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GERMANS MOVING MEN TO THE WEST

THEY TAKE SEVERAL HUNDRED
YARDS OF TRENCHES FROM
THE TEUTONS

The surrender of the entire German force in German Southwestern Africa closes one of the most important campaigns of the great war and releases for service elsewhere the South African contingent. All the resources of the South African union were used in the campaign, but its successful conclusion probably means that although German East Africa remains unconquered, a contingent will be dispatched to France while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa.

It is generally believed here that German Southwest Africa will become a part of the South African Union.

Special dispatches from Petrograd report that the Russian position in southern Russian Poland now is hopeful and that the possibility of the Austro-Germans carrying Warsaw by sudden onslaught is obviated.

The Austrians' reverse is explained by London military experts as due to the ardor of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, which in the rush on the Krasnik-Lublin line got so far ahead of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces that a junction was impossible. Vienna admits that the Austrians have been compelled to retreat from the Lublin region.

The only success claimed by the central powers along the eastern front is in southern Poland, west of the Vistula river, where the Russians presumably still are withdrawing towards new lines around Warsaw.

Reports continue to reach here by way of Holland that the Germans are sending heavy reinforcements to the west front. The only news of the operations in that zone, however, is contained in the brief Paris report, which relates that a German assault directed against trenches which the British had captured southwest of Pilken, was broken with heavy losses under the fire of British artillery and French machine guns, and which admits that a German attack re-won some ground in front of Souchez.

The press controversy over the disagreement between Viscount Haldane, former minister of war and lord high

chancellor, and David Lloyd George, the minister of munition, grows in bitterness. Fuel was added to the fire today by the statement that if Major General Sir Stanley von Donoh, master general of ordnance, does not resign Mr. Lloyd George will retire, and that if Major General von Donoh does resign he will be followed in this action by his chief, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the secretary of war. The controversy also has developed the fact that the mysterious cabinet munitions committee was headed by Lord Kitchener.

The official press bureau has finally released the statement that it was a British submarine which sank a German battleship in the Baltic. This belated confirmation, coming five days after the news of the identity of the attacking craft had been published in the continental newspapers, was almost buried in the English press, portions of which, however, today make sarcastic editorial comments as to the methods of British censorship.

Petrograd declares that the blow dealt the Austrians south of Lublin is being followed up, the Teutonic forces there being in retreat with the Russians in pursuit.

A Petrograd correspondent declares that the check to the Austrians is resulting from a tactical blunder by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, who in too swift an advance left his army's left wing uncovered, enabling the Russians to deliver an attack which cost the Austrians 15,000 men.

From Pretoria in South Africa comes news that General Botha at the head of the British forces has completed the conquest of German Southwest Africa, accepting the surrender of all the German military forces there.

A brief statement from Rome says there are no important changes along the Austro-Italian battle line, but that the action on the various fronts is "developing regularly."

Ambassador Gerard in Berlin has received the German reply to the American note on the Lusitania.

German military activities, while lessening in the Galician and southern Poland war fields, are in full swing again along the front to the west and northwest of Warsaw. The latest official statement from Petrograd indicates this in recording attacks on the Russian positions at several points.

Heavy losses were inflicted upon the Germans in an assault near Jednorozetz in the Przasnysz district, the Russians report, but near Bolimow almost directly west of Warsaw an attack in which gases were employed resulted in the storming of first line

trenches. In some of these the Germans retained a foothold.

The French Statement

Paris, July 9.—The French war office statement today said:

"From the sea to the river Aisne there was a spirited artillery engagement in the vicinity of Souchez last night. There was also a continued bombardment of Arras and a violent cannonade on the plateau of Nouvron. In the Champagne district there was an encounter with mines, and in the Argonne there were rifle and cannon exchanges, but no important infantry engagements.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there was considerable activity. Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Pretre French troops with hand grenades retook about 150 yards of the trenches lost by us July 4. At Croix-des-Carmes the enemy delivered an attack yesterday evening along a front of 350 yards, after hurling burning liquids and bombarding with aeroplanes. After having gained a footing in our first line of defense, the Germans were driven out by an immediate counter attack. They were able to hold only a few of our most advanced trenches.

"In the Vosges: In the region of Ban de Sapt at Fontenelle as far as the road running from Launoers to Moyon-Moultier. This total gain represents an advance of 700 yards along a front of 600 yards. We took 19 officers, including one battalion commander; two doctors, and 767 men, all unwounded and belonging to 70 different battalions. Our ambulances picked up one officer and 32 wounded German soldiers. We captured also one cannon of 37 millimeters caliber, two machine guns, several bomb throwers and much ammunition.

"Since daybreak the enemy has been cannonading violently the positions lost by them."

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, July 9 (Via London).—In spite of the military distractions along the northern and western fronts, which include fitful activity between Suwalki and the Kolyari river, and the feint at Warsaw from the west, the main effort of the forces arrayed against Russia are still concentrated between the river Vistula and the River Bug and are aimed at Lublin.

In this region, however, the Russians, according to latest reports, have temporarily stopped the Austro-German advance, and they are even beginning a new offensive movement of their own between the Vistula and the Wieprz river, striking south from Lublin against the German positions near

Oursendorf, Buchava and Krasnik. The front marked by these points is, broadly speaking, about 20 miles to the south of Lublin, and Kohlm and about 30 miles to the northeast of Sandomir.

German forces have been resting now for several days at these points, and the movement of their part, which for nearly two months has been making steady progress, has come to a standstill.

This condition, taken in conjunction with the new Russian offensive activity, explains the confident belief among Russian observers that a turning point at last has been reached and that the psychological moment to prevent a further German invasion has now presented itself.

The German Statement

Berlin, July 9 (Via London).—The German army official statement today said:

"In the western theater: A French attack north of the sugar refinery at Souchez was repulsed.

"Up to the present we have not succeeded in clearing the enemy from the trench section which we lost the day before yesterday west of Souchez. The report circulated by the French army administration regarding the capture of German cannon is incorrect.

"East of Ailly unsuccessful isolated attacks took place. We captured by storm several French lines of trenches extending over a width of 350 yards and joining our newly captured positions in the forest of Le Pretre to the east, taking 250 prisoners and four machine guns. Otherwise only up to the present patrol engagements took place between Ailly and the Moselle.

"After artillery preparation the enemy attacked Hill 631 near Ban-De-Sapt, which we captured on June 22 by storm. We were forced to evacuate the destroyed trenches on top of the hill.

"In the eastern and southern theaters of war the situation remains unchanged."

TALKING OF PEACE

New York, July 9.—A resolution requesting President Wilson to appeal to other neutral nations to join in the organization of a council to work for the restoration of peace in Europe has been prepared for submission to a meeting to be held here tonight in honor of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. It is proposed that such a council should offer its services to the belligerent powers a court of mediation. Tonight's meeting was arranged by the women's peace party.

OLD TIME DANCES AT THE COWBOYS' BAILE

VIRGINIA REEL AND QUADRILLES FURNISH FUN FOR EVERYBODY

The Cowboys' dance on Friday night, the big social feature of the First Annual Reunion of the Cowboys of New Mexico, was another of the successful events of the Las Vegas wild west festival. The dance started at 8 o'clock Friday night, and the Duncan opera house was crowded with dancers and spectators.

For the first 12 dances only those who were dressed in the costume of the range were allowed on the floor. Two orchestras furnished music, and the dances were run off in quick succession, although generous encores were allowed, and it was not until nearly 4 o'clock Saturday morning that the dancers dispersed.

The grand march was led by Secundio Romero and Mrs. Romero. There were only about 25 couples in this, as many of the cowboys had not returned from the park early enough to get "dolled up" for the dance, but before many of the dances were over there were over 75 riders of the range and their ladies on the floor.

The galleries and parquets of the opera house were filled with spectators, waiting to get on the floor. Some of the more daring punchers from mercantile houses in New York and from Swope park, Kansas City, donned chaps and spurs, and it was difficult to distinguish them from the real Knights of the Lariat. Two beautiful crimson silk shirts and one vivid purple shirt lent to the color scheme of the occasion.

Squared dances, Virginia reels and other old-time dances made the baile a real old-fashioned western event. The Virginia reel proved to be so popular that it was danced two times, while the square dances were a source of amusement to both the participants and the spectators.

It was nearly midnight when the spectators were allowed on the floor and there were so many that wished to dance that the floor was overflowed. But it was a good-natured crowd, and everybody had a good time.

During the intermission, the ballad, "My Lover is a Cowboy," was sung with much feeling by Bright Bagley and was loudly applauded by all. The dance was a success from both a social and financial viewpoint, and everybody had a good time, which is really the thing that counts.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

BIDDIES IN WORLD CONTEST

Storrs, Conn., July 5.—One of the most notable contests in the world is taking place at the State Agricultural college here—that of deciding the ten champion egg-laying hens of America. It has been in progress for about 40 weeks and will continue for a full year. The contesting fowls are entered by their owners in pens of ten each and daily records are

kept of the numbers of eggs produced. Two pens of English Wyandottes are leading the race, according to the latest announcement, each having produced in excess of 100 dozen eggs. Perfect single day scores, 10 eggs, are held by seven pens of Leghorns. The best single-week score to date is 59 eggs, made by a pen of Wyandottes. An egg a day for 6 consecutive days is the best individual record, held by an ordinary Maryland hen.

RIO GRANDE PROJECT TO GET A BIG BOOST

THE WORLD'S WORK WILL PUBLISH A FEATURE STORY ABOUT IT

Santa Fe, July 5.—As the result of study at the New Mexico building at San Diego, Edward H. Hoak of Doubleday, Page and Company, publishers of the World's Work and other magazines, is now at the Elephant Butte dam getting data for a series of special articles on the Rio Grande project and the Mesilla Valley, which alone will more than pay for the expenditure to which the state has gone in making an adequate exhibit at San Diego.

Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, will be a guest at the New Mexico building on July 24. Several hundred Kansans will accompany him.

The California Display Men's association, 300 men strong, today were visitors at the New Mexico building according to their program. They came to San Diego on a special train chartered for the purpose.

Among the distinguished visitors on last Thursday were: Mayor J. M. Curley of Boston. He was accompanied by Mrs. Curley; Fred Hauser, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Duffield, general manager of the American Beet Sugar company; W. A. Breezean, a paper manufacturer from Spokane; Robert Knighton, a hardware manufacturer; Attorney and Mrs. W. J. Cleary of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chambers of Omaha, Mr. Chambers being a wealthy business man; Dr. George B. Welch, an inventor and a brother of the "Grape Juice" Welch. He was accompanied by Mrs. Welch.

ENDEAVORERS INVADE CHICAGO

Chicago, July 5.—Chicago is a mass of crimson and white in honor of the members of the Christian Endeavor society, who are arriving in town by regiments and battalions in anticipation of the opening of the world's convention of their organization.

Everything was fairly humming at the convention headquarters today. From early morning throughout the day officers and assistants had countless questions to answer or details of arrangements to attend to and the rooms were thronged with officers and members of the visiting and local societies.

The convention proper will not get under way until Wednesday, but there will be important committee meetings tomorrow and in the evening the delegates will throng to the Coliseum for a great public celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Hus. The

convention chorus will sing. Bohemian societies in costume will be present, and Bishop McDowell, "Father" Clark, Dean Shailer Mathews and other speakers of national prominence will address the gathering.

POSTOFFICE CLOSED

Santa Fe, July 5.—The postoffice department announces that the postoffice at North Des Moines, Union county, will be discontinued on July 31, instead of June 30, as first announced and not then if some one can be found who will qualify for postmaster.

MANY BLIND PERSONS

Santa Fe, July 5.—New Mexico shows the greatest proportion of blind persons to population of any state in the union, probably due to the great prevalence of trachoma. The ratio is 169.3 to every 100,000 of population as against an average of 62.3 for the United States. In Belgium the proportion is only 43.5 per 100,000. In other words for every blind person in 100,000 Belgians, there are four times as many in New Mexico. In Canada the ratio is 44.9 per 100,000. In Arizona, which has more Indians than New Mexico, the proportion is 95.9 per 100,000.

CELEBRATION IN BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md., July 5.—The leading feature of Baltimore's Independence day celebration today consisted of exercises to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone for the Washington monument in this city. The monument is 185 feet high and is surmounted by a colossal statue of the first president. The total cost of the monument exceeded \$1,000,000, a large portion of which was raised by means of a public lottery.

EMANCIPATION FAIR

Richmond, Va., July 5.—That the American negro has been successful in business is evidenced by the elaborate and interesting display placed on view here today at the opening of the Negro National Industrial exposition. The object of the exposition is to celebrate the emancipation semi-centennial and to show the progress of the negro along all lines of activity during his 50 years of freedom. Industrial and agricultural exhibits gathered from all parts of the south are included in the big display. The federal congress, the state of Virginia and the city of Richmond have contributed towards the expenses of the exposition, which will continue for three weeks.

BIG REGATTA.

Hannibal, Mo., July 5.—That swiftest of water craft, the motor boat, came into its own here today at the opening of the annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Powerboat association. The regatta will continue three days and from present indications will be the biggest affair of its kind ever pulled off in this country. Hundreds of boats are entered from the cities along the Mississippi, on the great lakes and all the inland waters of the middle west. The program calls for prize contests for all sizes and varieties of the craft and at all distances from one to 25 miles. A series of hydro-aeroplane races also will be a feature of the regatta.

LOS ANGELES TO ENTERTAIN ELKS

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR GRAND LODGE MEETING

Los Angeles, July 5.—Preparations on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this city are under way for the grand lodge of Elks annual reunion July 11 to 17. Entertainment is being provided for 100,000 visitors. Lodges in the surrounding cities of Pasadena, Glendale, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Redlands and San Diego are co-operating to make the expeditious year reunion the greatest fraternal assemblage in history.

A midsummer floral dream and allegorical pageant, a mammoth open air dancing party for two nights, an electrical pageant depicting in lights the flowers of the state, exhibition drills, massed band concerts, drill teams parade, trips to the beach cities, orange groves and mountains and unique features will fill the week.

The city is being elaborately decorated. The 1915 general committee, an organization of 175 leading citizens formed last year to provide amusement for tourists during the present year, is assisting the Elks in preparing for the annual browse of the antlered herd.

IN SESSION AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C., July 5.—Delegates from all parts of the Dominion have assembled in Vancouver for the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Senator J. W. Daniel, of St. John, N. B., is the president of the conventions.

Galveston is furnishing the red fire in the exas league, while Shreveport, the baby member of the circuit, is carrying the target.

Spokane and Tacoma are the headliners in a crackerjack race for the championship pennant of the Northwestern league.

COURT HOUSE REPAIRED

Santa Fe, July 5.—Medinger & Son have been awarded the contract for remodeling and repairing the Dona Ana county court house at Las Cruces for \$1,793. There were three other bidders. New floors, painting, decorating and sanitary toilet rooms are included in the improvements.

RICKENBACKER WON RACE

Speedway, Omaha, Neb., July 6.—Eddie Rickenbacker won the 300-mile automobile race yesterday. Time, 3:17:37.20. Average, 91.07. Rickenbacker led from the start and his advantage was never in danger.

WELCOME VIRGINIA GOVERNOR

San Francisco, July 6.—Old Dominion exiles now resident in this city and vicinity have made elaborate preparations for the reception and entertainment of Governor Stuart of Virginia and his party, who are to arrive here tomorrow. On Thursday the governor will be the central figure at the Virginia day exercises at the exposition.

Prizewinners at the Cowboys Reunion

The official and final list of prize winners for the First Annual Reunion of the Cowboys of New Mexico is as follows:

Boys' Cowpony Race, 300 Yards

- 1—Henry Neafus.
- 2—Clifford Neafus.
- 3—Paul Burlingame.

No time taken.

Chuck Wagon Race—Thursday

Jim Whitmore and outfit.
George Bagley and outfit.
Money divided.

Time 1:55 2-5.

Chuck Wagon Race—Friday

- 1—Jim Whitmore.
- 2—E. A. Allen.

Time 1:50.

300-Yard Cowpony Race

- 1—Gib George.
- 2—Margarito Garcia.
- 3—Manuel Valdez.

Time, 0:17 2-5.

Potato Race—Thursday

- 1—A. B. Bagley's team.
- 2—Johnnie Judd's team.

Score, 10-4.

Potato Race—Friday

- 1—Jim Whitmore's team.
- 2—Earl Kelly's team.

Score, 14-7.

Potato Race—Saturday

- 1—A. B. Bagley's team.
- 2—Oscar Neafus' Team.

Score, 16-9.

Potato Race—Sunday

- 1—Moving Picture Actors.
- 2—Cowboys.

Score 16-13.

Cowboys' Relay Race

- 1—Thad Pippin.
- 2—Jack Fretz.
- 3—Joe Ryan.

Time 3:56 2-5.

Cigar Race

- 1—A. B. Bagley.

Time 0:22 3-5.

Five Eighths Mile Free for All

- 1—A. L. Clarke.
- 2—Lorenzo Delgado.
- 3—Bert Auge.

Time 1:03 2-5.

Range Relay Race

- 1—Thad Pippin.
- 2—A. B. Bagley.
- 3—George Bagley.

Time, 9:42

Special Horse Race—300 Yards

- 1—Jim Giles.
- 2—Gib George.
- 3—Lorenzo Delgado.

Time, 0:16 4-5.

Tournament Race

- 1—A. B. Bagley.
- 2—Bill Davis.
- 3—Agapito Garcia.

Score 13-8-7.

Remount Relay

- 1—A. L. Clarke.
- 2—Lee Utterback.
- 3—Fred Atkinson.

Time, 3:09 1-2.

Cowboys' Foot Race—50 Yards

- 1—Earl Kelly.
- 2—Jack Fretz.
- 3—Clarence Woody.

Time 0:08 4-5.

Burro Roping

- 1—Hill Burrow.
- 2—P. C. Britte.

- 3—Salem Curtis.

Time, 0:40.

Pack Race

- 1—Salem Curtis.
- 2—Bill Davis.
- 3—Jim Whitmore.

Time 3:19.

440-Yard Free for All

- 1—Charles Burks.
- 2—Earl Kelly.
- 3—Tito Melendez.

Time, 0:24 1-5.

Pie Eating Contest

- 1—Jimmie Malaney.

Time 1:47 3-5.

Extra Cowpony Race—300 Yards

- 1—S. L. Fisher.

Time 0:17.

Ladies' Cowpony Race—Half Mile

- 1—Jim Whitmore's entry.
- 2—Oscar Neafus' entry.
- 3—Gib George's entry.

Time, 0:58.

Bronco Riding

- 1—Fred Atkinson.
- 2—Owen Woody.
- 3—W. E. Gillespie.

Steer Riding

Jack Fretz, Johnnie Judd. Money split.

Steer Bulldogging

Jack Fretz, Johnnie Judd. Money split. Time 0:17 2-5.

Goat Roping

- 1—Clarence Woody.
- 2—Salem Curtis.
- 3—Orrin Woody.

Time, 0:18.

Estimated attendance—Four days—8,000.

Approximate gate receipts—\$2,000.

Reunion membership receipts \$1,160.

Estimated Number visitors—2,000.

ASSAILANT OF J. P. MORGAN MAY BE MUENTER

HOLT IS SAID TO RESEMBLE HARVARD MAN WHO MURDERED HIS WIFE

Glencove, N. Y., July 5.—J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice by Frank Holt last Saturday is out of danger. His physicians so notified his family this morning.

Mr. Morgan's pulse was normal, his temperature was normal and he passed a restful night. Holt, the would-be assassin, was so weak today that when his keepers went to his cell to arouse him he could not sit up on his couch. Unless his condition improves rapidly—and there seemed no reason to expect so radical a change—it will be impossible for him to be taken into court for examination next Wednesday.

Dr. Guy Clegorn, the jail physician, was summoned early to Holt's cell. The physician examined Holt thoroughly and found that his injuries were graver than at first thought. Extreme weakness seemed to be the chief feature of Holt's indisposition. This was due, Dr. Clegorn said, to a great quantity of blood which Holt had lost from the wound over his eye. In addition Holt sustained a black eye, his shoulder was wrenched and he was struck a powerful blow in the stomach which

left a mark that has turned black and blue.

May be Muentner

Mr. Morgan rested comfortably at is home, East Isle, during the night. He awoke much refreshed and seemed cheerful. The X-Ray examination had dispelled fears that one of the two bullets which entered the abdomen had shattered the hip bone. Both bullets passed through the muscles of the hip and out through his clothing. The only possible danger, it was asserted, was from blood poisoning, and this grew less with each succeeding hour.

One of the things that Sheriff Griffenhagen wanted to clear up if possible was whether Holt had been involved in the alleged murder of Mrs. Erich Muentner in 1906. Muentner disappeared from Harvard University after his wife had died of poisoning. He was never found. Former acquaintances of Muentner in Chicago have asserted that pictures of Holt showed marked resemblance to the man they knew as Muentner. These pictures of Holt, taken after the shooting of Morgan, showed him with a bandage over his head and this, it was said, somewhat hampered their efforts to identify him positively.

There were also, it was said, many striking similarities in the known history of Holt and that of Muentner, and, in addition, many points yet are to be told the police about Holt's life. One of these points, it was said, related to Holt's whereabouts in 1906, the year of the alleged murder. Sheriff Griffenhagen questioned Holt closely as to this. When Holt answered it was to deny emphatically that he was Erich Muentner. He did not know Muentner, he said, and had nothing to do with the murder of Ms. Muentner.

"Where were you in 1906? Sheriff Griffenhagen persisted.

Holt made him repeat the question several times again before replying. When he did answer he spoke in a husky whisper as if in a dazed condition.

"I don't remember," he said.

It became known today that United States secret service men are following the leads opened to them by Holt's stories of Saturday and yesterday. Every city he had mentioned in the recital of his story, it was said, would be visited and a countrywide search was to be made to determine where Holt was born and where and how he spent his entire life. This investigation, it was said, was already under way. Holt appeared so despondent that his keepers, fearing that notwithstanding his weakness, he might attempt to injure himself, took away his belt.

Wife Doesn't Know

Dallas, Texas, July 5.—Mrs. Frank Holt was unable today to clear up the mystery about the past of her husband, who is under arrest for shooting J. P. Morgan. Her father, O. F. Sensabaugh, questioned Mrs. Holt specifically to learn if she could recall anything which might throw light on the matter. Mrs. Holt said her husband was born in Wisconsin, but, while she believed he might have told her his birthplace there, she was unable to recall the name of the place.

It is said that the Colonial league games have drawn more people several days this season than the games staged by its big brother, the Federal league.

MRS. THAW WILL NOT TESTIFY IN COURT

SHE SAYS SHE WILL STAND UP ON HER CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

New York, July 6.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, summoned by the state to testify against Harry K. Thaw, her husband, in the jury proceedings to determine his mental condition, reached New York today from her camp at Chateaugeay Lake, near Malone, N. Y., and announced that she would stand upon her constitutional rights and would not take the stand against her husband. Mrs. Thaw made her statement to newspaper men and when Deputy Attorney General Cook was informed of what she had said he asserted that inasmuch as the hearing was a civil proceeding and not a criminal case, that the court could direct her to testify, and that he would ask the court so to direct.

Mrs. Thaw's appearance did not bear out reports to the effect that she was suffering from nervous prostration. She looked extremely well, with white trimmings, wore a broad-brimmed hat trimmed with roses and white kid pumps edged in black.

"I have spent most of my time out of doors and feel splendid," she said.

"Are you going to testify at the present hearing?" she was asked.

"Take it from me," she declared, with emphasis, "I am not. You come with me and I'll show you that that is no jest."

Mrs. Thaw made this declaration at the grand central station, where she was met upon her arrival. She then walked across the lobby to the ticket office and bought a ticket to Lake Chateaugeay, saying that she would take a Montreal express leaving at 9 o'clock tonight.

"Have you engaged counsel?" she was asked.

"No, and I don't want any," she said. "I have obeyed this subpoena," and she flourished the document in her hand, "and will be in court today. But I know my constitutional rights and cannot be made to testify."

She then went to her home on Eleventh street. Mrs. Thaw had not arrived in the court room when the trial was resumed today, and it was stated by one of the state's attorneys that he did not expect her to appear. The reading of testimony taken at previous trials and hearings where Thaw was involved, occupied the early part of the morning session.

Frank K. Scribner, a writer who took a law course at Harvard in 1891, testified that he lived in the house with Thaw at that time. He was asked of a time "Thaw came home in a cab."

With less than 100 points separating the first and last teams in the Pacific coast league standing the Double-A coasters are mixing up a genuine championship tussle.

Fort William, a tall ender last season, has been showing the way in the Northern league this year, while Duluth and Winnipeg, two speeders of former seasons, are away back somewhere among the second string squads.

MINERS OPPOSE JUDGE HILLYER

THEY CLAIM HE ONCE WAS EMPLOYED AS COUNSEL BY THE COAL COMPANIES

Denver, July 8.—Horace N. Hawkins and associate counsel representing John R. Lawson today filed a motion in the state supreme court for a writ of prohibition to bar Judge Granby Hillyer from proceeding further in the Lawson case. Lawson, leader of the recent strike of Colorado coal miners, was convicted of first degree murder at Trinidad on May 3, in connection with the killing of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff, in a strike battle at Ludlow, October 25, 1913.

A motion for a retrial of the Lawson case was set for argument before Hillyer at Trinidad today. Yesterday attorneys for Lawson asked Judge Hillyer for a postponement, so that the supreme court should have time to pass upon a motion for a hearing on July 12, by which the United Mine Workers' lawyers seek to prevent Hillyer from presiding in any future strike trials. Judge Hillyer denied the motion for postponement and gave Hawkins until tomorrow to obtain an order from the supreme court on the subject. In the motion filed today, counsel for Lawson allege that as the question of Hillyer's fitness to hear strike cases is now pending in the supreme court he should be barred for the present from hearing the Lawson motion for a new trial or taking any further action in connection with strike matters. Should the supreme court fail to take action, the Lawson motion for a retrial will be argued before Judge Hillyer at Trinidad tomorrow.

The miners' attorneys claim Hillyer formerly was a coal company attorney and was employed to prosecute strikers, and therefore is prejudiced.

Damage done at St. Charles had been overestimated. While the tornado swept a section of the city 15 blocks long by nine blocks wide, the damage, with the exception of the demolition of one church and the partial wrecking of another church a factory, a hospital and a convent, was confined largely to the unroofing of houses and the uprooting of trees.

A temporary bridge for the Wabash railroad near Gilmore, Mo., is being built, the railroad bridge having been swept away. A summer camp at Mitchell, Ill., 11 miles north of here, was destroyed, but no one was hurt there. The storm in St. Charles county crossed into St. Louis county and demolished barns, scattered wheat shocks and uprooted trees. The town of St. Peters, near St. Charles, was also demolished, but no one was seriously injured there.

HORSES ARE HIGH

Berlin, July 8.—At the horse markets established by the government, where animals are offered for sale to the army, prices of late have gone up so far that many of the most valuable animals have not been bought. Many owners appear also to be holding back their horses in the hope of still

higher price. The government is avoiding until the last possible moment the use of its final weapon against price extortion—confiscation. It is freely predicted however that this will be necessary if horse owners do not come to reason and do not offer their animals at prices somewhere near commensurate with the value of the horses.

OROZCO PROBABLY STILL IS RUNNING

MEXICAN GENERAL WHO ESCAPED FROM GUARD HAS NOT BEEN FOUND

El Paso, Texas, July 8.—General Victoriano Huerta and the other five Mexicans held on the charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws remained in jail today while their attorneys and those for the government awaited sanction from Washington of all the details of an agreement into which they have entered. Attorneys for the prisoners said they were ready to provide reduced bonds for all. It is understood Huerta will refuse to give bond if it is planned to keep him under surveillance, and in that case he may be confined at Fort Bliss. No definite information as to the whereabouts of Pascual Orozco, who escaped from the house where he was being guarded, has been received.

Huerta Won't Compromise

El Paso, Texas, July 8.—"I will agree to no compromise that will in any way restrict my liberty," declared General Victoriano Huerta today when told of the Washington dispatch indicating that a compromise and probable abandonment of the present case against him might be under consideration.

"I will leave this jail only if my departure is unconditional," continued the general, "as I consider that I have done nothing wrong and have given my word to fulfill the conditions of my bond. I prefer to remain in my cell rather than agree to any other terms to secure my liberty."

Huerta, when seen at the jail, displayed his former good humor. He declared he and his fellow prisoners were being treated with courtesy by their jailor, and said:

"Please present my greetings to New York and Forest Hill, and say that I am being given every consideration."

The general and his companions inquired for news of the European war, displaying more interest in developments on the continent than in their own case.

MINERS GET RAISE

Santa Fe, July 8.—A raise of ten per cent in wages was given the employees of the Chino Copper company, to continue in effect as long as copper is 17 cents a pound. The raise affects several thousand men at Hurley and Santa Rita, Grant county, and is counted from July 1.

NO MORE AIRGUNS

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.—The sale of airguns to Nebraska lads under 15

years of age is prohibited by the Nelson law, which was enacted by the recent legislature and put into effect today.

A DEATH DEALING STORM IN OHIO

LOSSES, REPORTS AVAILABLE TODAY INDICATE, WILL REACH INTO MILLIONS

Cincinnati, O., July 8.—Thirty-two persons are known to have lost their lives in the terrific wind and rain storm that swept this portion of the Ohio valley last night.

That this total of fatalities will be increased within the next few hours appears certain, as at least 10 of those reported as missing are believed to be under the ruins of five buildings that collapsed in Sixth street west of Mound. The property damage, it is estimated, will be more than \$1,000,000.

The list of dead includes 12 men of a crew of 18 of the towboat Convoy which went down during the storm. None of the bodies have been recovered. The storm was equally severe over northern Kentucky, and the property damage there will almost equal that suffered by this city. Only one death has been reported from the Kentucky side of the river today. The crop damage was heavy.

Storm Began at 9:30 O'Clock

Cincinnati, O., July 8.—The most devastating storm that has visited the city in several decades descended about 9:30 o'clock last night, raged with cyclonic intensity for half an hour, took a toll of lives estimated as close to 35 and wrought property damage somewhere between half a million and a million dollars. As definite reports have filtered in today from the suburbs the list of the missing, which at last reports last night indicated between 15 and 20, was increasing.

Cincinnati awoke this morning to find railroad service partially paralyzed. Its wire communication with the outside world was hampered to extent that only press wires were available. Its streets were littered with fallen trees, signs, roofs of houses and other wreckage that had been tossed there by the wind. Numerous church spires were blown down and with the wreckage in the streets no street car service was available.

From the other side of the Ohio river, Newport, Covington, Fort Thomas and Fort Mitchell, Ky., report collapsed houses and the street car service of those cities had been entirely suspended.

Residence Section Damaged

In the outlying districts of Cincinnati the property damage, which was unknown last night, appears to be heavy, especially in the resident sections of Clifton, Avondale and College Hill.

A special train on the Pennsylvania road carrying race horses from the recently ended meeting at Latonia to the eastern tracks was wrecked at

Terrace Park, a short distance from this city. Nineteen of what are considered the best horses that raced at the Latonia meeting were killed. It also was reported that two caretakers were killed and 19 others injured, including several jockeys. The large racing stable of E. R. Bradley was on this train.

Great Damage in Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., July 8.—The wind and rain storm which swept central and southern Indiana last night caused three fatalities, many injuries and much property and crop damage. Telephone and telegraph services were interrupted, and many interurban and steam lines suffered from washouts.

Several Fatalities

Indianapolis, Brazil, Bicknell, Martinsville, Terre Haute, Greencastle, Vincennes and Muncie felt the storm most. In all these cities an unprecedented rainfall was reported, accompanied by high winds. Streets were flooded, telephone poles blown down and in many instances houses wrecked. At Vincennes a brewery and a furniture factory collapsed under the gale, and near Vincennes the farm home of Tom Riley was blown down and Riley's daughter killed. Silas Melton, night engineer, was caught beneath the falling walls of the brewery and fatally injured.

At Greencastle a prisoner in the state penal farm was struck by lightning while walking in a field and killed. Two companions were stunned, but were revived. At Martinsville Floy Oakes, an electrician, was electrocuted while repairing a broken wire. The storm knocked out the lighting system and left the city in darkness.

Bicknell, Ind., reported that houses were unroofed and trees were uprooted there. Terre Haute and Muncie reported no loss of life, but much property damage. The village of Toad Hop near Terre Haute was under a few feet of water, but all the residents were removed.

At Lafayette the Monon railroad reported a 1,000 foot landslide over its tracks near Logan.

Rural sections detail damages to the corn crop and to wheat in the shock.

Three Dead in Missouri

St. Louis, July 8.—Late reports today from the stormswept area of eastern Missouri left the death roll at four. The three who were missing at St. Charles, Mo., the largest town in the path of Wednesday's storm,

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was well as ever." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

BEER IS LIMITED

Berne, July 9.—Beer cards on a system similar to that of the bread cards are now being issued in Munich. Owing to the shortage of malt unlimited quantities of beer can no longer be sold. The consumption in one large beer garden, which formerly used 2,700 to 3,300 gallons daily, has been cut to 1,100 gallons by the authorities.

NEW LOAN GIVEN THE PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

GREAT BRITAIN HITS UPON SUCCESSFUL MEANS OF GETTING THE MONEY

London, June 23 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Now that the details of the greatest loan in the world's history, of nominally five thousand million dollars, have now been made known by the British government, they appear to meet with the approval of all experts and would-be investors, but they are not quite so heartily received by holders of standard "gilted stocks" yielding from 4 to 5 per cent as the value of these must necessarily be reduced with such a security yielding 4½ per cent.

The new war loan is practically a borrowing, conversion and thrift scheme all in one and will very largely alter the whole basis of investment. The government retains the option of dealing afresh with its new debt at the end of ten years or has a margin beyond that time of several more years—while the conversion of every hundred pounds (\$500) of consols at about 66 pounds means that so much debt is wiped out as though obliterated by sinking fund operations.

One great hit the government has made is in the effort to draw in the savings of the working class by issuing five shilling vouchers at post offices and trade union headquarters, as with wages on a high scale in all industrial centers there will be a great opportunity for the worker to buy at least a first five shillings worth as a novelty which may be an incentive to obtain sufficient for exchange into a five pound bond.

These small vouchers and bonds will not be tied up as are the savings bank deposits, which require two or three days notice to withdraw, but will be saleable to the postoffice at any time, less commission.

Some confusion was caused by a vote for only 250 millions being asked for last week and the new loan being for an unlimited amount, but the former was only a nominal amount and the latter is intended to cover expenditures for the year, to allow for possible conversion of consols, old war loan and annuities into the new loan and for paying off something like two hundred thirty-five millions of treasury bills which mature in the early future besides repaying to the Bank of England advances made in the early days of the war. This last item in November was one hundred twenty million sterling but the chancellor last night said it was now well under fifty millions.

Last night there was a big crowd waiting for prospectuses outside and inside the bank and at 7:30 p. m. Lord Cunliffe's arrival was the signal for distribution which was not concluded until a late hour, the last of ten vans leaving just before midnight with the country consignments. Today again people lined up outside early and from opening time to well on in the

evening there was a steady stream of would-be investors marshaled in and out by the scarlet and gold liveried attendants, getting their prospectuses.

The stock exchange was buzzing with those discussing details, dealers were being continually called to the telephone by clients anxious for light regarding conversion scheme and brokers who have the handling of trustee estates and investments spent a busy day filling up application forms and arranging transfers from consols old war loan and annuities into the new issue.

The impression among market men is that the whole thing is a clever piece of work both to clear off consols, get the workers contributions and to keep up the country's credit, at the same time raking in the money. It will, however, and already has, a detrimental effect on standard gilt edged securities, these being practically unsaleable today by reason of the superior yield and attraction of the new issue, colonial stocks, home rails and debentures and especially Indian stocks suffered most by being marked down to the minimum under which dealings are not allowed, but they would see a much lower level were it not for the minimum restriction.

Holders will have to wait some time before they are able to realize on these securities now.

line, either here or abroad," says the report. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of Santa Fe is also in charge of that exhibit.

On the Mimbres

Considerable space is given to the excavations of Dr. J. Walter Fawkes of the managing committee of the School of American Archaeology. The discoveries there made were quite unexpected and add considerably to the knowledge of prehistoric New Mexico. The principal ruins are located on the ranch of E. D. Osborn, who first drew the attention of the Smithsonian Institution to them. From the excavations it appears that the Mimbres valley was peopled in prehistoric times by a sedentary people who had attained considerable artistic development as is shown by the pictures of the beautiful pottery.

FELIX SANDOVAL PINCHED

Santa Fe, July 7.—Felix Sandoval, formerly porter and newsie at the Palace Hotel, last night was jailed, on the charge of beating his wife and sister-in-law. Sandoval had been to a dance with them and was under the influence of tarantula juice by the time he was ready to go home. The row occurred in the vicinity of the residence of E. Dana Johnson, who summoned the police.

BELL TOLLED 80 YEARS AGO

Philadelphia, July 8.—Eighty years ago today the famous Liberty Bell, now on its way across the continent, was tolled for the last time. On that day a great crack appeared on the side of the bell while it was proclaiming the country's grief over the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the supreme court of the United States, whose body was being taken from this city to Virginia for burial.

In the circumstances many professed to see a fitting significance. Chief Justice Marshall was the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the last of General Washington's intimate associates. Fifty-nine years before the bell had rung

out the tidings that the Declaration of Independence had been signed and adopted.

Once before the bell had been cracked and recast and later was again recast to mellow its tone. Finally it was hung in the state house steeple where for many years it heralded every important national event.

VIRGINIA DAY AT FAIR

San Francisco, Calif., July 8.—The reproduction of Washington's home at Mount Vernon was a center of attraction at the Panama exposition today, for this was Virginia day on the exposition calendar. Governor Stuart was there, as the head of the official party from the Old Dominion, and Governor Johnson of California and Mayor Rolph of San Francisco joined in the formal exercises of the day. The governor of Virginia was escorted to the exposition grounds by the Richmond Light infantry blues battalion and a squadron of United States cavalry.

ALABAMA HOTEL MEN MEET

Gadsden, Ala., July 7.—Legislation affecting the interests of hotel proprietors formed the principal subject of discussion this morning at the opening session of the annual convention of the Alabama Hotel Men's association. Leading hotel men from Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Anniston and other cities of Alabama were in attendance. The convention will conclude with the election of officers tomorrow.

TO ARRAIGN TAGGART

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—When the 127 politicians recently indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit felonies in elections are brought into court tomorrow for a preliminary hearing they probably will be arraigned in batches to plead to the indictments against them. Among the notables who face the ordeal of being called to the bar to plead are Thomas Taggart, democratic national committeeman for Indiana; Mayor Joseph E. Bell and Chief of Police Samuel V. Perrott.

SIXTY YEARS A PRIEST

Cleveland, O., July 8.—Rev. E. W. J. Lindesmith, chaplain of St. Ann's infant asylum of this city, today celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Father Lindesmith is nearing his ninetieth year and is one of the oldest priests of the Roman Catholic church in this country in active service. For many years he was a chaplain in the United States army.

ONE THOUSAND IN PAGEANT

Dallas, Texas, July 8.—Arrangements have been perfected for a mammoth Sunday school pageant to be given at Fair park tomorrow night. The pageant will show, in pantomime and tableau, the development of religious teaching from the time of Abraham to the present. One thousand pupils of the Dallas Sunday school will take part.

COPPER ORE FOUND

Santa Fe, July 8.—John O. Jones came into the city today with remarkably rich specimens of copper ore from his mine near the Scenic highway from Santa Fe to the Pecos.

He has done 300 feet of development work and exposed a large body of fine ore. Not only copper but silver zinc and lead as well as fine bodies of coal are found on the Dalton divide, all the way from the Dalton to the Indian creek, half way between Santa Fe and Macho on the Pecos.

HANDICAP TOURNEY

San Diego, Calif., July 8.—Many amateur and professional shots of international reputation assembled here today for the opening of the Pacific coast handicap clay bird tournament. The tournament is held under the auspices of the Interstate association and is regarded as the leading trap-shooting fixture of the year in the far west. Two days of preliminaries will lead up to the final events on Saturday.

YOUNG ACTORS ARE SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

PREDICTION IS MADE THAT SECOND PRODUCTION WILL BEAT THE FIRST

That the second performance of the three-act farce comedy, "What Happened to Jones," to be given at the Duncan opera house tomorrow night by graduates of the New Mexico Normal University, will be superior to the initial production last May, is the prediction of Mrs. May Ross Conwell, who is coaching the Normalites.

Mrs. Conwell says that all the characters are doing well and that there is a noticeable improvement in many of the parts. The play in May, was excellently presented, every character being well balanced.

The seat sale is progressing rapidly, giving promise of a large audience. At the last performance the house was one of the largest that has ever attended amateur theatricals in Las Vegas.

TIPTON AN ADMINISTRATOR

Santa Fe July 8.—The probate court held a busy session today. The will of Mrs. Maria Gallegos, widow of the late congressman, was probated and W. R. Tipton and Alberto Sandoval were appointed administrators. Each furnished a bond of \$6,000. The will of Ramoncita Medina Garcia was approved. Pedro Martinez and Antonio Garcia were appointed administrators. The final report of Ernest A. Johnson as administrator of his sister's estate was approved and he was discharged. J. P. Espinosa was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Boniface. Espinosa gave bond for \$500. The final report of Dr. C. O. Harrison as the administrator of the estate of Mrs. H. H. Perry was approved and he was discharged.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

SANTA FE'S COLLECTIONS

Santa Fe, July 8.—Celso Lopez, treasurer of Santa Fe county, during June collected \$17,573.95 of taxes, of which he paid today \$2,951.17 to the state treasurer, and \$4,837.59 to the public schools and city government.

RED CROSS WORK HOLT ATTEMPTS HAMPERED BY TO END HIS FIGHTING LIFE

EFFORT TO BRING FOOD SUPPLIES THROUGH BATTLE LINES IS FRUITLESS
MAN WHO SHOT J. P. MORGAN CUTS VEIN IN HIS WRIST WITH LEAD PENCIL

Washington, July 6.—Officials of the Washington government today awaited word of the result of General Pablo Gonzales' renewed attack on Mexico City. Miguel Diaz Lombardo, minister of foreign affairs in the northern branch of the convention government of Mexico, was here today with other Villa leaders in an effort to lay their views on the Mexican political situation before officials of the United States. Villa representatives here hope that if Carranza continues to refuse to change his attitude the moral support of the United States will be given to the Villa and Zapata element so that they can establish a provisional government composed of Carranza generals and leaders regardless of their first chief.

Lombardo conferred with Enrique Llorente, Villa's Washington agent, and with General Felipe Angeles. A statement was issued saying he had come to the United States to take up the matter of "improvement of the consular service maintained in the United States by the provisional government of Mexico." He will return to Chihuahua the latter part of the week.

General Angeles plans to leave tomorrow for Mexico. He will go to Sonora on a political mission before joining General Villa.

The first report to the Red Cross on the relief situation in Mexico City came through today from Charles J. O'Connell, the American agent who succeeded in getting through the Carranza lines and entered the capital with American Consul General Shanklin last Wednesday. O'Connell declared the food situation as "exceedingly pitiful."

In conferring with various companies, he said, he had been told that the plight of the non-combatants in small cities in the vicinity of the capital was even worse than in Mexico City itself. On July 11 the day his message was dispatched by a courier on the staff of the Brazilian minister to Pachuca, he was endeavoring to arrange transportation of relief supplies from Vera Cruz, but had not then completed his negotiation. O'Connell and Shanklin took into the city with them a portion of the Red Cross medical relief supplies sent to Vera Cruz.

A message from the Brazilian minister, sent at the same time, said there was no prospect of a "pacific settlement" between General Gonzales, commanding the Carranza attackers, and the Zapata troops defending the city. From other sources it has been reported since the dispatch was sent that fighting had been renewed.

Subscribe for The Optic.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 6.—Frank Holt, J. P. Morgan's assailant, who has also confessed to setting off the bomb that exploded in the capital at Washington last Friday night, attempted to kill himself at midnight by trying to open the artery in his left wrist with a lead pencil. The attempt was unsuccessful. Holt, lying on his side in a cell in the Nassau county jail at Mineola, was seen by an attendant to writhe with pain. The attendant entered the cell, found blood flowing from the wound, summoned the warden and bound up the wrist, checking the flow of blood. Notwithstanding the promptness with which the attempted suicide was discovered, Holt lost a considerable quantity of blood.

Holt spent a restless night. After several hours had passed without sleep during the early night, Holt called to an attendant and asked for a lead pencil. He said he wanted to write to his wife. A lead pencil was brought to him, and a few moments later a pad of paper. The attendant remained in the cell a few minutes, and Holt, turning on his left side, apparently started to write. The attendant then left. Within less than five minutes he passed the door of Holt's cell again. He then noticed that Holt seemed to be in pain, entered the cell and found blood flowing from a jagged cut in his wrist.

After the flow of blood had been checked and the wound bandaged the keeper and Warden Hulse searched for the pencil. They found it on the cot. Holt had extracted the rubber eraser from the tip of the pencil and with his teeth had bit the metal which held the rubber in position until the edges met. The result was a fairly sharp weapon with a blade perhaps a fourth of an inch long.

"Beautiful Tributes"

Apparently Holt had not reached the artery. He had cut a vein, however, and from this the blood was flowing. To the warden's questions as to why he had attempted to kill himself, Holt refused to reply. Holt was cheered somewhat today by the receipt of a telegram from his wife at Dallas. It read:

"Have best counsel here. Advised to rest and wait. You must do the same. Send loving greetings hourly.

Beautiful tribute to you in both evening papers here. I am tarrying for details of our finances. I will come when you need me. Do not be afraid. Rest."

The telegram was signed "Leonore." The condition of Mr. Morgan, who is recovering from the two wounds in his left hip inflicted by bullets from Holt's revolver, continued to improve. Holt was considered to be in such a serious physical condition from loss of blood and refusing to eat, that

forcible feeding and his removal to the Nassau county hospital at Mineola were considered at a conference of county officials.

Charles R. Apted, assistant superintendent of buildings at Cambridge, Mass., who knew Erich Muentner at Harvard nearly ten years ago, reached Mineola today to see whether Holt and Muentner were the same man. Mr. Apted visited Holt in his cell and remained there a few minutes, but did not attempt, because of Holt's weakened condition to question him.

"There is a remarkably striking resemblance between this man and Muentner, and I cannot say positively that Holt is the man. He certainly looks very much like Muentner, however."

Letter Admits Guilt

Dallas, Texas, July 6.—A letter from Frank Holt written after the bomb was exploded in Washington, but before he shot Mr. Morgan, was received here today by Holt's wife. The letter referred to the bomb incident. It also advised Mrs. Holt that he was going to the Morgan home to keep the Morgan family in custody until Morgan should go to Europe and end the war.

HUERTA TRYING TO GET NEW BONDS

SAYS HE PREFERS JAIL, HOWEVER, TO BEING KEPT UNDER A WATCH

El Paso, Texas, July 6.—Whether bond would be furnished for General Victoriano Huerta and the five imprisoned with him on charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws, was under consideration today. Counsel for Huerta expressed a readiness to procure bond in reasonable amount if some assurance was given by federal authorities that their clients would not be placed under guard or re-arrested.

"It would be useless to arrange bond," said R. E. Thomason of counsel for Huerta, "if the general is to be harassed by rearrest or close surveillance. If we cannot be assured of freedom from such conditions we will await preliminary hearing next Monday and demand trial on that date."

Federal authorities said they awaited action of Huerta's attorneys in furnishing the surety, pending which they contemplated no action.

Fight at Paredon

Laredo, Texas, July 6.—Six hundred Carranza troops, it is reported, were killed in an all-day battle yesterday in a fruitless attempt to capture Paredon, a Villa stronghold about 30 miles northwest of Monterey. Eighteen thousand men are said to have been engaged in the battle with total casualties on both sides of 2,000. Carranza reinforcements renewed the attack today.

About 8,000 Carranza troops under

General Jacinto B. Trevino advanced yesterday morning along the railroad from Villa Garcia, a village about midway between Monterey and Paredon. The advance followed a Sunday truce, during which both sides buried dead, who during the two weeks' incessant fighting about Villa Garcia had fallen so thickly as to menace health.

The Carranza officers estimated that Villa had nearly 10,000 men killed near Paredon under General Urbana and Chao, two of his best known fighters. Their purpose was to halt a Carranza advance on Torreon about 200 miles west of Monterey.

Infantry on both sides began the battle about Paredon early yesterday morning. At night the Carranza charges ceased and General Trevino was reported to have failed to gain ground. This morning's reports said, however, that he had received reinforcements estimated at 8,000 and was now renewing the attack on the Villa army. All regular trains out of Monterey have been annulled being used for transporting military equipment and wounded. The Carranza authorities received reports that equally large trainloads of wounded had been sent westward from the Villa battle line towards Torreon. It was estimated that the losses on both sides were about equal.

MINE PAYS DIVIDENDS

Santa Fe, July 6.—The Ernestine Mining company operating in the Mogollons on Saturday distributed a 2 per cent dividend, the first in two years, profits heretofore being applied to development and improvement work.

LAWYERS AT CAPE MAY

Cape May, N. J., July 6.—Members of the Maryland Bar association to the number of nearly 200 assembled here today and began their annual meeting. Several lawyers and jurists of national reputation will be heard during the three days' sessions.

ROYAL WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

London, July 6.—Today King George and Queen Mary quietly observed the twenty-second anniversary of their wedding, which took place at St. James palace, July 6, 1893. At the time of the marriage his majesty was the Duke of York and her majesty was Princess May of Teck.

WOMEN'S PEACE CONFERENCE

San Francisco, July 5.—The International conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace which began its deliberations in this city today, promises to be one of the most notable gatherings held by women since their first entrance into the field of world affairs. Delegates from all parts of the United States and some from foreign countries are in attendance. Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, is presiding over the sessions, which will continue until Thursday.

BIG REGATTA AT PENSACOLA

Pensacola, Fla., July 5.—With the expectation of witnessing one of the greatest aquatic events of the year, thousands of enthusiasts of the sport poured into Pensacola today for the annual All-Gulf regatta. The day's program included speed events for both sailing yachts and power boats.

FOREIGN MONEY WITHDRAWN BY OWNERS

AMERICANS ARE GETTING CONTROL OF AMERICAN STOCKS BECAUSE OF WAR

New York, July 6.—With the approach of the Independence holidays the natural tendency for activity on the stock exchange was to diminish. During the week foreign selling of American stocks became more and more evident. This was due mainly to liquidation of foreign holdings, rendered necessary by reparations for the forthcoming huge war loan in London, and also to aid payment of Europe's gigantic war purchases in the United States. For some time to come our large excess of exports over imports is likely to have a material effect upon the international securities movement. During the 12 months just closed our merchandise exports have exceeded imports by about \$1,000,000,000. During the same period we have also imported over \$125,000,000 in gold. How far the unseen items in the international account have gone towards liquidating Europe's indebtedness, it is impossible to say. Diminished remittances on account of dividends, interest, tourists, freights, commissions, etc., would tend to materially counteract this excess of exports. Nevertheless, there is every prospect that a heavy preponderance of the latter will continue until the termination of the war. Orders for munitions by European governments to the extent of about \$1,000,000,000 have already been received, and more big contracts are in course of negotiation. The bulk of these orders, which are now being forwarded, will probably be shipped during the next 12 months. That Europe will be able to increase her shipments of merchandise in payment is exceedingly doubtful, because each belligerent is turning so large a part of its energies to war. The conditions are, therefore, extremely favorable for a continued influx of American securities. It is estimated that the recorded holdings of American railroad shares in Europe are about \$2,500,000,000, of which more than two-thirds represent bonds and notes; but these figures do not include industrials, state and municipal issues, nor real estate or other forms of investments. When it is remembered that this country creates new securities at the rate of \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 per year, or even more, some idea of the investment capacity of the United States can be gained. In good years we have issued and absorbed \$1,000,000,000 of new railroad securities alone without inconvenience, and to these figures must be added many other forms of investments not readily recorded or discovered.

While this country is not today enjoying the same degree of prosperity that it did three or four years ago, it is nevertheless saving money freely, because business is fair in volume and economy has taken the place of extravagance in both business and

private expenditures. The chief source of extravagance today is in government, state and municipal enterprises, a source of waste that calls loudly for restraint and greater efficiency. There is no doubt a large amount of capital seeking good investments; and, with confidence and enterprise at home established, our ability to take back a fair amount of foreign holdings in Americans is unquestioned. In all probability American investors will have a chance to buy some of the gilt edged securities now held by rich foreign holders at prices which will yield considerable profits after the war when conditions have become more normal. A more favorable opportunity for taking back a considerable amount of American stocks could not be expected. Such a policy would strengthen this country financially and industrially. Our foreign obligations would be diminished, and Europe would be better able to conduct the war, by withdrawing temporarily at least a portion of its invested capital in the United States. This does not mean that we shall no longer need foreign capital, or that we have as yet reached the point where we will have capital to lend abroad. When normal conditions are resumed the development of our natural resources and of our city and industrial life will require large sums, much larger in fact than we will be able to command at home. At no distant future we may again be seeking foreign capital, though not on the same scale as during the last 50 years; while on the other hand before 50 years has passed we may have become one of the first leading nations in the world, if not the first.

Perhaps the most significant effect of the war was the low prices realized on New York city's 4½ per cent loan, proving that as a result of the war capital is commanding higher rates. This tendency should cause no surprise, but should in fact be expected to continue as long as war financing remains the dominating element in the world's finances. It is not possible to waste \$18,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 a year, which is what the present European war is costing, without profoundly affecting the world's supply of capital. Such waste inevitably means higher rates. The United States is the only great country not wasting its energies in war, and is the only country that is creating a new supply of capital out of savings, the owners of which insist upon and will secure better returns. Home trade conditions are fairly satisfactory. There has been no further improvement in the volume of trade, but reports from many sections are encouraging. The steel industry reports increasing activity owing to war orders, and the larger establishments are now running at about 90 per cent of their capacity, or about 50 per cent more than at the opening of the year. Prices are firm and many concerns are likely to show greatly improved net results. The railroad situation is also more satisfactory. Gross earnings are not making as good a showing as anticipated, but the results in net often show encouraging gains, and the weakest spots in the railroad situation appear to have been pretty thoroughly discounted. Crops are somewhat backward owing to prevalent cool weather, but a few weeks of higher temperature would quickly

compensate for this deficiency. The nation's acreage is larger than usual and the condition of most crops, particularly wheat and cotton, is entirely satisfactory.

The money market is easy and there is an abundance of funds for good investments. The July disbursements were \$270,000,000, or not quite as big as usual. The offerings of new issues have been somewhat smaller. An output of new securities since January 1 was about \$768,000,000, and compares with \$1,082,000,000 a year ago. The June issues were on a particularly small scale, being one-half of last year's figures. On the other hand, new incorporations in the principal states aggregated \$230,000,000, or \$105,000,000 more than a year ago and the largest June on record. These figures at least suggest a rise in confidence. A good deal of current investment money is going into American securities returned from abroad, very considerable sums in stocks and bonds having been taken back during the past two weeks. In this way our international debt is probably being reduced more rapidly than is recognized. Further selling on foreign account is anticipated, which will tend to restrain gold imports; also to diminish the necessary credits granted to Europe. Now that the available supply of gold at Ottawa has been practically exhausted, imports from France and Russia are among the possibilities. This security market is on a sound and promising basis, but the prospect of additional European liquidation prevents any important further enhancement of values just at this time.

HENRY CLEWS.

NEW MEXICO MINES PRODUCE HEAVILY

THE OUTPUT FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS SHOWS SATISFACTORY INCREASE

The mines of New Mexico, during the first six months of 1915, will show a consistent increase in output of all the metals, except copper and lead, according to Charles W. Henderson of the United States geological survey. The cyanidation mills of the Mogollon district, Socorro county, which annually yield 70 per cent of the gold yield and 80 per cent of the silver output have been operated continuously. An increased yield of gold bullion and concentrates has been made in the Elizabethtown district, Doña Ana county. Heavily increased shipments of siliceous and copper ores carrying gold have been made from the Lordsburg district, Grant county. Some exceptionally high grade gold ores have been shipped from Pinos Altos. The Chino Copper company, which produced 56,841,977 pounds of copper in 1914 (with a below normal production in the last quarter of 1914) yielded 11,732,508 pounds in the first quarter of 1915, and with the same or increased production for the second quarter, will produce for the first half of 1915 more than was produced in the last half of 1914, but less than the first half of 1914, the yield being about equal to

one-half of the 1914 output. The yield for the last two quarters of 1915 can easily surpass the first two quarters, with a consequent yearly production greater than for 1914.

Lead shipments from Victorio district, Luna county, and from Magdalena, Socorro county, have fallen off.

Increased shipments of zinc carbonate and zinc sulphide concentrates have been made from the three important zinc districts, Magdalena, Hanover, and Cooks Peak districts.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED BANDITS

St. Louis, July 6.—The case of Charles ("Dutch") Fromme and Gus ("Red") Koenig, under indictments charging them with the murder and robbery of Frederick H. Soller, came up in court today for trial. Soller, who was paymaster of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Cold Storage company, was killed August 15 last by four bandits, who robbed him of \$1,500 and escaped in an automobile. Two of the bandits were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Fromme and Koenig escaped after the crime and were arrested recently in Denver.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

New York, July 6.—Many of the leading theologians of the country are to lecture at the conference on religion which began today as a part of the summer session at Columbia University. In addition to the conference, many courses on religion have been added to the summer school and will continue through the six weeks of the session.

TEXAS FLORISTS IN SESSION

Fort Worth, Texas, July 6.—A large and representative attendance marked the opening here today of the annual convention of the Texas Florists' association. The sessions will be continued and concluded tomorrow.

MIDDIES TO HAVE CRUISE

Annapolis, Md., July 6.—Aboard the battleships Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, the midshipmen of the United States naval academy will start tomorrow on their practice cruise through the Panama canal to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The sea trip was to have begun immediately after the graduation exercises last month, but was postponed because of the inquiry into examination irregularities at the academy.

READY FOR BIG CONVENTION

Chicago, July 6.—Every detail of arrangements for the World's Christian Endeavor convention was perfected today by the numerous committees in charge. The convention will have its formal opening in the Coliseum tomorrow night. Thousands of delegates already are in the city.

Seldom is Jesse Burkett's Worcester team found out of the running in the New England league race and this season is no exception to the rule. Jess has his outfit up there fighting all the time.

"Izzy" Isbell's Des Moines team has proved a big surprise in the Western league. The outfit managed by the old first sacker of the White Sox, with the Denver and Topeka teams, are having things about their own way in the Tip O'Neill circuit.

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WE HAVE IT ON GERMANY

New Mexico certainly has one the better of Germany. That country has been striving for years to win an intimate acquaintance with the sun. In fact, Germany has wished to occupy a position directly in the center of that orb, or, if such were impossible, to get a location in its immediate vicinity.

Doubtless there will be real chagrin in Berlin when it is discovered there that the Sun is a native of New Mexico, and, as such, is a brother of every citizen of this state. According to traditions of the Tewa Indians, whose ancestors resided here many ages ago, the sun was born in Santa Fe. No less important personages than officials of the Smithsonian institute have taken official cognizance of this legend.

After having tried for many years to attain popularity and preference from the sun, the Germans undoubtedly will accord unrestricted admiration to New Mexico, where the sun was born and reared, and received his early education. It is even declared by some persons, though the authenticity of their information is not fully established, that Joshua, when he commanded the sun to stand still, used an early form of the Spanish language.

HAND IT TO QUIGLEY

Let us all hand it to Umpire Quigley, who picked up a profane and violent baseball player and carried him off the playing field in Chicago a few days ago, ending what had the appearances of a serious row. Quigley did not say "Get off the field," while pointing majestically in the direction of the gate and listening to a flow of language from a surly pastimer. Instead, with infinite dignity, more infinite muscle and still more infinite headwork, he tucked the objectionable person under his arm and carried him into the oblivion of the rear of the grand stand. Mr. Quigley had the proper equipment for meeting an emergency, and he didn't hesitate to use it. Would that all umpires had the same amount of backbone!

EL CAMINO REAL

The state highway commission has issued a beautiful booklet descriptive of the Camino Real. The booklet is

handsomely illustrated—in fact it consists mostly of pictures. The illustrations are so arranged that those who see them are given an excellent idea of the beautiful scenery reached by the road and at the same time are enabled to study carefully the construction of the highways. Maps and road logs are a feature of the book.

The Optic is especially proud of the appearance of the San Miguel county highways, as they appear in the illustrations in the booklet. From end to end the Camino Real appears most enticing to the traveler, and if the highway commission's booklet is circulated judiciously it is certain to bring to New Mexico many vacation visitors and transcontinental tourists.

TIME FOR ROADS TO CATCH UP

If the railroads hadn't come along when they did the Missouri river would still be carrying the commerce of the great southwest, and if the Missouri river didn't stretch across the state the necessities of that commerce would have developed a vast system of highways, says the Kansas City Times.

It is something of a paradox that the rapid development of the United States retarded the growth of what in older countries was a chief agency of civilization—that is, of highways. The reason highway building in the United States stopped almost as soon as it was begun was, of course, that steam power came along just in time to open up the great west, and puffing trains and chugging steamboats left the slower trail blazers far behind.

In spite of which they are now catching up again, and for precisely the same reason that the locomotive overtook and passed the river boat. For highways are, in the truest sense, faster carriers than the railroads for the simple reason that their capacity is greater. Highway building is none the less an advance over all other means of transportation because it happens to be a return to a means used by the Romans. It is simply going back and doing something permanently which in our haste at the time we could do only temporarily, and which must be done before our development is rounded out even to the point that had been reached when steam caused us to skip a number of steps that might better have been taken.

CLARK OPPOSES AID FOR THE BOND SALE

ASKS COURT FOR INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE COUNTY ROAD BOARD

Action to enjoin the county road board from appropriating a sum of money approximating \$592 for the purpose of assisting in the sale of the state's \$500,000 good roads bond issue was begun in the district court late yesterday afternoon by John S. Clark. Clark's attorneys are Herbert W. Clark and Stephen B. Davis, Jr.

Judge David J. Leahy granted a temporary injunction, and ordered that the defendants, George H. Hunker, Robert J. Taupert and Sostenes Delgado, appear in court on July 14 to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Mr. Clark's petition alleges that it is illegal for the county road board to make the proposed contribution to aid in the sale of the highway bonds. He contends that the board has no right to make such an appropriation of public funds. As a taxpayer, he wishes the proposed appropriation to be stopped by the court. The case is expected to be a means of testing the legality of the proposed action.

Some time ago the county road board entered into a contract with Kelly and Kelly of Kansas City, Mo., and Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe to contribute not to exceed two per cent of San Miguel county's share of the \$500,000 state good roads bond issue, the money to be used to make up the deficiency caused by the inability of the state to sell the bonds at par. This plan was followed in several other counties, and the bond sale was declared completed a few days ago by State Treasurer O. N. Marron. San Miguel county's share is approximately \$29,000.

Taupert Makes Statement

"The board of road commissioners believed it had ample authority in law for its action, or it would never have entered into a contract with Arthur Seligman and Kelly & Kelly," said Secretary Robert J. Taupert of the San Miguel county highways commission this morning. "Furthermore the project met the approval of two of the three members of the board of county commissioners, the third member being out of the city when it was broached. From conversations the members of the road board had with business men and other taxpayers we found that public sentiment favored the expenditure of approximately \$550 for the purpose of receiving immediately \$29,000 to be used in highway construction. It is my belief that the contention of Mr. Clark that the board exceeded its authority or that its action contemplates a misappropriation of public money will be disproved by reference to existing statutes.

"The road bond issue will not increase taxation, as principle and interest must be paid by the usual one mill road levy. The only difference is that the bond issue makes the money available all in a lump, for permanent work, while under the present system of using the amount raised by the annual levy, work must be more or less of a temporary char-

acter.

"If the injunction is made permanent San Miguel's 2 per cent will be raised by popular subscription."

WOMAN TRIES SUICIDE (Raton Reporter)

Virginia Wilson, arrested on the east side Wednesday on a disorderly charge, attempted to end her life in the city jail last evening by hanging. Shortly after being placed in the jail she tore the bed clothes into strips and making a rope out of them she tied it about her neck and to the top of the cell, and then jumped from the bunk. The noise made by her feet striking the floor attracted the attention of the other prisoners, who gave an alarm. Chief Curtis and assistants rushed into the cell and cut the rope, thus letting the woman down. It was with some difficulty that she was revived, her attempt at suicide being almost a success. After regaining consciousness she seemed repentant for her act, but later in the evening made another attempt on her life by tearing her clothes into ribbons and using them to choke herself. In this last attempt had not Chief Curtis been close at hand she would have succeeded as she was still weak from the effects of her first experience. She will be given a hearing on the original charge in police court this morning.

ENGINEER IS BUSY

Santa Fe, July 9.—The water rights division of State Engineer French's office, in charge of A. S. Kirkpatrick, today did a land office business, paradoxical as that may sound. Howard F. Crouch et al of Las Palomas filed notice of intention for 3.4 second feet from Las Animas arroyo in Sierra county, to irrigate 290 acres. Ella Gillespie of Colmor, Mora county, filed similar notice for 12 second feet from Ciruela creek, to irrigate 320 acres. Fred Walter of Lake Arthur filed formal application to apply waters of Cottonwood draw in Eddy county to irrigate 53 acres. Francisco Vigil of Ortiz, Colo., wants the waters of the Piertocito in Rio Arriba county to irrigate 120 acres. Max Duran of Ortiz wants the waters of the Arroyo Cerro for 160 acres. Albert S. Doran of Santa Rita asked for license to apply one-quarters second foot of the Santa Rita to irrigate 17½ acres. Louis Kennedy and M. H. Waller of Alamogordo filed their answer to the protest of J. L. Johnson against their application for waters of an arroyo in Otero county.

LAND FOR APPROPRIATION

Santa Fe, July 9.—There are still 7,500,000 acres of unappropriated public land in the Santa Fe land district, according to the report of July 1, of Register Francisco Delgado. Of that amount only 87,000 acres are in Bernalillo county, but there are almost 300,000 acres still to be filed upon in Santa Fe county while McKinley county has 682,000 acres, and that portion of Socorro county in the Santa Fe land district 801,000, Valencia county 881,000 acres. That strip of Colfax county in the Santa Fe district has only 13,680 acres available for entry; Guadalupe 442,000; Mora 110,000; Rio Arriba 664,000; Sandoval 677,000; San Juan 1,308,000; San Miguel 362,000; Taos 479,000; Torrance 598,000.

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YPRES SMASHED BY GERMAN SHELLS

IT IS THE ONLY ENTIRELY RUINED CITY IN EUROPEAN WAR ZONE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters, France, June 21.—“How are the turrets? Still holding out?” they ask up and down the line of anyone who has come from Ypres. Everybody has a tender personal interest in the turrets of the old Cloth hall which deepens with each day that they survive in defiance of the German gunners above the wreckage wrought by German shells.

People are still living in Rheims and Louvain, but Ypres is absolutely a dead city; dead as Pompeii; dead as a deserted mining camp in Alaska. No face appears in any door or window that can still be called a door or window: no figures are seen moving through the shell holes in walls that are still standing.

Before the war Ypres had some 18,000 inhabitants. Now it has not a single one. No one is making any effort to make any ruin habitable. The only signs of life except occasional soldiers coming out and going to the lines are cats grown wild which become streaks of fur disappearing among the ruins of their former homes.

The cathedral, which stands back of the Cloth hall, was a noble edifice no doubt; but there are a great many cathedrals in Europe. The Cloth hall is unique; the best of its kind. Anyone who ever saw it always remembered its turrets. Different conquerors of Ypres put her women and children to the sword, but no one had ever harmed the old Cloth hall beyond taking away a few statues.

Last February perhaps four or five thousand people remained in Ypres. They were going and coming about the streets as usual, keeping their shops open and doing what business they could at the old stand. A visitor could get a meal in a restaurant or have his shoes cobbled. Only one house in the big square had been hit. Its roofs dropped over the edges of a corner section which had been torn out of the main floor.

The Germans threw in occasional shells, mostly directed at the cathedral, with some of the missiles bound to hit the Cloth hall. Restoration work which age required had just been finished on the Cloth hall before the war began. The people paid for this in their civic pride and let other civic improvements wait. For the Cloth hall gave Ypres a civic distinction. It was the historical soul of Ypres. The old frescoes on its walls told the city's early history. It meant to Ypres quite as much in its way as Westminster Abbey to London or Faneuil hall to Boston. Every man or woman born in Ypres had been brought up to tell the time of day by the raised gilt figures of the old gold-

en clock face.

By February the people's sense of horror was exhausted. Destruction of things sacred to them had become routine. When they heard another explosion and word was passed that the Germans had scored another hit, they went around to the Grand Place to see if the turrets and the gilt clock face were still unharmed. And they said: “The Cloth hall still can be restored”—these stubborn Flemish who would not let shell fire drive them away from their old town.

The next time the Associated Press correspondent went to Ypres there was not a single house left on the Grande Place that resembled a house any more than a rubber bag with the gas out of it resembles a balloon. In the second battle of Ypres when the Germans had another try for the channel ports the sensation of their attack with asphyxiating gas overshadowed what they did with their guns. Heretofore their practice on Ypres had been comparatively teasing playfulness. This time they went at the job of destruction systematically; jumping from one space on the checkerboard to another, they smashed Ypres section by section.

As they meant to take the town, this seemed poor policy, for they would find no roofs for shelter when they moved in. But their object was confusion for British reinforcements hurrying up along roads crowded with refugees; wholesale death for men in billets in town, and destruction and delay for supplies and munitions coming through the streets. This was excellent theory which did not work out in practice. The British were not billeting troops to any extent in Ypres and you could count the number of army wagons hit on the fingers of one hand. One shell in the British trenches accomplished more than ten into Ypres. The main result was that the homes and offices and cafes of 18,000 people were destroyed.

The 42-centimeter (17-inch mortar) had its part in the work. When a 17-inch shell struck a house the remains of the building not distributed on the pavement were in an enlarged cellar. Debris in the streets still remains where it fell. There is no purpose in cleaning it up in an uninhabited town. Paving stones are scattered about from the explosion of a 17-inch shell which struck in the center of the Grande Place and made a crater about 15 feet across and 10 feet deep. This 2,000 pounds of steel and powder did not kill anybody so far as could be learned. It would not take a paving gang long to make repairs. Another which could have brought down a cathedral tower dug a still larger crater in the soft earth of the cathedral grounds. Big shells or little shells, they do not count unless they hit. On the principle that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, probably the safest cover you could find in case of another bombardment of Ypres would be to sit in the bottom of one of those craters. Another bombardment would seem as bootless as flailing last year's straw or kicking a dead dog.

However, the Germans keep on throwing shells into the wreckage at intervals as if they could never be satisfied that they had properly finished the job of chaos. Every standing wall was chipped with shrapnel.

If there was a house which looked from the outside as if it were unhit, it would be found that it had been eviscerated by a shell through the roof.

Yet only one of the figures of that golden clock-face had been bent and three out of the four turrets hold their place untouched in relief against a genial afternoon sun of June above the desolation of that dead city.

“Well, what do you think of Ypres as a place of residence?” asked an officer who rode by.

“Pretty rotten,” the visiting correspondent replied.

“I know one that is rottener,” he replied with a suggestive nod back toward the trench line beyond Ypres.

Were the turrets still holding out? The visitors could report that they were. To the German gunners they must be like the high apple on the tree that will not come down for all the small boy's stone throwing. It must have cost about \$200,000 in shells to destroy Ypres by manufactured piecemeal earthquake and it will cost several millions to restore it.

Occasionally a father of a family who had to leave the town during the bombardment is able to secure a cart and permission to return to the salvage of the remains of his house. He finds that nothing has been disturbed except by shell fire. Ypres is forbidden bad lands where no one may go except on military business. In a sense it is poned, too, in the same way as a rattlesnake's nest. The citizen who goes to glean a mattress, a bureau and the family bible from the debris of his roof takes time to see if the turrets and the clock-face of the old Cloth hall are still holding out.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN IS FOE OF BOOZE

FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION ATTENDS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEETING

Atlantic City, N. J., July 7.—Atlantic City's reputation as a resort only of those seeking pleasure and recreation received a solar plexus today, when an army of 20,000 or more sincere and earnest workers in the cause of prohibition captured the city and pitched its tents on the Million Dollar Pier. The “dry” army will retain possession of the resort for four days, during which time there will be held a war council of foes of the liquor traffic which will be without precedent in the number of participants and its representative character.

The Anti-Saloon league of America has arranged the gathering with a view to impressing upon the people of the country the strength of the sentiment back of the movement for national prohibition. In its plans the league has had the co-operation of the Catholic Protective League of America and numerous other organizations opposed to the liquor traffic.

The Million Dollar Pier has been leased for the exclusive use of the league during the four days' conference. Public meetings will be held mornings, afternoons and evenings.

Governors of states, members of congress, professional men and men at the head of great business institutions, will launch verbal torpedoes and gas bombs at the common foe—old Demon Rum. Included in the list of those scheduled to address the meetings are Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Senator Shepard of Texas, Governor Lister of Washington, ex-Governor Fatterson of Tennessee, Mrs. Florence Richards of Ohio, Fred O. Blue of West Virginia, Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, Sam Small of Georgia, Baker T. Washington, the negro educator, and, last, but not least, the redoubtable John L. Sullivan, who believes he would still be the world's champion pugilist had it not been for his intimate friendship with John Barleycorn.

At the end of the week it is planned to charter special trains to convey to Washington a committee of 5,000 members, who will present to President Wilson the resolutions to be adopted by the convention demanding national prohibition.

MAYOR SEBASTIAN IN OFFICE SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

Santa Fe, July 7.—The summer school of American archaeology opened at San Diego yesterday under the direction of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett and will continue until August 13. Professor John Peabody Harrington, also of the school at Santa Fe, is on the staff and lectures on Linguistics and Anthropology, while Dr. Hewett lectures on Culture History and American Archaeology. Madame Maria Montessori of Italy conducts classes in primary education. Percy A. Martin, Ph. D., lectures on the History and Geography of South America; W. F. Bliss, M. L., on Modern History; Irving E. Outcault, A. M., on Modern Literature; Montana Hastings, B. S., Mental and Physical Testing; Miriam E. Besley, A. M., on Vocational Education; William T. Skilling, M. S., on Agriculture, and Rosalie H. Edwards, A. M., and Maria R. Goddard, A. B., on Spanish. The school is conducted along the same line as the summer school at Santa Fe and in addition to several hundred residents of San Diego has a large number of visitors enrolled.

TRAMPS' HALF-WAY HOUSE

Truckee, Calif., July 7.—This little town, of a few hundred inhabitants, has the distinction of being the “Half-Way House” of the great army of unemployed. It is located just a few miles to the east of the summit of the mighty Sierra Nevada range, on the transcontinental line. It is a region of terrific snows and of late years has become a great resort for Californians with a desire to indulge in winter sports. A unique feature of the town is a saloon where tramps are always welcome without money and without price. During last winter an average of 25 derelicts slept every night on the floor by a hot stove and each was sent on his way with a bite to eat and a drink. Proceeding to the west, the foot-travelers enter the 40 miles of gloomy snow sheds maintained by the railroad. If their route lies to the east they must journey across hundreds of miles of desert before the cities by the Great Salt Lake are reached.

The Optic Want Ads get results.

NAVY OFFICIALS WATCHING WAR CLOSELY

THEIR OBSERVATIONS MAKE
THEM BELIEVE BATTLE-
SHIPS ARE OBSOLETE

Washington, July 6.—The naval program to be presented to congress, in the light of the lessons of the European war, has not been definitely framed notwithstanding the fact that Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his advisors have had the subject under consideration continuously for months.

The building plans for the coming year will not be completed until the last moment, when, probably, President Wilson will say the final word as to the number and type of ships the navy department will request. Meanwhile Secretary Daniels hopes for more information from the war zone upon which the United States can build with profit and safety.

So far little information has been received to aid the naval constructors. All the belligerents are maintaining the strictest secrecy as to their plans or the lessons they have drawn for themselves from the few sea battles. American naval attaches at London, Paris and Berlin, have had little opportunity to furnish enlightening reports and there have been no foreign observers aboard any of the war fleets at sea.

It is said that the American attaché at Berlin, has had opportunity to see considerable of the work going on in German yards, but if so he has been under the strictest injunctions not to reveal what he has observed, even in official reports, during the continuance of the war.

The greatest question that has come out of the war is considered by many American naval officers to be the future of the dreadnaught. So far as is known not a single capital ship has been engaged and the value of those enormously expensive fighting machines is still as problematical as it was when England launched the first all-big gun ship, the Dreadnaught. England's newest super-dreadnaught, the Queen Elizabeth, has bombarded the forts at the Dardanelles, but so far as navy department advices go, she is the only ship of her class to have fired a shot so far.

The reason for that, navy officers say, is the full realization of predictions made for submarines when the first undersea boat was constructed. Against those small and comparatively inexpensive weapons, no adequate means of defense has been found and the first line ships of the fighting navies are behind mine fields, or screens of torpedo boats and destroyers leaving the active work of the war to the older pre-dreadnaught battleships, the battle cruisers and lighter and less expensive craft.

When the first maneuvers of the American navy in which submarines participated took place, some officers declared the day of the battleship had passed. In theory every big ship which approached shore during those

operations was destroyed. Events of the European war, so far as they are known, apparently bear out that assumption of the superiority of submarines and that is proving a vexing problem in deciding what shall be the future American policy of naval construction.

Navy engineers now are deeply engaged with experiments looking to the discovery of some practical defense against submarine attack. Should they find a solution of the problem, the big ship program will be vindicated. While nothing has been revealed of their experiments, it is assumed that questions of great subdivision of hulls and stronger bulkheads of armor to extend about the midship sections of battleships below the waterline and capable of resisting the blow of a modern torpedo, and also the location of submarines at a considerable distance and their pursuit by swift, light, easily handled craft such as destroyers are being considered. The latter defense is the only practical one which seems to have met with any success abroad, so far as is known, yet officers here point out that at best, it is like searching for a needle in a haystack and that the destroyer defense does not meet the problem in anything like an adequate way.

Location and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes also is considered impractical in any but special cases where weather, depth of water and other conditions make it possible. Bomb dropping from aeroplanes even over far reaching land fortifications and other easily visible small, dimly visible shape beneath any objects has not proven so successful as to give much promise where the surface of the water is the target.

Similarly, submarine against submarine is not considered a possible development of undersea warfare unless some new and startling device to give submarine commanders the power of underwater vision is discovered. A submarine is a blind thing, once its periscope is below the surface. One of the novel exploits of the war, however, was the sinking of an Italian submarine by an Austrian underwater boat. The reports of the encounter however were not sufficiently complete to indicate the value of that sort of warfare.

The result of the development of the submarine with widening range of action, mounting disappearing guns for surface action, and with increasing numbers of torpedo tubes as shown by reports from Europe, has been to create a school of navy officers here who are said to be urging the abandonment of dreadnaught building in favor of a huge submarine fleet. Other officers declare the backbone of a navy must always be in first line battleships and are urging larger and more heavily armed dreadnaughts than ever. Some place—between these two schools of theory, it is said, the course or the department will lie in its recommendations to congress.

Officers who advocate the submarine navy say that it is thoroughly practicable for the United States because the mission of the American navy is to defend the United States from invasion, not to prepare the way for an American invasion of any enemy country. That, they declare, has always been the theory of the

terest in the Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling company to M. S. Nord and associates, Nord being chosen manager. The company has begun operations south of Deming.

A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE

Santa Fe, July 6.—A runaway marriage is reported from Red Rock, where M. G. Cloudt, upon investigation, found the room of his daughter, Miss Maude Cloudt, empty. He sped to Lordsburg and kept the wires hot trying to locate his daughter, and finally located her across the state line at Clifton, Ariz., where she had married Frank Graves, a young cattle man of the Gila country. The couple has thus far failed to return home.

A BUSTED BANK

Santa Fe, July 6.—R. B. Powell, special deputy state bank examiner, has left Santa Fe for Silver City, after a hurry visit to consult with state officials regarding the affairs of the People's Bank and Trust company. A stockholders' meeting has been called for Friday, July 9, and the stockholders may be called upon to pay in an amount equal to their stock holdings to help the bank pay all depositors.

CASE OF SUICIDE

Santa Fe, July 6.—Strychnine taken with suicidal intent, ended the life of 35-year-old LaFerr, the employe of a wholesale house at Silver City and the son of a Silver City pioneer, who was killed in 1884 while one of a sheriff's posse pursuing train robbers that had escaped from the Grant county jail. LaFerr leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter, the oldest eight years old.

INTERESTED IN THE LAS VEGAS PROJECT

ENGINEER GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC
AFTER SEEING PLANS AT
SAN DIEGO

Santa Fe, July 6.—Wilton O. Allen, consulting engineer of San Diego, sends word that after studying the New Mexico exhibits at the Panama-California exposition, he was so impressed with the irrigation and industrial possibilities of the state, that he has interested a group of capitalists in the Camfield project near Las Vegas and has asked A. E. Koehler, Jr., publicity agent, to accompany him on an inspection of the enterprise. The resumption of work on this proposition in itself would repay New Mexico for every cent the state and its people have expended at San Diego.

SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE

Santa Fe, July 6.—A number of Uncle Sam's troopers stationed in the vicinity of Columbus, Luna county, are in trouble with the state authorities. Joseph Lennox of Troop L was arrested charged with arson, being charged with setting two houses on fire and endangering the lives of several people. Three other troopers were lodged in jail to be held to the grand jury on the charge of burglary. A 15-year-old boy, Howard Arnold of El Paso, was arrested at the same time on the charge of stealing a horse from Simon Holstein.

BIG MINING DEALS

Santa Fe, July 6.—Three big mining deals were reported today. The first covers a change in the ownership of the famous Old Abe, at one time owned by the late H. B. Ferguson, the North and South Homestake, the Harrison group and the Wilson group at White Oaks, which have produced more than a million dollars in gold and have workings down from 1,000 to 7,500 feet. Richard Wightman purchased the properties for a New York syndicate through W. M. McDonald and Thomas N. Stanton. Half a million dollars are to be extended for equipment and improvements to permit the working of the properties on a large scale. The second deal involves the acquisition of the Grand Central at Lake Valley by Los Angeles parties through D. S. Robbins. The ore—which runs 15 per cent zinc and some lead and silver—is to be shipped in large quantities. In the third deal, Alfred Strum disposed of the main in-

GERMANY SENDS AN INFORMAL REPLY

SHE WILL NOT RELINQUISH HER
ATTACK ON ENEMY'S MER-
CHANT MARINE

Washington, July 6.—Secretary Lansing stated today that a dispatch had been received from Ambassador Gerard giving informally the views of the German government on submarine warfare, but this government has not replied. While declining to discuss the contents of the dispatch, Mr. Lansing let it be known that the proposals contained in it were similar to those which have already been discussed in Berlin press dispatches, indicating a desire to clarify the situation before making formal answer.

Mr. Lansing stated that there had been no exchange of views as yet and that no negotiations had been entered into by the American government.

Mr. Gerard's dispatch has been transmitted to President Wilson, where the decision rests as to the character of the instructions to be given the American ambassador in answering the inquiries of Berlin officials.

The effort of the German government to learn informally if the proposals would be acceptable to the United States government so that when embodied in the German reply they might be acceptable as a basis for negotiations created the distinct impression in official quarters that the dispute between the two governments eventually would be amicably settled.

The message from Gerard was somewhat garbled in transmission. It gave no indication as to the time when the formal reply would be ready. What Herr von Jagow, the German foreign minister, suggested in his conference with Ambassador Gerard as a means of meeting the American point of view on submarine warfare was not revealed at the state department. It is known, however, that the aim of the German government is to insure the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships and at the same time preserve the effectiveness of the submarine as a destroyer of ships primarily engaged in contraband traffic. The United States has claimed the right for its citizens to travel on both passenger and cargo ships, holding that Americans who are members of the crews of the latter type of vessels should be removed to a place of safety before destruction.

Germany, it is understood, has proposed a joint system of inspection, through which it shall be established to the satisfaction of German consuls in the United States that belligerent ships sailing from American ports are primarily engaged in passenger traffic. Details are lacking as to whether Germany will consent to the carriage of any contraband on such vessels or whether guaranty shall be given that the amount of contraband transported is of a negligible character.

Must Transfer Crews

As for the treatment of cargo ships officials are not clear as to how the

American point of view, as expressed in its recent notes, can be satisfied unless German submarines before attacking undertake to transfer the crew to a place of safety in accordance with the naval prize codes of all nations. New difficulties have arisen which now complicate the situation. These are the cases of the British liners Armenian and Anglo-Californian, which cargo ships, by making repeated efforts to escape, justified attacks by the German submarines.

Comparatively no attention is being given in the informal discussion which has arisen in the case of ships flying American flags, as complete immunity from attack has, in effect, been guaranteed to such ships by Germany's most recent note. Officials here are gratified that no cases of mistaken attack have occurred in several weeks.

While no definite assurance has been given, officials here believe that further attacks without warning will not be made against any vessels whether of neutral or belligerent character. At least until a means of insuring the safety of Americans on the high seas is agreed upon in the present negotiations.

Policy Not Modified

Cornish, N. H., July 6.—President Wilson today exchanged confidential code messages with Secretary Lansing in connection with the statement of Germany's informal outline of her position regarding submarine warfare.

While absolute secrecy regarding the situation was maintained at President Wilson's summer home, it was understood that the president was reluctant to enter into any arrangement with Germany which could be interpreted as the surrender by the United States of its stand for the freedom of the seas.

The views of Germany received by the president indicated a desire on its part to reach an agreement with the United States, but there was no indication here that Germany was ready materially to modify her use of submarines against the merchant ships of her enemy.

The president spent several hours in his study reading the dispatches from Washington and working on his reply. It was stated that the negotiations were in so incomplete a state that no announcement concerning them would be forthcoming at this time.

BRITISH DRIVE BACK THEIR ENEMIES

BERLIN REPORTS THE LOSS OF
SEVERAL TRENCHES IN BEL-
GIAN TERRITORY

A British attack by aeroplane and cruiser against the German positions in a bay of the North sea, on the morning of July 4, was repulsed by German airships, according to a statement given out in Berlin.

The German official announcement today says two French attacks at Les Eparges have been repulsed, that Ger-

man aviators have been active against the French near Epinal and in the Vosges and that in Russian Poland the forces of Emperor William took a Russian position and 500 prisoners near Suwalki.

The French war office reports a very active night along virtually the entire front. British troops have taken some German trenches in Belgium; Arras was bombarded all night long; there has been incessant fighting in the Argonne, and French troops have repulsed the enemy on the heights of the Meuse, as well as near the forest of Le Pretre.

An official statement issued in Berlin calls attention to Great Britain's actions in torpedoing a hospital ship and unarmed passenger ships in Turkish waters, while she at the same time is protesting against the submarine warfare of Germany.

London, July 6.—Special correspondents in Petrograd are telegraphing optimistically concerning a coming Russian campaign for the defense of Warsaw, which forms the center of a vast circle of 100 miles of strong fortifications. Even the fall of the fortress of Ivangorod, according to these correspondents, would not mean the loss of the Polish capital. Fighting, declared as desperate in the official Petrograd reports, is raging between the Vistula and the Bug rivers along the base of a triangle of which Warsaw forms the apex. The country there is marshy and it is predicted in London that because of the character of the terrain this campaign will be a constant drain on the German resources until even even victory will be almost as costly as defeat.

The German thrust against the French positions to the west of the Moselle river apparently has not extended beyond the infantry attack.

In reply to the German wireless statement of an aerial raid on Landguard fort at Harwich, the British admiralty states that a German seaplane and an aeroplane, flying at a great height, were pursued by British airmen and forced to drop their bombs harmlessly into the sea.

The German Statement

Berlin, July 6 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Special dispatches from the western front say that in the recent battle between Arras and La Bassee the French and British forces suffered fearful losses, one command alone losing 3,400 men out of 4,200.

Japs Drilling Russians

New York, July 6.—Dr. D. R. Ward of New Haven, Conn., who arrived today after spending a year in Russia, said that the Russians were making extensive preparation in arms and munitions for an early offensive against the Germans in Galicia.

"I left Petrograd about the middle of June," said Dr. Ward. "Despite Russian reverses there was no indication of discouragement.

"While Russia has not received much support from Japan in the form of munition or men, I know of my own knowledge that hundreds of trained Japanese officers are engaged in drilling Russian troops in the use of heavy artillery. At the hotel in Petrograd where I lived there were 17 Japanese artillery officers, the majority of whom had served in the siege of Port Arthur. They made no secret of their presence or of what they were doing."

DIAZ'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED

BODY OF FORMER PRESIDENT OF
MEXICO WILL BE BROUGHT
TO AMERICA

Paris, July 6.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, the former president of Mexico, was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Catholic church of St. Honore d'Elau. The ceremony was largely attended and included the representatives of the government of France and the city of Paris.

Mexico was represented by Francisco de la Barra and all the prominent members of the Mexican colony. The Ecuadorean minister to France, and the military attache of the Japanese Embassy also were present. The body of the late Mexican president was deposited in the vault of the church, where it will await shipment to America a few days hence.

GONZALES TO BE KEPT IN OFFICE

RUMOR THAT COUNTY AGENT
WAS TO BE DROPPED IS
WITHOUT FOUNDATION

There has been a persistent rumor around town that San Miguel county, on account of a shortage of funds, will be forced to do away with the position of county agricultural agent, now filled by M. R. Gonzales. The rumor was denied officially today by Fidel Ortiz, chairman of the board of commissioners of San Miguel, and by John H. York, member of the board.

According to the statement of Chairman Ortiz, Mora county will abolish the position for financial reasons, but San Miguel county will keep up the office, which has come to be regarded as one of the most important in the county. Gonzales is paid jointly by Mora and San Miguel counties and by the United States department of agriculture. This county and Mora county each give him compensation to the amount of \$800 a year. When Mora county cuts out its appropriation it will mean of decrease of that amount to the agent, as this county, according to members of the board of commissioners, will not be able to increase its appropriation, and may even have to decrease it slightly.

Gonzales has done good work for the two counties and popular opinion is that it would be an unwise move to do away with his office. He is recognized by ranchers and farmers all over San Miguel county as a "live wire," and his visit to the various districts is anxiously awaited by residents in those portions of the county. He is popular alike with Anglo-American and Spanish-American stockmen and farmers. He greatly has increased the efficiency of the agriculturists of the county, by his helpful suggestions, and, in this manner has made his office a paying proposition to the county.

SUN WAS BORN IN VICINITY OF SANTA FE

MYTHOLOGY OF ANCIENT INDIAN TRIBE GIVES STATE CAPI- TAL GREAT HONOR

Santa Fe, July 7.—New Mexico looms large in word and picture in the annual report of the explorations and field work of the Smithsonian Institution, which is just from press.

"The Sun and the Ice People Among the Tewa Indians of New Mexico," by Mrs. Matilda Coxe Stevenson of Santa Fe gains pathetic interest from the fact that Mrs. Stevenson died recently. It describes one of the most interesting ceremonies at San Ildefonso, 18 miles north of Santa Fe. The story brings in the mythological reference to the present site of Santa Fe, for there it was that the mother of the Sun landed in her canoe after being tossed about by the angry waves of the deluge, and there on Fort Marey on which the walls of a great prehistoric city may still be seen, gave birth to the Sun and the Moon. The ceremony described takes place from February 9 and 17 and is most poetic in its ritual, finding its climax on the last night, when the dance continues until sunrise, at which time the offerings and the sands of the sand painting, wrapped in a cloth, are deposited in the Rio Grande to float to the ancient Sun Father.

On the Brazos

Paul C. Standley describes his five weeks botanizing expedition in the Brazos canyon, Rio Arriba county. Half tones give some idea of the grandeur of the canyon. About 800 specimens of plants were collected, including species formerly unknown to New Mexico and two species of lichens never before described. Twelve species of ferns were collected, three of which were formerly unknown in the state. Several of the plants are entirely new to science.

On the Motagua

Neill M. Judd describes the expedition of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of the School of American Archaeology to Quirigua, Guatemala, last year, and illustrates it with fine photographs taken by himself. Speaking of the replicas of the great monuments then made with the aid of Wesley Bradford of the school at Santa Fe, the report says: "The results far surpassed those which had been previously secured with other processes." The replicas are now in the California building at San Diego, together with the great mural paintings of Carlos Vierra of Santa Fe and the fine bas relief friezes made under the auspices of the school at Santa Fe, the whole forming the most striking and beautiful exhibit at San Diego and entirely filling the superb California building.

Dr. Hewett's Work

The report describes the exhibits illustrating the natural history of man at the San Diego exposition, which it took three years to make. "They are original and much more comprehensive than any previous exhibits in this

"Make Cities More Attractive or Good Roads Will Take The Tourists' Attention Out From New Mexico"

"Good roads will bring tourists to your cities; but unless you make those cities attractive in appearance by clean streets, pretty homes and the absence of unsightly gutters, those same good roads will lead tourists OUT of your cities, no matter what a fine climate you have."

So declared Attorney L. S. Wilson, of Raton, in a speech on "Good Roads," delivered at the New Mexico Retailers' convention in Santa Fe Tuesday night. Mr. Wilson argued there is no economy in keeping down taxes when the tax money is used for beautifying a town or city.

He said in part:

"The millions of dollars we spend in this country on dredging out useless harbors and in work on the Mississippi would solve the good roads question and also the tramp question. I do not believe that husky men would brave the elements and walk from place to place if they had the opportunity to earn a livelihood and keep a family.

"Some years ago, in the northern part of the state of New Mexico, we conceived the idea that it would be well to educate tourists from the heat-stricken sections of the southwest and middle west to come to New Mexico and to stay in New Mexico rather than in Colorado. We believed that these tourists would linger in our state if they only knew about the wonders of Cimarron canyon, and the other attractions clear down to Santa Fe. A number of us have been discussing this 'circle drive' which starts from Raton, goes through the Cimarron Canyon, to Taos, Las Vegas and Santa Fe, back to Raton. This tour gives a complete swing of the circle and judging by my experience in coming down to Santa Fe, these tourists would have no money to spend in Colorado after making a tour of the scenic attractions of New Mexico." (Laughter.)

"Beauty is Power"

Discussing the value of beautifying cities, Mr. Wilson said: "Colorado Springs attracts people because of its scenery, its climate, and especially because of its beautiful streets and homes. We can doubtless offer a better climate than Colorado Springs but can we offer as pretty a city? The great trouble in New Mexico is we have not improved our cities. It is no use to ask people to come here unless we have good hotels for them to stay at, and streets without weeds or ugly gutters for them to walk in. Unless we improve our cities we might as well not build any good roads; while it is true good roads bring the tourists they also take them away if you have nothing else to attract the visitors. I should like to ask you which town in New Mexico would appeal to you as the place to settle in your old age when you are ready to retire after you have made your stake? I do not know of any and the reason there is not such a beautiful city is simply because we men have not done our share to make it.

"Some time ago I visited two towns

in Iowa. They were not very far apart but they were different in regard to the view taken of taxation. One town was Shenandoah where the people were not afraid of taxes. The other town, Hamburg, was a tax-fearing community and today Hamburg is no larger than it was 30 years ago. No rich, retired farmer goes into Hamburg to build the home of his dreams. He goes to Shenandoah, city of beautiful, city of expensive homes. There is a moral which is apparent. The men who feared to pay taxes own property today hardly worth the taxes."

Our Asset is Climate

Discussing what he considers New Mexico's greatest asset Mr. Wilson said: "Our greatest asset is clearly that of climate. There is no need to develop anything else. We haven't factories nor people to work in them. The only thing in my opinion, to develop thoroughly is that thing which has made Colorado, which has made Southern California, the mecca of tourists. And that is climate.

"But with this ideal climate, we must add work to make the surroundings beautiful. These surroundings in Colorado and in Southern California are decidedly beautiful. As regards the trouble in New Mexico, it is too much 'manana'; too much 'poco tiempo'. We should not want to do it 'soon' but 'right now.' We have our chance and it is a big one. But if we are willing to lie down, then we are going to lose it."

Mr. Wilson then asked what is being done to advertise New Mexico's roads, her scenery and above all her peerless climate? He asked if there are any posters up along the Santa Fe railway to tell of these attractions. He asked if there are any posters telling about Cimarron Canyon, about Santa Fe, city unique, about the "Old Man of the Hills," that marvelous rock formation showing a perfect human face? He replied to his own question: "NO, the world does not know where we are!"

Mr. Wilson declared that with judicious advertising, New Mexico can yet have such tourist centers as Colorado Springs and Los Angeles, for the rich people of the southwest need a playground and all that is required is to "show them."

TRIO MAY BE INNOCENT

St. Paul, Minn., July 8.—Three men who have spent ten years in prison under conviction for murder may be declared innocent and set free by the state pardon board, which has consented to take up their case at the regular board meeting which began today. The three men are Charles Hammond, John Kolb and Orlin Kalderwit. The trio was sent to the penitentiary May 16, 1905, after being convicted of the murder of Freddie King at Columbia Heights, Thanksgiving eve, 1904. The King boy was present with his father in a saloon at a turkey raffle when three men entered and began to shoot up the place. Hammond, Kolb and Kalder-

wit were arrested for the shooting and given life terms. Now it is said a woman possesses convincing evidence of the innocence of the three men. Hitherto she had not told what she knew, because her husband feared the notoriety, it is said.

TO OPEN FIRST HYDRO-RADIAL

London, Ontario, July 8.—The London and Port Stanley railway, which will be the first "hydro-radial" railway in operation in Ontario, is to be formally opened next week. The opening of the road is to be made the occasion of a celebration in which representatives of all the Ontario municipalities are expected to take part. The road will be formally opened by Sir Adam Beck.

JOHN D. HAS A BIRTHDAY

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 8.—John D. Rockefeller rounded out his seventy-fifth year today, having been born July 8, 1839. There was no special observance of the day at Pocantico Hills. Mr. Rockefeller spent part of the morning in looking over the many messages of greeting that came paid his customary daily visit to the golf links. The plans of the Oil King for the summer have not been made public. It is reported that he contemplates an early return to his old home in Celvaldn, taking with him the remains of his wife for final interment in Lake View cemetery in that city.

FOREIGN MISSION WEEK

East Northfield, Mass., July 8.—Hundreds of women of all ages, from school girls to white-haired grandmothers, are gathered in Northfield for the annual summer school for woman's foreign missionary societies. The purpose of the school, which opened today for a week's session, is to bring together workers of all denominations for fellowship, study and prayer, and for the discussion of practical methods and united effort for the uplift of humanity.

ATHLETICS KILLED DIGNEO

Santa Fe, July 8.—His devotion to manly sports was the proximate cause of the sudden death of Henry Digneo, aged 21 years, one of Santa Fe's popular young men who only recently married. His zeal for years in playing baseball had brought on dilation of the heart and when on July 6 he practiced on his motorcycle for the motorcycle races of the Merchant's association, the burden was too much for his already weakened heart and he dropped dead at the supper table. His young wife, thought he had fainted and called in ex-Mayor Celso Lopez who happened to be passing, and neighbors who summoned physicians. These tried artificial respiration but could not restore life. The grief of the bride was pitiful when she learned that her husband was dead.

MAY MOVE LUTHERAN COLLEGE

Hastings, Neb., July 8.—Delegates representing the German Lutheran synods of the middle west conferred here today on the advisability of removing the church college from Redfield, S. D., to this city. The proposal is to be submitted for final decision to the national conference of the denomination which is soon to meet in Denver.

ENGLISH LORD DOES AN ARTISAN'S WORK

NORBURY SAYS IT IS THE DUTY
OF EVERYBODY TO LABOR
FOR HIS COUNTRY

London, July 9.—One of the latest and most popular recruits in the ranks of those who are "doing something for their country during the war" has appeared in the person of Lord Norbury, now turned the 50 years of age mark. He commenced his self imposed task recently in the fitting shop of an aeroplane works at-tired in a coarse blue calico smock and cloth cap. Nearby the works in a small lodge occupied by a butler, Lord Norbury has engaged a little simple furnished bed room and is doing his own valeting. The butler says his lordship is paying workman's rent and is taking his meals with the other workmen in the general canteen. His lordship had put in a few hours work and was sitting with the after breakfast crowd in the canteen before being recognized by a blue suited laborer who then came over and spoke to him: "How do you do, old chap, glad to meet you," said the workman putting out his hand, which the peer cordially shook. Another workman was heard to remark, "I guess he's good enough and we will put him flying to a thing or two if he only shows half an eye."

At the close of his day's work—6 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Lord Norbury seemed well content with his first efforts as a laborer. "Things are turning out 'top hole,' he said. It is really very enjoyable and there is something noble in all manual work. I am not at all fatigued; I am used to hard work and do not feel a bit tired. The other fellows are all quite 'pally' and ready to do me a good turn any moment." Lord Norbury's work was well approved by the old hands at the works. "He is pretty handy," they said. "He will be all right before long; you don't want to tell him a thing twice, and he is quite a sport, too." "Nobby" is the nickname for his lordship amongst his fellow workmen.

Lord Norbury says he is to be just an ordinary workman, expecting and receiving no preferential treatment. Asked if he would be able to live on his wages he replied: "Rather! I hope to save. Why, I shall be a rich man shortly, with 54 hours a week, overtime, and bonus. No leisure time," he said, laughing. "Just bed and work. Yes, I am happy to be doing something, however small and negligible. In these days the subject's duty is the nation's, and if there is one supreme and urgent necessity it is that every man, woman and child should bend all efforts to the only great task—the subjugation and conquest of our enemy. By all means let us have a national register; let us have universal service; but do let us have something quickly, at once, something chosen advisedly and not haphazardly—something, in fine, for all."

ERUPTION CAUSES ALARM

Tokio, July 9.—Great alarm among the nearby inhabitants and interest among scientists was caused by the sudden eruption yesterday of Mount

How to Keep Well

Too much attention cannot be given to the physical education of the younger growing element of this country. It is as important as the mental education and in fact the mental education should come after the foundation of a physical education has been firmly laid. Outdoor exercise, the Boy Scout movement, rational games and sports are all important factors in this education.

The fundamental laws that should be laid down for the young boy and girl are:

1—Keep clean in body—outside and inside.

2—Keep the mouth clean—also the entire digestive tract and thus build up the entire body.

3—Keep up elimination.

If you keep the digestion in the best working order you make the first start towards keeping healthy. As regards elimination it means the success of perfect health. Have a house cleaning several times a year. Fast a day or two, cleanse the body thoroughly by drinking an abundance of pure water, wash yourself out both inside and outside by internal and external bathing.

Exercise rationally, moderately and conscientiously. Exercise is imperative. United States government statistics show that the death rate after the age of 40 is increasing in spite of more sanitary modes of living and greater protection against communicable disease. The expectation of life after 40 is less than it was 30 years ago. This is due largely to increased prevalence of the disease of degeneration. The muscles, arteries and other organs of those who, as a result of sedentary occupation or indolence take too little exercise degenerate. Heart disease, kidney disease and other ills follow.

Exercise daily. An exercise that gets you out in the open air is what you need. Walk to your business, keep chickens, make a garden, wheel the baby or play golf, lawn tennis, croquet, or any other game. Take two hours' outdoor exercise every day. Gymnasium work is good in the winter months or on rainy days. Avoid heavy athletics. Don't try to be a "strong man". The champion athlete often dies young. Exercise moderately every day.

Buy your boy a ball and bat and the girls a lawn tennis or croquet set. Encourage them in all these rational moderate sports. It helps to build up a perfect body for the strenuous labor of middle life and perfect motherhood.

A soldier's strength and efficiency is conserved and his resistance against disease is built up by a carefully selected set of drill and exercises. A scientific dietary is designed after much experiment by scientific men to furnish the necessary energy and keep him in a state of perfect health. It is arranged in the most compact and portable form. The energy or caloric allowance varies in the different countries. Russia leads with 4929 calories, United States, 4199, France 3340, England 3292, Germany 3147 and Austria 2620. The average

daily field ration of the United States army consists of bacon, 12 ounces, or fresh meat 20 ounces, bread 18 ounces, beans 2.4 ounces, potatoes 2 ounces, prunes or preserves 1.28 ounces, coffee 1.12 ounces, sugar 3.2 ounces, evaporated milk 5 ounces, vinegar .16 gill, salt .64 ounces, butter .5 ounce. Of this ration just a portion is carried individually by the soldier, the rest such as butter, lard, pepper, and syrup are given in bulk to the companies and then distributed to the men at meal times. This ration is greater than necessary and the soldiers trade the surplus off for delicacies which avoids and obviates monotony.

One of the important things in keeping well is to eat the right kind of food combinations. Food which in itself is wholesome, may yet be harmful from lack of properly balanced constituents. An insufficiency of vegetable food, and the preponderance of salt fish and meat, produces scurvy while anemia (deficient and defective blood) may result from deprivation of animal food. Rickets and scrofula result from defective feeding of infants, eczema and other skin diseases from an over-nutritious or too concentrated diet, and rheumatism from too much meat or animal food. Whole wheat bread and butter is a fine food combination, the bread containing carbohydrates (sugar and starches) and proteids (albumins) and the butter containing the fat—a perfect diet, capable of sustaining healthy life indefinitely.

In pork and means, the renowned New England combination, we have another rational mixture of the nitrogen and albumins with fat.

A meat breakfast should be indulged in only by those who labor with their muscles—it has no place with those of sedentary habit. The meat breakfast is an American habit. A meat breakfast in hot weather is doubtly, an evil. Too much meat seems to be the American rule. In hot weather a noonday meal of cold bread and milk prepares one much better to resist the effects of heat than a meat dinner followed by rich desserts. The one is cooling, the other heating to the blood.

It is more hygienic to eat the acid fruits with meats. On this principle we find ourselves relishing cranberries with turkey, and apple sauce with pork and goose. When the system gets in a condition where acids are craved, fruit acids are much more wholesome than vinegar or other manufactured acids.

A mixed diet is the wisest diet, and more trouble comes from over eating than from what is eaten. Regularity in eating and the avoidance of eating between meals is favorable to an appetite, while if there is absolutely no appetite for a given meal, my advice is, don't eat, fast and wait until the next meal time.

FOREST FIRES

Washington, July 9.—With the opening of the season of fire danger on most of the national forests, the forest service is sending broadcast a warning that more than half of the forest fires in the United States are due to carelessness or other preventable causes, starting from campers, railroad locomotives, brush burning, incendiaries, and sawmills.

This statement is based on an analysis of statistics compiled from the forest fire records of the last season, when more than 7,000 fires were reported on national forests alone and approximately 10,000 on state and private holdings in the 18 states which received federal co-operation in fire protection under the Weeks law, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Forest fires destroy millions of dollars' worth of timber and other property every year, and in some years cause considerable loss of life. It has been estimated from the best information obtainable that forest fires last year burned over an area of approximately 6,000,000 acres with a total loss of at least \$9,500,000.

SONS OF JOVE TO MEET

Birmingham, Ala., July 9.—Electrical men of Birmingham have completed elaborate arrangements for the receptions and entertainment of the Sons of Jove from all over the south who are to hold their convention here during the week beginning tomorrow. The Sons of Jove is a social and business organization made up of dealers in electrical goods and is national in its scope. One of the big features of entertainment at the coming convention will be an electrical night pageant.

HERZOG HAS A BIRTHDAY

New York, July 9.—Charley Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati National league team, received many congratulations today from the members of his team and from the New York Giants, of which aggregation he was once a star player. The congratulations were not based on the showing of the Reds in the present pennant race, nor on Herzog's success as a manager, but were due to the fact that this was Charley's thirtieth birthday anniversary. He was born in Baltimore, July 9, 1885.

SCHOOLS NEED MONEY

Santa Fe, July 9.—New Mexico's state institutions and state officers will be against it good and hard for the next fiscal year, for the assessment rolls coming in show that the assessments are far below what is needed under the tax limitations of the new tax law, to yield the revenues needed to pay appropriations and salaries next year. The tax roll received today from Mora county shows a total assessment of \$6,982,589, a decrease of \$113,711 against last year.

AN ALBUQUERQUE FAILURE

Santa Fe, July 9.—Louise J. Kremis of Albuquerque today filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving her liabilities at \$859.37 and her assets at \$2,080, of which \$2,000 is an insurance policy.

HOBSON'S HOBBY

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—Among the many speeches at today's session of the national convention of the Anti-Saloon league of America was one by former Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, who urged that the fight for national prohibition be renewed in the next congress.

IMMENSE CROWDS ATTEND PROGRAMS AT PARK

As the cowboys circled the track at Gallinas park at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the First Annual Reunion of the Cowboys of New Mexico, the biggest event that has ever taken place in the state, passed into history. The four days' roundup has been so successful that it will be made an annual event, with Las Vegas as the permanent meeting place.

The programs on Saturday and yesterday were excellent, every event being interesting. The crowds were slightly smaller than on the preceding days, the falling off being due to threatening weather.

On Friday night there was a big cowboys' dance at the Duncan opera house. This affair was well attended and was a big success. On Saturday night another dance was given at the opera house, admission being free. A large crowd was in attendance. During this there was a short intermission, while the members of the reunion association held a business meeting. Phil H. LeNoir, general chairman of the reunion, was in the chair. He opened the meeting with a few remarks concerning the success of the reunion and thanked the cowboys for the part they had taken in it. He stated that the purpose of the meeting was to place the reunion on a permanent basis. The members of the reunion then decided to organize and to incorporate.

The next order of business was the election of officers to govern the body. The cowboys had already drawn up a slate and they put this through unanimously. The following men were elected: Walter Naylor of Dilia, president; J. O. Neafus of El Cuervo, vice president; William H. Springer of Las Vegas, secretary, and Donald Stewart of East Las Vegas, treasurer.

The meeting decided unanimously that the reunion should be made a yearly event, with this city as the permanent meeting place. President-elect Naylor was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to look to the details of organization and incorporation, and to examine into the feasibility of securing permanent grounds for the reunion. This would lower the expense of the affair, as it would obviate the necessity of repairing and putting into shape whatever park was chosen. Gallinas park this year had to be put in shape at considerable cost.

Naylor has called a meeting for today, but up to this afternoon had been unable to get his men together. He will name the members of the committee at today's meeting.

The selection of officers pleased almost the entire body. It was the opinion of many of the men in charge, that the success of the reunion was due to the fact that the cowboys themselves had control. A good deal of apprehension was felt that the townsfolk would jump in and take affairs out of the hands of the cowpunchers.

This would be a fatal mistake in the opinion of close observers of the reunion, and this conclusion is borne out by the experience in other states. The meeting came to the conclusion that a cowboys' reunion must be run by cowboys.

A. B. Bagley, representing the cowboys, then made a speech of thanks to the Commercial club and to the people of Greater Las Vegas for the

excellent treatment accorded the visitors. The meeting lasted about 30 minutes.

That the reunion should be an annual affair was an exceedingly popular decision. The people of Las Vegas have realized during the past few days that the reunion has meant more to them from a business standpoint than any other single event that has taken place here. The streets have been crowded. The stores, restaurants and other places of business have been filled with the visitors. Every branch of business seems to have prospered as a result of the roundup.

Success from Every Angle

The affair has been a success from every angle. The number of visitors in town was large. The attendance at the grounds was good, and the events were run off in an efficient manner. A singular thing, due to the good management of the men in charge of the park events, was that during the four days of dangerous sports there was not a single accident of a serious nature.

The Events in Detail

A detailed account of the events of Friday afternoon is as follows:

The first event was an exhibition of trick roping by Johnnie Judd. Judd performed well. The most striking stunt was a catch of five horses and riders as they galloped down the stretch.

Steer riding was the next event. Jack Fretz, the first man up, stuck to his animal like glue. The steer went through the infield fence, but the rider kept his seat. Johnnie Judd, the second rider, gave a fine exhibition. He kept spurring the steer and swung his feet almost over the animal's neck without losing his seat. Fred Atkinson, the third rider, was good also.

The third number on the program was goat roping. Salem Curtis threw and tied his animal in 19 seconds, E. D. Gallegos in 26 2-5 seconds, Jim Whitmore in 27 4-5 seconds, Johnny Judd in 41 seconds, A. H. Woods in one minute and George Rusby in 1:20. Twelve men roped on Friday.

The steer bulldogging was not a success on Friday, neither Walter Sarracino nor Salem Curtis being able to get their animals.

The cigar race was won by A. B. Bagley in the time of 22 3-5. The race was exciting and interesting to the spectators.

The burro roping contest brought out some of the worst roping of the contest, as on the first day of the meet. Out of 11 entries only two men succeeded in tying their animals. The event was the only one of the contests that did not please a large portion of the people, numerous comments being made against the stunt, which seemed needlessly hard on the animals. This and the fact that only a small per cent of the contestants were able to accomplish the stunt, rendered the number unpopular. The best time for the day was made by F. C. Brite, who threw and roped his animal in 45 3-5. The only other tie of the afternoon was made by Jose Romero in 1:20.

Pie Eating Contest

The seventh event was a pie eating contest, in which four youngsters competed. The boys ate the pies, their hands being tied behind their backs. The successful contestant had

to whistle before the race was over. The race was won by Jimmie Malaney, who was promptly declared the champion pie eater of the southwest. His time was 1:47 3-5.

A potato race between Jim Whitmore's team and Earl Kelly's team was won by the former, after three minutes of excitement. The score was 14 to 7.

Texas Annie next gave an exhibition of riding on a bull.

Speed Chuck Wagon Race

A chuck wagon race between E. A. Allen and Jim Whitmore was won by Whitmore's outfit. The race was exciting. Whitmore had the edge all the way, getting out of the infield and around the track ahead of his rival. He and his helpers unhitched and built their fire in a speedy fashion. The time was 1:50.

Bronco riding was next. Bud Clayton, W. E. Gillespie, Lee Utterback, Bill Barnes, A. B. Bagley, Frank Espinosa and Macarino Leyba rode. Leyba pulled a unique stunt when he took off his jersey while sticking to the bucking and rearing horse.

The last event on the afternoon's program was a special 300-yard cowboy race. This was won by S. L. Fisher in 17 seconds.

Events of Saturday

The events of Saturday afternoon were as follows.

The program was opened by Johnnie Judd with his trick roping. Judd was excellent on Saturday, doing the best stunts of the reunion. Among other tricks he whirled two loops, one in each hand, simultaneously, and whirled a loop while holding the rope in his teeth. He did the four-horse catch, getting the riders over their heads.

The second event was the 440-yard free for all, the classiest event on the day's program. There were 13 entries. This was won by Charles Burks, with Earl Kelly second and Tito Melendez third. The time was 0:24 1-5. Burks had it all the way from the flag, flashing under the wire with daylight showing between his horse and the second man. The first three pulled away from the bunch at the start and held the lead all the way.

The third event was steer riding. Joe Ryan, the first man up, failed to stick to his animal. VOLLIE McKinney, the second man, gave a good exhibition of riding, staying on his steer, although the animal fell with him.

The ladies' cowpony race had seven entries. This was won by Jim Whitmore's entry, with Oscar Neafus' entry second and Gib George's entry third. The time was 58 seconds, the horses traveling one-half mile. The Whitmore horse had the race from the start, pulling away from the others and increasing the lead all the way around the track.

The first section of the tournament race was won by A. B. Bagley, who scored 13 rings in his three runs. Bagley gave a fine exhibition, making perfect scores of five rings in two of his runs. His time was the lowest of any of the contestants, averaging about seven seconds for each run. Bill Davis was second for the day with eight rings and W. E. Gillespie and Jim Whitmore tied for third with seven rings each. Gib George, six rings; A. L. Beal, six rings; Salem Curtis, five rings, and F. W. Nations, one ring, were the other entries.

In the steer bulldogging Jack Fretz had a good deal of trouble getting

his animal. On two tries the steer each time doubled back. On the third try Fretz got his animal and threw him in 0:17 2-5.

The burro roping for the day was practically a repetition of the first two days. Four men out of the nine entries got their animals. Hill Burrow made the excellent time of 40 seconds for the throw and tie. Sid Dennis got his animal in 44 seconds, but was penalized 15 seconds for getting a foot in the loop. Sandy Fluitt in 1:10 and Julian Sena in 1:30 2-5 made up the ropers.

A potato race between A. B. Bagley's team and Oscar Neafus' team, was won by the Bagley men by a score of 16 to 9.

The remount relay race was one of the best events. Nine entries started. A. L. Clarke had the event all the way from the start, his horse finishing well in the lead. Lee Utterback was second and Fred Atkinson was third. The time for the two miles was 3:09 1-2. Clarke was in the lead on every lap. Once his horse lost the lead to Utterback, but passed the other man on the back stretch.

Fast Goat Roping

The goat roping of Saturday was the best of the meet. Clarence Woody got his animal in the very fast time of 18 seconds. Owen Woody was next with 20 seconds, Agapito Garcia in 23 seconds, Lee Utterback in 24 seconds, and Jose Romero and Sid Dennis each in 30 seconds.

Texas Annie gave an exhibition of bull riding. This did not create any great stir, many of the people seeming to think that it was not such a great stunt after all. On Saturday the bull certainly performed much like a loping horse.

The afternoon's events closed with the bronco riding contests. Joe Ryan was first man up. Jack Fretz, Johnnie Judd and Joe Ryan for a second ride was the order. Judd gave a good exhibition, riding with one hand. Ryan's second horse went over the infield fence and the rider lost his stirrup.

Sunday's Program

The events of yesterday were interesting. A stage coach race, featuring Tom Mix, the moving picture actor, had to be cut out of the program on account of the fact that the coaches, which are on their way here from the coast, had failed to arrive.

Before the regular program commenced there was a cowboy foot race. The cowpunchers ran 25 yards from the start and back to the line. The cowboys ran in their chaps, boots and spurs. Earl Kelly came in first, Jack Fretz second and Clarence Woody third. The time was 8 4-5.

Johnny Judd then opened the regular program with his trick roping.

The second day of the tournament race did not develop as good men as the preceding afternoon. The best score was made by Agapito Garcia, who got seven rings, just enough to tie for third place on the entire contest. Margarito Garcia got six rings, Jose Romero four rings, Oscar Neafus four rings, Jack Fretz three rings, and P. C. Brite two rings. This made a triple tie for third place on the entire contest, so the contestants each made one run. The result of the play-off was Agapito Garcia four rings, W. E. Gillespie three rings and Jim Whitmore two rings.

Subscribe for The Optic.

TWELVE MEN KILLED IN SUBMARINE ATTACK

BRITISH STEAMER ANGLO-CALIFORNIA ESCAPES THOUGH SHELLED BY ENEMY

London, July 5.—The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross has been sunk by a German submarine 70 miles southwest of Scilly islands. Her crew of 18 men, after spending 20 hours in open boats, landed at Swansea. Among her crew are six Americans.

Twelve Men Killed

The British steamship Anglo-California of 7,333 tons gross, bound from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown today with a number of dead on board as the result of being shelled by a German submarine. Twelve men were killed, including the captain. Eight injured men were landed at Queenstown.

Fifty Americans Aboard

Montreal, Quebec, July 5.—Fifty Americans and Canadians were among the crew of 55 aboard the British steamer Anglo-Californian, which sailed from here June 24 and reached Queenstown today with 12 dead and eight injured by shell fire by a German submarine. The men were shipped at Montreal. A party of Russian reservists also was aboard.

Two Submarines Sunk

Paris, July 5.—It was officially announced today by the French ministry of marine that the French steamer Carthage of 5,257 tons gross was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday and sunk. It also was announced that a French squadron sighted two submarines in the channel yesterday and that one was hit by several shells and disappeared.

The statement said:

"The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cap Selles on July 4. Sixty members of her crew were saved.

"Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English channel by vessels belonging to the second line French squad. Both submarines plunged but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared."

RECEIVER IS ASKED

Santa Fe, July 5.—The insurance department has been notified that a receiver has been asked for the California Accident association by the of

(California. The insurance commissioner of that state charges that the company is not carrying out the terms of its contracts and is not doing business in conformity with law. The obligations are given as \$15,982.34.

PERSONALS

From Tuesday's Daily.

After the Fourth let Varno do your dusting and remove the scratches from your furniture forever. Phone 243W or call at 829 Eighth street.—Adv. 3t

33 1-3 off on all our stamped and package goods. Chas. Rosenthal.—Adv.

Manuel Valdez of Springer was a reunion visitor, returning here today.

Hugh H. Smith of Springer was here for the reunion.

Lee Woodbury of Watrous was one of those who were here for the reunion. He went home last night.

Mrs. R. F. Johnson left last night for Lexington, Mo., where she was called by the illness of her mother.

Gilbert Rhodes, who is employed by the Gross-Kelly branch in Albuquerque, is a visitor in Las Vegas. He was a resident of Las Vegas about 10 years ago. Mr. Rhodes returned home today.

Joe Kastler of Raton was here on business yesterday. He was a resident here about eight years ago and is now with the Swastika Coal company.

Eufrazio Gallegos of Gallegos, who was a visitor here, returned to his home.

Tom Turner of Fort Sumner was a visitor in Las Vegas.

C. A. Banghart of Junta camp was a visitor here.

Mrs. T. B. Hart, Miss M. Hart and Mrs. C. O. Fisher, were Raton people who were here over Sunday.

O. F. Oxley of Wagon Mound was a visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

C. W. Brown and George Quick of Springer, returned to their homes yesterday.

M. P. Manzaneros of Santa Fe was here for the reunion.

Robert C. Prewitt of Espanola was a reunion visitor here.

L. F. Scatterday, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., left today for a two weeks' visit with his parents in Akron, Ohio.

F. L. Geyer, who formerly was a resident here and who now lives in Springer, is here on business. He will return to Springer today.

Texas Jack and his wife, Texas Annie, who have been here during the reunion, left today for Colorado, where they are entered in the wild west events in several fairs.

Herman Vorenberg and Harry Vorenberg of Wagon Mound, who were reunion visitors yesterday returned to their home.

Jack Larkin, R. M. Mendelson and Fred Griffith, all of Raton, were reunion visitors who were here yesterday.

A. A. Senecal of Santa Fe was a visitor in Las Vegas during the reunion.

F. O. Freel, a stockman from El Paso, was in Las Vegas over Saturday and Sunday.

State Engineer James French has arrived here from Santa Fe. He will confer with the county officials on road matters.

Mr. and Mr. R. W. Wiley of Albuquerque were here for the reunion. They were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Plew. Mr. Wiley had just returned from Chicago and was here in the interests of the New Mexico state fair.

Mrs. J. van Houten of Raton was visitor in Las Vegas during the reunion.

Ted Drake of Hodges was a visitor in Las Vegas during the Cowboys' reunion.

Mrs. A. Vorenberg of Tucumcari, who has been visiting Mrs. J. Stern, went to Wagon Mound this afternoon.

Harold Batchelor, who has been visiting Clarence Batchelor, returned last night to his home in Kansas City.

Charles Danziger of the Charles Ifeld company, returned this morning from Chicago where he left his wife and family.

Miss Janet McKeever, who has been visiting Miss Lucy Clement and Miss Marie Clement during the reunion, returned to Santa Fe this afternoon.

Miss Bertie Leonard of Sands, who has been visiting Miss Marie Clement and Miss Lucy Clement, returned to her home this afternoon.

A. SeLeague of Santa Fe, who has been visiting here, returned home this afternoon.

C. H. Bristol, general superintendent of the Santa Fe railroad, is in Las Vegas. His headquarters is in Pueblo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Joerns and family of Raton, who have been visiting with Judge and Mrs. David J. Leahy, left this afternoon for their home. Miss Lucille Leahy and Miss Helen Kelly accompanied them.

Miss Elizabeth A. Woods of Chicago a sister of Mrs. George A. Fleming, is visiting here a few days on her way to the coast.

Mrs. W. H. Rabeln, who has been visiting with Mrs. Henry Levy, left today for San Jacinto, Calif. She will return here after a two months' visit.

Professor C. F. Lewis of the New Mexico Normal University went to Santa Rosa Saturday. He has returned to Las Vegas.

Dr. Theodore B. Sacks, recently elected president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, stopped off on his way east to visit Dr. W. T. Brown of the Valmore hospital.

Mrs. S. U. Rosenwald of Albuquerque has arrived in Las Vegas and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Rosenwald for a few days.

TEXAS COMING HERE OVER NEW HIGHWAY

O. L. WILLIAMS WILL BRING BIG PARTY HERE ON VACATION TRIP

The first large party of Texans to come here to spend a vacation, using the new Santa Rosa-Clovis-Amarillo highway connecting with the Gulf to Colorado road, will arrive the latter part of this month or early in August, and will be under the personal guidance of O. L. Williams. In the meantime Secretary P. H. LeNoir of the Commercial club will write an article about the new road and the advantages Las Vegas has to offer to the tourists. This will be published in Southern Motoring, the official publication of the southwestern automobile associations. The road will be logged and properly marked, so that the first touring party may find it in readiness for use by overland tourists unfamiliar with the country.

Mr. Williams was here over a month ago, it will be remembered, and promised to use his influence in inducing tourists to come to New Mexico from Texas, or at least to pass through this part of the state on their way to Colorado. Mr. Williams is president of the Gulf to Colorado Highway association and is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Bowie, Texas, as well as field agent for the Texas Agricultural College. His influence in advertising Las Vegas undoubtedly will be large, owing to his important connections.

Mr. Williams is the man who is interested in the Las Vegas Hot Springs properties and who contemplates making that place the location for a plant for the manufacture of motion pictures of a religious nature, as well as to open a popular mountain resort. Since his visit here he has given the Hot Springs a great deal of publicity in Texas newspapers.

LITTLE LIBERTY BELL FOR ALL

Philadelphia, Pa., July 5.—Thousands of miniature liberty bells will be scattered over the country as souvenirs by members of the Lu Lu temple of the Mystic Shrine, who left Philadelphia today on a trip to the Pacific coast. After attending the imperial council meeting at Seattle the Shriners will visit the San Francisco and San Diego expositions.

TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS

Corpus Christi, Texas, July 5.—Corpus Christi is entertaining for three days the annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' association. Members from all sections of the state were in attendance when the gathering was called to order today by President P. S. Grogan of Houston.

KANSAS FIREMEN'S TOURNEY

Coffeyville, Kan., July 5.—Delegations of Kansas firemen, some of them accompanied by bands, gathered here today for the annual convention and tournament of their state association. Business sessions, prize contests and entertainment features will carry the gathering over tomorrow and Wednesday.

**Cut This Out—
It Is Worth Money**

Cut out this advertisement, enclose 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing:

- (1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.
- (2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.
- (3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

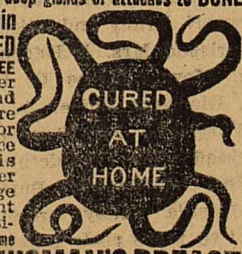
C. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.

I WILL GIVE \$1000
If I FAIL to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to BONE Without Knife or Pain No PAY Until CURED

WRITTEN GUARANTEE
No X Ray or other swindle. An Island plant makes the cure Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the lip, face or body long is CANCER; it never pains until last stage 120-PAGE BOOK sent FREE, 10,000 testimonials. Write to some

Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and always poisons deep armpit glands and KILLS QUICKLY One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report We refuse many who wait too long & must die Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small

Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHAMLEY & CO. Chamley Building "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist living" 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



AUTOS FOR ALLIES DAMAGED IN TRANSIT

FRIENDS OF THE GERMANS AT
TEMPT TO MAKE EQUIPMENT
USELESS

New York, July 8.—Three ships sailing from the port to Havre and reaching there last May, it was learned from an authoritative source today were found to have unexploded bombs aboard, the missiles having been placed on the ships in this city before sailing.

H. C. Hill, European representative of an American automobile company, arrived here today and said that a British ship loaded here in May for Havre, with a cargo of automobiles and grain for the French army, was found to have two bombs on board when she reached her destination. Mr. Hill refused to give the name of the ship, saying that to do so might hamper an investigation now under way.

"It also has been found," Mr. Hill said: "that attempts to destroy or make useless automobiles shipped to the allies are frequent. On such occasions in the last few months emery dust has been found in the cylinders. This soon makes a car useless. In some instances borings have been made in the vital parts of the machinery.

In each case, it was said, the bombs had been placed aboard a vessel carrying automobiles and other supplies for the French army. The United States secret service and the French government, it was said, had joined in an investigation. In at least one case the bomb consisted of two large iron cylinders, one of which contained acid and the other explosive which would be set off when the acid should eat its way through the walls of the cylinder. The failure of the acid to penetrate the iron and reach the explosive during the voyage, it was said, had frustrated the plots.

Two of three vessels menaced by bombs, it was learned, were the British steamer Bankdale, which sailed from New York May 7 for Havre, and Lord Erne, which sailed April 29 for the same destination.

KENTUCKY BAR ASSOCIATION

Frankfort, Ky., July 8.—A distinguished gathering of legal lights filled the legislative chamber of the state capitol this morning when the fourteenth annual meeting of the Kentucky State Bar association was called to order by President Thomas W. Thomas of Bowling Green. The day went largely to committee reports and the routine business of the association. The sessions will continue over tomorrow. The program has as its leading feature an address by John Bassett Moore, late counselor of the state department at Washington, on the subject of "Henry Clay and Pan-Americanism."

VILJOEN NOW AN ANGELAN

Los Angeles, July 8.—A familiar figure around this city today is General J. B. Viljoen, second in command of the Boer forces in the Transvaal war, he having lived in America since public. At the close of the struggle the collapse of the South African re-

Viljoen led a colony of burghers to the Mesilla valley of New Mexico, where he lived the life of a ranchman for several years. When Madero was president of Mexico the former Boer leader was employed to treat with the Yaqui Indians, who are just now giving so much trouble. His work was hardly begun before the Huerta coup forced him to abandon it. English writers credit Viljoen with great military ability and astonishing bravery. In one engagement he alone, under terrific fire, hitched a span of mules to a field gun and coolly drove off with it. Viljoen is a man of middle age and is considered extremely shrewd in commercial affairs.

TO SELL TOWN LOTS IN ALASKA

Seward, Alaska, July 8.—Tomorrow is the day fixed for beginning the sale of townsites along the line of the new government railroad between Seward and Fairbanks. The sale will begin at Ship Creek and will be conducted under the supervision of Andrew Christensen, chief of the Alaska division of the general land office. Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, without limiting the number of lots that may be acquired by any one person. No gambling, liquor selling nor immorality will be permitted on any of the lots, under penalty of forfeiture.

FAMOUS SINGER GUEST IN STATE BUILDING

ELLEN BEACH YAW PERFORMS
IN NEW MEXICO STRUCTURE
AT SAN DIEGO

Santa Fe, July 8.—Ellen Beach Yaw, the soprano with a higher note than can be reached by any of the famous opera singers of the day, and who gave a concert in Santa Fe, a few years ago, sang to an immense throng near the New Mexico building at San Diego, on Monday. In fact, the admissions to the fair ground exceeded 30,000 and there were 45,000 visitors in the city. So great were the throngs that many of the 10,000 visiting automobiles had to be parked in the streets for lack of accommodation and their owners slept in the cars because no hotel accommodations and their owners slept in the that went to Coronado, many could not return in the evening because the ferries were inadequate to handle the crowds. Tiny Broadwick made her aerial jump from an aeroplane at a height of 2,000 feet and landed in the bay with the aid of her aerial life preserver.

The New Mexicans who registered at the New Mexico building were: George N. Tracy and Elizabeth Tracy of Carlsbad Mrs. J. Harburg, S. Harburg, Mora; James C. Cawler and wife, Elephant Butte; A. T. Monroe, Jr., Portales. Mr. Gawler who was delighted with the pictures and lecture on the Elephant Butte dam and the Mesilla Valley, promised to obtain two more reels taken by the reclamation service at Elephant Butte dam, for the use of the exposition commission. Sixteen pounds of literature descriptive of various parts of the state were received today ready for distribution during the rush hours. A luncheon was served to the

managers of the state buildings at the Cafe Cristobal. It was decided to keep the state buildings open on July 4, 11, and 18 and thereafter on Sundays as occasion remands. On week days as occasion demands. On week 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. without intermission at noon, and evenings, whenever occasion warrants.

WHAT A SWEET MEETING!

Cleveland, O., July 8.—The men who make the ingredients that add the pretty colors and sweet tastes to candies, ice cream, sodas, college ices and other delightful concoctions served in confectionery stores and at the soda fountains gathered in Cleveland today from all parts of the country. The occasion is the annual convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' association, the membership of which embraces 150 of the leading extract manufacturers of the country. The association will spend three days in talking over trade conditions, trade problems and the newest frills in flavoring. At the several sessions there will be addresses by Dr. Dean of the University of Michigan, Dr. H. C. Gore of the United States department of agriculture, and S. E. Strode state dairy and food commissioner of Ohio.

GREETS THE LIBERTY BELL

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—Thousands of Kansans joined today in the demonstration of welcome that greeted the famous old Liberty Bell on its arrival in this city. The demonstration was conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army, Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies. The singing of the national airs by a big chorus of school children was a feature of the program. As the Topeka visit was limited to an hour and a half, the bell was not taken from its car, but large platforms constructed for the occasion enabled everyone to look upon the venerated relic. At 10 a. m. the Liberty Bell special departed from Topeka for Kansas City.

MEETING OF SPANISH WAR VETS

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—With fluttering flags and martial music, the gates of Topeka were thrown open today to greet the delegates and visitors to the eighth annual reunion of the United Spanish War Veterans of Kansas. Each arriving train brought its quota of visitors, and it was early seen that the attendance was likely to exceed that at any previous meeting of the state organization. The first of the business sessions was held this afternoon with Department Commander A. J. Reno, of Leavenworth, presiding. The sessions will continue three days and will be interspersed with numerous features of entertainment. The close of the reunion will be marked by a big street parade Saturday evening. S. E. Brick of Salina, C. P. White of Leavenworth, and Major W. L. Brown of Kingman are candidates for department commander.

MERCHANTS' BARBECUE

Santa Fe, July 8.—Two hundred and fifty attended the barbecue in the depths of the Santa Fe canyon on the Santa Fe national forest, a few miles out of town, given in honor of the New Mexico Retail Merchants' convention. Many of the visitors marveled at the natural beauty of the

skirts of the town. It was a perfect day and while the temperature in the city went up to almost 80, up in the canyon it did not reach 79 and towards evening dropped to 50. Before adjourning the convention selected Albuquerque as next year's meeting place. A dance in the National Guard armory was tendered the visitors, the Woman's Board of Trade serving the refreshments in their assembly room in the public library building. The summer school chorus rendered the music for the convention.

PUBLIC WEIGHERS MEET

Waco, Texas, July 8.—The Public Weighers' Association of Texas began its first annual convention in Waco today with members in attendance from all parts of the state. The officers in charge are President Samuel Nix of Waco, Secretary O. K. Jacobs of Temple, and Treasurer J. A. Land of Moody.

INDIAN IS RELEASED

Santa Fe, July 8.—Lucas Yepi, an Indian, was released from the penitentiary today by United States Commissioner M. T. Dunlavy after serving a term for selling liquor to another Indian.

Traveling Man's Experience

"In the summer of 1888 I had a very severe attack of cholera morbus. Two physicians worked over me from four a. m. to 6 p. m. without giving me any relief and then told me they did not expect me to live; that I had best telegraph for my family. Instead of doing so, I gave the hotel porter fifty cents and told him to buy me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and take no substitute. I took a double dose according to the directions and went to sleep after the second dose. At five o'clock the next morning I was called by my order and took a train for my next stopping point, a well man but feeling rather shaky from the severity of the attack," writes H. W. Ireland, Louisville, Ky. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Yarigatake, one of the best known peaks in the Japanese Alps. The vibrations of the mountain which were felt for many miles culminated in a considerable flow of lava and a discharge of soot-laden vapor. The surrounding country to the north of the city of Matsumoto was showered with ashes. The rivers became discolored and much damage was done to the silk industry through injury to the mulberry leaves. The last eruption of this volcano occurred in the spring of 1913.

Benefited by Chamberlain's Liniment

"Last winter I used Chamberlain's Liniment for rheumatic pains, stiffness and soreness of the knees, and can conscientiously say that I never used anything that did me so much good."—Edward Craft, Elba, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

ARGENTINE DAY AT FAIR

San Francisco, July 9.—The magnificent pavilion of the Argentine Republic on the Esplanade, at the Panama-Pacific exposition, was the scene of brilliant social festivities which were held today in celebration of the Argentine independence day. Horacio Anasagasti, the commissioner general of the republic, was the host of the occasion.