased a five passenger Studebaker auto from Herbert Gehring, the local agent.

The Woman's Club of Las Vegas wishes to ask, through the columns of The Optic, that all persons having old magazines for which they have no use donate the periodicals to the club for use in the women's rest room run by the civic organization.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Alvin Jarrell, aged 24, of Las Vegas, and Ethel Mahon, aged 21, of East Las Vegas. Last night the couple was married at the home of Robert W. Reid on Tilden avenue, Rev. J. H. Whistler officiating. The ceremony was a quiet one. The young couple will reside in Las Vegas.

Although the Santa Fe reading room concert that appeared here about a week ago was announced as the final attraction of the season, Superintendent S. E. Busser of the reading rooms has decided to put on another entertainment. The attraction will be B. F. Baumgardt, well known as a lecturer, who will appear here on May 10.

As a result of the May dance given Tuesday night the welfare department of the Woman's Club of Las Vegas is better off to the extent of \$35.35.

W. E. Crites, the popcorn and peanut man, is seriously ill at his home with a complication of diseases. Mr. Crites is greatly missed by the children and the birds, with whom he is a great favorite. He never fails to divide some of his stock with the birds each day, and they know him so well as to eat out of his hand.

On account of the rearrangement of divisions of the Wells-Fargo and Company express caused by the taking over of the Globe Express company, E. R. Taft, who has been route agent for the Wells-Fargo for over a year in this division, has been transferred to the territory along the Denver and Rio Grande tracks with headquarters at Pueblo, Colo. His place will be taken by M. R. Green. The combination changed Las Vegas from the Colorado and New Mexico division of the service to the Arizona and west coast Mexican division. Green formerly was stationed in Mexico.

On Sunday morning a special train carrying Governor Goldsborough of Maryland and the commissioners of the Panama Pacific International exposition from Chicago to the coast will pass through Las Vegas. About 70 people will take the trip, the train consisting of five cars. The special will arrive from the east at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and will stop here 30 minutes for breakfast. It will carry the commissioners to both expositions.

Special devotions are being held each evening this month at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, as is the usual custom during May.

The Woman's club feels indebted to E. G. Murphey for the use of a number of handsome baskets, which were utilized in the decoration scheme at the Commercial club rooms last night on the occasion of the May dance.

**ANOTHER THOUSAND RAISED IN AN HOUR**

**HOT SPRINGS COMMITTEE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN SALE OF STOCK**

From Thursday's Daily.

The committee of six appointed by the Commercial club last week to sell \$10,000 worth of stock for the opening of Las Vegas Hot Springs resumed work yesterday afternoon, working for an hour yesterday and a short time this morning. Without much difficulty an additional \$1,600 of stock was sold to citizens.

The committee everywhere was received with the "glad hand" people seeming pleased to have an opportunity of subscribing to stock in the project that will mean so much for Las Vegas. Yesterday afternoon the committee raised \$1,000, and this morning an additional \$600 was pledged. This brings the total up to \$7,750, leaving \$2,250 to be raised in Las Vegas.

The latest subscriptions included one or two men from out of town. "Bill" Southard, who recently left for Albuquerque to assume the management of the light company there, "came across" for one share. Some traveling men have become interested enough to subscribe on account of talks with Las Vegas merchants.

The people subscribing yesterday and today are as follows: Mrs. R. Flint, \$100; Albert Gurdorf, St. Louis, Mo. \$100; Halsey Elwell, South Weymouth, Mass., \$100; D. T. Hoskins, \$100; A. T. Rogers, Jr., \$100; Ralph S. Whetham, \$100; William Whalen, \$100; Robert J. Taupert, \$100; William Southard of Albuquerque, \$100; Colonel M. M. Padgett, \$100; J. V. Hedgecock, \$100; Page Undertaking company, \$100; Chris Wiegand, \$100; John H. York, \$100; Mrs. Cora L. Mann Baily, \$50; Joseph Hillbrand, \$50; Byron T. Mills, \$50; A. C. Erb, \$50.

The committee to solicit subscriptions for stock in the Mountain House and Hot Springs project resumed work yesterday for one hour and in that time \$1,000 was taken. But one refusal was found, and in that case a good excuse was given. Many of those called upon were out, but the response of those who were solicited was so immediate and hearty that it indicates that Las Vegas has on tap a lot of the vim, enterprise and energy that has long characterized the Meadow City. Several subscriptions have been sent in by outsiders, indicating that many people not residing here are in sympathy with this movement. What helps one locality also aids another. There should be a broad, neighborly and liberal spirit in the Sunshine state, a disposition in the various towns to help boost each other. Each

locality has something especially attractive to itself and by united and common effort the whole state should advance in the development of its wonderful resources.

The Hot Springs of Las Vegas once were famous. They should be again; they will be if our people continue the enterprising spirit now being evinced.

The medicinal properties of these waters are well established. Hundreds have been cured of rheumatism and other diseases by the Hot Springs baths. The climate is the best on the continent.

All the conditions for enjoyable life are in abundance. We need outside people to come and see, and join in building up the country. Renew the Mountain House, open up the springs, rebuild the street railroad into these mountain resorts, and other new enterprises will come.

Our people should continue to meet this committee with the glad hand. Ten thousand raised here brings forty thousand more from the outside. Every dollar is to be put into actual permanent improvement, paid out right here, to circulate in this community.

Fifty thousand dollars judiciously spent at the springs will necessitate street railway connections, it will make a new demand for autos and livery hire, furnish work for mechanics, give new demand for everything that goes to make up life.

Let Las Vegas, as she will, subscribe \$10,000 and do it quickly and advertise to the world that this is a live community, not a "dead one," a city with spirit, energy and push, that intends to go ahead with the procession and not to lag in the rear.

Greet the committee with a smile, give it your support and hasten the day so near at hand for better times, better conditions. A BOOSTER.

**NORMAL ANNOUNCES ITS NEW FACULTY**

**SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN THE TEACHING FORCE FOR 1915-16**

The board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University has ratified the choice of a faculty for next school year. The faculty was recommended by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the state institution. A few changes are being made in the personnel of the faculty of the school.

Miss Harriette Eddythe Mann, who is teacher of the eighth grade of the training school, will leave at the close of this term, as she is desirous of taking up work elsewhere. Her place will be filled by Miss Louisa Arnold, Miss Susie Whittaker will give up the commercial department and will resume her duties as secretary to the president in place of Miss Rhoda Houtz, who will leave the institution. Miss Margaret Kennedy will take the place of Mac H. Donaldson as teacher of English. Miss Kennedy will commence her teaching in the summer school. M. B. Trexler of Aurora, Ill., will enter the commercial department of the school as its head.

The full faculty list is as follows: Frank Carroon, dean and instructor in psychology and sociology; Thomas

R. Rodgers, assistant dean and instructor in mathematics; Mrs. Mabel E. Hall, matron of dormitory; Miss Susie Whittaker, secretary to the president; Arthur H. Van Horne, Latin; Miss Bessie Watt, Miss Esther Mangan, Miss Jennie Pearl Hutchison, Miss Louisa Arnold, training school; Miss Wilhelmina Vollmer, Spanish; Miss Marie Senecal, art and music; Charles Edward McClure, history and education; Miss Lulu B. Stallman, household arts; Clyde D. Williams, manual training; Clarence Flavens Lewis, science; Miss Ida M. Larsen, physical culture; M. B. Trexler, commercial department; Miss Margaret Kennedy, English; Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, Mrs. Gladys Hamilton, Miss Ruth Anderson, Frank Culberson, assistants.

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**GETTING THE TEST OF A COW'S MILK**  
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Efficiency is the demand of the times, and records of production are the first step in a study of efficiency. It pays to know what any producing factor in an industry is doing. Weighing and recording a cow's milk requires only a few seconds, and will give new interest to the work. Butter fat tests should be made at regular intervals, as once a month. In taking a sample of a cow's milk for a butter-fat test, the following factors should be borne in mind, as causing variation in the test.

Night's and morning's milk commonly vary in richness.

The first milk drawn, the middle milk, and the strippings all test different.

The milk tests lower when the cow is fresh, and higher as she falls off in milk.

Abnormal weather, or other environmental, nervous, or health conditions.

Unexplainable and irregular variations from day to day.

Age of animal, the mature cow's milk testing more than a heifer's.

Breed has a marked influence on the test, but individuality causes greater variations. These influences remain fixed, however, and each cow has a normal individual fat test, and this cannot be changed by feeding or management.

The following rules should be observed in sampling a cow's milk for a butter fat test.

Select a period of normal feed, weather and general conditions.

With all of the milking in one vessel, pour back and forth between pails three or four times.

Put a small portion in a clean, tightly sealed bottle, with some preservative, as a corrosive sublimate table, to keep the sample from souring.

Repeat this with four or six successive milkings, adding an amount to the sample in proportion to the amount of milk in each milking. After each addition to this composite sample, whirl the sample bottle around till all the cream which has stuck to the sides of the bottle is thoroughly mixed in a cool, dry place. Two ounces of milk is enough for a fat test in duplicate.

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