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SIEGE WARFARE USED AGAINST TURKS

MUSSULMANS ARE TOO STRONGLY
ENTRENCHED TO BE RUSHED
OUT BY THE ALLIES

London, May 28.—The fortress of Przemyśl, garrisoned this time by Russians instead of Austrians, is once more threatened with investment. Just as the Russians, after surrounding Przemyśl and starving out its Austrian garrison, forced the surrender of the fortress on the twenty-second of last month, so Austro-German troops who have driven a wedge through central Galicia are now attempting a double flanking movement and with growing intensity of attack are seeking to encircle Przemyśl from the north and the southeast.

According to Vienna reports, progress is being made in both directions, and if the advance is not checked Przemyśl will either be isolated from the rest of the Russian army or the Russian troops which fell back to the San will be forced into further retreat.

This situation in Galicia is unquestionably of great strategic importance at the present time, and even the British press concedes that the position of Przemyśl is serious. It is declared as the key to the whole Russian position in Galicia, and its fall will mean that the railroad running eastward to Lemberg, the main artery of the Russian supplies in this region, will fall into Austrian hands. Reports that this railroad line already has been severed are still without confirmation.

Fighting along the Austro-Italian frontier still is in the development stage.

There is virtually no change on the western battle front and the British and French admit that the Turks are so strongly entrenched on the Gallipoli peninsula that only siege warfare can be waged there.

Germans Fall Back

Berlin, May 28 (Via London).—A reverse at the hands of the Russians in the fighting along the River San in central Galicia is announced in today's statement from the war office. It is said the Germans in the region of Sieniawa, on the left bank of the river, already forced back and lost six

cannon. The German position, according to this announcement, was not defended by strong forces.

attacked the open town of Ludwigshafen (Bavaria). Several civilians were killed or wounded by bombs. The material damage done by the raiders was slight. The leading armored aeroplane was forced to land at a point east of Neustadt and afterwards the commander of the squadron of aircraft also fell into our hands in the neighborhood of Nancy. Our aeroplanes caused an airship to fall at Anipal, and they set fire to the barracks at Gerardmer, within 18 miles of St. Diepy.

"On the Dubysa our troops again commenced the offensive. An attack soon developed on both sides of the highroad between Rossejnya and Erigola, which was crowned with good results. We captured 3,120 Russians. On the remainder of this front Russian night attacks were repulsed at several places.

"In the southeastern theater: To stop the advance of the Teutonic allies' troops the enemy tried with fresh forces, brought forward from other war theaters, to attack at several points on the right bank of the River San. These attempts failed. Only in the region of Sieniawa were weak divisions forced back on the left bank of the San. On this occasion about six of our cannon could not be withdrawn in good time.

"In the district northeast of Przemyśl, we are still progressing favorably on both sides of the River Wyszynia. In addition to booty reported May 25, about 9,000 additional prisoners have been taken and 25 cannon and about 20 machine guns have been captured.

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, May 28 (Via London).—The Austro-German advance in Galicia having been checked there appear new signs of widening German activities on the long fighting line from the Baltic southward. This front runs east of the Prussian border, bends eastward to within 30 miles of Warsaw and passes on into southern Poland. Preliminary operations are now under way along this line.

The most important of these operations are the resumption in a manner of the bombardment of Ossowetz and artillery battles and cavalry engagements near Edwabno and generally along the Narew front. Here, as in the Bzura region before Warsaw, the German maneuvers have not developed so as to reveal whether they are preliminary to offensive operations of a serious character or merely consti-

tute another of the numerous demonstrations which periodically develop and subside without affecting the situation materially.

Reports reaching Petrograd from the Galician front indicate that the Austro-German forces have encountered an unyielding wall in the Russian defense from Jaroslau all the way to the Rumanian frontier.

Nevertheless the Teutonic allies continue assaults over the whole length of the line with as great determination and energy as ever. Particularly strong German forces with heavy artillery are massing on the roads leading eastward in the direction of Lemberg.

After violent artillery fire the Germans on Tuesday advanced to Tomanovitz, a village three miles east of Guhakow, which lies southeast of Przemyśl. After a fierce battle which continued throughout the day the Germans retired and, according to Russian staff officers, they left 2,000 dead behind. The German soldiers led the assault, sheltering themselves under large shields, but they were forced back by the fire of the Russians. At about the same time an attempt was made to break through the valley of the San near Radymno, south of Jaroslau, but this effort failed. On Wednesday Russian positions along this whole region were subjected to the fire of German artillery of all dimensions. The regions of Stry and Dolina also were marked by battles of unusual violence.

Railroad Raided

Rome, May 27 (Via Paris, May 28).—A successful raid on the Trieste-Nabresina railroad by a squadron of Italian hydroplanes, together with the occupant of additional Austrian territory along the Tyrol frontier and on the Friuli front, are reported in an official statement issued tonight by the Italian war office. It is stated that an artillery battle is raging between the Italian fortified positions on the Trentino front and those of the Austrians.

Carinthian Invasion Continues

Geneva, May 28 (Via Paris).—The Italians are continuing their advance into Carinthia. They have taken three of the lower mountain passes and 14 villages.

Italian forces, supported by gunboats on Lake Garca, have captured several hills to the north of Mount Baldo. Their object is to flank the Austrian fortifications at the mouth of the Adige river and also to advance on Mori. Two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to bombard the Italian gun-

boats on the lake, but they were driven off.

Italian Artillery Succeeds

The new 75-millimeter Italian guns, said to be an improvement on the French model, are reported here to have been used with conspicuous success. At a point in Carinthia they are said to have silenced an Austrian battery served by Bavarians.

Another incident of the fighting on the mountain was the case of an Italian lieutenant who with 85 men in a passage of the Agno valley, held at bay for one hour a company and a half of Bavarians, armed with Maxims. Italian artillery finally arrived and scattered the Bavarians. The lieutenant, however, had been killed.

Other dispatches reaching Geneva set forth that the Italians are bringing up heavy guns and are attacking the Austrian forts along the Tyrolean frontier.

The Italians have captured Tonale near Monfalcone, which is being bombarded. They continue their advance in the Isonzo valley. Most of the fighting now is on Austrian territory.

Another dispatch reaching here says that large forces of Austrians and Germans are assembling in the vicinity of Bosen, about 30 miles north of Trent, where they will be forced into contact with the Twelfth army corps.

Italians Land of Rhodes

Amsterdam, May 28 (Via London).—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that Italian troops in considerable forces have landed on the Turkish island of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea.

The French Statement

Paris, May 28.—The French war office this afternoon issued a statement which says:

"The counter attacks of the enemy against the positions taken by us near Angres continued last night, but were repulsed by us.

"At Ablain-St. Nazaire our troops yesterday followed their movement with distinct success.

"The bombardment reported yesterday by the Germans from Ecurie and Roelincourt continued all night long, but it was not followed by an infantry attack.

"In the environs of the forest of Le Pretre we delivered an attack yesterday evening which resulted in our gaining ground."

Manager Doger Bresnahan of the Cubs is leading the National League in stolen bases. And the National League catchers are supposed to be regular big league backstoppers.

PERSONALS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Fred O. Blood left this morning in his automobile for Santa Fe on a short business trip.

Mrs. H. J. Ryan returned last night from Indianapolis, Ind., where she visited for three weeks with her brother, T. H. Neilan.

Miss Sadie O'Byrne returned last night on Santa Fe train No. 9 from Excelsior Springs, where she has been since last month, when she accompanied the bodies of her father and mother to Strong City, Kansas, for interment.

F. H. Williams of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

John P. Condon of Sapello was in town today for a brief visit.

A. McKeeby, representing W. A. Hover and Company of Denver, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Frank Culberson, who has been teaching in the San Juan County High School at Farmington, arrived in Las Vegas this morning. He will enroll in the New Mexico Normal University summer school.

C. G. Woods, Jr., Gilbert J. Sanchez and R. E. MacWilliams, all of Albuquerque, were here today for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Betts of Chicago were here today for a short visit.

N. W. Earl, a rancher from El Porvenir, was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

William McNierney and Leo Condon returned last night from Santa Fe where they have been attending the ceremonies held by the Knights of Columbus for the unveiling of the statue of Archbishop Lamy.

M. R. Bruckner left today for Santa Fe for a short business visit.

F. M. Hughes drove in last night from Solano. He is a commissioner for Mora county.

Mrs. A. B. Fall, wife of Senator Fall, Mrs. J. M. Fall and Mrs. C. C. Chase, all of Three Rivers, drove into Las Vegas this morning. They will make a short stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Carson of Hope are in Las Vegas. They will enroll in the New Mexico Normal University summer school.

Miss Bessie Schultz and Miss Edith Brown, both of Farmington, arrived in Las Vegas this morning. They will spend the summer here as students in the Normal summer school.

Salomon Gallegos, who graduated from the New Mexico Normal University in 1913, arrived in Las Vegas last night from Utah. Gallegos will spend the summer here. He was well known at the Normal on account of his ability as a basketball player.

Ralph Goodrich and F. B. Howe, both from the mesa, were in town today.

F. M. Keller of the Las Vegas Steam and Dry Cleaning company, left last night on train No. 2 for Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Curtis Clark, who has been the house guest of Mrs. Jefferson Reynolds for a short time, left this afternoon for San Francisco, where she will spend a short time. Mrs. Clark will return to Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cunningham and son arrived in Las Vegas this after-

noon from Springer. They will make a short visit here.

Mrs. Wells, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meloney of this city, for a few days, left this afternoon for her home in Lamy.

Mrs. Gertrude D. Elliott and her daughter, Miss Gertrude Elliott, of Santa Rosa, arrived last night. Mrs. Elliott, who is a member of the faculty of the Santa Rosa schools, will teach first grade subjects in the New Mexico Normal University summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Haldeman are preparing to move from Las Vegas to Trinidad, Col. Mr. Haldeman, who is a civil engineer, left this morning and Mrs. Haldeman will leave at the end of the week.

Howell Earnest of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas today on official business. Earnest was formerly state auditor and is now secretary of the state tax commission.

Miss Egert of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mrs. Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., and A. South of Fitchburg drove into Las Vegas last night in their Locomobile, putting up their machine at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. They are on their way to the coast.

On train No. 7 tomorrow morning United States Senator from Pennsylvania George T. Oliver will pass through Las Vegas in his private car "Tyrone." He is bound for the coast. Senator Oliver is from Pittsburgh and has been in the senate for six years.

Governor Beckman of Rhode Island will pass through Las Vegas tomorrow afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

HOME CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING RAPIDLY

WERE IT NOT FOR THE WAR,
UNITED STATES WOULD BE
PROSPEROUS

New York, May 25.—Were it not for the ravages of the European war, the United States would certainly be experiencing decided business improvement. Home conditions are unquestionably more satisfactory than they have been for many months. Our banking situation is sound, and the operations of the new federal reserve system are proving a potent factor in rebuilding confidence. Money is easy, and those in good credit have no difficulty in securing all reasonable accommodation. Bank clearings prove increased activity beyond a doubt. In the second week of May the increase at leading cities was over 12 per cent. In the first week of May the returns at all cities showed an increase of nearly 33 per cent. This latter total was largely swelled by activity on the New York Stock Exchange, but the clearings outside of New York exhibited a gain of nearly 10 per cent. No more conclusive evidence of legitimate improvement could be offered than these figures. Industry is improving, and while our mills are not

running on full time, except when occupied with war contracts, their output is steadily expanding. Steel mills are daily adding to their product, which is now estimated at nearly 80 per cent of capacity. Our railroads are placing orders for equipment rather more freely, and big foreign orders for shrapnel, ordnance, barbed wire etc., are keeping a number of plants running day and night. Our cotton and woolen mills are also better occupied, although there is still much room for improvement. Fall River cotton mills are renewing dividends after a considerable period of suspension, and some of the New Bedford mills are exceptionally busy. Building operations, though not up to the average, are increasing. Railroad traffic is growing on some roads, but is unsatisfactory on others. Better returns are in prospect, and net figures show occasional gains. Gross earnings on 48 roads in March indicate a decrease of 8 per cent. Net results, however, are expected to show a slight increase owing to the economies which the roads have been able to enforce. Our crop outlook is naturally indefinite at this time, since acreage is still incomplete. A large acreage is anticipated for all important crops, except cotton; good prices seem probable, and the agricultural districts of the West are still reflecting the beneficent effects of last year's rich harvest. Wheat is promising fairly well in spite of damage reports, which are probably exaggerated. This brief review of important factors shows that our home business situation is generally sound and promising.

There is only one influence preventing more positive recuperation, and that is less confidence in an early ending of war. The outcome of the Lusitania incident is still a matter of suppressed concern. There is every reason to hope for a friendly understanding with Germany; but this problem is still unsettled, and is likely to be as source of uncertainty until adjustment is finally reached. War with Germany is unthinkable. Neither country can seriously injure the other, and effort should be made to prevent such a catastrophe. Of course, if war did come, it would temporarily unsettle finances and trade on this side of the Atlantic. Our foreign commerce would be still more disturbed than it now is, since exports to Germany would cease entirely. At present we are shipping large quantities of merchandise to Germany via Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. This trade would of course be stopped in event of hostilities. The financial disturbance would probably be limited to moderate liquidation, and to the effects of new taxation and the large Government loans. All indications, however, point toward a peaceful settlement. For many reasons the United States desires to preserve harmonious relations with Germany, chief of these being our policy of avoiding foreign alliances, and the possibility of our being of valuable service as a peace intermediary.

The stock market has reflected the impairment of confidence referred to above. Liquidation has been quite severe in the speculative stocks; and, as buying has frequently been of good character, the technical position of the market has probably been materially

strengthened. The slow progress of the war and the disappointment tant factor of depression in this market. Opinions as to the future are extremely hazardous. The market is still dominated by the bitter struggle in which nearly all of the civilized powers of the world are now involved, except ourselves. Under such conditions, it is impossible to indulge in enthusiastic or permanent optimism. War means destruction and not prosperity, except to the fortunate few. The great strength of this country, financially and industrially, lies in its complete isolation from the struggle, and the more completely that isolation is maintained the better for all concerned. Now that Italy has decided to enter the war, the end should be hastened, and this would be a bullish influence. There is no lack of good investments to be had in the market at attractive prices. Speculative operations, however, will have to be conducted with caution, and a close watch maintained upon daily events. Sharp fluctuations and sudden activity are inevitable accompaniments of the war. A favorable outcome in our negotiations with Germany would cause a sharp recovery, while the reverse would naturally depress prices.

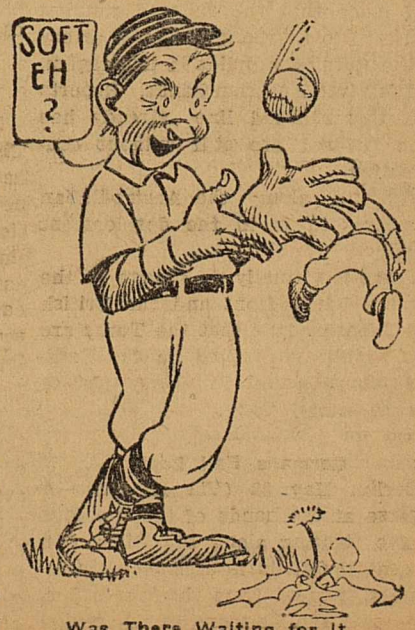
HENRY CLEWS.

BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS.

London, May 25.—Princess Christian, eldest surviving daughter of the late Queen Victoria and aunt of King George, entered upon her seventieth year today having been born May 25, 1846. Though closely allied by marriage with the German Imperial family, the sympathies of Princess Christian are entirely with the allies. She has devoted herself daily to the relief and charitable movements though age has prevented her taking such a leading part in this work as she did in the South African war, when she served for months as the working president of the Royal British Nurses association.

AN AGTD ARTIST

London, May 24.—One of the exhibitors in the Royal Academy Exhibition this year is James Sant, an honorary retired Academician, who was born in 1820. His record of painting pictures for exhibition at the age of 95 is only equalled by that of Titian, who is said to have continued work with his brush nearly up to the time of his death at 99.



Was There Waiting for It.

MEXICAN POLICY WILL NOT BE CHANGED

GERMANY TO YIELD TO AMERICAN DEMAND

REPORT OF DUVAL WEST DOES NOT SUGGEST EMBARGO ON ARMS

Washington, May 25.—Carranza forces have taken Monclova without fighting, state department dispatches today report. Villa authorities here admit the loss of Monterey for lack of ammunition to defend it.

Washington, May 25.—12345 903... President Wilson does not contemplate a change of his Mexican policy as a result of report by Duval West, his special commissioner.

The president told callers today that West had not suggested an embargo on exports of war munitions into Mexico. President Wilson said West had, orally, supplemented written reports made during his investigation in Mexico.

West is understood to have pointed out that none of the Mexican factions seemed to have the elements requisite to dominate the country and bring peace. As he impressed the Mexican leaders with the necessity for safeguarding the lives of foreigners and their interests, and the Washington government with in the last few months has been able to secure protection for foreign interests, the disposition of high officials now is to allow the military situation as between the factions to develop further before putting into effect any change of policy.

CHINA GIVES UP TO JAPANESE DEMANDS

UNITED STATES TAKES CARE TO PRESERVE ITS RIGHTS IN THE DEAL

Washington, May 25.—Washington dispatches to the Japanese embassy say that at 3 p. m. May 2, two treaties covering the negotiations concerning the Shan Tung peninsula and Mongolia, were signed and exchanged between Japan and China with a note concerning other negotiations. No intimation of the contents of the note was contained in the dispatches.

Under the terms of the new treaty important concessions are granted by China to Japan. The concessions were made as a result of negotiations extending over several months, following the presentation by Japan of a list of 21 demands. On May 7, Japan sent an ultimatum to China, at the same time waiving temporarily some of the important demands. China agreed at once to comply with the terms of the ultimatum. The concessions granted to Japan have to do largely with the industrial operations in China, particularly in regard to railroads and mines. China also engages not to cede or lease to any third power territory specified. Japan is to receive special privileges in inner Mongolia.

WILL INSTRUCT SUBMARINES TO AVOID TROUBLE WITH THIS COUNTRY

London, May 25.—The following dispatch was received today by the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam:

"The German government has asked America for a further delay of a week in its reply to the note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. In all probability the note will be delivered at Washington on Saturday. It is stated in Berlin that the note will be couched in friendly terms. On account of recent Italian complications, the feeling in Berlin regarding the United States is much more calm. Everything possible will be done to avoid trouble. German submarines are to be instructed in accordance with this policy, although the note will explain that no principle Germany cannot stop submarine warfare.

DEPUTIES SHOT FIRST

New Brunswick, N. J., May 25.—Three witnesses had testified within an hour after the opening of today's session of the trial of the ten deputy sheriffs charged with murder in connection with the shooting of strikers January 19 last at the plants of the American Agricultural Chemical company at Roosevelt, N. J. These witnesses, passengers on a train that drew into the station at Roosevelt a few seconds before the shooting, corroborated preceding witnesses in their statements that the deputies ran from the plant.

NORMAL STUDENTS SKILFUL GYMNASTS

WELFARE DEPARTMENT GIVES A DEMONSTRATION IN THE ARMORY LAST NIGHT.

Last night at the National Guard Armory the department of student welfare of the New Mexico Normal University, gave a pleasing and instructive exhibition of the work that has been done in this branch during the year. Dances, folk games and drills composed the program, which was under the direction of Miss Ida M. Larsen of the state institution. A crowd of good proportions watched the exhibition.

The program commenced with the singing of a Normal school song set to the tune of "Dixie." Then two impersonation dances, the "Butterfly," and the "Ostende" followed. After these there was a number of singing games "Round and Round the Village," "Kitty White" and "Let the Feet Go Tramp," which were enjoyable. Two nursery rhymes completed this portion of the program.

The next section of the program was devoted to marching tactics, the Normalites showing that they have attained a high degree of proficiency in this branch of work.

A number of simple folk games followed, among them being "Shoe-

maker," a Danish game; "Klapp Dans" one of the Swedish folk dances; "Merry Go Round," another Swedish game and "Grief Dance", a Hungarian dance of great beauty. A dumb-bell drill was carried out well. This was followed by a relay race that was full of excitement. A short school room calisthenic drill completed this portion of the program.

Following this the students gave an Irish jig that took many of the audience back to the land of the Shamrock. The "Ox Dance," a Swedish contribution to the collection of folk dances, was interesting to the audience, as it is one of the methods of "hazing", used in the Scandinavian Peninsula. The Highland Fling and the Maypole dance were well executed and pleasing.

The program closed with the singing of "The Purple and White," the Normal University school song.

The exhibition last night reflects great credit on Miss Larsen, the students of the department and the school. It gave striking evidence of the benefits that may be derived from instruction in this branch in the schools. The student welfare department of the Normal is something new having been organized in January of this year. Its progress, and the hold it has taken on the students have been remarkable.

As a result of the initiation of the department, the Normal, a short time ago reached an agreement with the National Guard of New Mexico whereby the school obtained the use of the armory as a gymnasium. The exhibition last night shows the wisdom of allowing the building to be used for such a purpose.

POLICE CHIEFS IN CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, O., May 25.—Cincinnati ought to be a pretty safe city to live in just at present, as nearly all the well known chiefs of police of America are assembled there. The occasion is the annual convention of the International Association of Police chiefs. The sessions of the convention opened today and will continue until Friday.

BECKER'S FAT CHANCE

Albany, May 25.—The second convict of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, was upheld today by the court of appeals. Becker now must die, unless he can obtain clemency from Governor Whitman, who as district attorney of New York prosecuted him, or can obtain a reversal by the United States supreme court.

WATERS TO WIPE OUT VILLAGES

Las Cruces, N. M., May 25.—Inch by inch, each day, a vast artificial lake above here, is encroaching the homes of over 2,000 Mexican people, homes which they and their ancestors have occupied for upwards of 300 years. This is caused by the building of the immense Elephant Butte dam across the Rio Grande, a government project costing between 7 and eight million dollars. As a site for the reservoir to be formed it was necessary for the government to secure title to 40,000 acres of land.

Not only hundreds of scattered farmsteads but several villages will be inundated. Among them is Paraje, which in the old Santa Fe trail days

was an important outfitting and distributing center, with a population of 3000. There was found the last water before entering upon the dreaded jornada del muerto (journey of death.)

The two largest villages are Cautla Recio and Cuatadero, each containing 150 or more buildings and 600 to 700 people. San Albino, San Jose and Alamocita are smaller villages.

Over five years ago the Government purchased and paid for all of the lands, giving the former owners the privilege of remaining until the water encroached and made necessary the removal of their houses and other property.

POSTMASTERS CONVENE.

Waco, Texas, May 25.—The improvement of the postal service and the duties of the postmaster are to be discussed in all their phases at the annual convention of the Texas Postmasters' association, which met in this city today for a three day session. President S. S. McClendon of Tyler county called the gathering together this morning and delivered the opening address.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES FROHMAN

New York, May 25.—The funeral today of Charles Frohman, the eminent theatrical manager who was among the victims of the Lusitania disaster, was most impressive and the evidences of grief were marked. At the Temple Emanu-El, where at 11 a. m. the public services were held, there was a large attendance, among those present being many noted actors, authors and theatrical managers, together with many personal friends of Mr. Frohman outside the theatrical profession. The services were conducted by Dr. Joseph Silverman.

The funeral services at the home of Daniel Frohman, brother of the deceased, were strictly private, in accordance with a wish often expressed by the late manager. The honorary pallbearers included David Belasco, A. L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, William Harris, Richard Harding Davis, E. H. Sothern, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, Francis Wilson, William Faversham, William Collier, Henry Arthur Jones, Augustus Thomas, Paul M. Potter, George Ade and Henry Arthur Jones. Practically all of the leading theaters in New York paid silent tribute to the memory of Mr. Frohman by remaining closed during the day.

GENERAL CHAPTER OF FRIARS.

Rome, May 25.—Superiors and provincials of the Franciscan order throughout the world assembled in Rome today for the first general chapter meeting of the order held in several years.

WITNESSES IN FRAUD CASE.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.—Nearly 100 witnesses from half a dozen states have been summoned by the government to testify in the case of the Los Angeles Investment Company, which was called for trial today in United States district court. The defendants are former officers and employees of the company, who are charged with using the mails with attempt to defraud.

Justice is represented as being blindfolded, but the probabilities are she sometimes peeps.

PERSONALS

From Thursday's Daily.

Pedro Sanchez, a rancher from Penasco Blanco, was in Las Vegas today purchasing supplies.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Weber of Washington, D. C. were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

C. H. Kapple of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Henry Goldstein has returned from Miami, Ariz., where he has been for some time.

Bert Adams has returned from Gascon, where he has been for a short visit.

Jose Ortega returned last night from the coast, where he has spent a few weeks.

F. M. McCallam of Porvenir was in town today.

William P. Faires of Albuquerque was in town today for a short visit.

V. F. Patch of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, who lived in Las Vegas 20 years ago, arrived in the city last night and will spend a day or two as guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Schlott. Mrs. Teats lived in Las Vegas before the railroad came through here in 1879. She left about 20 years ago for California, thence moving to her present home in Chicago, where she is engaged in educational work. At the present time she is professor of eugenics in the American College of Physical Education in Chicago. She will leave tomorrow night for California and the expositions.

Sergeant Louis Burns, United States army, arrived last night from Santa Fe. He will spend about a month here, instructing Company H, National Guard of New Mexico, in drill tactics. Sergeant Burns is the regularly appointed drill master of the guard.

Louis C. Ilfeld left today for Albuquerque, where he will spend a short time.

Miss Iva Markham, who has been teaching this year in the Las Vegas High school, left this afternoon for Lamar, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hanson of Dawson are in Las Vegas for a brief visit. Mr. Hanson is cashier of the Bank of Dawson.

Mrs. J. M. Christie returned last night from the coast.

Miss Amelia Turner, who has been teaching at Raton, has returned to Las Vegas to spend the summer with her family.

O. J. Ogg of Raton, trainmaster of the Santa Fe railroad in the first and second divisions of the New Mexico division, was in Las Vegas today in pursuance of his duties.

Trinidad C. de Baca, state game warden, drove into town last night, putting up his car at the Las Vegas Motor Car company's garage.

Mrs. Kate Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Reynolds of El Paso, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Reynolds of this city, arrived in Las Vegas last night from the coast. Miss Dean will remain here for about a week, then resuming her journey to her home in Boston.

Richard Dunn, postmaster and general merchant from Gascon, was in Las Vegas today.

Miss Bessie Cavanaugh of Albu-

querque arrived in Las Vegas last night. She will spend the summer here as a student in the New Mexico Normal University summer school.

Governor Beckman or Knode Island passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car "Boston," attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is bound for the coast.

United States Senator from Pennsylvania George T. Oliver passed through Las Vegas this morning in his private car "Tyrone," attached to the rear of train No. 7. He is bound for Los Angeles.

Miss Mary V. Mack returned last night from Venus, N. M.

M. Goldman, representing S. Katz & Company of New York, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

A. Cohn, representing Cohn & Strauss of Chicago, was here today in the interests of his concern.

J. R. Hile of Watrous was in Las Vegas today for a brief visit.

Mrs. Annie E. Gandill, who has been visiting her brother, E. G. Murphey of this city over the winter, left today for Denver. She will return next winter.

John Hicks left this morning for his ranch near Santa Rosa.

Henry Nahm left today for Santa Rosa, thence going to Montoya, where he will spend a few weeks.

Isaac Bacharach of the firm of Bacharach Brothers left today for Wagon Mound on a brief business trip.

Antonio Archuleta of Watrous was in Las Vegas today on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watson, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Watson, relatives of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fleming of this city, arrived from their home at Duluth, Minn., last night to visit Mrs. A. J. Thuli of Watrous. Later they will come to Las Vegas to visit Mr. and Mrs. Fleming.

Miss Dorothy Brightdell and Miss Amy Fisher, both of Carlisle, Pa., stopped off here last night for a visit with their cousin, W. G. Ogle. The ladies are on their way to the Pacific coast expositions and the Grand canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McMahon and daughter, Miss Anna are here from their home in Pueblo to attend the commencement of the New Mexico Normal University. Mr. McMahon is superintendent for the Santa Fe railway at Pueblo. He and his family formerly lived here and regarded by everybody here as "home folks."

Juan B. Gonzales and Hermenejildo Gonzales, ranchers from the neighborhood of San Agustin, were in Las Vegas today on court business.

Walter Cayot returned last night from the coast, where he has spent several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Shaw will leave tonight for California for a visit.

C. R. Carr, an architect from Roswell, is in Las Vegas. Carr is busy on the new building for the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane.

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

R. R. Champion, principal of the Wagon Mound schools, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon.

H. F. Woodard, a Santa Fe railroad man from Colorado Springs, Colo., was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

W. E. Davis of Pueblo, Colo., was in town today. Davis is in the em-

ploy of the Santa Fe railroad.

J. H. Birks and H. M. Birks arrived in Las Vegas last night in their Cadillac automobile, putting up at the garage of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop. The men are from Montreal, Canada, and are on their way home from the coast. A Pierce Arrow car on its way from Santa Fe to Denver, the property of Miss Cavanaugh of Denver, a Kissel Kar from Fort Dodge, Colo., on its way to the coast, and several Fords westward bound, passed through Las Vegas yesterday and today.

Mrs. Simon Bacharach, her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Ilfeld, and her two children, Miss Louise Bacharach and Richard Bacharach, will leave tonight for the coast.

Neville D. Hynes and Syd Smith left this afternoon for La Cueva.

Miss Kate McIntyre, who has been visiting at the home of J. B. Floyd for a few weeks, left this afternoon for her home in Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

Judge Clarence J. Roberts, chief justice of the New Mexico supreme court, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from Santa Fe. He will deliver the commencement address tonight at the New Mexico Normal University. Judge Roberts at one time held court in this city under the territorial government.

CAPTAIN'S REPORT

Washington, May 28.—American government officials today awaited with keen interest the affidavit of Captain Greene of the American steamship Nebraskan, regarding the explosion that damaged his ship off the coast of Ireland on Tuesday night. Ambassador Page at London had cabled that the captain's sworn statement concerning the incident had been given to Lieutenant Powers, naval attaché of the embassy at Liverpool, and that it would be forwarded at once.

Secretary Bryan said that an incomplete report had been received from London of the investigation into the explosion which damaged the Nebraskan, but that nothing would be made public until the report of the naval experts had been received.

AMBITIOUS SPORT LIST

San Francisco, May 28.—A committee of three amateurs well known in American athletics assumed charge today of the program of Panama-Pacific exposition sports—the most ambitious list ever prepared for an exposition. This arrangement followed dissension between other committees and the exposition management; the report of a \$42,000 deficit from polo and golf and complaints of inefficiency.

FEAR OF FLOODS

Kansas City, May 28.—Although grave reports were received last night and early today from places in Kansas, Oklahoma and western Missouri, fears of serious floods as the result of continued rains had abated some what today. The local United States weather observer issued a report asserting that all rivers and streams in this section are within their banks except at Kansas City and below.

The German Statement

The text of the statement follows: "In the western theater: Fourteen officers and 1,450 Frenchmen were taken prisoners and six machine guns were captured since the ninth of May. These belonged to the French army corps operating at a vital point where attempts were made by the enemy to break throughout lines northeast of the Lorette ridge. Southeast of Lorette ridge the French renewed attacks on parts of our line last night, but were repulsed. At Ablain a battle is raging.

"The enemy also attacked in the forest of Le Pretre last night. After prolonged artillery preparations and bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the engagement ended in a severe defeat for the French.

"In the Vosges mountains the enemy succeeded in establishing himself in a small trench forming part of our position to the southwest of Metzeral.

A French attack at Reichs-Ackeropf north of Muehlbach was easily repulsed.

"Eighteen French aviators yesterday

CRUISER IS AGROUND

Washington, May 28.—The United States cruiser North Carolina is aground within the outer harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, according to a report to the navy department today by her commander, Captain Joseph W. Omon, who says the ship is undamaged and dredging operations will be undertaken to release her.

GERMAN REPLY TOMORROW

London, May 28.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from The Hague giving reports from Berlin that Germany's reply to the American note will be presented tomorrow.

"It will be of a temporary character," the dispatch continues, "and will ask the United States either to affirm or to deny that the Lusitania carried ammunition destined for the allies."

FLOOD IN ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark., May 28.—The worst flood in recent years is sweeping the Arkansas valley, according to reports received here today. Lowlands farms are inundated, and crops and farm buildings have been damaged seriously. The lives of many residents of the lowlands are imperiled and the crest is not yet in sight.

HANG TOGETHER OR
HANG SEPARATELYFRANKLIN'S MAXIM IS PUT IN
FORCE BY ARIZONA PARDON
BOARD

Florence, May 28.—The board of pardons and paroles granted at the last moment today a respite to all five Mexicans who were condemned to die on the gallows at Florence penitentiary today. The respite is not to exceed nine weeks, and the recommendation is made that the men be hanged separately on dates to be fixed by Governor Hunt.

When a woman does suffer in silence she feels that she is entitled to a life-long pension.

EVERY NEW MEXICAN MUST SPEAK ENGLISH

Chief Justice Roberts Says This Is Necessary to State's Advancement.

Following is the address given last night to the graduating class of the New Mexico Normal University by Clarence J. Roberts, chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Alexander "The Great" was the son of Philip, king of Macedon. He received his education under the tutelage of Aristotle, the most celebrated and learned philosopher of the age. In the zenith of his power he is quoted as I derived the blessing of life, but from Aristotle the blessing of a good life." Much may be and has been written and spoken as to the value of the work of the teacher, but it seems to me that this great warrior, whose wisdom and prowess gave him dominion over the then known world, has expressed tersely and concisely the relation of the teacher to citizenship. We become citizens of the United States when we are born within its limits, with certain exceptions not necessary to refer to at this time, but we are good citizens by the instructions which we receive from our parents and our teachers.

We Are Born Savages

Webster says a savage is "a human being in his native state of rudeness; one untaught, uncivilized or without civilization." This being true, we are compelled to admit, that not many years ago, we were all savages. Every parent has observed the gradual evolution of his child or children from a state of savagery to civilization. In infancy he sees his child selfish, demanding everything which suits his fancy, and cruel to the extreme, inflicting wanton injury upon both man and beast. In the by gone days, before man became wise and dispensed with hirsute adornments upon his face, the favorite pursuit of the heir apparent was to pull his father's whiskers to his heart's content, and he still enjoys the barbaric pastime of clawing into his mother's hair, insensible of the danger which he incurs of being bitten by a rat. The child is gradually taught that he must control these passions; that other people's rights must be respected, or he will be punished; later he comes to learn, that he possesses certain rights which he can preserve only by respecting the rights of the others.

The primary object of education, therefore, is to civilize the savage, or in other words, to make a good man and a good woman out of creatures, who otherwise would be unfitted to live among people who have become civilized. As the first lessons in the arts of civilization necessarily are imparted by the parents, the success of the teacher's work depends more or less upon the fidelity with which his duty is discharged. While we are dealing this evening with only the teacher, and his relationship to the

citizenship of the state, I cannot refrain from saying that the primal duty and responsibility of shaping the destiny and moulding the life of the future citizens of the state, rests upon the parents. Theirs is the responsibility, because they call into being the child; theirs the duty under both the law of God and man. While this is true, yet in many cases we see men and women shrinking this duty, and attempting to shoulder it upon paid servants or the teacher in the public schools. Unfortunately some otherwise most excellent women are obsessed with this idea, that playing bridge whist is of more importance than training their children in the right way of thinking and living, while many fathers believe that their sole duty is discharged when they provide meat and drink for their offspring, and that they can best serve their country by talking politics, or playing poker in the rear of some bar room. Now I do not desire to be understood as saying that every mother or who plays bridge whist, or engages in any other form of amusement, or that every father who talks politics, or plays a social game of cards, is neglecting his children, for I realize that both mothers and fathers require diversion and amusement; but what I would impress upon you is the fact, that mothers and fathers who neglect the training of their children to engage in any form of amusement or pleasure or assumed duties are failing most dismally to discharge a natural obligation to their children, and the prime duty which they owe to their state.

Parents Shrink Duty

Parental neglect, however, only increases the task of the teacher, for the teacher, if he or she be fitted for the work cannot fail to realize the tremendous responsibility which rests upon him in assuming the duty of imparting knowledge to the boys and girls of this country. Ours is a government of the people, by the people through their chosen representatives. Necessarily our lawmakers must represent, and enact into laws, the sentiments and wishes of the people. While it is true we have constitutional limitations upon the powers of our law makers, it is likewise true that our fundamental law can and will be changed when it no longer represents the ideals of the mass of the people. Our ideals become so firmly fixed during childhood, that they are seldom departed from in after life. Give me the right to dictate the doctrines which shall be taught in our schools and universities throughout the length and breadth of the United States and I will make the future generation think as I do upon all economic, religious and governmental questions. Give to a socialist the power to have his doctrines taught, as true and correct in all schools, and the

future generation will believe in socialism, and enact its tenets into laws. Give to an anarchist this same power and anarchy will prevail unrestrained throughout the land. Thus you can see the tremendous power for good or evil, for the preservation or destruction of our form of government, which rests in the hands of the school teacher.

Must Teach Patriotism

Such being the case it is apparent that the first duty of the teacher is to instill in the children an abiding and constant love of country. A country whose people are not patriotic will not long endure. Here we have a representative, republican form of government, conceded by every student of history to be the best plan of government ever devised by human minds. It has stood the test for more than a century, and under it, so perfect is the measure of human liberty, so potential the individual, that it has served as a model for all the world, and many other people have attempted to pattern after it. The teacher, in imparting knowledge to, and training the future citizens of the state, is a representative of the state, employed by it, as its agent to fit its future citizens to discharge the obligations which will rest upon them. Under the principles of the law of agency, the principal has a right to at all times demand loyalty from its agent. The agent must do what he is commanded to do by his principal, and to do it in the manner directed. If the agent does not do so he is false to his trust, and should be held in contempt by all right minded men. Therefore, no one should undertake to teach the boys and girls unless he is in hearty accord with our form of government, and believes implicitly in the perpetuity of our institutions.

Unfortunately in some of the schools of our country, we find teachers who are imbued with peculiar ideas of government, and the rights of men, who feel at liberty to impart to our boys and girls their unpatriotic doctrines. Thus we have an ever increasing unrest pervading our land. Some of our boys and girls become saturated with the doctrine of socialism in some of our great institutions of learning, and we find them trying to tear down this government, which has been built by the sacrifice of lives of many noble men and women. This practice should not be tolerated by the people, but so secret, so insidious are they in their nefarious work, that it is hard to trace the source of the evil.

I am a firm believer in peace, and believe that our children should be taught to respect the rights of others, as individuals and nations. That they should be taught never to seek a quarrel, but while this is true, I also believe that our boys should be taught to fight in defense of their nation. Whenever our people become imbued with the idea that we must have peace at any price, then the decadence of our nation will begin. Universal peace will come only when all

(Continued from Page Two)

men are devout followers of the Nazarene; universal peace nationally will come only when the majority of the people of each country, and the rulers of every country practice the doctrines of Christianity. You may be ever so peacefully inclined yourself,

yet if the other fellow wants to fight, you must either run away or accommodate him. No man with red blood in his veins is going to run away. It is the case nationally. The United States might desire peace ever so much, yet if some other country desired trouble with us, for any cause whatever, we must either fight or surrender our national honor. Thank God there are very few, if any Americans, who would be willing to buy peace at the sacrifice of the honor of the nation. This being true, our boys must be imbued with the spirit of patriotism and love of country to such an extent that they would gladly and willingly sacrifice their lives on the national altar, should occasion demand, and our girls likewise must be imbued with the same spirit, so they will say to their husbands and sons "Go forth to battle for your country, she needs you." Of course war is a dreadful, frightful, terrible calamity, but we must all remember, and teach our children to realize that life without honor is worse than an honorable death. That the spirit which animated Washington and his followers, which caused them to endure the privations and hardships at Valley Forge; which caused Admiral Perry and his hardy seamen to risk death on the Great Lakes; which enabled Grant to hammer his way through the Wilderness and sustained the courage of the boys in blue, still lives and animates the hundred million souls which constitute and make up this great republic of ours.

Must Be Good Citizens

But I would not have our boys and girls taught only that patriotism demands and requires the voluntary surrender of their lives in case of war, but that it requires of them, in times of peace, the consecration of their lives to the country's good, to the perpetuation of its institutions and to the betterment of its people. The citizen of this republic who does not contribute all within his power to the betterment of the economic conditions within his country, and the material and moral well being of his fellow man is as much a subject to condemnation as is the soldier who shirks a responsibility in time of war. The farmer owes it to his fellow countrymen, who depend upon him for meat and food, to make his land produce the maximum yield; the laborer in the factory owes it to those who buy the finished product to put into his work the very best effort possible; the banker is justly subject to criticism if he permits idle capital to remain in the vaults of his bank, or if he directs it into channels which do not yield the maximum benefit to his fellow man. In the beginning of the world, Cain asked his father, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Down through the corridors of the centuries which have elapsed since this question was asked the answer has been ringing in clarion tones "I am." This being true, we owe to our brother the highest degree of efficiency, and have a right to demand from him in return the same measure. This is especially true of the teacher. The people intrust to them the education of their children, and have a right to demand the highest degree of effort. If you do not give it to them you will prove false to your trust.

Again I would have you instill into the minds of the pupils the necessity ... Continued on Page Twelve ...

ARCHEBEQUE IS DECLARED GUILTY

This afternoon the San Miguel county grand jury that has been sitting here for a week submitted its final report after an exhaustive investigation into crimes that have been committed.

The grand jury was in session for seven days, during which the investigators heard testimony in 27 cases. The body returned 21 indictments and six no-true bills. The county jail, the court house and the books of the county officers were inspected and found to be in good condition. The jury recommended a few repairs in the jail and court house, but on the whole, found the county affairs were in excellent shape.

After listening to the final report, Judge David J. Leahy complimented the jury on the efficient manner in which it had accomplished its duties, thanking the jurors in the name of the state. The grand jury was then discharged.

The grand jury this afternoon, before making its final report, reported six indictments and two no-true bills as the result of its investigations since the last return. The indictments are against persons who have not been placed under arrest.

Archebeque is Guilty

Saturday night, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Fulgencio Archebeque, indicted for larceny of two horses from H. G. Coors. Sentence has not been imposed on the defendant yet. The case went to the jury at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the verdict was returned at 7:45 o'clock in the night.

Today in the district court the case of the state against Cleofes Rael, charged with larceny of cattle from Harry W. Kelly of E. Las Vegas, was in progress. O. A. Larrazolo appears for the defendant. It is expected that the case will go to the jury by tonight.

There was a hearing this morning in the case of the state against Zacarias Valdez, the former West side policeman who was found guilty of carrying a deadly weapon and who appealed from the decision to the supreme court. Valdez had been fined \$50 and costs for the offense in the lower court, and had been placed under \$500 appeal bond. When his case was called he did not show up, and his bondsmen, Daniel C. de Baca and Antonino C. de Baca, were instructed by the court to produce his body or forfeit the bond. They were unable to bring Valdez into court and the \$500 bond was forfeited to the state. This morning, the district attorney's office consenting, the forfeiture was set aside. Valdez came into court and pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a deadly weapon and the court imposed a sentence of a fine of \$50 and costs and 30 days in the county jail. The jail sentence was suspended. Valdez was unable to pay the fine, and he has been placed in the county jail until he has served a sentence equivalent to the fine.

HICKS ACQUITTED OF HORSE STEALING

FRUIT TREE SALESMAN CONVINCES OTTUMWA JURY OF HIS INNOCENCE

W. M. Hicks of this city, who was arrested during the past winter on the charge of stealing, was acquitted by a jury recently in Ottumwa, Iowa, where the man was taken for trial. It is alleged that Hicks had secured illegally a horse belonging to Mrs. Nettie Meachem of Ottumwa and had brought it to New Mexico. An animal alleged to belong to Mrs. Meachem was sent back to Iowa about the same time that Hicks was arrested. Hicks maintained from the first that he was not guilty. He is a fruit tree salesman.

ACCUSED OF LARCENY

New York, May 24.—A bevy of former office holders and political leaders of the town of Haverstraw are to be brought up in the Rockland county court this week to stand trial on charges of grand larceny. Most prominent of those under indictment is William V. Cleary, democratic boss of Haverstraw, who was recently acquitted of the murder of his youthful son-in-law, Eugene Newman. Cleary is charged with having embezzled at least \$20,000 of the poor fund of Haverstraw while acting as town clerk. His co-defendants are Bernard Fox, one of his political lieutenants; Joseph Felter, chairman of the board of supervisors, and Warren Baisler, former overseer of the poor of Haverstraw. All are charged with having connived with Cleary to rob the town poor fund.

WINFIELD WINS AN HONORABLE TITLE

IS DECLARED THE BEST TOWN IN KANSAS IN WHICH TO REAR CHILDREN

Topeka, May 24.—Winfield is the best town in Kansas in which to rear children, Independence takes second place and McPherson is third. The judges in the model town contest made the report of their findings to W. A. McKeever, at the University of Kansas last night.

First the judges asked Mr. McKeever if they could not divide the first prize money between Winfield and Independence and give McPherson the second place, each city being so nearly equal in everything that goes to make a model town for children that the judges found it hard to pick between the three. But the division of the money could not be made.

Winfield will receive \$1,000, given by Governor and Mrs. W. R. Stubbs, Independence will receive the \$200 given by Charles F. Hornor, of Kansas City. The money is to be devoted to the two cities to making their towns even better places for children to live in.

There were fifteen towns contest-

town. The contest was limited to being for the honor of being the model cities of the second class and was based upon these six propositions:

Opportunities for play and athletics. School work and industrial training. Social and moral safeguards. Activities and child fostering organizations.

Attendance in Sunday Schools. The contesting towns were: Winfield, Independence, Chanute, Yates Center, Ottawa, Olathe, Newton, Sterling, Garden City, Great Bend, McPherson, Hays, Manhattan, Sabetha and Hiawatha.

MINIATURE ROAD RACE AT THE FAIR

YOUNG BOYS WILL PARTICIPATE IN A NOVEL EVENT AT SAN DIEGO

San Diego, May 24.—Father's back yard and mother's summer kitchen have been transformed into machine shops. The younger generation of San Diego rides the seat of expectancy. The prizes are hung up and all is being made ready for the San Diego exposition miniature auto road race to be held on the Exposition grounds May 29. Entries are limited to miniature motorcycles equipped with racing engines. Now the future Barney Oldfields are "tuning" up the cars in preparation for the opening of the practice.

The course is one mile, including two straightways and a number of sharp and nerve-racking turns. The starter's flag will send a lively field of at least a dozen cars away and round this course the speed will battle for cash and fame. The race will be twenty-five miles and record time is predicted. Half of the course is asphalt and the other a smooth roadway. In a practice trial yesterday one of the racers showed a speed of 55 miles an hour on the straightaway. It piled into "Dead Man's curve" at the painted desert, startled spectators and threw a wheel, while its youthful driver emerged from the fray minus three teeth and six inches of skin from his arm.

Some of the cars show a very close reproduction to the best known racing cars in the country. For instance, one is built to represent the famous Stutz No. 8 which carried Earl Cooper to many victories. Another is modeled after Eddie Pullen's fleet Mercer which set the world's record at Corona. A third is a fine model of Barney Oldfield's fast Maxwell. The day promises much sport and will draw a big crowd.

At one point the course lies past the main cafe of the grounds and the entrance to the Isthmus, or amusement street. The observation stands will be erected here, and most of the police force concentrated. The force is made up of Balboa Guards in their bright blue uniforms of the Spanish court and a small detachment of U. S. marines stationed on the grounds.

GLOUCESTER CITY MILL REOPENS Gloucester City, N. J., May 24—The

reopening day of No. 2 mill of the Argo Mills Co. gives employment to several hundred operatives. The plant has been closed down for several months.

SOLDIERS ENJOY A WEEKLY BATH

RUSSIAN ARMY PROVIDES EQUIPMENT AND MAKES THE MEN USE IT

Badzilov, Poland, May 24.—Every day in the trenches around B....., west of Warsaw, sees detachments of some 200 Russian soldiers scrambling through the forest in the rear for an evergreen sponge with which to scrub their bodies in a bathing train nearby. Like school children in a picnic, the overwrought soldiers, after having dwelt for a week under almost continuous fire, frolic in the woods as they vie with each other in finding the best piece of foliage which can be used as a rude sort of sponge or brush.

The first stage of the bath is a dishten repair is made up from B..... to Worsaw. The cars are provided with steam pipes after the manner of a Turkish bath, and the floors are grooved to let the water run off freely. Although each car easily accommodates thirty soldiers at a time, all nine cars are occupied day and night as one lot of men after another arrives for the weekly bath, which is compulsory.

The first stage of the bath is a disinfecting car where the soldiers leave their clothes and rid themselves of the vermin.

After an hour in the Turkish bath the bathers proceed into a car at the other end of the train, where clean linen is supplied and where their disinfected uniforms have been brought, to be claimed by checks. The soldiers finally emerge from the last car, shaved, sleek and smiling.

The village of B..... is also interesting as a Red Cross center. This bureau also takes the form of a train, where in international sleeping cars, with every luxury known to travel, are stationed a staff of doctors and nurses. There is also an operating train at this point but only the most serious cases are taken there. The field hospital, however, which is a large circular tent, is commonly crowded with the wounded.

One of the nurses in this field hospital is a Madame G. whose husband commands a division which is operating only a few miles from where she is caring for the wounded. Many of the patients which she treats belong to her husband's division. Another nurse comes from the Baltic provinces, and her brother is fighting in the German army. But if her allegiance is divided, not a sign of this appears in her painstaking efforts to make the wounded comfortable. She has initiated a series of checker contests in the hospital tent, and his sport has become so popular that one sees almost every day a long line of freshly wounded waiting for their turn at the game.

GOLDSBOROUGH'S PARTY WAS PLEASED

MARYLAND GOVERNOR AND HIS
FRIENDS ENJOYED NEW MEX-
ICO HOSPITALITY

Governor Goldsborough of Maryland and Maryland State Commissioners to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who passed through here on May 9 on their way to the coast, were pleased with the reception given them here as evidenced by the following clipping from the Baltimore Sun. The letter was written to the paper from Gallup and was dated May 9. It was sent by J. Y. Brattan, who acted as newspaper correspondent on the trip.

For half an hour this evening this town in the Rocky mountains, in New Mexico, near the Arizona line had as its guests Governor Goldsborough of Maryland and members of his family and staff, Maryland commissioners and about 50 other tourists, who are on their way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, where on May 19 they will celebrate Maryland day. The train sped on its way just as the sun was setting behind the clouds which overhang the Rockies.

The first stop this morning was at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where breakfast was served at 8 o'clock. After breakfast religious services were conducted in the dining room by Rev. R. A. Simonds, pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal church, formerly of Memphis, Tenn. A quartet sang a hymn, after which Pastor Simonds preached a brief sermon urging his hearers to see their Creator in the huge mountains and wide valleys through which they were traveling. Governor Goldsborough made a brief address.

Governor Responds.

"We people in Maryland," he said "thought that we were most courteous and hospitable. We have found that you people are our equals. You here are most kind and considerate. Your reception has brought us near to you. We people in Maryland are proud of our history."

The governor's speech was greeted with applause. A second religious service, which was very impressive was held at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the Pullman observation and compartment car occupied by Governor Goldsborough and party. Governor Goldsborough summoned the travellers to worship. He presided and read the Episcopal service and two psalms. Mrs. Henry F. Baker led the singing, in which all the tourists heartily joined. The next important stop after Las Vegas was at Albuquerque, the largest city in New Mexico. Here dinner was served.

Sees Old Marylanders.

During the visit of over two hours several citizens of the city and suburbs paid a call. Among those to greet Governor Goldsborough was J. M. Carpenter, a native of Port Deposit, Md., the only known Marylander in this New Mexico city. Mr. Carpenter is yardmaster of the Santa Fe railroad in Albuquerque and is a

prosperous citizen. He came west from Maryland in 1897.

During last night the Maryland party passed through a corner of Colorado. When they peeped out of the car windows at sunrise this morning they were in New Mexico. The foothills of the Rockies flanked them on either side, snow-capped, towering, mountains were in the near distance, in the near distance when measured by the eye, but in the far, far distance 75 to 100 miles when the mile stick was applied. These mountains were in sight almost all day. Snow was never out of sight. The dry season begun on the high plateau of the Rockies, 7000 feet above the sea level, where the Santa Fe winds its way, the grass was parched. Beds of wide streams, which in winter and spring are raging torrents were paved with dry mud and sand. Scraggy cattle, sheep and goats nibbled at grass tufts and white sage. Occasionally a stream was not wholly dead and on the bank there was green foliage. Irrigation was introduced into some of the valleys, in which alfalfa is luxuriantly grown.

The Marylanders were in a new country. Strange and weird scenes were spread out before them. They marveled at the snow patches on the mountains, at the huge boulders, at the irrigation ditches, at the rock-strewn fields, at the vast wastes, at the Indian villages built of dried mud and bricks, the native name for which is adobes. Indian men and squaws were attired in blankets and head-gear of brilliant hues, predominated at the railroad stations with a scattering of Mexicans in broad sombreros. Americans were scarce. New as the country seemed to be to the Marylanders, it stretches farther back in the history of the white man in America than do Virginia and Maryland. The Spanish penetrated the country and established missions long before Capt. John Smith explored the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. It will be an old country, old with Spanish settlements, through which the Maryland party will travel until they reach San Francisco tomorrow.

TREATING GIVEN RAP BY K. OF C.

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION FOR PRESENTATION TO SUPREME COUNCIL

The state council of the Knights of Columbus, at its annual meeting in Albuquerque Sunday, passed resolutions denouncing the custom of "treating." The foundation for such action was laid in Las Vegas a year ago when Francis E. Wood, state deputy for New Mexico, declared at a banquet of Knights of Columbus that treating is responsible for the greater part of the drunkenness and intemperance. The Santa Fe New Mexican of last night says:

The Knights of Columbus, in their state convention held here yesterday afternoon and presided over by State Deputy Francis E. Wood, went on rec-

ord as opposing the "treat system" in saloons, holding it "largely responsible for the excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

In discussing this action Mr. Wood said today, "This is not a compromise in any shape or form; the Knights do not take the attitude that the saloon is a good thing if the treat system be eliminated. The movement to stop treating was taken up more than a year ago and this action now is a recommendation by the New Mexico Knights to the national convention." The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that the council believes that the treating custom of America is largely responsible for the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and yet so widely prevails that only extensive organization can rope successfully to oppose it;

"We therefore earnestly request all our members to assist in abolishing this vicious custom by declining either to give or accept a treat of intoxicating liquor in any public drinking place.

"We invite the various fraternal organizations of our country to join with us in this effort to abolish a custom that has caused so much of evil to the weaker brother."

The state convention unanimously re-elected Mr. Wood state deputy Henry Connelly of Raton was elected state secretary. The convention was attended by delegates from six councils: Santa Fe, Raton, Gallup, Las Vegas, Albuquerque and Las Cruces.

Growth of the Order

Mr. Wood pointed with pride to the growth of the order, which now has more than 450 members throughout New Mexico, and added there is a movement on foot to establish councils in Silver City and Roswell. He urged his brother knights to become full insurance members of the order, providing "assistance against the day of need."

Study of the Faith

"One of the principal objects of our order is to encourage our membership to study the principles of their own faith and become truly intelligent Catholics; and likewise to spread the knowledge of what we, as Catholics, do believe and teach among our fellow men of other faiths, to the end that there may be a better understanding between us based on real truth."

RECLAMATION IS NOT TO BE A FARCE

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR MAKES
RULING ON APPROPRIATION
OF LAND

Santa Fe, May 25.—The secretary of the Interior in an official communication to the local office calls attention to the recent ruling of the department on the question of the use of water in the irrigation of the lands within any project and making it plain that persons endeavoring to secure such land must reclaim it and irrigate it, in truth, and will not be allowed to take advantage of the land laws for specul-

ative purposes. It is announced that the secretary of the interior will require reclamation and cultivation to extent of one-fourth the irrigable area under each water right application or entry within three full irrigation seasons after the filing of water right application or entry, and of one half such irrigable area within five full irrigation seasons after the filing, and it is also required that the land so reclaimed and cultivated shall continue to be reclaimed and cultivated. These regulations will apply to all water right applicants or entrymen hereafter filing applications or entries under the provisions of the reclamation act, and also to all water applicants or entrymen who have heretofore filed such applications or entries if they have accepted the provisions of the Reclamation Extension Act. In the case of those who have heretofore filed applications or entries the first full irrigation season affecting the lands under these regulations is designated as the irrigation season of 1915. To comply with the provisions of the reclamation law the land must have been cleared of brush, trees and other incumbrances, provided with sufficient laterals for its effective irrigation, graded and otherwise put in proper condition for irrigation and crop growth, planted, watered and cultivated, and during at least two years next preceding the date of approval by the project manager of the proof of reclamation, except as prevented by hail storms or flooding, a satisfactory crop must be grown thereon. Such crop shall be any one of the following:

A crop of the annuals, producing a yield of at least one half of the average yield on similar land under similar conditions on the project for the year in which it is grown.

A substantial stand of alfalfa, clover, or of any other perennial grass substantially equal in value to alfalfa or clover.

A season's growth of orchard trees or vines, of which 75 per cent shall be in a thrifty condition.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.—Maude Adams, the favorite of all the stars under the management of the late Charles Frohman and one of his most intimate personal friends, attended the service held here today in honor of his memory. Others in attendance included all of the local theatrical managers and many prominent players now appearing in southern California. The service was conducted by Dr. James Francis, pastor of the First Baptist church.

RED MEN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala., May 25.—All trials for members of the Improved Order of Redmen in Alabama led today to this city where the annual session of the Great Council of the order was called together at 9 o'clock this morning by Great Sachem E. C. Harris. Reports presented at the session showed that the order in Alabama has made gratifying progress the past year both numerically and financially.

Ennui is the monotony of happiness.

The fortune hunter must act as his guide.

The aviator who is taken up by a society leader can always return the compliment.

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WOMAN VS. MAN

Chicago's retiring lady commissioner of public welfare tosses out the conclusion that men who marry after reaching 34 years of age are less apt to seek divorce than are men who marry between the ages of 21 and 33. This is obviously reasonable because of the giddiness of youth. If, however, the divorces in this country were limited to those sought by and granted to men, the number would be fractional in comparison with what it now is. Woman, lovely woman, is the chief offender in the pursuit of divorce. The general all around orneriness of men may be responsible for this fact. But it is also probably true that the average man will submit to more of the "worse" stuff, as per the matrimonial contract, than the average woman will before seeking relief in the divorce courts.

DELIVERED THE GOODS

The Optic today completed the publication of the Institute Manual, issued by the state department of education. Fourteen days ago this paper was asked if it could have the manual completed on May 28, as it was imperative that it be ready for mailing on that date. The reply was in the affirmative, this paper agreeing to pay a penalty for each day the publication might be delayed. The manual contain 224 pages and cover. Considering the fact that it was turned out while the job department was issuing the Normal annual, a booklet for the Light and Power company, a mass of commencement work and court dockets, together with a large run of smaller stuff, The Optic feels it has reason to pat itself on the back because of its success. Many a larger print shop would have found it had bitten off large slice in tackling such a job.

PREACHING PATRIOTISM

The Old Soldiers are calling on Las Vegas once more to show their patriotism. This time the veterans desire everybody to join in the celebration of Decoration Day. They would be pleased to see a large crowd at the Masonic cemetery Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to witness the memorial ceremonies of the Grand Army of the Republic and to assist in decorating the graves of the departed

soldiers. Persons who desire to decorate the graves of relatives and friends are invited to do so during the time the Grand Army Men are beautifying the last resting places of their comrades.

The Old Soldiers suggest that patriotic sermons be preached in all the churches on Sunday morning and that flags be displayed in places of worship and in the homes of citizens. They wish the youth of the land to grow up with a love and devotion to their country that will never die. There is no better place for the teaching of patriotism than the church and the home, and if those institutions do their duty, there never will be any question as to the willingness of the people to make public demonstrations of their devotion to their country, either in honoring its veterans, doing their duty as citizens or uniting, in time of need, for the national defense.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT

In another column of this edition of The Optic is the announcement of the granting by the Santa Fe railway of liberal tourist rates to Las Vegas and Santa Fe from any point on the big railway system. It depends upon the enterprise of Las Vegas and Santa Fe citizens how greatly those two cities profit by the advantageous railway tariffs given them. Both cities are conducting efficient advertising campaigns through their commercial organizations. Add to this the personal element, and a great many tourists can be attracted to New Mexico who otherwise would go to Colorado and other states that bid for summer vacationists.

The suggestion has been made that every person who has relatives and friends who might be induced to come here for the summer write them, informing them of the new tourist rates. This undoubtedly would help in bringing many hundreds of visitors to New Mexico this summer.

At a meeting of the New Mexico West Texas Christian Missionary society at El Paso this week Rev. J. H. Whistler of this city was elected recording secretary. D. L. Batchelor of this place was chosen a member of the board of Bible school work. Rev. Mr. Whistler returned this afternoon from El Paso, where he attended the meeting.

RED CROSS ASKS AID FOR THE MEXICANS

STARVATION STALKS IN FOOTSTEPS OF MANY RESIDENTS OF WAR-TORN LAND

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson, as head of the American Red Cross, today issued an appeal to the American people to contribute money and supplies of food for the relief of starving Mexicans. President Wilson will issue a statement concerning the Mexican question within the next few days, according to an announcement today at the White House. It was not said what the nature of the statement would be. Despite refusal of White House officials to discuss the president's contemplated statement, it was understood that it would be in the nature of a notice that conditions in Mexico are fast becoming intolerable. The statement probably will be issued Tuesday afternoon. It is expected that the president will discuss it with the cabinet before it is issued.

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson, as head of the American Red Cross, was told by Miss Mabel Boardman to issue an appeal to the American public for funds to purchase supplies for starving people in Mexico. The appeal will be issued in the near future. Food supplies in different parts of the republic have been represented to the Red Cross as short, and last night the state department transmitted to the organization a telegram from American Consul Hanna at Monterey saying that many people there were suffering and would starve unless supplied with food soon.

This message was forwarded to the representative of the Red Cross in Chicago, who today sent word that he would have two carloads of foodstuffs ready for shipment to Monterey in a few hours. The Red Cross has been informed that railroad communication with Monterey is now open.

The Red Cross plans to render assistance in other parts of Mexico as rapidly as sufficient funds are collected. Because of the military situation about Mexico City, Villa-Zapata officials there have found it impossible to arrange for a passenger train to Vera Cruz on which foreigners desiring to leave the capital might travel.

Morris Takes Charge

Chicago, May 28.—S. P. Morris, acting national director of the American Red Cross, left here today for Monterey, Mexico, to assume personal charge of the distribution of food to 30,000 people reported to be starving there. Mr. Morris was en route to the Pacific coast on an inspection trip when he received messages from the Red Cross headquarters in Washington, advising him of the desperate situation in the Mexican city. Bread riots were frequent, the message said,

and the city was without food. Morris purchased one carload of beans and a carload of corn for immediate shipment into Mexico.

Morris announced that if suffering continued to increase in Mexico he would urge the Red Cross to appoint a joint committee from all Latin-American republics to handle the situation.

Carranza Confiscates Cattle

Douglas, Ariz., May 28.—Soldiers under General Calles, Carranza commander at Agua Prieta, confiscated 700 head of cattle owned by John Hohstad, a naturalized citizen of Mexico, near Cos, Sonora, and drove them to Agua Prieta yesterday. Four American cowboys, who said they were compelled to aid in the roundup, were held prisoners until last night, when they were allowed to cross the line.

It is stated the seizure resulted after General Calles heard a report that Hohstad intended driving the cattle through Governor Maytorena's territory and bringing them across the border under a special permit from the Villa commander.

German Sailors Land

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, May 28.—Five German sailors who claim to have deserted the German cruiser Karlshruhe are here today. They desired to enter the United States, but fear that if they do they will be interned. Colonel Sage, commanding the Twelfth United States infantry at Nogales, Ariz., is understood to have taken the case up with Washington.

The man who makes work of his pleasure doesn't always make pleasure of his work.

Food for thought: Is Moen a short story writer or a joke? State your opinion to him; our ideas are settled.

The duke of Genoa, a cousin of the king, is president of the Italian naval council and the official head of the army.

The chief newspapers of Italy are the Tribuna of Rome, the government organ; the Secolo of Milan (liberal) and the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ.

As a rule we don't care to have people tell us their troubles, unless we happen to be lawyers.

The Eagles' ball will be held on Tuesday evening of next week instead of on Monday evening, as was announced last night. The affair will be held in the O. R. C. hall and it promises to be enjoyable.

According to the report of Co-operative Observer Lewis of the New Mexico Normal University the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63 degrees. The minimum last night was 41 degrees.

 * BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK *
 * London, May 27.—Official announcement was made last night *
 * that the British battleship *
 * Triumph has been sunk by a sub- *
 * marine in the Dardanelles. Most *
 * of the officers and men are re- *
 * ported saved. The battleship car- *
 * ried a crew of over 700. *
 * *****

SANTA FE RAILWAY GIVES ATTRACTIVE TOURIST RATES TO LAS VEGAS DURING SUMMER

Through the efforts of the state western and southwestern association commission, the Santa Fe railway has granted liberal tourist rates to Las Vegas and Santa Fe from several of the surrounding states, including Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. The rates are on a basis of four cents per mile for the round trip.

Hugh H. Williams, corporation commissioner, has sent The Optic a copy of a letter sent the commission by W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager for the Santa Fe railway, together with a table showing the tourist rates to Las Vegas and Santa Fe last year and those to be charged in 1915. This table shows a considerable reduction in favor of this year. For the benefit of those who have friends and relatives in surrounding states who can be induced to come here for the summer when they learn that attractive rates are offered, The Optic publishes herewith the schedule of fares charged from a few central points in each state where tourist tickets to New Mexico may be purchased:

Illinois—Chicago, \$44 last year, same
Galesburg, \$39.60 last year same.

Iowa—Fort Madison, \$37.90; last year, same.

Kansas—Topeka, \$27.80; last year, \$31.50. Leavenworth, \$29.85; last year, \$31.50. Wichita, \$23.50; last year, \$31.50. McPherson, \$22.15; last year, \$31.50.

Missouri—Kansas City, \$29.85; last year, \$31.50. St. Joseph, \$31.05; last year, \$31.50. Joplin, \$30.85; last year, \$36.50.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, \$30.40; last year, \$34.90. Bartlesville, \$29.60; last year, \$36.15. Tulsa, \$31.60; last year, \$38.15.

Texas—Dallas, \$31.50; last year, \$35.90. Galveston, \$41.30, last year, \$46.45. San Antonio, \$39.95; last year, \$45.10.

The Optic does not publish the entire schedule of rates for lack of space, but information upon it can be obtained at any Santa Fe ticket office.

To show how liberally the Santa Fe has dealt with New Mexico in the matter of rates, Mr. Black's letter to the state corporation commission is published, as follows:

"Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1915.

"New Mexico Corporation Commission,

"Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"Gentlemen:—

"Referring to your call here some weeks ago in reference to adjustment of summer tourist fares to New Mexico points:

"I take pleasure in advising that we have arranged to place in effect summer excursion fares to Las Vegas and Santa Fe, New Mexico, from practically all of the territory, on the basis of four cents per mile.

"This is the general summer tourist basis and is the only basis on round trip excursion fares in the

western and southwestern associations in which the Santa Fe has willingly concurred. While we are compelled to meet competition to Colorado we have always objected to the fares to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, as we believe them to be unremunerative and think it, therefore, highly inconsistent for the Santa Fe to voluntarily establish equally low fares to other territory when we know that they are entirely too low and unremunerative.

"New Mexico is one of the few territories that enjoys summer tourist fares, not only to its territory, but also its citizens have the benefit of very low excursion fares to the Pacific coast, to the Great Lakes and East and also to Chicago, St. Louis and the various northern resorts.

"Furthermore, New Mexico is also the destination for winter excursion tickets; likewise the citizens of New Mexico have the benefit of winter excursion fares out of New Mexico to the southeast. In view of these conditions it seems that New Mexico is especially favored with a great variety of round trip fares to and from its principal cities.

"Mr. J. M. Connell, general passenger agent, this company, Topeka, Kan., will write you in a few days giving you in detail new summer tourist fares from the principal points on the Santa Fe lines, showing you the fares in effect last year, as compared with those which will be in effect this year. You will observe marked reductions from such important points as Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston and East.

"In the matter of some discrimination in summer tourist fares from Albuquerque to the southeast, as compared with Las Vegas and Santa Fe, beg to say that in our judgment, there is no justification for summer excursion fares from any point in New Mexico to the southeast. For that reason, this year, we will eliminate summer tourist fares from Albuquerque and points south thereof as far as Rincon to southeastern destinations.

"When you receive Mr. Connell's letter you will observe that we made marked reductions in these summer excursion fares to New Mexico and this coupled with the fact that there are homeseekers' fares in effect on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, is of particular advantage to New Mexico. You will, therefore, see that New Mexico not only has a great variety of summer tourist, winter tourist and homeseekers' fares, but also has tourist fares both from and to its territory.

"It should be further observed that the Santa Fe has adopted as low a basis for summer tourist fares as it has established for any other territory wherever the Santa Fe has been in position to establish such fares.

"We sincerely hope that the marked

reductions that have been made will meet with your approval. Your file on the subject is being forwarded to you under separate cover by Wells, Fargo Express.

"W. J. BLACK,
"Passenger Traffic Manager."

MARTINEZ IS ON TRIAL FOR A STABBING

HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE STUCK
A KNIFE INTO PERSON OF
JESUS ROMERO

This morning in the district court the case of the state against Cruz Marquez of Upper Las Vegas, accused of stabbing and seriously wounding Jesus Romero, after a bail at Benigno Martinez hall on the West side on January 24, was called to trial. It is expected that the case will go to the jury today.

Romero was stabbed as he left the hall. It is alleged that after Romero's departure Marquez, who is said to have been drinking, followed him to the Prince street bridge over the Galinas, opposite the hall. There, it is said, a quarrel ensued and Marquez drew a pocket knife and stabbed the other man in the chest and back. For some time Romero's life was in danger.

Marquez was arrested by the sheriff's office two hours after the crime. At the time of his apprehension he was at the Santa Fe railroad station and had in his pocket a ticket to La Junta, Colo. He was arrested a few minutes before train No. 8, the east bound early morning train, reached the station. O. A. Larrazolo appears for the defense.

Martinez Acquitted

Yesterday afternoon in the case of the state against Fernando Martinez, accused of forging the name of Eligio Gonzales to a note for \$6.50, the jury, on motion of H. W. Clark, attorney for the defense, was instructed by Judge David J. Leahy to bring in a verdict of not guilty, as the state had failed to prove venue.

The defense showed, at the conclusion of the evidence, and District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward admitted, that the prosecution had not introduced any evidence to show that the alleged forgery occurred within the venue of the court.

The case was an alleged forgery by Martinez of the name of Gonzales to the note as an endorser. The note was on the First National bank.

Boylan Not Guilty

Yesterday afternoon in the case of the state against William B. Boylan, charged with assault while armed with a deadly weapon, against Mrs. Hattie E. Denneston, on motion of H. W. Clark, attorney for the defense, Judge Leahy instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, as the state did not make a case.

This action was taken after the complaining witness, Mrs. Denneston, had been placed on the stand. She testified that she went to the corral of her neighbor, William B. Boylan,

with whom she had had a good deal of trouble, and attempted to take by force a buggy. Boylan came in and remonstrated and Mrs. Denneston, according to the story, struck and beat him, thereby starting the fracas.

Cattle Stealing Cases

The next case to be considered, after the Merquez hearing, is that of the state against Pedro Romero, indicted for larceny of cattle from Hermjildo Gonzales at San Augustin. After this will come the trial of the case of the state against Clemente Lucero, accused of larceny of cattle from Charles E. Liebschner of Mineral Hill.

GRANT COUNTY LEADS

Santa Fe, (May 27.—James A. Shipley of Grant county is the first of the 26 county assessors to complete his assessment roll for 1915, showing a valuation of \$22,162,237 as against \$19,918,019 last year. The biggest single item is that of the Chino Copper company, which is assessed at \$4,343,307. The Southern Pacific comes next with \$2,739,890, then the El Paso & Southwestern with \$2,206,120; the Aridona & New Mexico railway \$1,132,490, and the A. T. & S. F., \$954,580. With telephone and express companies, the total railroad and public utilities assessment exceeds \$9,000,000, or 40 per cent of the entire valuation of the county. The mining assessment exceeded \$5,000,000, or 20 per cent of the total. The Victorio Land and Cattle company at \$288,020; the Savanna Copper company at \$74,410; the Gila Farm company, \$273,560; the banks at \$408,905. The assessment for Silver City exceeds the total for Santa Fe by \$2,000,000, although the city is less in population, the Silver City assessment being \$7,452,170, as against \$5,100,000 for Santa Fe.

HOUSTON VISITS DENVER

Denver, May 27.—Secretary David A. Houston of the United States department of agriculture arrived in Denver today for a conference with the local headquarters of the forestry service. He will address the civic organizations of the city at a banquet early tomorrow.

MAN STABS SELF

Portland, Ore., May 27.—As he stood before the desk sergeant at police headquarters here today after he had been arrested for failing to pay a taxicab fare, T. H. Fearey, manager of the International Harvester company of America agency at Newberg, Ore., stabbed himself with a pocket knife and died ten minutes later. Financial difficulties are supposed to have caused his act.

WATERWAY BILL PASSED

Springfield, Ill., May 27.—Governor Dunne's waterway bill, providing for the construction of an eight-foot waterway connecting the Chicago drainage canal with the Illinois river and thereby making a direct water route between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, was passed by the state senate today. The bill had passed the house.

The class of 1913 of the New Mexico Normal University will hold a reunion tomorrow morning. It will take the form of a picnic trip to Romeroville. All members of the class whom are in Las Vegas will attend the affair.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE OF SANTA FE JOIN IN TRIBUTE TO BELOVED ARCHBISHOP LAMY

Handsome Statue of New Mexico Ecclesiastic is Unveiled with Appropriate Ceremonies—Columbians form a Guard of Honor

Santa Fe, May 24.—Benignly, the bronze figure of Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy looked from its pedestal yesterday morning upon the great multitude that filled the Cathedral square. Facing as it does San Francisco street, the business artery of the city he loved, the view takes in the gentle foothills that protectingly embrace Santa Fe, and then beyond, the blue Jemez mountains in the shadow of which nestle the mysterious cave and cliff dwellings of a race that had vanished before the Spaniards came. Just below the Cathedral square ends the Santa Fe trail over which the archbishop made many a weary pilgrimage and over which flowed into New Mexico much of the good he brought. Behind the statue looms the Cathedral which he built and the hospital, sanitarium, orphans' home, which owe their incipency to him. To one side are the Loretto convent and St. Michael's college and the bishop's garden, all living monuments to him whose memory was honored and revered at the unveiling of the monument given the church, the state and the people by Miguel Chaves. It is indeed an appropriate setting. The statue itself is declared by artists to be one of the finest and most artistic in the west. Its cost was \$3,000, to which must be added the expense of foundation, pedestal, freight, etc., so that the total cost is not far from \$5,000, all met personally by Mr. Chaves.

Impressive Ceremonies

As a prelude to the unveiling Archbishop J. B. Pitaval celebrated pontificaly in the cathedral, 1,500 worshippers devoutly following the impressive ceremony. The archbishop had as his assistants Mgr. Antonio Fourchegu and a number of local and visiting priests. The gorgeous cathedral interior, recently magnificently redecorated in Byzantine style, at the personal expense of Archbishop Pitaval at a cost of some \$10,000, never looked more beautiful. The rich vestments, the solemnity of the occasion, the sublime music, all made the occasion one never to be forgotten, and when the vast multitude knelt to receive the papal blessing the hush that fell upon everyone was eloquent of devotion.

Tributes to a Saint

It was a perfect Santa Fe day, sunny and delightfully cool. A speaker's rostrum had been erected in front of the cathedral and round about it were seated the guests of honor included the donor of the statue, the archbishop and clergy, Governor McDonald, United States Senator T. B. Catron, Secretary of State Antonio

Lucero, Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White, Chief Justice C. J. Roberts, Supreme Court Justices R. H. Hanna and F. W. Parker, Mayor W. G. Sargent, Nestor Montoya, many other officials, the city council, the board of education and others. Supreme Court Clerk Jose D. Sena was master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. In introducing Governor McDonald he referred to Archbishop J. B. Lamy as the greatest man who had ever come to New Mexico to do good to the entire state, to all people, irrespective of creed or nationality.

The Governor referred to the Archbishop Lamy as a man who consecrated his life to the glory of the Lord and the service of his fellow man. He dwelt upon the hardships he endured in coming to Santa Fe through hostile Indian country. "His good deeds were innumerable, he was a saint, he lived the life of a true man, an exemplar to all of his contemporaries and those that followed him." Referring to one incident in the life of the sainted ecclesiastic, he told of the coming of the Sisters of Loretto. He also paid a tribute to Miguel Chaves, the donor of the statue. Loud applause was the share of the governor and he as well as the speakers that followed were interrupted by applause that swept over the crowd again and again.

Addresses in Spanish

Two of the most eloquent orators of the Spanish speaking people, Secretary of State Antonio Lucero and Nestor Montoya, held the audience entranced with their eulogies of Archbishop Lamy. They told of his saintliness, spoke of his many self-sacrifices, his deeds of charity, his noble example and love for the people. They referred touchingly and eloquently to incidents in his life that illustrated the loftiness of his character. It was Archbishop J. B. Lamy who brought to New Mexico the Sisters of Loretto, the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Charity and thus laid the foundation for our present system of education, our charitable institutions; it was he who built the cathedral, founded many churches and imported the first fruit trees from France, from which sprung the thousands of orchards in the southwest that dot innumerable hillsides and valleys. He was practical as well as possessed of lofty ideas and he met the people face to face as fellow beings whose souls were precious in the eyes of God.

Eulogy by T. B. Catron

The main eulogy was pronounced

by United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, who was introduced by Mr. Sena as a man whose knowledge of the past, love of the people and friendship with Archbishop Lamy made it peculiarly fitting that he should deliver the historical address. Senator Catron told how Greeks and Romans erected statues to their statesmen and warriors, but not one of them was as great as the sainted Archbishop Lamy. He was a friend to New Mexico, a friend of the American government, a friend to the humblest and the most exalted. He compared Lamy with Columbus, Marquette and Cabeza de Vaca and declared that he was greater than all of these. It was almost 49 years ago that the friendship between the archbishop and Mr. Catron began, and the picture Mr. Catron drew of that friendship was a beautiful one. He then told of the life of the great ecclesiastic, his humble birth in France, his ordination to the priesthood in 1838, his volunteering to accompany Archbishop Purcell to Ohio, his transfer from Ohio parishes to the parish of Covington, Ky., his selection as vicar apostolic to minister to the newly acquired territory of New Mexico, his shipwreck in Galveston bay, his fight with the cholera in Missouri, his final arrival in Santa Fe and his untiring zeal in serving the people of New Mexico.

"No man who ever lived, no man who ever led armies or won victories in statescraft, was braver than he, yet he was the gentlest of men. He was a man of peace, he never had a brush with the Indians, who instinctively recognized the beauty of his soul. He reached the heart of all men, irrespective of creed. I never knew him to be angry at any man. He was not born great, he did not have greatness thrust upon him, but he truly achieved greatness, greatness that will endure longer even than this granite and bronze. There are heroes not only in war, but there are heroes in peace, in religious and civil life and greatest among these was Archbishop Lamy."

Dedication by Archbishop Pitaval

Archbishop Pitaval, in Spanish and English, laid his tribute at the feet of his predecessor. He also glowingly extolled the generosity of Miguel Chaves in giving the statue, just as all of the other speakers had done, and expressed the hope that the example thus set may read to the completion of the cathedral. He declared at the same time that he does not appeal to the poor, of whom there are so many in the archdiocese, that in his 13 years in Santa Fe he had never asked any thing for himself. He accepted with profound gratitude the monument on behalf of the church and the people and uttered a hearty "God bless you" as Miguel Chaves stepped to the fore amidst cheers.

The Unveiling

Sister H. Dosana, who came across the plains more than fifty years ago with the first Sisters of Loretto, Mrs. Miguel Chavez and J. B. Lamy, a nephew of the late archbishop, then unveiled the monument. As the folds of the Stars and Stripes slowly fell aside, the First Regimental Band played The Star Spangled Banner, the crowd standing with reverence, the men unbaring their heads. With brief ceremony Archbishop Pitaval then christened the statue and congratulated the donor upon the beauty of his gift. He shook hands with the

guests of honor at the conclusion. A song was rendered by the pupils of Loretto and a selection from the band closed the dedication exercises, which will prove a historic event in the annals of the southwest.

Telegram to Sandor

Governor McDonald, United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, Miguel Chaves, Archbishop Pitaval, Chief Justice Roberts, Mayor Sargent, Supreme Court Justices Hanna and Parker and a number of others joined in a telegram to Mathias Sandor, the New York artist who aided in securing for the city and the church a monument of so high artistic standard. The telegram reads:

"In the name of the people of New Mexico we offer you our heartfelt thanks for the friendly and so valuable assistance you gave towards the completion of the Lamy monument, and ask you to convey to Mr. Jusko our sincere congratulation and praises for his beautiful and most satisfactory work." Mr. Jusko is the artist who modeled the statue from photographs, descriptions and such other material as were available, devoting more than a year to the work. The likeness is pronounced marvelous by those who knew Archbishop Lamy, while the spirit of the conception is most admirable and artistic. The statue is cast in bronze. On a concrete foundation has been placed a four foot pedestal of Vermont granite inscribed with the name of the archbishop and the dates of his ministry and the name of the donor. The statue itself is of heroic size, the total height of the monument above ground being 11 feet, this being made even more prominent by the terrace of the square in front of the cathedral. The archbishop appears in his vestments and in one hand holds a scroll inscribed in Latin with the words: "Faith and Works." The work was done under the immediate direction of the present archbishop.

Knights of Columbus

It was also a gala day for the Knights of Columbus, who have gathered from all parts of the state in grand council. Saturday evening 35 novitiates were initiated into the beautiful ceremonies of the order which teaches that in union there is strength and admonished its members to defend virtue and faith. The degree work was completed yesterday afternoon under the direction of F. E. Wood of Albuquerque. Last evening a banquet was served at the Hotel de Vargas at which Colonel Jose D. Sena presided as toastmaster and at which responses to toasts were eloquently made by F. E. Wood, E. P. Davies, J. J. Kenny, Dr. W. R. Tipton and others. The Knights, yesterday forenoon at the dedication, formed a guard of honor.

Connelley Goes Visiting

Santa Fe, May 24.—J. J. Connelley, assistant cashier of the National Bank of New Mexico at Raton, who with his wife attended the Knights of Columbus festivities and the Lamy monument dedication, is a guest of Cashier and Mrs. J. B. Read. Mr. Connelley returns to Raton tomorrow, but Mrs. Connelley will remain here longer.

The only time some fellows are willing to help themselves is when a bottle and a glass are placed before them.

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD TO BE DRAGGED

HIGHWAY COMMISSION LETS
CONTRACTS TO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Owing to the activities of the San Miguel county road commission, the transcontinental highway is to be kept in good condition from the Mora county line of the Santa Fe county border. Contracts have been let to the following persons for dragging the road following each rain:

Watrous to Azul, William Culkins; Azul to Las Vegas, L. Leeming; Las Vegas to Tecolote, J. M. Bently; Tecolote to Bernal, Jose Lobato of Tecolote; Bernal to Rowe, H. K. Leonard; Rowe to Glorieta, J. H. Harrison.

The bridge being constructed at Tecolote will be completed this week, thus obliterating the worst crossing between Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Marinéz gap, which is described as a singularly bad stretch of highway south of here, is to be repaired by Road Overseer Pino and his force.

Marcos Delgado has been employed by the road commission to take charge of the section of the highway running from the top of the Canon del Agua hill to the Lauriana mesa. Mr. Delgado will work by the month at a regular salary, and is expected to keep this important and beautiful scenic road in good condition.

"The Motor Age" has written Road Commissioner Robert J. Taupert thanking him for information regarding roads in this vicinity and asking for a regular report as to the number of transcontinental tourists passing through Las Vegas, together with the names of as many of the travelers as can be obtained from the garages and the hotels. "The Motor Age" expects to make news of this character a feature of its publication, and, needless to say, it will prove of good advertising value for Las Vegas and for the Santa Fe trail.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF FRANCE INJURED

GERMANS SAID TO HAVE CONFISCATED MILLIONS IN GOODS AND MACHINERY

Paris, May 25.—Three hundred million dollars lost by the textile industries of northern France in raw materials and manufactured products taken by the Germans as booty of war—that is the estimate given the Associated Press by an authorized member of the most influential textile corporation in France and an authority on industrial subjects.

What the total loss, including damages to plant and to buildings, may amount to, there are no indications, for many rumors of the transferring of valuable machines to Germany are not confirmed. The above estimate is based on confirmed facts only. It more than bears out the estimate of the German publicist, Ludwig Ganghofer, who after a visit to the German front, told the Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten that the war booty sent from northern France to

Germany in the form of cereals, sugar, metals, wool, leather etc., amounted to five hundred million dollars during the first six months of the war. It is supposed that his figures were based on the requisition price said to be very inferior to the market value. On the latter basis the actual total would be far in excess of the German figures; the estimate for the textile industries alone would so indicate.

It is known that the Germans took nearly all the raw material and finished goods in the great woolen manufacturing centers of Le Coteau, Roubaix and Tourcoing, where America buys heavily of the finer woolen fabrics. They also emptied the linen factories with the exception of those at Armentieres, where they were driven back too soon, and at Lille where they have recently begun to requisition these products.

The territory occupied by the Germans contains more than 80 per cent of the woolen and linen industries of France; the consequence is a shortage of all these products. The army is seeking hundreds of thousands of yards of canvas for tents that these industries are unable to supply. Cotton, tried as a substitute, proved unsatisfactory.

"The financial problem resulting from this state of things," according to this authority, "will require most serious study after the war. A commercial and industrial activity such as we have never seen will be witnessed in France, but the setting in motion again of the industrial machine will be attended with great difficulties. One manufacturer in the occupied territory has lost raw material and finished goods to the value of five million francs. The banks had advanced him a half million francs. The security for that advance is gone. That man will say after the war: 'I am not played out. I want to put my industry on its feet again,' but where will he find the means since he has already hanging over him a debt of half a million francs and the goods that secured it are in Germany? It is a serious problem, but it will be solved.

"Another great difficulty is in the restoration of our plants, the replacing of our machines. Under existing conditions it seems likely that it will take two years for machine constructors to furnish what we shall require. Perhaps we shall have to call upon the American ingenuity to help us in working out the difficult problems, but they will be solved for never was the spirit of our manufacturers and workers so strong as today."

TO TRY TWO MURDER CASES

Bridgeton, N. J., May 24—The case of George Francis Hawn, under indictment for the murder of 6-year-old Beatrice Bailey at Backshuten, is to come up for trial this week at the Cumberland county court. Hawn, in a fit of jealousy, fired through a window of his sweetheart's home and killed the child instead of the object of his bullet.

Lots of people would get a good send off if we were only sure they would never come back.

The average woman knows the ins and outs of flirtation. She first draws a man out, then she pulls him in.

MANY INTERESTING EVENTS SCHEDULED

COWBOY STUNTS FOR REUNION
WILL BE WORTH GOING
FAR TO SEE.

Following is a list of the events and prizes for the New Mexico Cowboys' Reunion at Las Vegas on July 1, 2, and 3:

Relay race, cowboys, \$175.
Relay race, box, \$175.
Cowpony race, 300 yards, \$150.
Horse race, free for all, 5-8 mile, \$300.
Horse race, free for all, 440 yards, \$250.
Boys' pony race, 300 yards, \$50.
Bronco riding, \$250.
Roping, No. 1, \$250.
Roping, No. 2, \$250.
Pack race, \$175.
Tournament race, \$85.
Cow cutting contest, \$75.
Ladies' race, one-half mile, \$75.
Miscellaneous races, extra races, etc., will be announced later. It is likely that a special prize will be given for competition among Selig Motion Picture Cowboys.

SIXTEEN GRADUATES AT SILVER CITY

M. L. FOX OF THE ALBUQUERQUE
MORNING JOURNAL GIVES
THE ADDRESS

This morning commencement exercises of the New Mexico State Normal School at Silver City took place. Six men and women were graduated from the Normal college department and ten from the academic department.

The commencement address was given by M. L. Fox, editor of the Albuquerque Morning Journal, who spoke on the topic, "Beyond the Diploma." Two short addresses by students and some musical numbers completed the program.

The baccalaureate service occurred last Sunday and the class play last week. Tonight will be the alumni anniversary.

DISCRIMINATION IN TAX MATTERS UNJUST

SUPREME COURT SAYS PROPERTY OWNERS ARE ENTITLED TO RELIEF

Santa Fe, May 25.—A blow against discrimination in taxation, whether it is a rich corporation or a private individual discriminated against, was delivered yesterday in an opinion by Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Parker. It is in the case of the Ute Creek Ranch company, et als, appellees, vs. Thomas McBride, treasurer, etc., appellant. The appellees had asked for an injunction against the appellant to enjoin the collection of an alleged illegal tax. A demurrer was interposed to the complaint,

which demurrer was overruled and defendant elected to stand upon the same and refused to plead further. Thereupon the court awarded a permanent injunction against the collection of the alleged excessive taxes. While the supreme court reversed and remanded the cause it says in its syllabus of the opinion:

"Where a class of taxpayers are wilfully and intentionally discriminated against not by overvaluation of their property, but by undervaluation of the property of other taxpayers, and where they have an adequate legal or statutory remedy, they may be relieved in equity from the discriminatory portion of such tax."

The judgment of the district court for Colfax county was also reversed and remanded in the case of the Price Shoe and Clothing company, et al, appellee, vs. Thomas McBride, treasurer, et al, appellant, in an opinion by Judge Parker. This also was a proceeding for an injunction against the collection of an alleged illegal tax. The syllabus says: "Where a taxpayer has an adequate statutory remedy against discriminatory taxation and fails to resort to the same, he can have no relief in equity by injunction, even where the discrimination is wilful and intentional."

The third case decided yesterday was also a tax case from Colfax county and the judgment was reversed and the case remanded, it being the appeal of Thomas McBride, collector, from the injunction granted the First National Bank of Raton, et al, appellees, to restrain him from making a tax sale. The bank contended that it was illegally taxed because "credits, mortgages or other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals" are not taxed; that all of the plaintiffs are illegally taxed because they are taxed at a higher valuation than other taxpayers similarly situated; and that said condition is the result of arbitrary, wilful and intentional acts of the taxing officers done for the purpose. The opinion is by Justice Parker and the syllabus says:

"National banks are not protected against discriminatory taxation in favor of other 'moneyed capital' by Section 5219, R. S. U. S. 5 Fed. Ann. 157, unless other 'moneyed capital' is employed in a business which is competitive with that of national banks.

"Relief in equity by injunction cases, notwithstanding the discrimination is accomplished, not by overvaluation of the property of the complaining taxpayer but by the undervaluation of the property of other taxpayers, and where the discrimination is wilful and intentional.

"Before resort to a court of equity can be had for relief against discriminatory taxation, even in cause where the same is wilful and intentional, the complaining taxpayer must have, either no adequate legal or statutory remedy, or he must have first exhausted the same without avail."

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S TOURNEY.

Birmingham, Ala., May 24—Noted women golf players from many cities of the south appeared on the country club's links here today at the opening of the annual championship tournament of the Southern Women's Golf Association. Play will be continued through the week.

FRANK CONTINUES HIS FIGHT FOR LIFE

BRIEF IS FILED WITH PRISON
COMMISSION; COMMITTEE
SENDS IN PETITIONS

Atlanta, May 27.—Counsel for Leo M. Frank completed the brief today they will present to the Georgia prison commission when the hearing on Frank's petition for commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment is opened before that body here Monday. The attorneys said the brief would assign these three basic reasons for Frank's appeal:

"First—The doubt of Judge L. S. Roan, trial judge, as to Frank's guilt, as expressed when he denied the first motion for a new trial several months after the original verdict.

"Second—The dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Fish and Justice Beck of the Georgia supreme court when Frank's motion for a new trial was denied.

"Third—The dissenting opinion of Justices Hughes and Holmes of the United States supreme court in Frank's habeas corpus proceedings before that body.

Chicago Senas Petition

Chicago, May 27.—Twenty thousand petitions asking clemency for Leo M. Frank were mailed from Chicago last night to the governor of Georgia. The petitions, said to bear between 300,000 and 400,000 names, were gathered in all parts of the country by the Frank committee and the Anti-Capital Punishment society.

BECKER REPORTED WILLING TO TELL

EVEN IF HE UNCOVERS POLICE
GRAFT, HE WILL NOT SAVE
HIS LIFE

New York, May 27.—No possible disclosures of police corruption or revelations of the identity of the man or men higher up in the division of money paid for police protection—no pleas Charles Becker can make—will save him from the chair, if District Attorney Perkins can prevent it, according to an announcement made by Perkins today.

In making his announcement Perkins took official cognizance of a current rumor that Becker, facing death for causing the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was willing to confess all he knew if his life should be spared. Becker's execution is set for the week of July 12.

"No appeal for clemency can be made in any case of one properly convicted of murder in the first degree because of any assistance he might render," Perkins said.

JACK BOLAND DEAD

Lander, Wyo., May 27.—Jack Boland, who was shot Tuesday night, died today. Mrs. Boland, arrested after the shooting, was held by the verdict of the coroner's jury, and an information charging murder in the first degree was filed against her.

NEW MEXICANS MUST SPEAK ENGLISH

Continued from Page Five
of suppressing in this country every possible evil. And especially that arch enemy of the human race, the Demon Rum, which inflicts upon our people so much misery, sorrow, suffering, poverty and crime; which breaks so many hearts, causes so many tears, makes brutes out of fathers, orphans of children, fills our prisons and insane asylums, and leaves in its wake ruined homes and embittered lives.

We, in this country spend billions of dollars in educating and fitting our boys and girls for the great battle of life, on the one hand, while on the other we license and pretend to regulate this evil, which we all know and admit is annually destroying the manhood and womanhood of millions of our people and sapping our national vitality. A great, world-wide battle is being waged against this arch enemy of the human race, which will continue until the right prevails. You are required by law, I believe, in this state, and I am sure such is the case in the majority of the states, to teach the pupils in the public schools the evil effects of alcoholic liquors, but you should go further and teach the coming generation that the evil must be absolutely wiped out. That our government, which demands the best that is within us, must not impair our efficiency by tempting us with strong drink. This is especially true in this state, where so many of our people are being annually ruined by this vice. If the evil cannot be regulated, and seemingly it cannot, it must be abolished.

Must Speak Common Tongue

In another respect the teacher in New Mexico must assume and discharge an obligation and a duty to the state, not often found in other states and communities. Here two great civilizations, the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin, meet under a common flag. All who have given any thought to the question cannot fail to realize the necessity of bringing the people of the two races into a closer union, with common ideals and a united destiny. In order to bring this about it is highly essential that we should speak a common language, so that we can converse freely with each other and exchange ideas. It is impossible to understand the other fellows' view point unless you can converse with him. The state of New Mexico is a part of the United States; one of the inseparable states, forever linked to its sister states. The language of the other states must necessarily be our language. This proposition no one will controvert. This being true all the people within the state of New Mexico should be taught the English language. I do not desire to be understood as urging that Spanish should not be taught in our public schools, but what I want to say is that the English language is so essentially necessary that all other languages should be a secondary consideration in our public schools. There is an ever increasing immigration to New Mexico from the other states. All the people of New Mexico, whether they be Spanish-Americans or Anglo-Americans, are glad to welcome them. But the people who are here, whatever their nationality may have been here-

tofore, must be prepared to meet and cope with these new people. We must meet them on a common level, with equal advantages, which we will not have unless we are able to speak their language. This being true, every citizen of this new state must be taught, as I have said, to speak a common language. Unfortunately for the native people of New Mexico the congress of the United States paid very little attention to this great empire in the southwest, and left it largely to work out its own destinies. Now that we have statehood we are making rapid strides in all educational lines, and I venture the prediction that the coming generation in New Mexico will see marvelous strides in the development of the condition of our people. Every native son of New Mexico is anxious that his children should be taught the English language, and upon the school teacher rests the responsibility of imparting this knowledge.

Avoid Race Prejudice

Unfortunately for the people of New Mexico we have designing men of both races who seek to stir up race prejudice for their own personal ends. They would present as their only claim to recognition that they are either Spanish Americans or Anglo-Americans. Fortunately these agitators have never been able to secure a sufficient following with either of the two races of people to accomplish any evil, but it is an ever menacing danger which confronts us. In order to meet it it is necessary for us to instil in the minds of the boys and girls of this state the fact that they are American citizens. Not that they are Spanish-Americans or Anglo-Americans, but that in every sense of the term, with all the glorious tradition which is behind, and the wonderful achievement yet to come, they are American citizens. It is proper for us all to remember with pardonable pride the land from whence our ancestors came; for those of the Spanish blood to revere the traditions and glorious achievements of their mother country; for the English to do likewise, but first, and above all, and holding the first place in our hearts and affections, should come the Star Spangled Banner, and all that it represents and symbolizes. If we give this country, with which our lives and destinies are inseparably linked, first place in our hearts and affections; this country, dedicated to the cause of human liberty by the blood of Pole and Slav, Anglo-Saxon and Latin; and hallowed by the lives of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and McKinley. I say, if we place first before us, as we should, your country and my country; our common country, we can and will all meet on a common level, as plain American citizens, all striving but for one goal, namely, the advancement of the interests of our country and the well being of its people. When we have a proper realization of what it means to be an American citizen, we will never hear it said that this man should be advanced because he is an Anglo-American or a Spanish American, but the sole claim to preferment will be that he is the most capable man to do the work or serve his country. So I repeat, that you must instil into the children of this state a reali-

zation of the fact that they are Americans, all with a common interest and a common destiny.

I might say more on the relation which the teacher sustains to the citizenship of the state, but I am sure that here, in this excellent institution of learning, from which you are graduating that you have received from your instructors, all men and women of the highest standing, such instruction as will enable you to become of invaluable service to your state and your country. Yours indeed is a noble profession; the value of your services cannot be measured in dollars and cents. I am sure that you will do your duty, and that as a result of your efforts, and others co-operating with you, the future generation will be superior to the present one; that great advancement will be made in our new state, and our country will continue its onward march in civilization.

MINE OR TORPEDO; NOBODY KNOWS

UNITED STATES WILL TRY TO
LEARN WHAT STRUCK THE
NEBRASKAN

Washington, May 27.—Messages received by the state department today from Ambassador Page and Consul General Skinner at London and Consul Frost at Queenstown failed to say definitely whether the steamer Nebraskan had been torpedoed or had been struck by a mine.

One of the dispatches said the Nebraskan's American flag had been hauled down five minutes before she was struck, although her name was painted on her sides in letters six feet high.

As soon as the dispatches were received at the state department, they were forwarded to the White House and immediately placed before President Wilson. As they failed to make it certain whether the steamer had been hit by a mine or torpedoed they left unanswered the principal point that the president and his advisors want made clear. They expect further replies from the naval attaché. Pending receipt of clearer explanation, no action will be taken.

Consul General Washington at Liverpool cabled late today that the Nebraskan would enter the Mersey at 6 o'clock this evening and probably dock before midnight.

Later the state department announced that the consul general's message said he would board the Nebraskan by tug and cable details of her damage.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented a memorandum to the state department today, saying German mines were of a type which become harmless if they drift from their anchorage.

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto man is woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys
him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other!"
—Longfellow.

HOLLAND ARTISTS HARD HIT BY THE WAR

FINE PAINTINGS ARE SELLING
NOW FOR \$20; PAINTERS
ARE HUNGRY

The Hague, Netherlands, May 26—The war has hit the artists and art dealers of Holland so severely that fine paintings are selling as low as \$20. In these days of enforced retrenchment, there is little spare money for the purpose of purchasing pictures and the usual inflow of tourists from the United States, England and Germany, whose arrival every spring was the signal for the Dutch art dealers to put up their prices, has been checked by war. Several dealers in The Hague and Amsterdam have been forced to seek a livelihood in other lines. One of the leading dealers of The Hague has closed his shop while another has gone into the publication of illustrated books, largely on subjects of the war, which are still in demand in the market.

To make matters worse, the Dutch government has withdrawn its annual fixed credit at the disposition of the state museums for the purchase of works of art. The poor artists have not even the resource of state aid in their need, which would be open in ordinary times. Dr. Hofstede de Groot, late director of the print room of the Royal Museum at Amsterdam, and an art expert well known in the United States, regrets this step taken by the Netherlands government.

"Never in my memory," he told the Associated Press, "has there been such extraordinary opportunities to secure valuable paintings at low price as now. Individuals cannot afford to do so, perhaps, but the government can. An art book or a painting worth purchasing for one of the Royal Museums will probably be bought sooner or later, anyhow. The thing is that most of them can be bought for less money now than later."

The artists themselves have undertaken the relief of the more needy among their fraternity. A number of these organizations have exhibitions and sales rooms attached to their club houses, and have arranged to have sales exhibitions of paintings of the members, offered at a fixed maximum price, generally far below what the exhibitors might normally expect to receive for their work. The Pulchri Studio, for example, has had two such sales, the first with a maximum set at twenty dollars, at which 180 pictures were sold. The second has been held; the prices were fixed between twenty and forty dollars, at which figures 210 paintings were disposed of. The queen of the Netherlands bought twelve, the prince consort eight and the queen mother also eight. All the purchasers were Dutch. As the membership of the Pulchri Studio consists of recognized, established artists, the Dutch found the occasion thus offered too good to let slip. The artists' associations are employing their available relief funds to purchase the pictures of artists

hard pressed to dispose of their work. These will be held and disposed of by the societies and sold at auction after the war is over when it is hoped that times will be better. Anything received over the price paid by the society is to go to the artist, when the final sale is made. The fund employed for these purchases is constantly being increased by the sale of the paintings of artists of means, who can afford to and do present their works to the societies to be sold, the proceeds going to the relief fund. Certain of the societies hold lotteries with pictures for prizes, 10 per cent of the proceeds going to the artist, 10 per cent to the relief of workers in the industrial arts and the remainder to the Royal National Relief Fund for the assistance of war sufferers.

While the artists are thus united to care for their brother craftsmen, the dealers in pictures are without relief. One Hague dealer, specializing in engravings and etchings told the Associated Press that he had not sold an etching for eight months. Prices are cut in half, but to no avail. There is less sympathy for dealers, however, as it is felt that theirs is purely a commercial risk which they must stand, together with the many other businesses injured by the war.

BELGIANS BOYCOTT THEIR CONQUERORS

THEY WILL HAVE NOTHING TO
DO WITH INVADERS OF
THEIR COUNTRY

Amsterdam, May 27—The women of Brussels carry baskets on their arms like market women when they go out in the streets, not for their purchases but as a buffer between themselves and passing Germans. When one makes a German step off the walk, she regards it as a personal triumph.

The silent boycott of the Germans by the Belgians is even more openly maintained than ever, according to a traveller who has lately lived in the capital city. If a German sits down at a table in a cafe, the Belgians in his vicinity move away. If a number of Germans enter, all of the Belgians pay their accounts and walk out. The traveller relates this incident which he witnessed.

A German officer, evidently of high rank, entered a restaurant and after looking over the card, asked the waiter discontentedly, "Habens sie nichts besser?"

The waiter, in a sarcastic tone, explained they had nothing better because the German government had seized most of the food and very little was coming in except on the American relief ships.

A group of young Belgians nearby laughed openly at the waiter's sarcasm, whereupon the German, offended, gave his card to the waiter to hand to them. The card bore the name of a general. But instead of being silenced, one of the Belgians asked the waiter, "Habens sie nichts besser?"

The German force in Belgium has positive orders not to molest the population, but on the contrary to try by politeness to take the edge off of the hostility of the people. But

instead of yielding to blandishments, the Belgians only become the bolder in manifesting their hatred to the invaders.

The upper classes in Brussels never receive a German into their homes. Should any one, man or woman, make this concession, he would therefore be ostracized by his fellows. Women are more bitter and more daring than the men. They show their feelings by acting as if they feared contamination by touching a German in the street, in street cars or public places. The business of carrying baskets has become a kind of game, and ladies on meeting compare notes as to how many Germans they have made step into the gutter.

A large number of German women of doubtful reputation have followed the army, and if a German officer appears on the street with a woman she may be of this class, but never a Belgian. The German government has taken many war films in Belgium for exhibition in Germany. One of these films represents an officers' ball in Brussels, with the idea of proving that the bitterness of the war has passed away. But the people of Brussels say the women shown in the films were the German habitues of the cafes and not Belgian women.

Brussels is now filled with young German aristocrats occupying civil posts. It is said that they are often the only sons left in the families as the result of the war. Consequently the government has spared them in order to perpetuate their titles. Since the German army is officered solely by aristocrats, the upper classes would otherwise be in danger of dying out.

Belgians report that the allies' aircraft keep the railroads on the German side so badly torn up with their bombs that the civil population feel it is unsafe to travel by train. When they can obtain passes they go by horse.

The Santa Fe New Mexican says the local option fight going on there is accented on the "local," and it invites the newspapers of the state to allow the Capital City to fight its own battles without the advice of outside paragraphs. Judging from the warmth of the battle, the various factions in Santa Fe do not need the assistance of anybody. Some of the citizens there are doing their best to straddle the fence, but neutrality proclamations do not seem to be highly respected.

Points and Facts About Italy

Italy ranks seventh among the naval powers of the world.

The Civil List allows the king of Italy \$2,292,000 a year.

The largest city of Italy is Naples with a population of 725,000.

The colony of Tripoli has almost four times the area of Italy itself.

Practically all the railroads of Italy are owned and operated by the state.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of over one-third of the population of Italy.

The suffrage is almost universal,

being open to all males over 21 years of age except those who, being under 30 years of age have neither performed military service nor learned to read and write.

The total war strength of the land forces of Italy is estimated at 3,380,000 men.

For the purpose of local government Italy is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils and commissions, and subdivided into 8,323 communes.

At the beginning of the Christian era Italy was the political center of the world.

The area of the country is 110,646 square miles and the total population about 35,000,000.

The chief seaport of Italy is Genoa \$300,000,000.

The Roman Catholic is the nominal state religion and the religion of the people.

The chief exports of Italy are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores and cattle.

The royal family of Italy is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

Elementary education is compulsory in Italy between the ages of six and nine, but the law is not rigorously enforced.

SOLDIERS NOT INSANE

London, May 27.—The text of the Cecil Harmsworth bill to remove the stigma of insanity from soldiers temporarily deranged as the result of nervous exhaustion has been made public. Under its provisions, a soldier or sailor whose mind is unbalanced by wounds, shock or similar causes, can be treated without being certified insane, provided the period does not exceed six months and the privilege is not abused. Its terms apply to all persons, but are designed especially to protect the men of the service.

For many years English alienists have been trying to bring about a reform in the treatment of the insane through the early treatment of insipient and undeveloped disorder. Scotland has had a much more liberal law than England in this respect for the past half century.

Commenting on the bill, which has been criticized as weakening public protection against the insane, the Lancet says:

"The interest awakened thereby should do much to promote a more sympathetic attitude toward the general problem of the treatment of the insane, and should materially assist the efforts of those alienist physicians who are striving to break down the artificial and mischievous barriers which, in popular belief, and to a regrettable extent even in medical practice, separate insanity from other conditions of disease."

Every time Willie Ritchie gets a good start in his climb to regain the light weight championship he bumps into that old war horse Matty Baldwin and receives an artistic trimming.

PRISONERS TO SIBERIA.

Omsk, May 26—Since the beginning of the war, 5,193 officers and 296,000 men have passed through this city on their way to the camps in Siberia.

YARA NOT GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

DEFENDANT IN ROTH SUIT WINS
CRIMINAL AS WELL AS CIVIL
ACTION

Late yesterday afternoon Judge David J. Leahy, presiding over the district court in session here, after hearing evidence in the case of the state against Tranquilino Yara, indicted for contempt in intimidating witnesses, ruled that the state had failed to make a case and ordered the charge dismissed.

Yara was accused of intimidating and threatening the lives of Bartolo Villegos and Rudulfo Martinez, witnesses in the civil suit of Peter Roth against Tranquilino Yara to replevy a stallion. It was alleged that Yara anything that might hurt his case, for if they failed to comply with his demands "they would not live long."

Martinez was placed on the stand yesterday afternoon, however, and swore that Yara did not make that statement to him. He said that Yara and he had a conversation during which the defendant asked the witness why he was friendly with Villegos, who, Yara said, was a bad man and "those kind do not live long."

Last night the petit jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of the state against Cleofes Rael, accused of larceny of cattle from Harry W. Kelly. The case went to the jury at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and a verdict was brought in at 1 o'clock this morning.

This morning the case of the state against Antonio Ortiz, indicted for larceny of a horse from Asenktion Lucero, was being heard. The jury was completed and the hearing of evidence begun before noon. O. A. Larrazolo and Leo M. Tipton appeared for the defense. Ortiz, who a few years ago served a sentence in the state penitentiary for horse stealing, claims to have purchased the horse from another man.

None of the six persons indicted yesterday afternoon by the grand jury has been placed under arrest. The no-true bills returned yesterday were in the cases of Charles Doll and Francisco Lopez.

Charles Doll, better known as Duffy, was accused of abandoning his wife. He was placed in the county jail several months ago to await the action of the grand jury, and during that time his wife secured a divorce from him. Doll was not able to attend the hearing of his case, being in the jail and unable to furnish bond.

Lopez was accused of larceny from a shop.

LASSEN IS QUIET

Redding, Calif., May 25.—Lassen Peak gave a few weak puffs of smoke early today and subsided into its first period of quiescence since Thursday at midnight.

A great canopy of smoke clouds, which for days has hidden the peak, lifted today and the crater was visible. The sight calmed many of the fearful ranchers and they began their second

return to the mud-covered farms and damaged homes in the valley. The mud in all running water and the filling of the wells prevented the return of live stock.

From Tuesday's Daily.

According to the report of Co-Operative Observer Lewis of the New Mexico Normal University, the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78 degrees. The minimum recorded yesterday was 78 degrees. The minimum last night was 53 degrees.

Albino Baca of El Pino ranch has applied at the court house for \$15 bounty on one of the few lobo wolves killed in this county during the year. pianas. Miguel Esquibel, a resident pianas. Miguel Tsquibel, a resident of Sabinosa, has applied for \$2 bounty on a coyote.

The Plus Ultra class of the First Methodist Sunday school will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Prager, 1107 Columbia avenue.

On Thursday morning at the New Mexico Normal University there will be a special chapel service to which the public is cordially invited. The presidents of the various classes, and S. Omar Barker for the alumni, will deliver short talks on "How to Boost the Normal."

On Thursday afternoon from 2:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock at the New Mexico Normal University there will be an exhibit of the work done in the art, domestic science and manual training departments of the big state institution. Some unusually good work will be shown. The public is cordially invited to be present.

The war pictures which will be shown at the Browne theater on June 4 will come direct from the Broadway theater, Denver, where they were shown for ten straight days and nights. They were brought to Denver by the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Times. The pictures show the horrors of war and are presented for the purpose of spreading over the United States a true conception of what war really is and to induce a national desire for worldwide peace. The pictures consist of six reels and are said to give a vivid and graphic description of the conditions existing along the battlelines. Count Marlin Pashe, the noted lecturer and traveler, will accompany the pictures with an explanatory talk, describing the scenes in detail. As the pictures are regarded of great historical and educational value, they will be shown at a matinee for school children, to which admission may be gained for 10 cents.

GERMANS LEAVE COUNTRY

Christiana, Norway, May 24.—The explanation that the German authorities have urged rich and well to do German citizens to take up a residence temporarily in a neutral country, so as to make conditions less hard-pressed for those who remain in Germany, has been advanced here in connection with the fact that a large number of Germans have come to Norway to live for the time being. There are also increased numbers of Germans going to the other Scandinavian countries.

TURKS TRIED TO USE FOUL MEANS

PLANNED TO PLACE FRENCH AND
ENGLISH CITIZENS ON DAR-
DANELLES FORTS

Athens, May 25 (Via London).—Advices reaching here from Constantinople by mail report the arrival in the Turkish capital of thousands of wounded from the Dardanelles, where the first Turkish army corps, composed of the best fighting elements in the country have been engaged.

In Constantinople there is a shortage of petroleum, wool and coal. Bread also is lacking and at the bakeries people must take their turn.

When American Ambassador (Morgenthau) protested to the Turkish authorities against the sending of 50 British and French subjects to be placed on the fortifications of the Dardanelles as a measure destined to stop the bombardment of the allies, Enver Bey replied he must do something as the arrival of Turkish wounded from the straits was creating a deep impression. The ambassador's energetic efforts, coupled with the British threats to hold Enver Bey personally responsible, resulted in the return of these men to Constantinople within a week. They were accompanied to Gallipoli by Hoffman Phillips, secretary of the American embassy.

RUSSIAN SHIP SUNK

Amsterdam, Holland, May 25. (Via London).—A telegram from Constantinople announces officially that the a Turkish submarine sank a Russian warship in the Black Sea.

The dispatch adds that Turkey succeeded for some time in concealing the fact that the submarine was in operation and that the complete results of its activities are unknown.

A wireless dispatch from from Berlin yesterday reported that the Russian warship, probably the battleship Panteleimon, had been sunk in the Black Sea with the loss of 1,400 men. The dispatch gave no intimation that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine.

MEXICAN OUTLAWS KILL AMERICANS

POSSE LEAVES ALPINE, TEX., TO
INVESTIGATE RESULTS OF
PITCHED BATTLE

Alpine, Texas, May 25.—A posse left Valentine early today for a point six miles from the Mexican border, where, it is feared, two Americans were captured or killed in a battle last night between Mexicans and Texas river guards and rangers. A ranger named Bates and Joe Sitters, a river guard, were missing when the American party telephoned for help after they had been forced to retreat and their

horses had been captured. Bates was a member of a band which killed two Mexicans in a fight two weeks ago. Sitters, it is said, has killed several Mexican outlaws on the border.

NETHERLANDS SENDS PROTEST TO GERMANY

THE NOTE FOLLOWS PRACTICAL-
LY SAME LINES AS AMERI-
CAN DOCUMENT

The Hague, May 25. (Via London).—The government of the Netherlands has sent a note to Germany protesting against the sinking on May 27 of the Cunard line steamer Lusitania by a German submarine. The contents of this note are substantially the same as that in the American communication on the same subject. The lives of several Dutch subjects were lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

MINISTERS MUST BE PROHIBITIONISTS

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEM-
BLY CONDEMNS THOSE WHO
ARE NOT

Rochester, N. S. May 25.—The 127th general assembly of the Presbyterian church adopted a resolution offered supplementary to the report of the temperance committee condemning Rev. C. H. Parkhurst for writing a letter to California which was interpreted as supporting the anti-prohibition party of that state. All such letters written by any members under the jurisdiction of the general assembly likewise were condemned.

DR. REMSEN THE SPEAKER

Minneapolis, Minn., May 24.—Interesting exercises accompanied the dedication today of the new chemistry building of the University of Minnesota. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Ira Remsen, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University.



He Got a Big Hand From the Boys.

GENERAL MACKENSEN RENEWS OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST TAKING TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND CAPTIVES

LONDON, MAY 25.—ACTIVE MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS ARE NOW UNDER WAY BETWEEN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITALY, BUT LAND FORCES OF ANY GREAT STRENGTH HAVE NOT AS YET COME INTO CONTACT. IT IS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD THAT ITALY HAS ARRIVED AT AN AGREEMENT WITH HER NEW ALLIES UNDER THE TERMS OF WHICH SHE WILL SIGN THE EXISTING TREATY NOT TO CONCLUDE A SUCCESSFUL PEACE. ON THE EAST THERE ARE SIGNS OF A CHECK TO WHAT AT ONE TIME SEEMED AN OVERWHELMING AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

EVEN THE FLYING WEDGE WHICH WAS DRIVEN INTO THE RUSSIAN CENTER ALONG THE RIVER SAN HAS BEEN COMPELLED TO GIVE SOME GROUND BY THE ENERGETIC COUNTER-ATTACKS OF THE RUSSIANS.

In the west General French reports that the Germans, by use of asphyxiating gases, succeeded in penetrating the British lines at two points but he claims that some of the trenches lost as a result of these tactics were regained in the subsequent fighting. The contest is still raging. Domestic plans detract attention from the war, but there is delay in attaining definite results and the membership of the new cabinet has not as yet been announced. This delay, according to the Manchester Guardian, a ministerialist organ, is due to the insistence by the unionists on eight places in the cabinet as representing their numerical strength in the house of commons. A clean sweep is looked for in the admiralty, where it is said that Baron Fisher as well as Winston Spencer Churchill will go.

The French Statement

Paris, May 25.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities which says:

"It was a night of considerable activity between the sea and Arras. In Belgium, following a violent bombardment, a German attacking column endeavored to gain a footing on the highway between Langemarck and Ypres. It was definitely checked.

"The Germans delivered two attacks yesterday to the north of Ablain. In each case they were repulsed.

"In these various aggressive endeavors, all of which resulted in complete failure, the enemy suffered heavy losses."

Mackensen Renews Offensive

Berlin, May 25 (Via London).—General Mackensen has renewed his offensive against the Russians north of Przemyśl, and yesterday he captured 21,000 prisoners, according to the official statement given out in Berlin today by the German war office.

The text of the announcement of the war office today is as follows:

"Western arena of the war: In Flanders we continued our attacks in the direction of Ypres. We took the Flaminghe farm and the Ballewaarde farm by storm, and we approached Hooze. During these engagements 150 prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands.

"South of Armentières, between Nueve Chapelle and Givenchy and north of the Lorette Hills, partial attacks on the part of the enemy were

repulsed with heavy losses.

"At Neuville the troops of the enemy were drawn up in their trenches in readiness for a storming attack, but they were prevented from engaging in this maneuver by our artillery fire.

"In Cambrai five Frenchmen were killed and 12 others injured by bombs dropped by a French aviator while the people were leaving church. (Cambrai is in northern France inside the German lines.)

"At St. Quentin we shot down a French aeroplane.

"In the eastern arena: On the Dubysa river east of Rosynic our troops attacked strong Russian forces. We defeated them and drove them back across the river with great losses. Prisoners to the number of 2,240 and five machine guns were captured. Further to the south several Russian attacks, some of them at times fierce, coming from the direction of Ejargola, resulted in failure. Our opponents suffered heavily in these encounters.

"Southeastern arena: The army under General Von Mackensen resumed the offensive to the north of Przemyśl. The attack ended in entire success. The strongly fortified villages of Drohozow, Oatrow, Radymn, Wysocko, Weitlin, Makowisko and the hills northeast of Dobrosska and east of Cetula were taken by storm. So far 153 officers and more than 21,000 men have fallen into our hands as prisoners of war, while 39 cannon, including nine heavy guns, and at least 400 machine guns, have been captured by the Teutonic allies. The Russians suffered heavy losses.

America Is Neutral

Washington, May 25.—A neutrality proclamation by the United States covering the entry of Italy in the European war was published today by the state department under date of May 24.

No Americans Hurt

American Consul Carrell at Venice cabled the state department today that German and Austrian aeroplanes, which flew over the city yesterday, dropping bombs, injured several peasants, but no Americans. The Italians returned the fire with machine guns and shrapnel.

The state department issued this statement.

"The American consul at Venice has telegraphed the department that on May 23 German and Austrian aeroplanes made a scouting attack in

Venice at dawn. Several bombs were thrown and several persons wounded—one bomb falling near the arsenal and another at San Nicoletto di Lodi, in the water.

"One aeroplane flew directly over the consulate amid a hail of machine gun, shrapnel and shell fire. The consul reports that there was no sign of panic among the citizens, who watched the flight through glasses."

Rome, May 25 (Via Paris).—The Italian ministry of marine has given out an announcement which reads:

"A steamer arriving at Barletta reports that while passing near the promontory of Gargano at midnight last night she sighted an Austrian warship with heavy list. She was escorted by four torpedo boats.

"This probably is the warship which was driven off from Barletta after having fired several shots."

Austria Is Invaded

Official announcement was made by the war office today that Italian forces had penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, the heights between the Idria and Isonze, and the towns of Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo.

The statement says these operations took place yesterday in the Austrian crown land of Carniolo and in the Friuli district. It reads:

"On the Carniolo front Austrian artillery opened fire against our position without results. During the day of May 24 our artillery fired on positions occupied by artillery of the enemy.

"On the Friuli front our troops advanced everywhere and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto, the heights between the Idria and Isonzo rivers, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo. The enemy withdrew, destroying bridges and burning houses.

"Our torpedo boat destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the port of Duso, and have disembarked troops. We captured 70 Austrians who have been sent to Venice. Our losses were one dead and some wounded."

Italian Ambassador Leaves

London, May 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that Riccardo Bollati, Italian ambassador to Germany, left Berlin with his staff this morning. He was driven to the railway station through the less frequented streets. It is said in the message that the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, declined to receive Signor Bollati for the customary farewell call and that Foreign Minister von Jagow advised the ambassador not to attempt to conclude his mission in the usual manner. The German foreign office was represented at the railway station by a junior official.

ALIENS INTERNED

Vancouver, B. C., May 25.—Internment of alien enemies on a wholesale scale was begun today in the coal mining district of Vancouver island. By noon 115 Austrians and Germans in the Southfield, Cumberland and Nanaimo mines were placed on a special train bound for the internment camps. The alien enemies were taken into the mines a year ago as strike breakers when the coal pits were tied up by the United Mine Workers' strike. The former workmen are now to resume their jobs.

FUNNY SITUATIONS IN NORMAL CLASS PLAY

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES" IS SURE TO MAKE AUDIENCE LAUGH

Tickets are going quickly for "What Happened to Jones," the senior class play of the New Mexico Normal University, which will be presented at the Duncan opera house tomorrow night. It is more than likely that the pedagogues will have a crowded house.

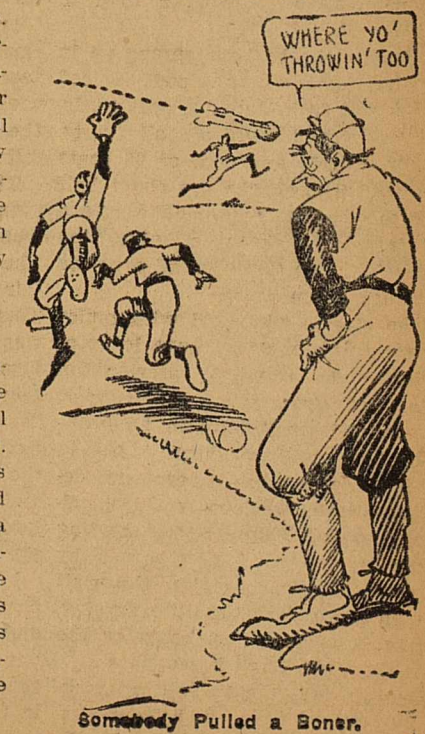
The play is a farce comedy, with laughable situations and dialogue. In brief the plot is made up of the attempt of Ebenezer Goodly a supposedly sanctimonious man, to conceal from his family the fact that he and his future son-in-law, Heatherly, have attended a prize fight. His attempt to conceal the fact is complicated by the fact that during the fight the hall has been raided by police, and in the resulting flight, Goodly and Heatherly are followed into their home by Jones, a hymn book salesman. In attempting to explain Jones' presence they say that he is the Bishop of Ballarat come to pay them a visit. Of course the real bishop shows up, and the consequent confusion and "ticklish" situations render the play highly enjoyable.

Mrs. May Ross Conwell has coached the members of the cast in their respective parts and all are doing well. It is expected that the play will be a success from start to finish.

Fred O. Blood, who took a great interest in road legislation at the recent session of the New Mexico lawmaking body, of which he was a member, has been appointed by Governor W. C. McDonald as a delegate to the big interstate road convention to be held in Springerville, Ariz., next month.

Business conditions in New Mexico are highly satisfactory to L. D. Lighton, agent for the Merchants Biscuit company of Denver, who sold \$80,000 worth of his goods in the state in 1914 and who collected every cent of the amount. S. K. Sydes is authority for this story.

No man can serve two masters unless he has been married twice.



CONTRAST BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW

WAR BRINGS STRANGE SIGHTS TO A PLACE WHOSE NAME IS KEPT A SECRET

Athens, May 27.—A correspondent with the British expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, although not allowed by the censor to give the name of the seaport where he is stationed, sends the following description of the town and the picturesque force gathering there:

"We have been lying for four days in a land-locked harbor, where the French and English troops are concentrating for their campaign against the Turks. The war has brought a weird transformation to some of these sleepy Mediterranean towns, a transformation that will mean a permanent change to most of them. They will be modernized in many respects, and the road building and dock making and general housecleaning which the soldiers are doing will work almost a revolution in the town.

"This place is the most interesting just now, with its prosperous garrison of French troops—chasseurs l'Africa on their superb, Arab horses, Senegalese infantry as black as my hat, and Frenchmen in their blue tunics and red trousers. The Senegalese have odd little tents dotting a whole hillside, each eight feet long, four feet wide and only two feet high, in the middle of which six men sleep. During the day they lift one side up and make a sort of awning of it, under which they sit. The officers are all Frenchmen, of course, some dark-haired men from the south, some fair and not yet sunburned.

"Then there are ordinary French soldiers in their new khaki, and the Australians, big men, loose limbed, riding carelessly rough coated horses, looking all the time as if they might fall off. Too numerous to describe, there are British regulars territorials, marines, artillery, aviators, sappers, army service corps, Red Cross Greek soldiers and sailors and peasants. Among the latter there is a small proportion of women, all wearing the native yashang, a kind of double veil.

"Wooden shacks have sprung up in all directions, where loud voiced Greeks sell fruit, candies, post cards, sponges, tinned stuff of all sorts, whisky, brandy and beer at 65 cents a bottle. The shacks are about half the size of a small automobile garage and invariably bear a sign 'Bon Marche' or else 'Grill Room' over the door, usually in chalk.

"The streets are filled with mules staggering about under huge loads of fodder and supplies, ammunition carts, Red Cross army automobiles, wagons and small boys in hundreds crying 'Penny, Signor, penny.' Out in the bay are battleships, cruisers, destroyers, transport supply ships, colliers, hospital ships, Greek trading schooners and huge flat barges by the score. Everywhere, like the small boys on shore, dash the little, fussing, puffing French picket boats or the more dignified English launches.

"On the right the French are making a road and pier. A little nearer the town the Australians have already

compiled a big wharf and the rickety structure that has served for generations the needs of the sleeping village is piled high with every conceivable object from baskets of lemons to huge pieces of timber. It is crowded with natives and Greeks, and looks every second in danger of collapse.

"Quietly stalking through all this flurry of war move the Greek priests, with their uncut hair twisted up like a woman's or pushed up under their hats with a courteous salute to everyone, black or white, officer or private, that looks their way.

"Inland half a mile war has vanished save for the long regular lines of tents on the hillsides and the occasional faint call of a bugle. There the farmer ploughs with his old-world wooden plow, drawn by sleepy oxen which are stimulated into action at intervals by the prick of a goad.

"By the side of the streams, where poppies, lilacs and ragged robin are springing up as the same flowers are in many other quarters of the world, the women kneel beating their washing on the stones, laughing and talking, and behind them from the well walks the familiar Biblical figure of the woman and the pitcher. Turn toward the harbor and one has the antithesis—wild western hurry and confusion and efficiency there, here eastern peace. The latest deadly explosive on one side, on the other the picture at the well. Yonder the big army automobile truck, here the wooden ox-drawn plow."

NORMAL SENIORS PUT ON A GOOD PLAY

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES" STAGED IN A HIGHLY COM- MENDABLE MANNER

Put on with the polish and finish of a professional performance, "What Happened to Jones," the three-act farce comedy given last night at the Duncan opera house by the senior class of the New Mexico Normal University, achieved a great success. A packed house applauded the play from the beginning of the first act to the fall of the final curtain.

The play itself was screamingly funny, leading the characters into the most mixed-up situations imaginable. The dialogue was clever and the affair enjoyable from every angle. Throughout the performance there was not a hitch, no embarrassing delays for cues, so common in amateur theatricals, and no lack of the "smoothness" that characterizes a well-trained professional company. All the actors and actresses were easy and natural on the stage, and all got into the spirit of their roles. There was not much to choose between the relative merits of the members of the cast, as every one of the young men and women did excellently. In this one respect the play has not been equalled by an amateur performance in this city in many years. The cast was unusually well balanced, every

character being well portrayed. There were no weak spots in the "line-up."

H. LeRoy Brown in the title role was excellent. Brown has been on the stage here before, but he has never shown the class of acting that he displayed last night. He was entirely natural throughout the performance, handling the difficult part in an easy manner. The part was clever, the manner in which the hymn book and playing card salesman got out of the embarrassing situations in which he was involved by his impersonation of the bishop was exceptionally humorous. Brown handled the part well.

Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., as Ebenezer Goodly, the professor of anatomy who takes in a prize fight "in the interests of science," and causes the following complications by becoming so enthusiastic and yelling so loud that the police raid the encounter, portrayed his part in a manner that made him a great favorite with the audience. Roberts made the most of his part and received a good deal of merited applause.

Mrs. Goodly, Ebenezer's wife, was well handled by Miss Sylvia Pochel. Especial credit is due to Miss Pochel, who, during the week, has been seriously ill. She insisted on playing the part, however, and although handicapped by absence from rehearsals at the most critical time of practice, the last week, Miss Pochel handled the heavy role in a manner that brought credit to her. The character was portrayed easily and naturally.

Miss Sylvia Vollmer, as Alvina Starlight, Mrs. Goodly's rather aged sister, who so romantically carries on a five years' correspondence with the bishop, acted her part in a pleasing manner. Miss Vollmer was good in her "near" love scenes with Jones, masquerading as the divine.

Miss Lucy Clement as Cissy, Ebenezer Goodly's ward, was pleasing, both from the point of view of appearance and acting. Miss Clement took her part well.

Miss Mary Graubarth as Helma, the Swedish servant girl, was one of the best members of the cast that appeared last night. Miss Graubarth must have made a study of Swedish servant girls, as she acted the part so well, and made it so true to life.

The character of Richard Heatherly, the intended son-in-law of Ebenezer, was well taken by Volney A. Poulson. The part was played with a vim that took well with the audience.

Miss Gladys McVay as Majorie, the daughter of the professor, acted well. Miss McVay took the part very naturally.

Mrs. Gladys B. Hamilton as Minerva, the other daughter of Ebenezer, also did well. The two girls had a penchant for appearing in the action of the play at just the wrong time for Jones, and his co-plotters.

Antony Goodly, D. D., the real bishop of Ballarat, was acted by Ernest Wohlenberg. The part was taken in a pleasing manner.

Thomas Holder, the policeman, was acted by Lee McCullough, who portrayed the character in a manner that brought several laughs from the crowd.

Sketchley Moore took the part of William Bigbee, an inmate of the sanatorium, who things that he is a wild Indian. Bigbee complicated the plot by his sudden entrance into the affairs of the Goodlys. The part was

well taken.

Carl Ehrlich as Henry Fuller, the superintendent of the sanatorium, although carrying only a small part, made the most of it. He did well.

A great amount of credit is due Mrs. May Ross Conwell, who has coached several successful plays for the state institution. Mrs. Conwell worked hard with the cast, and the excellent performance last night was due largely to her efforts. It was easy to see that a good deal of the enjoyability of last night's play was due to the easy manner in which it was produced, and this must be credited largely to Mrs. Conwell. The play literally brought down the house.

A WAR OF TRICKS.

London, May 27—"This is a war of tricks, machines and devices," writes an officer of the British general staff in a letter sent to his home town for publication. "You would be surprised at the prehistoric appearance of some of the machines. We haven't actually fired with bows and arrows yet but we have come very near it.

"The coolness of the average British soldier is often remarked by visiting officers of other armies. I shall always remember a man whom I saw yesterday. He had just cooked a tin of prepared food over a brazier in the bottom of a trench when a large shell burst just in front of him, scattering mud, water and stones in every direction. A lump of mud landed with a splash in the midst of the carefully prepared dinner, whereupon the soldier without turning his head or taking any notice of the shell, the shock of which had been pretty severe, remarked, "I don't mind fighting for Belgium, but I'm hanged if I want to eat it."

THE QUEEN'S CAKE.

Berlin, May 27.—The Berlin high school has presented the empress with a specially prepared war cake made with potatoes. The empress so enjoyed the cake that she personally called at the high school and asked permission to witness the making and baking of the cakes. Later she sent one baked herself to the emperor at headquarters.

Thought they affirm a deadly germ
Lies in the sweetest kiss;
Let's hope the day
Is far away
Of antiseptic bliss.
To sterilize a lady's sighs
Would simply be outrageous;
I'd much prefer
To humor her
And let her be contagious.

STRIKERS FIRED FIRST

New Brunswick, N. J., May 27.—Four witnesses for the defense, testifying today in the trial of 10 deputies charged with murder in connection with the strike troubles at Roosevelt, N. J. January 19 last, said the strikers and not the deputies started the shooting, in which two strikers were killed.

When the deputies did fire, these witnesses testified, they fired in the air and the strikers dropped their clubs and ran.

Justice Bergen has announced that he will direct the jury to acquit the tenth defendant, John Smith, who was not proved to have been connected with the shooting.