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FRENCH TROOPS WIN FIGHT IN ARGONNE

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF INVASION
IS REPORTED PROGRESSING
SLOWLY

London, July 16.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has again come into the limelight which brings the Germans within the zone which they reached last winter when the Polish capital was saved by a Russian counter-offensive.

In southeastern Galicia the Austro-German army is making its way across the Dniester river under a heavy Russian artillery fire, which has prevented the troops crossing in several places.

Fighting again is becoming lively in the most distant portion of the Russian front—in the Caucasus—where both the Turks and the Russians claim successes.

The battle in the Argonne, which has lent irregularity, culminated today in the recapture by the French of hill No. 285, which the troops of Crown Prince Frederick William had captured by storm on July 13, and the first impetus of the German attack in this region seems to be lost.

A statement given out today by the British official press bureau says:

"A telegram from the government of Nigeria reports that on June 29 the allied forces occupied Ngaundere, an important town in central Kamerun. Our losses were two rank and file killed and eight wounded."

The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Vorwaerts as announcing:

"Rumania has emphatically refused to comply with Germany's demands to allow weapons and ammunition to traverse Rumania for Turkey."

The German Statement

Berlin, July 16. (Via London.)—The German forces have crossed the Windau river to the north of Koltinyani in Courland. The announcement to this effect was contained in the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters staff.

Major General Hans von Buelow has been made commander of a division in the German army. He was colonel of the Augusta Guard regiment at the outbreak of the war, and

now is the youngest divisional commander in the army. General von Buelow's wife was formerly Mrs. Nina Brice Turnbull of Philadelphia.

Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News agency was the following:

"German military tactics point out that the German victory in the forest of Argonne in France is of special importance, as it shows that the connections toward western France are gradually being cut. The large amount of war material captured by the Germans in the last battle illustrates the importance attributed to the positions by the French commanders. The French, however, were unable to resist the terrific offensive of the crown prince's army."

The text of the German official statement says:

"In the western theater: During one of the enemy's attacks in the neighborhood of Souchez we lost a trench in the section south of the cemetery on July 16.

"Repeated attempts made by the French to take away from us the positions we had captured in the Argonne failed. The positions are firmly in our hands.

"French attacks delivered yesterday and today to the west of the Argonne forest failed in the face of the north German landwehr, who inflicted large and sanguinary losses on the enemy in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. We captured 462 prisoners.

"Since June 20 our troops have fought continuously in the Argonne and to the west of that forest, with the exception of short interruptions. In addition to the gain in territory and booty in materials, a total of 116 officers and 7,009 French prisoners have been reached up to the present.

"On our front which joins the Argonne to the east, lively artillery battles are in progress. Attacks made by the enemy in this region were repulsed without difficulty.

"In the neighborhood of Leintrey, to the east of Luneville, there have been outpost engagements.

"Our aviators dropped bombs on enemy troops in Ge Gerardmer (in the Vosges Mountains) eight miles south of St. Dye.

"In the eastern theatre: Our troops have crossed the Windau river north of Koltinyani in an easterly direction.

"Southeast of Kolno and south of Przasynysz we have made further progress and are fighting victoriously.

"In the southeastern theatre: The situation with the German troops is unchanged."

The French Statement

Paris, July 16.—The official state-

ment issued by the war office today says:

"In the region to the north of Arras the enemy attempted to sally from his trench, and to the south of the Chateau De Carleul, and immediately was checked by our infantry and artillery fire.

"In the Argonne our curtains of fire prevented a tentative attack of the enemy.

"In Lorraine the Germans attacked on a front extending three kilometers; the positions which they had lost near Leintrey. They at the same time bombarded all our line from the forest of Champenoux as far as the Vezouz river, delivering some attacks partly with infantry. Near Leintrey, after having gained footholds in one element of the trenches they were immediately ejected by a counter-attack."

THAW DECLARED SANE BY THE JUDGE

DECISION OF THE JURY IS UP-
HELD BY JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

New York, July 16.—Harry K. Thaw adjudged sane last Wednesday, by a jury, was given his freedom today by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, who announced that he had adopted the jury's verdict.

The state immediately served notice of appeal, and Justice Hendrick fixed Thaw's bail at \$35,000 to insure his presence at future proceedings. A surety company was prepared to give the bond, and Thaw was taken from the court house to the judge's chambers so that details might be arranged.

Thaw declined to make any statement at this time, except to say that after the bail arrangements were completed he was going to get his bags and then go direct to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, whence he would take a train for Pittsburgh. The sheriff will accompany Thaw until he is on New Jersey soil, out of New York state.

May Not Appeal

Albany, N. Y., July 16.—Attorney General Woodbury will reserve decision as to whether he will appeal from

the Thaw verdict until he has examined the court records before Justice Hendrick. This information was made public today in a statement from the attorney general's office, explaining that the formal notice of appeal was taken to prevent Thaw leaving the jurisdiction of the court.

Crowds Cheer Thaw

A crowd of several hundred lined the sidewalks around the courthouse and cheered Thaw and applauded wildly when he appeared on the courthouse steps. In announcing his decision Justice Hendrick took occasion to comment unfavorably upon the action of alienists who had assisted the state in preparing the case, and then appeared as expert witnesses in court.

"I have reached a decision in this case," Justice Hendrick said, "and it is based on my own mind, fortified by the action of the jury."

Thaw, sitting comfortably in his chair, his counsel on each side, showed his pleasure and anticipated the court's decision with a broad smile.

"I want to say a word about the alienists: It is possible to determine the sanity or insanity of a person without taking the word of alienists. This court and jury cannot depend upon the word of an alienist who for years has devoted himself to a case of this kind and assisted in its preparation. That a doctor can help prepare a case and then go on the stand as an expert witness is wrong.

"I hope the legislature of the state will find some means to correct this. Some other method should be adopted. Gentlemen, I have adopted the verdict of the jury. I declare now that it is the decision of this court, that Harry K. Thaw is sane."

State Will Appeal

Edgar Bromberger of the group of lawyers appearing for the state gave notice of appeal. At a previous conference of counsel in the case it had been made clear that should the court decide in Thaw's favor the commitment of Justice Dowling, under which Thaw was sent to Matteawan in 1908 after he had been acquitted on the grounds of insanity of the murder of Stanford White would not be formally vacated, but would simply cease to operate.

According to the report of Co-Operative Observer Lewis at the New Mexico Normal University the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92 degrees, two degrees lower than Wednesday's hottest. The minimum last night was 60 degrees. During the 24 hours .05 inch of rain fell,

JUNE WEATHER IS COLD AND DRY

DEFICIENCIES IN BOTH TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION ARE REPORTED

Santa Fe, July 10.—The month of June averaged considerably below the normal both in temperature and precipitation, despite the fact that a general and rather trying heat wave prevailed from the sixteenth to the close of the month, and also that fairly heavy local showers occurred over the eastern tier of counties. A deficiency of temperature was general, greatest, however, in Rio Arriba and San Juan counties where it averaged practically 3 degrees a day below the normal, owing, largely, to unusually cold nights. The month began cool, and low temperatures continued until the seventh or eighth, when the lowest of the month generally occurred. A few western localities again had low temperatures on the morning of the fourteenth, but as a rule, temperatures continued to rise after the cold of June 7-8, attaining the proportions of a general heat wave on the fifteenth and reaching the maximum of the month on the twentieth, decreasing somewhat thereafter toward the close. Thunderstorms occurred in many localities, mostly in the northeast and east, from the twenty-second to the twenty-sixth, and these helped greatly to reduce the temperature. However, many southern and southwestern districts continued without relief to the close of the month. This hot wave is spoken of by some of our observers as the longest continuous hot period in recent years, but it is probable that the hot wave of the third to eighteenth of July, 1913, was equally as trying, as higher continuous temperatures occurred at that time.

In marked contrast to the heat of the last half of the month was the occurrence of fairly general light frost on the morning of the seventh throughout the higher northern valleys, and the occurrence of a considerable fall of snow from the first to the fifth over the higher northern border mountains. The fall at Bateman's ranch exceeded 30 inches, and at Anchor mine 19 inches.

Barring the eastern tier of counties the precipitation of the month was light. West of the 105th meridian fully one-third of the states received no precipitation, or but a mere trace, and the average for the state was less than one-half the normal. Thus a deficiency was general, excepting only a narrow strip along the eastern border from Quay county southward to the New Mexico-Texas border. Shower periods occurred from the first to fourth, and again from the twenty-second to the twenty-sixth, mostly, however, over the counties east of the Rio Grande, the northeast and east counties, especially receiving a fair amount.

Pressure

The mean sea level atmospheric pressure at Santa Fe was 29.78 inches;

highest, 30.01 on the fourteenth; lowest, 29.51 on the second. At Roswell the mean was 29.81 inches; highest, 30.22 on the seventh; lowest, 29.43 on the second. At El Paso the mean was 29.74 inches; highest, 30.06 on the eighth; lowest, 29.45 on the second.

Temperature

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from the records of 88 stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 67.9 degrees, or 1.4 degrees below the normal, as shown by the departures of 35 stations having records for ten years or more. Compared with June, 1914, the month just closed was 1.6 degrees a day colder. The highest monthly mean was 80 degrees at Alamogordo (No. 1) and the highest recorded temperature 108 degrees at Artesia on the twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth. The lowest monthly mean was 53.8 degrees at Elizabethtown, and the lowest recorded temperature, 25 degrees at the same station on the seventh, and at Luna on the fifth.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe at 6 a. m. was 47 per cent; at 6 p. m. 20 per cent, and for the month 34 per cent. At Roswell the mean at 6 a. m. was 64 per cent; at 6 p. m., 23 per cent, and for the month, 43 per cent. At the Agricultural College the 8 a. m. readings averaged 36 per cent, the 5 p. m. readings 15 per cent, and for the month 26 per cent, while a series of forenoon readings taken at Fort Bayard averaged 17 per cent for the month.

Precipitation

The average precipitation for the state, as determined from the records of 153 stations, was .55 inch, or .79 inch below the normal, as determined from the departures of 48 stations having records for ten years or more. June, 1913, averaged 1.36 inches greater than the month just closed. The greatest monthly amount was 4.85 inches at Hobbs, eastern Eddy county, and no precipitation occurred at 22 stations, while 21 had but a trace. The greatest amount in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.24 inches at Pearl, eastern Eddy county, on the seventh. The snowfall of the northern stations gave an average of .3 inch for the state. There was an average of two days with .01 inch or more precipitation.

Wind

The total wind movement at Santa Fe was 5,740 miles, or 8 miles an hour; highest velocity, 34 miles from the northwest on the third. At Roswell the total movement was 5,949 miles, or 8.3 miles per hour; highest velocity, 34 miles from the south on the twenty-eighth. At El Paso the total movement was 8,273 miles, or 11.5 miles per hour; highest velocity, 46 miles from the northwest on the seventh. At the Agricultural College the total movement was 5,762 miles, or 8 miles per hour; highest velocity, 37 miles from the west on the second. The prevailing direction for the state was from the southwest.

Sunshine and Cloudiness

The month was much given to sunshine, there was an average of 21 days that would be considered clear, eight partly cloudy and but one cloudy. At Santa Fe 84 per cent of the possible sunshine was recorded, or a total of 366 hours, and 28 days had 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. At Roswell 86 per cent

of the possible amount was recorded, and there were also 28 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible sunshine.

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MOUNDAYS MUST SERVE THEIR SENTENCE

VERDICT OF LOWER COURT IN LAND FRAUD CASE IS UP- HELD IN ST. PAUL

Topeka, Kan., July 12.—An opinion of Judge Garland of the United States court of appeals at St. Paul, handed down today, affirms the decision of the United States district court in the Moun Day land case. The defendants are ordered to surrender themselves to the district court in 30 days from the date of the filing of the mandate.

Don A. Moun Day was found guilty of using the United States mails to defraud on nine counts at Kansas City in January, 1914, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and fined \$1,000 on each count.

Both fine and sentence was to run concurrently.

L. D. W. Moun Day.

court was fined \$300 and costs of the case amounting to \$6,000, with a jail sentence in default of payment.

The case was taken to the court of appeals by the defendants. Trouble for the Moun Days began in the federal courts in July, 1913, when the two defendants were arrested following an indictment by a grand jury at Leavenworth on 10 counts. At the trial in Kansas City one of the counts was quashed by the court.

Soon after the arrest Don A. Moun Day sued Fred Robertson, United States district attorney, who gathered evidence in the case and caused his arrest, for \$40,000 damages.

This case was dismissed when Robertson appeared and announced himself ready for trial.

The Moun Days were charged with using the mails to defraud in the sale of alleged irrigated lands in the upper Pecos valley in New Mexico.

They claimed to have purchased the land from a United States senator. The only chance left for the Moun Days is in the United States supreme court.

Moun Day is in southwest Louisiana. His wife, L. D. W. Moun Day, is in Topeka.

The Kansas City trial was held in January 1914, at Kansas City. Fred Robertson and his two assistants, F. M. Brady and L. S. Harvey, prosecuted the Moun Days through the entire battle for the government.

The Optic Want Ads get results.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending July 10, 1915:

Miss Juanita Archuleta Miss H. M. Schaur's Allison, Domingo E. Baca, Mrs. Francisquita S. Bustos, Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. F. R. Clapp, Mr. H. G. Davis, Mr. Secundino Gonzales, Mr. L. E. Gillett, Mrs. R. G. Hart, Mr. Max Mayo, Miss Quiteria Miera, Mrs. Mariana Martinez, Mr. J. W. McCullough, Secretary of Miners Union, Mr. and Mrs. Leo McNamee, Mr. Jessie Patrick, Harold Twombly, Mr. Roy Vangilder, Mr. Noble Vansickte.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."
E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

SCHOOL FOR MILITARY MEDICS

Sparta, Wis., July 12.—Medical reserve corps officers from nine states of the middle west assembled here today to attend the military camp of instruction. Medical officers of the United States army will teach the reserve corps officers the government military methods of caring for sick and wounded soldiers.

KING'S SON YEARNS FOR ARMY

London, July 12.—The customary salute was fired in the Longwalk today in celebration of the tenth birthday of Prince John, the king's youngest son. For several months the young prince has been spending the greater part of his time near Snettisham, a retired little place on the Wash. He has been leading an outdoor life and has been gaining in strength rapidly, to the great satisfaction of the physician who has him in charge. The one grief of Prince John is that he cannot join the army as a drummer boy.

MAGDALENA MINES

Santa Fe, July 12.—The Hop canyon prospects in the Magdalena district, Socorro county, are again coming into public notice because of the high price of copper. The canyon is three miles southeast of Kelly. The Hop Canyon company, owning 11 claims, is shipping ore to El Paso. The vein is three feet wide and the ore carries 7.2 per cent copper 13.2 ounces silver. The company has done 5,000 feet of development work on this and the Calumet group.

Fifty men are employed in the mill and 50 on the Old Kelly mine by the Ozark Mining and Milling company controlled by the Sherwin-Williams Paint company. It has also closed a contract with the Tri-Bullion to operate for three years the North Graphic and the Nitf properties. The Empire Zinc company which also has extensive holdings in the Black Range and in Grant county, is pushing to completion its new mill at Kelly. The Juarita group is being worked by the MacDonald company. The Frenchy mine is producing high grade copper.

SOLDIERS ENJOY SELVES

Santa Fe, July 12.—Letters from Postmaster James L. Seligman, who is in camp with Battery A of the National Guard at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as disbursing officer, tell of the good time the New Mexicans are having. Two batteries of the regular army, as well as the Texas National Guard, are also in camp, and a number of baseball games and other contests are scheduled for this week, the last in camp.

SULTAN REPORTED TO HAVE DIED

YOUNG TURKS ARE WITHHOLDING THE NEWS, ACCORDING TO A PRESS RUMOR

Paris, July 12.—La Liberte says that the Idea Nazional of Rome has received the following note passed by the censor:

"News from Athens and Sofia advises us that the sultan has been dead several days and that the young Turks are hiding the news, fearing political complications."

PANTS MAKERS STRIKE

New York, July 12.—A garment workers strike, the first for several years, began here today, when 10,000 pants makers left their shops. The principal demands of the strikers, are for a sanitary shop, recognition of the union and an increase in wages.

RAIN IN MISSOURI

Kansas City, July 12.—A heavy rain and wind storm prevailed in north-west Missouri and eastern Kansas today. St. Joseph, Mo., reported a precipitation of three inches. Several small bridges were washed away near there and three trains on the Creston branch of the Burlington railroad were annulled because of damage to the road bed. At Concordia, Mo., two men were killed and a third injured by lightning.

NEW SHORT ROUTE IN CANADA

Toronto, Ont., July 12.—The first through trains over the new Canadian trans-continental railway will be run tomorrow. The service will be maintained by the Dominion government, which took over the new road after the failure of the building company to complete the line and put it in operation. The road provides a new short route to Winnipeg, where connections will be made for Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and points in Alaska.

MUSEUM VISITORS

Santa Fe, July 12.—Among those who registered at the Museum today were: Mr. and Mrs. George R. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peterson, Herbert and Arthur Peterson of Albuquerque; Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Lyons, Kan.; V. E. Wood, Kansas City; Harriett W. Smith, Chicago; Hattie D. Clem, Christopher, Ill.; Letie M. Irwin, Tuscola, Ill.; Mrs. Charles Stoddard, Rollin Stoddard, Burlingame, Calif.; James W. McClain, Jr., John C. Vroman, Jr., Manzanola, Colo.; Pauline Vaniman, McPherson, Kan.; A. J. Wellington, Albuquerque; Lawrence Vaniman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matthews, McPherson, Kan.; Helen West-erhausen, Dallas, Tex.; Lena Greiner Indianapolis; Barbara Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, San Antonio, Tex.

CHAIR CLAIMS TWO MURDERERS

Frankfort, Ky., July 12.—Unless saved by an eleventh-hour reprieve, two convicted murderers will forfeit their lives in the electric chair at the Ed-dyville penitentiary at sunrise tomorrow morning. The condemned men are Turner Graham, Jr., of Hardin county, and Will Lane, of Bell coun-ty. Graham shot and killed Sheriff

Robert McMurtry, who was trying to arrest him on a murder charge, De-cember 12, 1914. Lane killed his wife in Pineville, February 2, 1914.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE

Bridgeport, Conn., July 12.—About 300 structural iron workers at the Remington Arms company's plant today because of differences between the unions employed there as to juris-diction over installing iron machin-ery. The millwrights and carpenters, both of which unions are members of the allied metal trades, claim juris-diction.

LOS ANGELES READY FOR ELKS

Los Angeles, Calif., July 12.—Los Angeles is in holiday dress for the an-nual national reunion and grand lodge meeting of the Benevolent and Protec-tive Order of Elks. Streets are flar-ing with purple and white decorations. Downtown offices have flags, stream-ers and festoons of incandescent lights. The whole of southern Cali-fornia is preparing to join in the en-tertainment of the visitors, 150,000 of whom are expected from all parts of the country. Hundreds of automo-biles have been placed at the dispo-sal of the entertainment committee included in the reunion program will be visits to Pasadena and the San Diego and San Francisco expositions.

POLES MEET IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, O., July 12.—The Alli-ance of the Poles of the State of Ohio began its annual convention in this city today with delegates in attend-ance from many parts of the state. Measures to aid in the relief of the war sufferers in Poland will be a lead-ing subject of discussion during the three days' sessions.

CONGRESS OF VITICULTURISTS

San Francisco, Calif., July 13.—The leading wine-producing countries of the world, including France, Italy, Hungary, Spain and Portugal, are represented at the International Viti-cultural congress which assembled in this city today. The foreign repre-sentation is particularly gratifying, as it was feared that the war might pre-vent the European delegates from vis-iting America at this time. Many fa-mous chemists, vineyardists and oth-ers interested in the wine industry will be heard during the two days' ses-sions. Professor William B. Alwood, of Charlottesville, Va., is the presiding officer.

IRELAND AT LAST UNITED

Belfast, July 12.—Striking evidence of the political changes wrought in Ireland by the European war and the triumph of the home rule cause was afforded today, when, for the first time within the memory of any one now living, the authorities of Belfast deemed it unnecessary to take any extra police precautions to prevent disturbances on the battle of the Boyne anniversary. In the past the celebration almost invariably has been marked by serious clashes be-tween the Protestant and Catholic factions.

The battle of the Boyne was fought on July 11, 1690, three miles west of Drogheda, on the banks of the Boyne river. It was this battle that assured the ascendancy of Protestantism in England and was fatal to the cause of James II. An obelisk 150 feet high marks the scene of the battle, the

anniversary of which is celebrated July 12 each year.

THE CHAUTAUQUA OPENS

Santa Fe July 12.—The Mountain-air chautauqua begins its sessions this week and will continue until July 24. The program is a varied one and a number of conventions are slated during the sessions.

FERTILIZER MEN IN SESSION

Hot Springs, Va., July 12.—An at-tractive program has been prepared for the joint convention to be held here this week by the National Fertilizer association and the Southern Fertilizer association. Practically the en-tire week will be devoted to the dis-cussion of all the important factors that make for a larger average yield per acre of better crops. Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, will speak on "The Need of Rural Credits." Other leading speak-ers include Gustav Jarecki of Cincin-nati, president of the national asso-ciation; Professor W. J. Jones, state chemist of Indiana, Professor Henry G. Bell of Chicago, J. Rice Smith of Augusta, Ga., and W. H. Rowker of Boston.

CURRY LEAVES STATE

Santa Fe, July 12.—Former Gov-ernor George Curry, the stormy pet-rel of New Mexico, appears to have given up his residence in New Mexico, according to the El Paso papers, which say that upon the return of Mrs. Curry from a visit with her rela-tives in Pittsburgh, Pa., this fall that she and the governor will take up their residence in El Paso.

NEW BRIDGE COMPANY

Santa Fe, July 12.—The state cor-poration commission has chartered the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron com-pany with headquarters at Tyrone, Grant county, and with C. E. Chand-ler as statutory agent. The capitali-zation is \$500,000, of which \$497,500 has been issued.

CARRANZA TAKES CAPITAL OF MEXICO

Washington, July 12.—Brief dis-patches reached the state department from Mexico City, dated before the occupation of the city by Carranza forces, stating the food conditions were in a terrible condition and would be remedied as soon as trans- portation was renewed.

State department officials, when asked today whether the occupation of Mexico City by Carranza would affect the question of recognition, said no definite consideration had been given the subject. It said, however that it has always seemed more fa-vorable for recognition when a party in the conflict becomes dominant.

The American government has been waiting for many months for one of the factions to get military supremacy and set up a provisional government giving promise of stability. The Uni- ted States now will watch carefully the attitude and policy of the Car-

ranza authorities in Mexico City, but there will be no decision, it is believ- ed, for some time as to any change of policy on account of the pressing nature of the German situation.

Heretofore, possession of Mexico City has not been regarded of much importance by officials, because of the frequent changes in authority, but there are now indications that if Gen-eral Carranza can better his position by further acquisitions of territory north of the capital and re-opening communication with the American border, his chances of obtaining the moral support of the United States will materially improve.

How an American Red Cross agent headed for Monclova, Mex., with relief food supplies, was turned back by the fighting and returned with wounded Mexicans and his food con- signment, was told in a dispatch today to the American Red Cross headquar-ters. J. C. Weller, who started from Piedras Negras, telegraphed that in the battle half way between Eagle Pass and Monclova a Mexican com-mander had placed him in charge of the wounded. He gave first aid on the field to 20 men and brought them back in a boxcar to the hospital at Piedras Negras.

Consul General Hanna at Monterey reported that last Friday he furnished corn and American salt pork to 20,000 persons.

Official reports giving details of the capture of Mexico City by Carranza forces had not reached the state de- partment. Repulse of 2,000 Carranza troops who attacked the Villa garriso at Cabullona was announced today by the Villa agency. General Hernandez, Villa commander at Piedras Negras, telegraphed that Carranza forces at-tacking Monclova had been driven off toward Lampazos.

General Caraveo was placed under \$2,500 bond, and the three other de-fendants under \$4,000 bond each. Bar- ring the possibility of additional ar- rests for the conspiracy, today's ac- tion disposes of all the El Paso charg- es until the federal grand jury con-venes in October. New bonds were furnished by Jose Zozaya, F. Armen- dariz, Ike, Frank and Benigno Aldere- te. Rumors that Orozco would ap-pear were current in El Paso until just before the cases were called. As a re- sult the court room was filled.

A few Americans were noticed among the Mexican spectators. No women were in the court room, in contrast to the scene attending the re- arrest of Huerta July 3. Among the spectators were Generals Ignacio Bravo and Eduardo Caunz, under bond in similar cases brought by San An- tonio officials.

The agreement to waive prelimi- nary hearing was reached at a con- ference attended by Commissioner Oliv- er, R. E. Crawford, assistant United

TAX SYSTEM ATTACKED

Santa Fe, July 13.—An attack upon the New Mexico taxation system is to be made by Dr. Paul Burmaster of Alamogordo, secretary of the National Children's Tuberculosis society, which established its first hospital at Ala- mogordo. The commissioners of Otero county refused to exempt the prop- erty from taxation and the taxes now due total \$500, the place being in- cluded among the property to be sold for delinquent taxes.

VISITORS FLOCK TO THE STATE CAPITAL

BALTIMORE PEOPLE ENJOY HOSPITALITY OF NEW MEXICO STRUCTURE

Santa Fe, July 14.—A large Baltimore delegation headed by J. Albert Cassidy visited the New Mexico building at San Diego on Sunday. Mrs. Cassidy was with him as was also Alfred J. Carr, a prominent Baltimore attorney, and also a historian and author. Other prominent visitors were: John D. Pope, a prominent mining man of Butte, Mont.; William Beer of New Orleans, a distinguished librarian; Professor David L. Arnold of the New York high school. Robert E. Lee, official representative of Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore; Miss Edith Channel, the Kansas City teacher who walked all the way from Kansas City to San Diego; and a party of 129 ladies from Maryland who comprised one of the Cook tours over the Santa Fe railroad. Another party of 135 Cook tourists, is booked for Thursday.

Among those from New Mexico, who registered, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Goetz, Helen Goetz, Mrs. George Sallie, R. L. Umbach, Albuquerque; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Atterberry, Louise Atterberry, Clarke Atterberry, Farmington; Mrs. C. L. Bishop, Santa Fe; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. James, Carlsbad; Mr. and Mrs. Milfred, Miss Dorothy Milfred, Carlsbad; Dessie Croasdale, Nellie Cencel, Mrs. A. Cencel, Marie Trop, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Farley, Raton; Mary Moss York, Mrs. J. H. York, East Las Vegas; Mrs. M. Greenberger, Las Vegas; Mrs. Nellie Messenie, Harold Messenie, Edith Mesenie, Eloise Messenie, Santa Rita; Joseph Deegan, John Deegan, Mary Clair Deegan, Esther Verocina Deegan, Leo A. Deegan, Miss A. Lundquist, Santa Rita; Mrs. W. F. Wingham, State College; Berta W. Anderson, J. A. Anderson, State College; Grace Whitehill, Tucumcari; Grace Hiler, James Hiler, Hillsboro.

The lecture by Dr. R. W. Corwin of Pueblo, where he is in charge of the Minnequa hospital of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and one of the world's noted authorities on sanitation and sociology, and one of the managing committee of the school of American Archaeology, drew hundreds of students in addition to visitors to his lecture on "Safety First. Welfare Work." He spoke for an hour and illustrated his lecture with original lantern slides. It was the first of a series to be given three times a week in the Auditorium of the New Mexico building under the auspices of the summer session of the School of American Archaeology. This is a unique feature of the exposition work.

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

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ENGLAND'S GREAT MAN

PUBLISHER IS THE MOLDER OF PUBLIC OPINION OF THE EMPIRE

London, July 15.—Only a relatively short time ago a struggling journalist on a few pennies or pounds, today the foremost journalist of the world and the most influential man in all England. Thus may be summarized the phenomenal career of Lord Northcliffe, who celebrated his fiftieth birthday anniversary today.

Lord Northcliffe without doubt is the dominant factor in British public opinion at the present time. With little or no exaggeration the paramount influence exercised by the great publisher was set forth by a prominent writer recently as follows:

"Who Rules England Is it Herbert H. Asquith, prime minister by the consent of the majority of the people, and head of the new coalition government, or is it Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, maker and molder of public opinion, the proprietor of a couple of score of English publications, including the most important London newspapers, the veritable Napoleon of the newspaper world, who brought the late liberal government to the ground and made necessary the present coalition government, and who may bring the present government down with a crash?"

Of the personality of this remarkable man the public knows very little, though the outlines of his romantic business career are fairly familiar. Chapelizod, a little place near Dublin, was the scene of his worldly debut 50 years ago today. His father was an English barrister, and the son was destined for the bar, but before he had completed his grammar school course he determined to be an editor, and though sentenced by his father to go to Cambridge, he succeeded in having this sentence reversed.

At 17 he was installed as editor of one of Sir William Ingram's journals in the office of the "Illustrated London News." At 23 he started his first paper, "Answers," a penny journal of popular information, and the foundation of his present colossal fortune. The publication office was a small room hardly large enough to draw a long breath in, and the four dollars a week he paid in rent was quite an item. The first number sold 13,000 copies; within a year it rose to 45,000 and four months later, by puzzles, schemes, guessing contests, prizes and clever and daring methods of winning publicity unknown to the conservative British press, the circulation rose to nearly three-quarters of a million. When the unappreciative government officials stopped the competitions the battle was already won and the victory perched on the Harmsworth banners.

Then followed a long string of minor publications, until, in 1896, he bought the Evening News, a paper with an unsullied record for failure, and by the Midas south of Harmsworth it was on a paying basis in a few weeks. The next year he started the Daily Mail, an instant success, and which soon attained the largest circulation of any paper in the world.

In 1908 the Harmsworth interests added J. White, Rolfe, Iowa.

ed to their list that bulwark of British journalism, the London Times.

Today, in addition to the powerful Times; the Daily Mail, with its circulation of 1,000,000 or more copies, and the Evening News, with a war circulation of about 1,500,000, Lord Northcliffe publishes a morning picture paper, the Daily Mirror, the London Magazine and several dozen popular weekly publications, ranging from Comic Cuts to Home Notes.

The Napoleon of journalism owns a tract of forest land in Newfoundland, half the size of Vermont, on which he makes all the paper for his publications and brings it to England in his own ships.

WHEN LOWER PECOS RIVER WAS UNEXPLORED

DURING THE DAYS OF JAMES S. CALHOUN NEW MEXICO WAS A WILD COUNTRY

Santa Fe, July 15.—Another most valuable gift was made today to the New Mexico Museum by Colonel Ralph Emerson Twitchell. It is a copy of the official correspondence of James S. Calhoun, who was afterward governor of New Mexico, while Indian agent at Santa Fe and superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico. The correspondence covers the years 1849 to 1852, most turbulent years in the history of New Mexico, and the graphic recital of Indian depredations, cruelties and troubles throws a lurid light on conditions in the then territory. The correspondence is very voluminous and brings out many heretofore practically unknown details of local history. Accompanying the records are four rare maps of New Mexico at that time, showing how round about the principal settlements, were located Apaches, Navajoes, Comanches and other tribes not to speak of the Pueblos.

The result of the first Indian census taken by the United States in this region is given. One of the maps marks such vast regions as the lower Pecos valley, all of western New Mexico and part of northern New Mexico as "unexplored." Another is the first county map under the American regime, showing the territory to consist of Taos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, San Miguel Santa Ana, Bernalillo and Valencia counties. The roads, such as the Santa Fe trail, and the less well known road from Santa Fe to Fort Smith by way of Galisteo, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico and Tucumcari mountain, as well as the road to Chihuahua and Vera Cruz via San Augustine pass and the Jornada del Muerto, are indicated as are also many of the old ruins and landmarks. Together with this literary treasure, Colonel Twitchell has presented the museum with a life sized bust photograph of Governor Calhoun.

Among those who registered at the museum were Frank N. Kruske, Albuquerque; Mrs. J. B. Reed, Longmont, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. K. Roehrs, Roswell; Mrs. Julius Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J.; Angeline A. Hargy, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Robb, Drink W. Robb, Electra, Tex.; Miss Grace Robb, Dallas, Tex.; G. E. Cook, C.

Because of an excursion from Des Moines, Iowa, of the Jewett Family reunion party of 75, the museum was kept open from 6 to 8 p. m., Judge John R. McFie, Wesley Bradfield, John K. Stauffer and other museum attendants explaining the mural paintings and exhibits to the visitors.

OLD PAINTING FOUND

Santa Fe, July 15.—The discovery by J. S. Candelario of a beautiful oil painting of a Madonna in the walls of the old Harl place on Water street, recalls the mystery of the disappearance of Jose Manuel Loza, a wealthy merchant of Spain, who lived in Santa Fe from 1879 to 1881. On the reverse side of the canvass is a lengthy inscription in Spanish, written in a bold hand, stating that the painting was executed for Loza by Manuel y Pereira at Sucre de Potosi, Bolivia, South America in 1881. It is evidently a copy of an old master. A poem addressed to the Virgin is said to have come to Loza in a trance, soon after which he disappeared and his jewels and gold with him. He had lived in the house of Cruz Peralta, and the report was spread that he had secretly returned to Spain. A skeleton found in that vicinity years afterwards gave rise to the rumor that the merchant had been murdered and robbed. Be that as it may, the beautiful painting in its quaint frame and with its explicit inscription and legend, is a most interesting find.

LONGEST-LIVED GOLD MINES

Grass Valley, Calif., July 15.—Two of the longest-lived gold mines in the world are to be found here—the North Star and the Empire. They were first opened in 1851, when amateur placer miners discovered on a bluff nearby something which they naively called 'gold inside of rocks'—the outcropping of a gold quartz vein. At each mine, these veins have been followed into the earth for distances of over one mile and innumerable chambers and drifts have been cut. Many millions in gold have been taken out and the yield of each mine is still in excess of one million dollars a year. From crude stamp mills made of logs, the reduction plants have become the most modern and scientific in the world and the roar or of stamps is heard every day and every hour of the year.

BANKERS AT THE SPRINGS.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., July 15.—Leading men of finance from all parts of West Virginia, with a number of invited speakers from the neighboring states, assembled at this resort today for the annual convention of the West Virginia Bankers' association. The large attendance and the attractive program combine to give promise of one of the most successful meetings ever held by the association.

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 * WHA SHALL I DO FOR MY *
 * SHADE TREES? *

(By M. R. Gonzales, County Agriculturist)

For the past month I have been receiving numerous letters asking me the remedy for this or that insect which is eating the vegetable garden, sucking the life out of the shade trees, destroying the roses or invading the orchards. I have answered some letters and in many instances I have investigated cases where shade trees have died and others are dying from the attack of injurious insects. In this part of the country we are naturally free from injurious insects, but as nothing has ever been done to prevent the spread of the new insects we have, they are now getting the best of us. In most places there are naturally the common enemies of insects to keep them down, but favorable years for the insects to hatch will increase their number to the extent that there are not enough birds and other insects to keep them down. The last year must have been very favorable for insects and plant lice, for we have plenty of them on our fruit and shade trees.

Without going minutely into the field of remedies and preventives for insect depredations, I wish to give a brief description of the insects and plant lice which are affecting the vegetation at present and also some of the most effective and simple remedies.

For the intelligent and practical employment of insecticides it is imperative to understand perfectly the nature of injury the plant is receiving from the particular kind of insect. There are numerous modes of attack by insects but for our purpose at this time it will be sufficient to consider only the two principal heads based on distant principles of food economy, whether the insect is biting or sucking species.

Injury from Biting Insects

The biting or gnawing insects are those which actually masticate and swallow some portion of the solid substance of the plant, as the wood, bark, leaves, flowers and fruit. They include the majority of injurious larvae, many beetles and the grasshoppers.

For these insects direct poisons, such as the arsenicals, which may be safely applied to the leaves or other parts of the plant attacked, and which will be swallowed by the insect with its food, furnishes the surest and simplest remedy and should always be employed, except when the parts which have been treated are to be eaten by animal or man.

Injury from Sucking Insects

The sucking insects are those which injure the plant by gradual extraction of the juices of the bark, leaves or fruit and includes the plant bugs, aphides, scale insects, thrips and plant feeding mites. These insects possess instead of biting jaws, sucking beaks or bristles which are thrust down through the outer layers of the bark or leaves into the soft, succulent tissues beneath and used to extract the plant juices—not so noticeable an injury to the tree as in the first group, but not less serious.

We can readily see that for this class of insects the arsenate will be of little use for this poison will not penetrate the cells and the juices of

the leaves and the stems. For this insect we must use substances which will affect it externally, or will smother or stifle them by closing their breathing pores, or will fill the air about them with poisonous fumes. Obnoxious substances are also used as repellants and are used when poisons are not desired.

Remedies for Biting Insects

The first thing we must do when our plants are beginning to be attacked by insects is to determine whether the insect is of a biting or of a sucking species.

If the insects are of the biting species then you must spray with some poison which will kill the insect that eats the leaf and yet not kill the plant. The best of all poisons for this purpose are the arsenate compounds. Paris green, arsenite of lime, London purple, arsenate of lead, are all arsenical compounds. The arsenate of lead is used to best advantage here because it comes already prepared in cans. You can buy the pound cans for 25c and the larger cans are sold at the rate of 20c per pound. We use the arsenate of lead in spraying.

Arsenate of lead.....One gallon
 Water.....Twelve gallons

Dissolve the arsenate of lead in warm water first and then mix the liquid with the water.

Remedies for Sucking Insects

The sucking insects are the aphides, commonly called plant lice, the woolly aphids of the apple tree, the cottony maple scale and all those little green bugs in the many varieties of plants. These insects we must kill by means of some contact spray. For this purpose we may use to best advantage the kerosene emulsion, common soap solution, whale oil soap solution or tobacco extracts.

Formulas

Kerosene Emulsion—To make the kerosene emulsion, dissolve by boiling, one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of water; while this is still hot add two gallons of kerosene or coal oil. Pump back and forth with a hand spray pump, churn otherwise, until the whole mass is creamy throughout. This is absolutely necessary. Free oil burs the foliage. Now the emulsion is made. This preparation will keep for a long time and whenever you want to spray dilute some of this emulsion to the strength desired. For 10 per cent strength dilute one gallon of the emulsion with 5-2-3 gallons of water; for 15 per cent use one to three and a half gallons of water.

Common Soap Solution—Take one pound of soap to four gallons water. Boil both till soap is completely dissolved. Let it cool and apply.

Tobacco—Boil one pound of tobacco in one quart of water. Add four gallons of water and mix it thoroughly. Solution is now ready for use.

Unless the spraying is thoroughly done the leaves wet on both sides, over and under the curled leaves especially, and unless the aphides are given a good bath, the spraying will not be effective. The manner of application of the spray depends upon the nature of the plant, whether trees, vines, low crops of the garden, house plants or flowering plants.

Any one wanting further information on insecticides may call at the office and receive literature on the same. The agriculturist will be glad to assist any one in making the preparations for spraying.

COLUMBIA'S BIRTHDAY

Washington, July 16.—Today marks the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the District of Columbia as the seat of government of the United States. July 16, 1790, was the date on which the act authorizing acceptance of territory offered by Maryland and Virginia as a site for the nation's capital was approved. The first official mention of the district by name was on September 9, 1791, when congress agreed to call the federal district "Territory of Columbia," and the federal city the "City of Washington." For some years the District continued to be called the "Territory of Columbia." The first mention of the name, "District of Columbia," was contained in an act authorizing a loan for use of the City of Washington, approved May 6, 1796.

POSTAL CLERKS' CONVENTION

Albert Lea, Minn., July 16.—With many members in attendance from all parts of the state the annual convention of the Minnesota Postal Clerks' association met here today and will continue in session over tomorrow. Among those scheduled to address the convention are Congressman Sidney Anderson and Frank T. Rodgers of Chicago, president of the national association of postal clerks.

WILL SWIM FOR TITLES

San Francisco, July 16.—Beginning today and continuing for almost a week the attention of all lovers of aquatic sports will be centered on the great swimming carnival which takes place here as a feature of the athletic and sports competitions at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The big events will be the international exposition indoor championships and the A. A. U. outdoor championships. The Sutro Baths will be the scene of the first-named competitions, while the outdoor events will be conducted at the exposition yacht harbor.

Hawaii, famous as the home of the world's greatest swimmers, has sent a team headed by Duke Kahanamoku, the world's champion sprint swimmer. Other members of the team are George Cunha, Clarence Lane and "Stubby" Kreuger, all natatorial stars of international prominence.

Competing against the Hawaiians for the championship honors will be the pick of the aquatic talent of the foremost universities and the big athletic clubs of New York, Chicago and other cities. The entry list gives promise that more than one record "will go by the board" before the meets are concluded.

ENGLISH WOMEN TO PARADE

London, July 16.—Thousands of women of the metropolitan district are to parade through the streets of London tomorrow in celebration of the promise of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, to receive a delegation of women anxious to serve the country as shell makers and in other capacities. The Woman's Social and Political Union, of which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is the leader, is making the arrangements for the parade, which will be the first big public demonstration held by women since the beginning of the war.

CONVENTION OF NON-SMOKERS

San Francisco, July 16.—One of the most unique of the several hundred conventions and conferences held in San Francisco since the opening of

the exposition is the convention of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America. The convention assembled today for a two days' session and among those expected to deliver addresses are Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the noted pure food expert; Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford university, and Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse university.

FOR KANSAS DAY AT FAIR

San Francisco, July 16.—Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, accompanied by other state officials and members of the legislature, his personal staff and a number of prominent Kansans, are due to arrive in San Francisco this evening to participate in the events of Kansas Day to be celebrated at the exposition. The celebration will take place next Monday and will be marked by an all-day program of exercises and festivities.

COAST TO COAST MOTOR RELAY

New York, July 16.—A coast to coast motor cycle relay is scheduled to start from this city tomorrow, in which 117 riders will participate in carrying a message from President Wilson to San Francisco. The cross country course has been divided into 39 relays, with the approximate distance of 90 miles each. The route will be across central New York and northern Ohio and Indiana to Chicago, then to Sterling, Ill., over the Lincoln highway. From there the course will be over the Rock river route to Omaha, then by the Lincoln highway to Ogden, Utah, and by the Overland trail to Reno. From Reno the course will be over the Lincoln highway by way of Sacramento to San Francisco.

THEODORE N. VAIL 70 YEARS OLD

Boston, July 16.—Theodore N. Vail, one of the noted pioneers of the telephone industry, was the recipient of many congratulations today on the occasion of his seventieth birthday anniversary. Mr. Vail was born in Carroll county, Ohio, July 16, 1845, and in early life was engaged in the railway mail service, in which he rose to the office of general superintendent. He was one of the first associates of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in the perfection and introduction of the telephone and has been a leading factor in the development of the industry in all parts of the country. In 1907 he became president of the Western Union Telegraph company and the American Telegraph and Telephone company.

MARIE TEMPEST AND WATERLOO

New York, July 16.—At first sight it would seem a far cry from the battle of Waterloo, which occurred 100 years ago, to Miss Marie Tempest, the well known actress, who yesterday entered upon her fiftieth year. Yet a direct and interesting connection exists between the actress and the famous battle that ended the career of Napoleon. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, to whom Miss Tempest was married in 1898, is a great-grandson of the Duchess of Richmond, who was hostess of the famous ball given in the Belgian capital on the eve of Waterloo. Another fact not generally known is that a daughter-in-law of the famous Brussels hostess of a century ago still survives in the person of Lady William Lennox, who is living in England at an advanced age.

NOTED VETERANS TO ATTEND THE G. A. R. MEET

HEROES OF TWO WARS ARE INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF WASHINGTONS GUESTS.

(By J. Walter Mitchell, National Patriotic Instructor, United Spanish War Veterans.)

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Clad in a reception gown of red, white and blue, the capital city will welcome the time-worn survivors of the once powerful legions of Grant and Sherman, Meade and Sheridan, at the forty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review, the week beginning September 27. In the hurly-burly of patriotism at Washington on that history-making occasion will be many conspicuous characters of the greatest war in the preceding century.

Colonel John McElroy, past senior vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who is regarded by his comrades as a veritable living encyclopedia of the civil war, its men and events, is compiling a roster of the noted figures of the sixties who are expected to attend the big encampment. It is interesting to note in this connection that the two surviving corps commanders of the civil war, Major General Granville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Major General James H. Wilson of Wilmington, Del., are expected to be present. General Dodge commanded the noted Sixteenth corps. General Wilson commanded all the cavalry between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi river; details of his troopers swept down through Alabama and Mississippi at the close of the war and captured Jefferson Davis.

At the head of the list of division commanders is Major General Peter Joseph Osterhaus, who has been living for many years at Mannheim, Germany. At the time of the encampment of the G. A. R. he will come to Washington to visit his son, Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., and will greet his old comrades of fifty years ago. General Osterhaus stood among the splendid German officers who came to this country to serve the cause of the Union.

Another noted division commander who is expected to greet his former soldiers at the encampment is Major General David McN. Gregg, who is auditor general of Pennsylvania. He commanded with great credit one of Sheridan's cavalry divisions.

Major General Adelbert Ames, who commanded a division of the Tenth corps, distinguishing himself at Fort Fisher and who was afterwards governor of Mississippi, and later senator from that state, is living in retirement in Massachusetts, and is expected to come here during the encampment.

Others who are on the roster of prospective visitors are Admiral George Dewey, who was one of Admiral Farragut's young officers, gaining distinction in the attack upon Port Moresby, and General Nelson A.

Miles, who entered the service as first lieutenant and became colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers, and who as a brigade commander delivered at Sunderland Station, Va., the momentous blow that cut General Lee's last railroad connection and compelled the surrender of Petersburg and Richmond; Admiral Colby M. Chester, a young officer of Farragut's squadron; Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young, who rose from an enlisted man to be colonel and brevet brigadier general, and then entered the regular army, being retired in 1904 with the rank of lieutenant general. He is now governor of the U. S. Soldiers' home at Washington.

Colonel John M. Clem, quartermaster corps, United States army, the only survivor of the civil war now on the active list of the army, is stationed at Washington, and is taking a lively interest in the arrangements for the forty-ninth encampment of the G. A. R. Colonel Clem was baptized in the fire of battle as a drummer boy in the sanguinary contest at Shiloh. He had many thrilling experiences, and because of his undaunted valor in the "hornets' nest" at Chickamauga, Generals Rosecrans and Thomas bestowed upon him the title, "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," which he proudly wears to this day. Prior to the battle of Chickamauga he wore the cognomen, "Johnny Shiloh."

Another drummer boy of the rebellion who will be present is Abram Springsteen, who was but 10 years of age when he entered the service. He will have charge of a drum, fife and bugle corps of 100 sons and grandsons of union veterans in the grand review at the G. A. R. encampment.

Major General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, has promised to attend the encampment. He wore the double stars of his rank in two wars, and is still active. He commanded a brigade and division in the fighting sixth corps in the civil war, and was commander of a division of the seventh army corps in the war with Spain. General Keifer served several terms in congress and was one time speaker of the house of representatives. He declared recently that he is ready and willing to go to war for Uncle Sam if his services are needed.

HORSES COLLIDE KILLING MOUNTS

SOLDIERS AT COLUMBUS NAUROWLY ESCAPE DEATH AS RESULT OF ACCIDENT

(Columbus Courier.)

Last Saturday afternoon, while soldiers were training horses for the events on July 5, two horses collided, killing both instantly. Private Long was training a Roman team and Private Johnson was working out a race horse. They were going in opposite directions, which, it seems had been forbidden, when they came together. The men were both injured very seriously though they will recover. Private Long had a leg broken and Private Johnson had several ribs broken and also suffered internal injuries. After the accident the men were immediately taken to the hospital and

taken down to Fort Bliss Sunday morning. It was lucky that the men came out with no more injuries than they sustained. They claimed that they did not see each other until it was too late, and the Roan rider could not have had his team under perfect control and possibly both men undertook to turn the same way. The horses were valued at about \$150 each.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE MEETS
Montgomery, Ala., July 13.—A thorough revision of the revenue and taxation laws of Alabama is expected to be accomplished at the adjourned session of the state legislature which met today. Second in importance among the subjects on the legislative calendar is the proposed reform of the state's judiciary system.

MOOSE ON WATER WAGON?
San Diego, Cal., July 13.—"King Booze" is scheduled to receive some hard wallops at the national convention of the Loyal Order of Moose here next week. As an organization in which the social spirit predominates the Moose heretofore have refrained from following the example set by some of the other big fraternal orders which have placed their official ban on the liquor traffic. But with the rapid increase in the membership and influence of the order a strong sentiment has sprung up in favor of discontinuing the sale of liquor in all the Moose club houses throughout the country. At the coming convention an amendment to this effect will be introduced by the delegates from the

NEW TRIAL REFUSED
St. Louis, July 12.—The contestants of the 15 million dollar will of the late James Campbell, traction magnate, were refused a new trial of the case in the circuit court here today. The suit in which several nieces and nephews of Mr. Campbell tried to break his will by charges that Louise Campbell, now Mrs. Elzey Burkham, was not his child and that he was of unsound mind, and unduly influenced, recently was won by the defendants, Mrs. Burkham and Mrs. Florence Campbell, widow of the financier. The decision of Circuit Judge Kinsey today follows:

"At the suggestion of counsel for the defendants, the so-called brief filed by the attorney for the plaintiffs June 18, 1915, is stricken from the record on the ground that therein are used expressions most insolent and insulting toward the court and to opposing counsel."

New York, July 12.—W. Bourk Cochran says Martin T. Manton and John P. Johnston, counsel for Charles Becker, conferred here today to decide on the next step in the fight to save their client's life. An announcement of their plans was expected later in the day.

GOLD FOR FRANCE
Paris, July 11 (Delayed in Transmission).—The flow of gold from the private stocks of the public into the bank of France continues. More than 10,000 persons deposited gold at the bank during Friday and Saturday. Recently the Bank of France extended an invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold to strengthen the national reserve. The response was such that the bank had to

designate a half dozen receiving tellers to take the coin offered.

BISHOP QUIGLEY'S FUNERAL
Rochester, N. Y., July 12.—Funeral services for the Most Rev. James Edward Quigley, Catholic archbishop of Chicago, who died in this city Saturday, were held today in St. Patrick's cathedral, where a pontifical mass of requiem was celebrated by Bishop Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester. A delegation of 100 priest and a number of laymen from Chicago attended as well as priests from Buffalo, eastern New York and from Canada, members of sisterhoods and delegations from various Catholic societies. Absolution was read over the body by four visiting bishops and Bishop Hickey. The body was to be taken to Chicago this evening on a special train of ten cars and accompanied by bishop Hickey and clergy and a special guard.

MRS. HARTLEY DEAD
At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening Mrs. J. M. Hartley died after an illness of some time. Mrs. Hartley was born 61 years ago in Vermont. She came to Las Vegas in 1879. She is survived by a husband, formerly a Santa Fe railroad engineer and now a pumper at Dorsey, three children, J. L. Hartley, Eulah Hartley and Mrs. W. H. Coleman, all of this city; a brother, J. C. Sears of San Marcial, and three sisters, all of whom reside in San Francisco. The body is being cared for by the Page Undertaking company pending funeral arrangements.

SHRINERS THROU SEATTLE
Seattle, Wash., July 12.—Today's arrivals of Mystic Shriners swelled the attendance figures to a point in excess of the most sanguine expectations. The day was devoted to the reception of the visitors and to the first of the many elaborate features of entertainment that will mark the week. The opening session of the Imperial Council will take place tomorrow.

AMERICAN KIDNAPED
El Paso, Texas, July 12.—It was reported to federal authorities today that Castulo Padilla, an American citizen, had been kidnaped by Mexicans and is being held a prisoner somewhere in Juarez. An investigation is being made. Three Mexicans and two Americans in an automobile are said to have appeared in at Padilla's farm near the international boundary line Friday night, handcuffed him and forcing him into their car, carried him into Mexico. Padilla is an old man who has lived on his farm 40 years.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING
Word has been received here that J. H. Ricker, formerly a resident here and well known in the city, was killed instantly about two weeks ago, by being struck by lightning. Ricker was associated with M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker for some time, and was a frequent visitor to town. Last January he left this vicinity and went back to his home in Idaho. It was while driving his automobile there that the fatality occurred. He is survived by a wife and child.

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ORDER RESTORED IN CAPITAL OF MEXICO

UNITED STATES CONSUL INFORMS
WASHINGTON, HOWEVER,
THAT FOOD IS NEEDED

Washington, July 13.—American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz telegraphed the state department today that the first cable message went through to Mexico City yesterday and the first through train from Vera Cruz to the capital was to reach Mexico City today. A large force of workmen are busy on telegraph lines and the communication is expected to improve rapidly. The accumulated messages, Consul Silliman reported, run into the thousands. Railroad communication will not be fully effective until tomorrow. Through passengers went forward today by changing at Puebla.

Villa Seeking Peace

El Paso, Texas, July 13.—That Villa is about to turn the active command of his army over to General Jose Isabel Robles in order that some terms of peace may be agreed upon is a report that was credited here today by certain Carranza adherents. The report was unconfirmed. Robles is the man who recently was said to have been the intermediary in a plan for peace. The present report is that Villa's officers insisted upon his retirement in favor of Robles, believing that Robles would be able to effect some agreement with Carranza.

Unofficial reports from the south tend to confirm the reports of Villa that he has forced Obregon into a flight and that his own army is moving southward. Local agents of Villa believe that Obregon is attempting to cut his way to the north along the west side of Villa's army through the state of Zacatecas.

Villa's decree in which he fixes the price of his currency at 30 cents, United States currency, for one peso, has resulted in the calling of a meeting of mine operators and other business men and Villa officials at Chihuahua at which conference an effort will be made to demonstrate to Villa's representatives the inadvisability of trying to regulate arbitrarily the price of exchange. If such regulation is enforced, business men declare, merchants will be forced to withdraw their supplies from the market, making still more serious the situation arising from the increasing depletion of food-stuffs.

Order in Mexico City

Galveston, Texas, July 13.—Distribution of food has begun in Mexico City under the direction of General Pablo Gonzales, and additional supplies of provisions are being forwarded to the capital from Vera Cruz according to reports reaching the constitutionalist consulate here today. The reports indicate that order is rapidly being restored in the capital.

Guaymas Escapes Bombardment

Guaymas, Mexico, July 12 (by radio via San Diego, July 13).—The Carranza gunboat Guerrero quietly left

the harbor here and started south tonight after Captain Vargas announced an attack planned for tonight upon fortified positions of the city had been postponed for a day. The departure of the Guerrero ended a blockade which it established when it arrived Saturday.

Admiral Thomas N. Howard, aboard the United States cruiser stationed here, sent a note of warning today to Captain Vargas, saying that foreigners must not be injured nor foreign property damaged by any bombardment. Captain Vargas replied that he had no such intention. The proposed attack was to be in retaliation for transporting Villa troops. The Villa commandant here announced tonight that troops would not be withdrawn from the Yaqui valley to protect the city.

PRESIDENT PONDERING ON REPLY TO GERMANY

SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING
ALSO IS WORKING ON
NEW MESSAGE

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Lansing said today there were no developments in the situation with Germany and that he had no word from President Wilson, and that he did not know whether he would go to Cornish or await the president's return. State department officials continued to prepare memoranda, all of which is assembled at the end of each day and forwarded to the president. It is regarded as probable that nothing of a definite character regarding American policy will be reached before next week, when President Wilson is expected in Washington.

Wilson Studis Note

Cornish, N. H., July 13.—President Wilson devoted his attention today to a detailed study of the situation growing out of the receipt of the latest German note on submarine warfare. After a game of golf he retired to his study at Harlakenden house, with the official text of the note before him. The president gave directions that he be left undisturbed, and paid less attention than usual to the morning mail received from Washington. No plans were made this morning for President Wilson's return to Washington, and there was every indication that he intended remaining here several days longer. By the time he goes back to Washington it is expected that he will have the next step in the American policy mapped out in a general way.

RATON FIGHTING FOR ITS NEW WATER WORKS

PRIVATELY OWNED COMPANY
SEEKS TO PREVENT CITY
SELLING WATER

Santa Fe, N. M., July 13.—The city government of Raton has been down here for the past few days on a water case which is drawing to a close in the federal court. Besides an array of legal talent on both sides, the following officials of Raton are here as

witnesses: Dr. J. J. Shuler, mayor; H. L. Bickley, city attorney; Floyd Haner, city clerk; Consulting Engineer Phillips, and City Engineer Tryman.

The case is known as the Raton Water Works company vs. the City of Raton. The plaintiff seeks to restrain defendant from delivering water from its newly constructed municipal plant until July 15, 1915, on the ground that the water company has the exclusive right to furnish water to the city and its inhabitants under its franchise, which was made for a period of 25 years, beginning in 1891.

The defendant contends that the exclusive contract claimed by the water company is void because it has failed to furnish the Ratonites an adequate supply of water for fire protection and domestic use. The defendant city of Raton, argues that the water pressure for fire purposes is insufficient and that the water for drinking purposes is not wholesome. The city officials have brought some samples of the water with them, it is said, for demonstration in case the court desires to see what the drinking water looks like.

Mr. Phillips, who was consulting engineer of the city of Raton, was summoned from St. Louis to testify for the city as to the character of the municipal plant and also what kind of water is furnished by the water works company.

In the argument made by the water works company it was declared that the supply of water furnished by this company for the last 24 years has been sufficient for the needs of a village growing up to a city of 6,000 inhabitants; that during the past 24 years Raton has seen many new enterprises, new parks and unusual development. If the water supplied during this era of prosperity has been sufficient, the question is asked: Why should it not suffice for the next 12 months?

Judge Jesse G. Northcutt, of Trinidad, and Attorney E. P. Davies, of Santa Fe, are the attorneys here representing the water works company. Associated in the case with them are L. Lafflin Kellogg, of New York City, and E. P. Upton, of Trinidad.

The attorneys here representing the city of Raton are: H. L. Bickley, of Raton; A. T. Rogers, Jr., of Las Vegas; John H. Fry and James H. Pershing of the law firm of Pershing, Titsworth and Fry, of Denver.

Robert Lawrence, secretary, and H. L. Handy, chief engineer, of the water works company, are also in the city in connection with the case.

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Montreal, July 13.—The most important conclave of the year in American Catholicism convened here today when a Eucharistic Congress for All Canada met for a three days' session. Many distinguished clergy and laity have gathered to promote the principles of the Association of Priests-Adorers of Canada, under whose auspices the congress is held, and to hold important discussions on the general advancement of Catholic doctrine in this country. Prominent among the prelates taking part are Cardinal Begin, who has accepted the honorary presidency of the congress, and Archbishop Bruchesi, who is the acting president.

ARMY EXPERTS TO INCREASE ARMS OUTPUT

ON THIS PRINCIPLE SECRETARY
GARRISON LETS THEM SERVE
PRIVATE FIRMS

Washington, July 13.—On the theory that the safety of the country may rest on the adequate development of its commercial gun and ammunition factories, Secretary Garrison announced today he had decided to accept the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Odus C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips of the army ordnance bureau, who have been offered posts with companies holding large munitions contracts from European belligerents.

The resignations have been pending for several weeks while Secretary Garrison asked Attorney General Gregory for a legal opinion as to his power to hold the officers in the government service. The department of justice has not yet determined the question, and meanwhile Mr. Garrison decided to act.

Colonel Horney is now in charge of the Picatinny arsenal at Dover, N. J., and Major Phillips is detailed to ordnance work at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Secretary Garrison said he considered that less expert officers were fully competent to operate plants at these stations already installed.

The skill of Colonel Horney and Major Phillips lies in the construction of new plants.

"The plant they will build," Mr. Garrison said, "may in future prove of vital importance to the American government."

It is more important, he said, that a large number of plants be ready to turn out ammunition than that the most expert officers be held to the work of superintending those already in operation. The secretary said the situation in England, where extraordinary efforts are being made to increase the output of guns and ammunition, showed the necessity of preparing for a great emergency in time of peace.

"This question of developing more factories," Mr. Garrison said, "may mean the difference between safety and disaster to the country. These men are expert in the installation of machinery to make guns and ammunition. The mere superintending of plants already installed can be done by less expert men."

MINES RAISE ASSESSMENT

Santa Fe, July 13.—The state tax commission, which has been wondering why the assessment of Arizona is twice that of New Mexico despite the fact that Arizona has only two-thirds of the population of this state, learned one reason today when the figures of Arizona's mine assessment were made public. Arizona mines are assessed at \$121,225,833.74, an increase of \$11,000,000 over last year. One company alone is assessed at \$30,000,000 and one county, that of Cochise, has an assessment of \$60,000,000 on its mines.

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FOUR BUSINESS METHODS

The utter helplessness of the democratic administration in handling government finances in anything like a businesslike manner has engendered more criticism and disgust than perhaps any single feature of its activities. It flounders around like a blind horse in a bog. It is apparent that the republicans will have to begin in 1917 to rebuild from the ground up.

For the past two weeks our cap and bells secretary of the navy has been cavorting over the vaudeville boards blowing soap bubble schemes for economy. He had a plan to economize in the building of battleships which the navy publicity bureau promptly advertised over the country. It looked fine to the average democratic office holder whose ability to "figger" is limited to checking up his monthly salary, but, as the Providence Journal tersely expressed it, it contemplates little more than a rearrangement of the red lines in the ledger. There will not be enough real economy effected to keep in repair a submarine of the Daniels type—a small amount, by the way.

Recently our first lord of the admiralty announced that 1,272 employees of the Washington navy yard were to have eight cents a day clipped from their wages, giving as a reason an act of the democratic congress which makes it necessary for the government to increase the wages of 900 employees at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head. Some more Peter and Paul financing.

In 1912 at the request of the congressional naval committee, a republican secretary of the navy appointed a board consisting of three naval officers and three mechanics from the Washington navy yard to investigate the cost of living and wages paid at Washington and various cities designated as in its vicinity. The board found that a 10 per cent increase was justified and included Indian Head in its findings, as being in the vicinity. The incoming democratic secretary of the navy recommended the sum of \$240,000 as sufficient to cover the increase, and threw out Indian Head because it was not represented on the board. This sum was appropriated by congress for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, and in the latter year the report of the naval committee made it mandatory that the Indian Head employees receive equal

benefit with those of the yard at Washington.

It is this action of the committee which Secretary Daniels blames for his present dilemma. N. P. Alifas, president of the association of machinists employed by the government in the United States, declares, however, that the \$240,000 recommended by the secretary was sufficient to increase the Washington yard employees only 7.8 per cent, and that "if the navy department had considered that \$240,000 was not sufficient to provide the 10 per cent increase intended by congress, they were at liberty to ask for more," which, obviously, they neglected to do.

It is simply another case of an administration official being in wrong again, and at a somewhat embarrassing moment. As James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Since this country is in strained international relations it behooves the government to keep its workers and not let them go into private concerns which are looking for such machinists."

MCDONALD FOR SENATOR

Some of the predictions of the pre-convention prophets regarding "prominently mentioned" candidates for nomination in 1916 are so ridiculous as to be worthy of publication in the Sunday comic sections. But the most mirth-provoking of all is the prediction that Governor McDonald will be the democratic choice for United States senator and will be elected.

Governor McDonald was the nominee of the democrats principally for the reason that he was chairman of the state central committee and was about the only man who could be induced to make the race. He was elected because of a split in the republican party, the progressive element throwing its strength to the democrats.

Finding himself in the gubernatorial chair—doubtless much to his surprise—Mr. McDonald speedily caused the majority of the progressives who had voted for him to kick themselves, when he played partisan politics in his appointments and counseled with reactionary democratic leaders, ignoring the men who had made his election possible. In many other ways he failed to measure up to the requirements of a governor, apparently not

being of sufficient caliber to fill the office as efficiently as the people of New Mexico expect of their chief executive officers. His chances of reelection would be slight.

As senator he simply won't do, and the people of the state undoubtedly would show that they share this belief if the governor's name were to appear as a candidate.

Governor McDonald is a pleasant man to meet and talk to, but he is a joke if considered as senatorial timber.

EFFICIENCY DISPLAYED BY INCOMPETENCE

The holding of the Pan-American conference in Washington recently was a magnificent effort on the part of the American republics to get together for the promotion of their common commercial interests. The subsequent appointment of a committee by the secretary of the treasury for continuation of work along the same line, was also a move in the right direction.

But all these efforts, so far as the United States is concerned, cannot repair the injury done to the United States in Central and South America by this administration in discharging competent, experienced diplomatic representatives and filling their places with men with neither experience nor other special qualification. The administration not only sacrificed the commercial interests of the United States but forfeited a large measure of the respect this country earned by many years of effort to build up a high standard of diplomatic efficiency.

Immediately after securing the power, the administration began tearing down the merit system which had been built up by promotions based on efficiency. So sudden and relentless was the onslaught that public men could scarcely believe the reports of changes made, for it was but a few months previous that President Wilson had declared:

"My warm advocacy and support both of the principle and of the bona fide practice of civil service reform is known to the whole country, and there is no danger that the spoils system will creep in with my approval or connivance."

But repeated instances of good men cast out to make places for political henchmen soon convinced the real friends of good government that there was to be no regard whatever for the principle of civil service reform. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of the national Civil Service Reform league, outlined the situation at the annual meeting of the league in December, after the new administration had had nine months of opportunity to make changes. He was quoted as saying:

"Of the 22 ministers displaced 13 had had several years' experience in diplomatic service, while none of the new appointees had had any experience. Several of the appointments of obscure men to diplomatic posts have seemed to the public to be made in payment of political debts."

The minister to Colombia, who was a graduate of both Cornell University and Columbia law school and had been in the government's foreign service 37 years, working up by demonstrated efficiency, was displaced to make room for a Texas farmer.

The man who secured two degrees from Columbia and served 10 years in the diplomatic service in France, England, Turkey and China, was displaced from his position as minister to Costa Rica at the age of 36 to make room for a North Carolina editor who was born in that state 74 years earlier and had lived there all his life.

The minister to Guatamala was a graduate of Yale and of Harvard law school. He spent 12 years in the diplomatic service, in subordinate positions at Berlin and Rome and was promoted successively as minister to Panama, Venezuela and Guatemala, from which latter place he was dismissed at the age of 37 in order that political reward might be given to a 63-year old South Carolina preacher, who, when he was leaving for the Central American republic, admitted that he had had no official training as a diplomat but said he "had been a minister 40 years."

These few instances, which might be multiplied not only in the diplomatic service but in the government service at home, illustrate the manner in which efficiency has been sacrificed, making necessary a repetition of the years of constructive effort by republican administrations in order to place the public service on the high plane it occupied prior to March 4, 1913.

DEFICIT STILL GROWING

Enormous collections of corporation and income taxes on the last day of the fiscal year enabled the treasury department to show a balance of \$82,025,716.03 on hand June 30. Three days later, at the close of the week, Saturday, July 3, the balance had dropped to \$75,734,544.78. Two years ago, with republican laws and policies in force, and when no special effort was made to make a showing, the balance made up of the same assets amounted to \$141,172,689.16. In three days of the new fiscal year the ordinary expenditures amounted to \$10,396,274.68 while the receipts were only \$1,725,750.05, leaving a deficit of \$8,670,524.63. The new fiscal year began with a deficit growing at the rate of more than \$2,800,000 per day.

Senator Jim Ham Lewis, having become somewhat disgusted with Illinois politics, has crossed over to Indiana and is now wallowing in the democratic slough of despond in that state. It is reported that he is trying to convince Senator Kern that he, Kern, would look more dignified in a jurist's gown than in a senatorial toga which has worn pretty ragged, and it is planned to cut down Judge Grosscup's robe and make it over for the Indiana senator. This seems to be agreeable to Mr. Kern, who has some hesitation in facing the cold blasts of criticism in his present abbreviated garment. Kern snugly provided for, they will consider putting Tom Taggart in his place in the United States senate. In the meantime Taggart must face an indictment for election frauds.

The democratic "new era of hope" which superseded the republican era of "prosperity," is getting even more hopeful with the advent of the harvest season which always provides employment for everyone.

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CITIZENS RAISING MONEY FOR BONDS

RESIDENTS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE SEND IN PLEDGES OF SUPPORT

Santa Fe, July 15.—Apparently the various counties are going ahead with their plans to bear a portion of the expense necessary to float the highway bonds at par. Mora county citizens telegraphed yesterday that they would raise by private subscription if necessary the small sum that is Mora county's share of the expense of placing the bonds. Santa Fe county automobile owners have made the same offer. Lincoln county's share has been received and is in hand. W. D. Murray, the Silver City banker, telegraphed his hearty approval, and F. E. Lester, chairman of the state association of highway officials, sends a most enthusiastic telegram from Dona Ana county, in which, in order to cinch the proposition, both the county commissioners and the road board have issued a warrant, so as to make the pledge doubly binding. By Saturday, it is expected that all the contributions and pledges will be in hand to permit of proceeding with the work without further delay.

INTERCLUB RIFLE COMPETITION

Washington, July 15.—The latest shooting competition sponsored by the war department with a view to promoting the efficiency of the rifle clubs and associations of the country begins today and will be continued until the end of the month. The competition is to be conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle association of the United States. Twenty-five clubs located in various parts of the country are entered in the competitions. The matches are to be shot on their local ranges and the targets forwarded to Washington to determine the official scores. The winning club will be awarded the championship title and a handsome trophy presented by the war department.

The democratic press is waxing eloquent in commendation of the appointment of Robert Lansing as secretary of state, the principal cause for the felicitation being the fact that he is apparently qualified for the job. It must be admitted that the circumstances are such as to make that member of the cabinet a fit subject for special encomiums.

The democratic United States senator who wanted to know what feature of democratic legislation the republicans would repeal, might find an answer from democratic sources if he would read the arguments for the administration's legal department which is pleading with the supreme court to declare the five per cent rebate clause of the tariff bill inoperative. In effect the department of justice takes the position that the tariff bill authors did not know what they were saying or did not know how to say it.

Cyclone letter files at Optic office.

CHARGE AGAINST CARRANZA GAINING COMPLETE CONTROL

AGED MEN IS DROPPED

DEFENDANTS IN ANCIENT MURDER CASE DISMISSED BY THE COURT

Bedford, Iowa, July 15.—The case against Bates Huntsman, who has been on preliminary trial before Justice M. A. Sawyer for the alleged murder of Nathaniel Smith, a Missouri cattlemen and his son, in September, 1877, was dismissed today by Justice Sawyer.

The case was dismissed upon motion of the attorneys for Huntsman shortly before noon. Attorney General Cosson, representing his department, acquiesced in the motion, stating to the court that the refusal to admit the evidence of John Derrickson with reference to "Doc" A. E. Goliday, the hermit druggist, who was said to have been a participant in the alleged crime, had made it impossible for the state to proceed further.

Loud cheers greeted the announcement of Justice Sawyer that he would dismiss the case. The officers in the court room had considerable difficulty in restoring order, so enthusiastic were the neighbors of the aged defendants who had gathered to witness the final scenes of the court drama which has stirred the community for the past week. Finally Justice Sawyer succeeded in getting the room quiet, and said that the cases against all four defendants would stand dismissed.

This second announcement was a signal for another outburst, as the crowd closed in around the late defendants. Huntsman and Samuel Scrivner stood with tears in their eyes as they received the congratulations of their friends. The court room turned into a reception scene in which the defendants were the chief figures, with witnesses for and against them mingling with the spectators in what appeared to be a jollification meeting.

The motion to dismiss came from Attorney B. J. Finck, representing Huntsman, after Samuel Anderson had left the stand, where he had just added a few details to his testimony of yesterday. Attorney Flick declared that the corpus delicti had not been established and that the charge against his client had not been borne out by the state evidence.

Attorney General Cosson at this point arose and announced that while he had been forcibly impressed with the story of Mrs. Maria Collins Porter and was convinced that murder had been committed about the time she stated, the evidence, to his mind, would not warrant the state in proceeding further with the case. He said he would not, on the evidence thus far adduced, ask the grand jury to consider the charges against the old men, and, therefore, he and the county prosecutor would endorse the motion to dismiss.

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VILLA TROOPS RETREATING BEFORE FIRST CHIEF'S SOLDIERS

Washington, July 15.—Mexico City, freed of the spoils of siege and with prospects of food for the starving, now is confronted with another famine—a scarcity of money. Millions in currency issued by the various factions as control of the capitol has passed back and forth between them during the last year, have been repudiated by each succeeding government.

Although supported by decree while the issuing faction remained in control, all such currency now in the hands of the populace is of doubtful value. Villa issued large amounts, as did Zapata, and when General Obregon first occupied the city for General Carranza he made a large issue. Now that food has come in many of the famished folk, although possessed of some kind of money, may be unable to buy it. Officials here have been expecting that the Carranza government would act to regulate the situation.

Travelers arriving yesterday at Vera Cruz reported that Mexico City was quiet and said foreigners were safe from molestation. The populace seemed indifferent to the shifting of the government.

Train Blown Up

A train between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been wrecked by a bomb near Apizaco. The explosion killed and wounded many persons. A cablegram from Vera Cruz to the state department says it is uncertain whether the train left Vera Cruz July 12 or July 13.

The railroad has discontinued selling tickets to Mexico City.

Villa Abandons San Lpis

El Paso, Texas, July 15.—Villa has abandoned San Luis, according to reliable although unofficial information. This action has given to Carranza possession of all but one of the important points on the railroad from Mexico City to Laredo on the American frontier. Villa, so far as is known here, continues to hold Queretaro, but with a small force now isolated. His own position at Torreon is regarded as precarious.

By the abandonment of Aguas Calientes and Zacatecas, Villa has yielded to General Obregon, commanding Carranza's northern army, the means for support east, although as yet communication does not appear to have been established. The forces of Villa destroyed large stretches of railway both east and south of Obregon and south of Queretaro, but there is no evidence that he has any considerable force in any of these directions to hinder the work.

From the interior it was reported today that the Carranza forces from Monterey were planning to co-operate with Obregon by moving westward against Villa at Torreon, while another force is attempting to get between him and the American frontier by a march westward from Monclova.

Villa has on hand some millions of rounds of ammunition and his army is not suffering for foodstuffs. He

appears, however, not to be well supplied with money, and it is said that desertions have shown some inclination to increase, due to the small pay soldiers receive and the prices paid for labor.

Carranza adherents here are jubilant over the prospects of an early resumption of traffic over the railroad from Mexico City to Laredo. They admit, however, that the work of destruction at some places along the line has been so complete that several weeks may pass before a through train is operated, and they are not unmindful of the ease with which even a small band of the opposing forces can cut the line.

ALBUQUERQUE MAY LOSE STREET CAR SERVICE

UPON COUNCIL'S ACTION IN JITNEY LICENSING DEPENDS ITS FUTURE

That the jitney is a serious problem for cities where the little gasoline cars have become numerous is well known. Just at present Albuquerque is endeavoring to solve it, as is shown by the following article from yesterday's Albuquerque Herald:

As a result of the fire last night, which destroyed the car barn and four cars, the affairs of the traction company seem to have reached an acute crisis in which the city council and jitney regulations largely figure.

The fire has left the trolley company with two ancient cars, two lines of tracks, some poles and some wire. It has no barn and no machine shop. It never had a power house.

If the city doesn't pass an ordinance regulating the jitneys, it was stated authoritatively today, the trolley company will virtually go out of business. The two remaining cars will be used to run over the lines at something like hourly intervals, in order to hold the franchise, and that will be all the trolley service the city will get.

But if the city will pass an ordinance regulating the jitneys so that the trolley management will be enabled to figure on the character and quality of competition, a group of investors will buy the company and start in at once to improve the service.

SPAIN'S QUEEN IS LOYAL

Madrid, July 16.—The father of the queen of Spain was a German prince, while her mother, as is well known, is the English Princess Beatrice, daughter of the late Queen Victoria. In her Anglo-German parentage Queen Eugenie might find an acceptable excuse for remaining neutral in the present war of the nations. But from the very beginning of the colossal struggle the young queen has made no effort to conceal the fact that her sympathies are wholly with England and against Germany. Recently the queen has given striking proof of her loyalty to England by summarily dismissing two of her ladies in waiting who indiscreetly attended a Carlist meeting, where the German "Hymn of Hate" was sung with great gusto. When Eugenie heard of her ladies' participation in the meeting she refused to listen to any explanations and dismissed them on the spot.

INDIAN DENIES GUILT

Denver, Colo., July 12.—Tse Ne Gat, a white Indian on trial for his life, charged with murder, today took the stand in the United States district court and swore that he did not kill Juan Chacon, the Mexican shepherd whose body was found in Montezuma county, Colorado, in March, 1914. Asked by his attorney, Henry MacAllister, if he killed the Mexican, Tse Ne Gat replied: "No, I could not kill my friend." MacAllister, in his opening statement, declared the defense would prove that Tse Ne Gat was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of certain Colorado Indians who wanted to run the Utah Utes and whites out of the Colorado.

An automobile driven by Lloyd Jones caught fire on Sixth street near Douglas avenue last night. The fire department was called out and extinguished the flames with chemicals. The fire was caused by an overflow of gasoline from the filter.

NO STEAMER FAILURE

Berlin, July 12 (Via London).—The report recently published that the Hamburg-American Steamship company had failed in consequence of heavy losses sustained during the war, was denied here today by the semi-official Wolff News agency.

ATLANTA WANTS CONVENTION

Los Angeles, July 13.—The annual national reunion of Elks, which was formally opened yesterday, took up its program in earnest today while delegates and visitors still continued to stream into Los Angeles in large number. Business sessions interspersed with several features of entertainment made up today's program. The Midsummer Floral Dream and Allegorical Pageant, which will take place tomorrow morning, and the annual convention parade on Thursday will be the big spectacular events of the week. The competitive drills by crack teams of the country will take place at exposition park tomorrow afternoon. A big party of Georgia Elks, aided by delegations from other states of the East and South, is waging a vigorous contest to capture next year's convention of the order.

BULGER TO DIE.

Denver, Colo., July 12.—The Colorado supreme court affirmed today to the death sentence of Colonel James C. Bulger, seeker of fortune, convicted of the murder of Lloyd L. Nicodemus, a Denver hotel manager, in Denver May 7, 1914. Bulger is sentenced to hang in the week of October 31.

THE LAWSON CASE

Denver, Colo., July 12.—Argument on a motion to prohibit Judge Granby Hillyer of the district court from participating in any so-called strike cases was begun in the case today. Fred Farrar, attorney general, argued in favor of Judge Hillyer and Horace N. Hawkins appeared in support of this motion. Argument is expected to continue until late today. Judge Hillyer presided in the cases of John R. Lawson and Louis Zancanelli, union labor adherents, convicted of murder in connection with strike disorders.

TO HONOR KANSAS GOVERNOR

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 13.—The Kansas Club of Salt Lake, composed

of former Kansans now residing in this city and vicinity, has made elaborate preparations for the reception and entertainment of Governor Capper and his party, who will stop off here tomorrow on their way to attend the Kansas day celebrations at the San Diego and San Francisco expositions. The leading feature of the entertainment program will be a banquet at the Hotel Utah tomorrow evening.

SHRINERS BEGIN SESSIONS

Seattle, Wash., July 13.—The forty-first session of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine assembled today and was called to order by the imperial potentate, Dr. Frederick R. Smith of Rochester, N. Y. The opening of the session was preceded by a street parade of the bands, patrols and marching bodies, representing the order throughout the United States.

MEETING OF GEORGIA EDITORS

Eastman, Ga., July 13.—This city extended a hearty welcome today to the several hundred members of the Georgia Weekly Press association who gathered here for their annual convention. Automobile riders, a mammoth barbecue and other features of entertainment are to be provided for the visiting editors, many of whom are accompanied by their families.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY MEETING

San Francisco, July 13.—A large attendance marked the opening here today of the annual national convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. The fraternity has a membership of 17,500. It was organized at Yale in 1844 and now has active chapters in nearly 50 of the leading colleges and universities.

SEATTLE GREETES LIBERTY BELL

Seattle, Wash., July 13.—The delegates to the Mystic Shrine conclave and thousands of other visitors joined with the citizens of Seattle today in giving a rousing welcome to the old Liberty Bell on its arrival in this city. Mayor Gill and representatives of various local societies delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion.

TRAPSHOOTERS' LEAGUE

Peru, Ind., July 13.—A two days' registered tournament and the twentieth anniversary reunion of the Indiana Trapshooters' league is to open here today. Noted shots from several states are here to take part. Three events will be shot off each day and in addition there will be several special events.

UTAH PARTY STARTS FOR COAST

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 13.—The official party which is to represent the state at the Utah day celebration at the San Diego and San Francisco expositions leaves here today by special train. The party is headed by Governor Spry and includes his military staff, members of the Utah exposition commission and the Salt Lake City high school cadets.

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

SIX HUNDRED CLERKS VISIT STATE BUILDING**HAMBURGER STORE AT LOS ANGELES SENDS EMPLOYEES ON SUNDAY TRIP**

Santa Fe, July 13.—Six hundred of the employes of Hamburger's department store at Los Angeles Sunday were guests at the New Mexico building at San Diego. They made the trip to San Diego on a special Santa Fe train of 15 Pullman cars, their employers paying all the expenses.

A superb picture of the Patio and part of the New Mexico building and the Cabrillo canyon and bridge as seen from the roof of the building are published in sepia in the most recent Sunday magazine of a Los Angeles paper.

The International Studio, a beautifully printed magazine for artists, gives "The San Diego Exposition," the leading article, magnificently illustrated. It is the most sympathetic praise yet given the exposition by those who have authority to speak on its artistic effect. Of the New Mexico building it says:

"The New Mexico building, with its more severe silhouette and massive weathered beams protruding from the outside walls, is a free amplification of the famous adobe mission of the Indian pueblo of Acoma, the "Sky city," dating from 1699. The essentially composite character of the architecture is nowhere better illustrated. The very flexibility of the style employed is its greatest asset. You in short witness here in San Diego the actual revival of Spanish-colonial architecture, and you will scarcely fail to agree that as a medium it is as perfectly adapted to the physical and social and conditions of the southwest as is the English-colonial, or Georgian, to the needs of the east."

Praise for Hewett

Speaking of the monumental work at San Diego of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of Santa Fe, director of the Museum of New Mexico and School of American Archaeology, the article says:

"The same consistency of aim and idea which characterizes the architectural features of the exposition obtains in other fields of activity. It has been the intention of those in charge of show processes rather than products, and nowhere is this more significantly set forth than in the California building, which enshrines examples of the stupendous plastic legacy of the Maya civilization, and in the Indian Arts building, which is devoted to displays of the craftsmanship of the present day Indian of the southwest. To begin with the deep-rooted substratum of primitive effort which stretches back into dim antiquity, and to follow its development down to modern days entails no small amount of labor and scholarship. For this task the exposition authorities were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett and a corps of competent assistants from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Dr. Hewett is one of the rapidly increasing number of scientists who feel the indissoluble connection between ethnology and aesthetics. Nothing finer has thus far been accomplished than his in-

stallation of the several exhibits in this particular section. The collections of pottery, rugs, baskets and domestic utensils, and the detailed series of drawings illustrating that graphic symbolism which is an inherent element in all aboriginal artistic expression, are as extensive as they are stimulating. On comparing these latter with the canvases devoted to native types and scenes by Robert Henri, Joseph H. Sharp and others in the Fine Arts building, one is forced to conclude that the capacity for pictorial representation has diminished rather than increased with the advent of our latter day art schools and academies."

Dr. R. W. Corwin of Pueblo, Colo., who lectured last year before the summer school at Santa Fe and is a member of the managing committee of the School of American Archaeology, last week lectured before the archaeological summer school at San Diego of which Dr. Hewett of Santa Fe is dean. His subjects were: "The Future School," and "Safety First." Last evening he occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational church at San Diego. He is delighted with the New Mexico display.

New Mexicans who registered were P. K. Lemmon, Jr., Kimball Lemmon, Columbus; Fay Zearing, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lievert, Helen Lievert, Bernard Lievert, Mrs. George Zearing, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gleasner, Ada M. Bittner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Umbach, Ida Elder, Albuquerque; James Eldon Hamilton, Mrs. J. E. Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Roswell; Franklin Thomas, Roswell; Rev. C. C. Bateman and wife, Fort Bayard; Miss E. E. Roberts, Raton; H. L. Simpson, Clayton.

Charles Wilson Hackett and wife, who are spending their honeymoon at the exposition, spent the day at the New Mexico building. Mr. Hackett is a noted historian and a student of the Pueblo Indians. In a recent contribution to "Old Santa Fe," he discussed the location of the Tigua pueblos of Alameda, Paray and Sandia in a most interesting and novel way.

SANTA FE PERSONALS

Santa Fe, July 13.—District Clerk and Mrs. Harry F. Lee left yesterday for California, where they will spend vacation time visiting relatives in Los Angeles and at the beach resorts besides visiting the exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Lienau, their children and Mr. Leinaus sister, have returned from a visit to the ranch of Superintendent of Insurance Jacobo Chaves, near Mountainair.

Miss M. E. Disette, Indian school teacher at Santo Domingo, is here for her vacation.

Former Attorney General J. M. Hervey is a visitor in the capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Numa Raymond, who recently arrived from Geneva, Switzerland, left last night for the California expositions. They were accompanied by Mrs. Keckreich, of St. Louis, formerly Miss Amelia Frenger of Las Cruces. E. C. Wade, Sr., Mrs. Wade and daughter Marian, also left for the expositions yesterday. Miss Wade, who is an accomplished musician, will continue her musical studies in California. Before returning they will visit Wilson Wade at Palo Alto, who has been a student at Leland Stanford.

RUSSIAN RETREAT WAS MASTERFUL MANEUVER

Associated Press Correspondent with Czar's Army Tells of Brave Officers and Men in Galician Campaign.

Headquarters of Russian Third Army, July 13, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—It is seldom that the staff of any army cares to allow a newspaper correspondent to observe or write of its defeats or retreats: the field censor's motto is Nothing Passes Except Good News.

The staff of the Russian third army has broken the precedent in allowing the freedom of its lines to the British official press representative during the whole of its heart-breaking retreat from the Carpathian slopes, back across Galicia and even across the Russian frontier. The correspondent's first story, covering a long series of daily fights and daily Russian defeats followed by the inevitable retreats before the Austro-Germans' concentrated artillery fire, is as follows:

The advance of the Russians over the Carpathians was sure to draw a counter-stroke, and it came just where many expected it, but with tremendous force. This was because it was not so much the work of the tired Austrians, but rather the biggest effort that Germany has yet put up in her attempts to bolster her ally.

In a house standing high by a church I found the staff of the division. There was a hut on the top of the hill; sitting in front of it one could see for at least ten miles in either direction.

The division was holding a front of eight miles across a low line of wooded heights, of which the most marked feature was a village with a little church tower. Against three Russian regiments were nine, mostly German, and backed by the most formidable artillery.

Beyond each of the flanks of the division one could see at intervals black clouds of smoke; one thick stream of smoke that stretched into the skies came from some distant petroleum works. The whole right wing was being pounded with crash after crash, sometimes four black columns rising almost simultaneously at intervals along it; under each would break out little angry seeth or sparkling flame; the only thing that seemed not to be hit was the church tower which, as each cloud died down, came out simple again in the bright sunshine. The left wing was in patches of smoke that sometimes disappeared for a time.

What was happening to the center was not so clear; so after watching for some hours the shells and shrapnel bursting along the line and on the slope, we described by some winding gullies, drawing a shrapnel as we passed over a low shoulder, and soon reached the staff of the center regiment.

Telephones in War

Under the nearer wall of a hut, little groups were working at the telephones, while a number of soldiers lay on logs around. The colonel came forward and took me into the open pointing at the ridge some six hundred yards away. All his left was at grips with the enemy, and on his right his men were fighting at the close range of two hundred yards in the wood beyond the crest.

The telephones worked incessantly. Each of the battalion commanders reported in turn—one that his machine guns had been put out of action, another that there was a gap in his line, a third that he was holding good at full strength. The colonel explained that his last reserves were engaged. A message came that his right flank was open and was being turned. He seized the telephone and called "Two companies forward at the double," reporting his action directly to the staff of the division.

There was a peculiar humanness about all these messages; in form they were just ordinary courteous conversation. The question which brought the most disquieting answers was "How are your connections?" The colonel on the left reported that his line was penetrated at more than one point but was holding out. The right wing telephone gave no answer at all. Life there was unliveable; and I heard from soldiers a report that they had seen the Austrians in the Russian trenches.

Shells and shrapnel were crashing all around us, especially in our rear; a hut that I had passed on the way down broke out in full flame. Nearer down there fell four black explosives at regular distances of 50 yards, "the four packets" as one officer called it. Our cover would all have gone with a single shot, and the men crouched to avoid the falling splinters from each shell.

In this most depressing atmosphere went on the conversation between the colonel and the divisional staff. "I can get no track of the right wing. Cavalry is reported on both of my flanks. The right has had to retreat." The answer was an order to retire at nightfall. Three hours at least to wait.

A Brave Man's French

The orders were communicated in French over each battalion telephone. The colonel apologized for his elementary French; it was anyhow the French of a brave man.

As disquietude increased, permission came to retire at once; but the colonel answered that this could not be done; he was in hot defensive action, and the enemy would follow on his heels; at present he was hold-

ing his own.

My hosts urged me to go. The situation was getting too serious for a non-combatant. It was with an ill feeling that I turned for the slope. As I began to reach shelter, I suddenly saw on the hills to the west men running down the slope towards us. "Perhaps ours, perhaps the enemy," said my Cossack escort. But we reached the crest unmolested and were now in comparative safety; for we were out of the line of fire, and the valley to the north of us was full of our own people.

Here there was a long train of wounded and we found our automobile in the midst of it. We packed in the men with the worst wounds that we noticed; they lay without a groan, and one said "Thanks be to the Lord, and eternal gratitude to you." A young soldier told us that no living man could have driven the troops on the right wing from their positions; but that the whole area was covered with shells till trenches and men were leveled out of existence. The companies left comparatively intact had all joined the center. Of this section of the line we could only bear vague rumors.

Late in the day we reached the deserted school house to which the staff had retreated.

By morning the lines lay just outside the town, and the Germans and Austrians were making a tremendous attack on them, pounding them with the heaviest artillery and advancing in close column again and again.

The leader of this division is a fighting general, robust and active. The staff was very close up to the front, and from the balcony of the school house the general viewed the lines and gave orders. Many parts of the lines were now non-existent, having been reduced to a series of shell-pits by the German artillery.

Making my way to the advanced lines, I found a brigadier general and got leave to accompany an attempted advance. It was the first regiment of the famous Caucasian corps just arrived after an all night march, and going up to the attack. A battalion commander stood just below the hut, putting his men in position. He was a quiet little man, already elderly and with an old voice, that sounded vigorously, however, across the slope. The men made their way by companies up the different clefts in the hollow and soon lined the ridge beyond. The commander moved about among them at an easy walk, directing some, hurrying on others.

The men went forward on their knees, separating off into what the Russians call a "chain," where any one, with initiative, by finding cover a little further forward, gives a lead to all the rest. The officers walked upright throughout. When the crest was lined, the commander went forward in different directions.

On his return he gave a few orders to his officers; one of them was a little excited, and called out "I have an instinct that it will go right; God grant that it is a true one" and turning to his men he shouted "God is with us." Except for this, nothing broke the atmosphere of the evening stillness.

"Well children," said the commander "What shall I say to you? With God! Forward!"

One company went off to the wood

on the right, and after a few minutes another with the commander and myself moved forward over the bare hill, leaving two others to follow in reserve. The men advanced in little groups creeping in line with each other; the officers walked about freely, often in advance of the men, or encouraging any that showed too much caution. The commander and I branched off into the edge of the wood; he turned and smiled to me as the shrapnel tore away some of the bough. At the bottom the machine guns were hurried up, and we ascended the further slope.

We were now on a bare height which was like a tongue projecting forward, and a hot musketry fire was opened on us. A man near me called out that he was wounded and rolled himself down to the hollow where a bearer set about bandaging him; a shell burst beyond us and another called out. One could see what happened to the men nearest to one.

The commander continued to stroll about among the men, in the same way as he would have done out of action; several of the men begged him to lie down. We went round the height and he brought his men everywhere to the edge of it and told them to entrench themselves, which they set about doing at once. We could see where the bullets came from, on the low ground in front. To our left was a ridge with trees, along which we could see men on horseback coming from the direction of the enemy. To our right, beyond the wood, was a high ridge covered with men, who appeared to be advancing upon us but did not open fire.

Machine Gun Stops Attack

Suddenly a column of blue figures was seen coming up close on our front. In what seemed a minute, two of our machine guns had been moved to this side. Round some brush-wood 30 yards away came the first rush of the columns, one caught sight of a line of pale faces. Our commander shouted orders; a young officer clenched his fist; our gunners ground out a shower of bullets, and the Austrian column disappeared into the wooded valley.

Later in the day, after I had gone back to headquarters, I learned that the little commander had been brought back into the town wounded in the head in the last Austrian attack.

In the evening I retreated with the divisional staff several miles to new quarters. All along the road the general stopped any straggling soldiers and asked closely what had happened to their regiments. This was all extremely well done; he was really severe only to one batch who told him an obvious lie. Altogether the retreat, for it was that, was attended by no panic, and every one seemed anxious to help his neighbor. Going at a sharp trot, we reached our new quarters at three in the morning.

I woke at noon in a farmhouse, in a village that was rilled with the divisional field train. The Divisional General had gone off early to the front to rectify the new positions. The news that came in was uncertain and anxious. The first hut that the general and his staff had entered had been made untenable by the enemy's artillery fire. No further news of him came till late in the evening, and he had barely escaped capture.

PRZASNYSZ GOES INTO GERMANS' HANDS

NEW DRIVE AT WARSAW FROM THE NORTH RESULTS IN TEUTONIC ADVANCE

Przasnysz has been taken by the Germans almost at the inception of what appears to be a new drive at Warsaw from the north. The official statement from Berlin announces the capture, and also records successes along the east Prussian frontier to the northeast. The village of Konsya, south of Kolno, has been taken, and the heights of Olszauka, northeast of Suwalki, stormed.

Simultaneously the Germans report the breaking down of attempts by the French to win back lost ground in the Argonne region, and the infliction of heavy losses upon attacking forces.

Paris reports the capture of a line of German trenches north of Arras and the failure of a German attack in the Woevre region. It concedes a German advantage at a long disputed point in the Argonne.

Austria has made representations to Washington that this country's exports of war munitions to the entente allies have reached such dimensions as to threaten the neutrality of the United States.

The hills defending Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula were occupied by the entente allies after four assaults on Monday last, according to Athens advices received in London. Constantinople, reporting on the same engagements, says that allied attacks, in which warships supported the troops, were repulsed with heavy losses.

A German submarine sunk the Norwegian steamer Rym. One of the merchantman's engineers was killed. Most of the crew were saved.

Great Britain's coal strike is growing acute, 150,000 miners having gone out.

London, July 15.—From Athens comes a report of a substantial advance made by the Anglo-French forces against the Krithia-Achibaba line, but since so many wild rumors have originated in the Grecian capital this is received with reserve until officially confirmed.

The latest Paris communication counters the claims of German successes in the Argonne region with the report that the French have set foot at several points in the German trenches on the road to Marie Therese, and that the French are making progress in their attack beyond the Servon road to the west of the forest of Argonne.

It is expected that the period of quiescence in southern Poland will be ended by an attack on the Austro-Germans towards the River Bug. Great Britain again is experiencing domestic troubles with 150,000 coal miners actually on strike.

The German Statement

Berlin, July 15 (Via London).—Przasnysz, a town of Russian Poland 50 miles north of Warsaw was taken by German forces according to the

official statement given out today by German army headquarters staff. The Germans also announced that they have captured the village of Konsya to the south of Kolno, and have stormed the heights of Olszauka, northeast of Suwalki.

British Help Serbians

Liverpool, July 15.—That British troops are now in Serbia fighting with the Serbians against the Austro-Hungarians was officially confirmed today by Crawford Price, the British eye witness with the Serbian forces. Lecturing here he said the British army authorities now permitted him to make this announcement. The strength of the British forces in Serbia was not stated.

The French Statement

Paris, July 15.—The French war office gave out a statement today on the progress of hostilities, which says:

"Activity during the night in the region to the north of Arras was quite diversified. To the south of the Chateau in the Carteil we seized a line of German trenches. Around Neuville Saint Vaast and the "labyrinth" there was hand grenade fighting.

"In the Argonne the fighting was to the west of the forest, where we had progressed yesterday. To the north of Servon road, after a series of counter attacks, the Germans succeeded in regaining a foothold in the Beaurain woods. In the rest of this section there was no change in the situation."

The Fecht Campaign

Paris, July 15.—The operations by which our troops captured the towns of Metzeral and Condernach, in the Fecht valley, said the official eye-witness today, in reporting the French success in the battle of Metzeral, upper Alsace, have been remarkable because of the means employed and the results obtained and because the Alpine troops have been forced to surmount all difficulties.

Metzeral, said the eyewitness, is situated in a valley surrounded by high hills, the sides of which drop precipitously down to the Fecht regions. On these hills was stationed artillery, to the rear of which, within easy access, large reinforcements could be massed.

"From prisoners we learned," continued the account, "that the Germans considered their position impregnable. It was surrounded by several lines of trenches and barbed wire entanglements. We made long preparations for the attack, concentrating the troops and bringing supplies up the Vosges through winding, narrow and hastily constructed roads 20 miles in length. New trenches were dug and mines laid.

"On June 15, after prolonged and heavy artillery fire on both sides of Metzeral, the Germans were driven from Metzeral, and the heights of hill No. 830, on which we captured the trenches situated on the slopes, taking two companies of prisoners. A portion of the trenches on Braunkopf were also taken.

"At Echwald we gained less, as there the German factions were strongest. At Anlass, also, although many grenades were thrown, the fortifications were of such a character as to make it impossible to break through.

"On the day following, the attack

was resumed with the purpose of gaining us all the positions on Braunkopf and hill No. 830. We began at this point to encircle Echwald, as the road to Metzeral now lay open. The Germans remained at Anlass, where our attack always stopped, and with their fire across the valley on Braunkopf made it impossible for us to proceed.

"All our efforts were now concentrated at Anlass. Attacks on June 18 and 19 and 20 and the German positions fell into our hands. Our troops continued on down the valley, capturing six officers, 11 noncommissioned officers and 140 men."

THE STARR TRIAL

Chandler, Okla., July 15.—The trial of Henry Starr and four others charged with robbing the bank at Stroud, Okla., last March will begin in the district court here on July 20. Although still suffering from wounds incurred during the fight between the robbers and citizens after the bank had been looted, Starr will be able to appear in court. Officials say Starr will enter a plea of guilty.

MAYRE REPORTED RESIGNED

Cornish, N. H., July 15.—Reports that George T. Mayre, American ambassador to Petrograd, had presented his resignation to President Wilson were lacking in confirmation here today.

RUINS OF YPRES TO BE PRESERVED

INHABITANTS WISH TO KEEP THEM AS MEMENTO OF GERMAN ATROCITY

Ypres, Belgium, June 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The last tenacious inhabitants of Ypres were dragged from their underground refuges and taken by force to places of safety a fortnight ago; the cellars themselves had ceased to afford protection from the continual pounding of the German shells. The town today looks like an unearthed imitation of Pompeii; not one of its 12,000 houses is intact and not a dozen of those that remain partly erect are repairable. The ancient pride of Flanders, if it ever rises from its ruins, must be entirely rebuilt from the foundations. Of the famous Hall, which three weeks ago still showed a semblance of resistance, there remains nothing but a single little tower standing out against the sky like a gigantic finger raised in protest. The only part of the walls remaining is a battered breached remnant on the side of the "Grand Place." Only here and there is it possible by close inspection to discover any traces of the details of its former architectural beauty.

There were 10,000 people here three weeks ago and it was still possible to enjoy a cup of tea at the cafe on the "Grand Place" while contemplating the agonizing "Halles"; today the only living creatures that remain are two cats sticking to the debris of their homes in the Rue de Thourout. No one knows what they live on and the British soldiers have been unable to capture them.

The dead silence that has fallen here is broken only by the occasional shell that stirs up the ruins, by the German guns firing over the town at Poperinghe, and by the musketry and machine guns fire from the trenches close by to the south. The silence is oppressive toward dusk when the artillery fire becomes desultory.

Protected by the ruins, one may approach so close to the fire line as to get a vivid auricular impression of what is going on in the trenches. The "pan! pang! pang!" of the rifles with intervals of the "Pang-a-pang-a-pang-a-pang" of the machine guns become more intermittent as night falls, and then comes from the trenches the surprising contrast of the refrain: "It's a long way to Tipperary," with the accompaniment of a piano that the Tommies dug out of the ruins and requisitioned for evening diversion.

The final destruction of Ypres followed the attack with asphyxiating gas. It is the common belief in Belgium that the wiping out of the town was a premeditated revenge for the failure of the effort to occupy it. Shells intended for the British lines or for the batteries in the rear might easily stray into the town, but, they say, the aim of the Germans is good enough not to waste in that way the thousands of tons of ammunition required to reduce the place to a stone heap, and the only military importance of the town is its proximity to the battle front. Counting the shots that went wide of any structure, it is estimated that more than a hundred thousand of different calibers were spent on Ypres. Thousands more were used during the gas attack along the route from Ypres to Furnes by which the allies were expected to send reinforcements. All along the road for a few miles, deep funnel shaped holes, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other and often full in the center, still show how seriously the operation was organized. One of them lies directly in front of an enclosed plot of ground covered with field flowers above which rise 14 crosses. Here were buried the remains of a little detachment of British troops that were sought out by one of the 16 inch German shells while resting in an abandoned cottage on the edge of Ypres.

The eventual restoration of Ypres raises conflicting views, all of which originate from sentiment, for the town had long ago lost all commercial importance. The attachment of the inhabitants to the soil calls for restoration and to this is opposed the feeling that Ypres must remain as it is a monument to the suffering of Flanders. If the town is rebuilt, say many of those who loved it for its traditions, let it be farther on along the banks of the Yser, while the ruins of the ancient town remain enclosed within monumental walls for the world to see in ages to come.

Mrs. J. van Houten of Raton has presented the New Mexico Normal University with a fine specimen of a South African soft shell turtle. The turtle measures 15 inches from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail. It is beautifully marked. It will be placed in a case in the lower corridor of the state institution together with several other specimens that have been received by the school.

NATIONAL CHAMPS GET WORST OF "BREAKS"

THERE ARE SOME WHO BELIEVE,
HOWEVER, THAT STALLINGS
WILL REPEAT

(Kansas City Star)

The "breaks" are the most essential factors in baseball. At the start of the 1915 season the fair minded bugs were picking the world's champions of Boston to set the pace for the teams in J. Tener's league. Their wonderful showing in the championship series with those former title holders the Philadelphia Athletics, is baseball history, and never to be forgotten. But from the way the "Tea Destroyers" are playing at the present time it begins to look as though the next world's series will be played on some other field.

The injury to Johnny Evers, a hero of the Merkle play; the erratic pitching of Bill James, the illness of Manager Stallings and the loss of Leslie Mann and Charlie Deal, who jumped to the Federal league, have prevented the Braves from mingling with the teams in the first division of the senior organization. The hard luck jinx has followed the Stallings men ever since the season opened, and it is doubtful if the conquerors of the White Elephants will be able to start another sensational climb from the bottom of the ladder to the high perch of the league. But there still is a chance.

Along about this time last season when the Giants were enjoying the high breezes of first place the Braves began to fight their way to the head of the field. McGraw's men heard them coming, but the New Yorkers didn't take the Bostonians seriously and only laughed when warned of the approaching storm sweeping its way across the National league field.

George Stallings was hailed as the greatest baseball leader in the land after he won the National league flag in 1914 and downed the famous Athletics in four straight games in that memorable world's series. And the Georgian is still a great man in the eyes of the baseball "bugs."

It will take only a short winning streak to get the Bravemen started and if they ever strike one of those spells then look out for the holders of the world's title. If Johnny Evers and his bum ankle are able to get back in the game and stay the "tea boys" may get out and startle the baseball world again. Evers is the big cog in the Boston machine and he is the hope of the team and another championship.

RANCH FOREMAN MISSING

Roy, N. M., July 15.—A report has reached town that Clyde Wiggins foreman of the M. W. Mills ranch on Red River, is missing and a posse is hunting for him. Surmises of foul play and of drowning are both presented, and friends are worried about him.

COAL DEALERS MEET

Minneapolis, Minn., July 15.—The men who fill the coal bins of the middle west—members of the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers' association—gathered in this city today for their annual meeting to discuss the problems of the trade. More than 500 dealers are in attendance from Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas. W. P. Fanning, of Union, Neb., is presiding over the two days' sessions.

TO HANG PRISON MURDERER

Joliet, Ill., July 15.—Preparations have been completed for the execution tomorrow of Frank Repetto, with whose sentence to death Governor Dunne has declined to interfere. The crime for which Repetto is to pay the extreme penalty was the murder of a fellow-convict in the state penitentiary here.

GOTHAM OPENS POLICE SCHOOL

New York, July 15.—New York today inaugurated a municipal school to provide technical and general education for the 8,000 members of the police department along lines which will better equip them for their work and prepare them for promotion in the service. The school is probably the first of its kind to be tried in any municipality, and will have a larger class than that of any United States government school, including the combined student bodies of West Point, Annapolis, and the School of Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth. The dormitories of the various police stations are to be used as class rooms and the police lieutenants are to serve as instructors. Each class will be required to attend an hour and a half at each session.

THOUSANDS OF ELKS PARADE

Los Angeles, July 15.—The annual convention parade, which is the big spectacular feature of the Elks' reunion week, took place this morning and was one of the greatest pageants of its kind ever seen in Los Angeles. The line was made up of more than 15,000 members of the order, in a dozen divisions, interspersed with numerous musical organizations. Many of the lodges were in fancy costume typical of their home cities.

NEW NOTARIES NAMED

Santa Fe, July 15.—Governor McDonald today appointed the following notaries public: L. H. Chamberlain, Albuquerque; Eugene Brewer, Hope; H. B. Morgan, Artesia; John H. Rutledge, Clayton; J. A. Borwise, Clayton.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSE

Santa Fe, July 15.—County School Superintendent John V. Conway will leave tomorrow for San Pedro, southern Santa Fe county, where the Santa Fe Gold and Copper company mines and smelter are located, to appoint a new school board. Last year, because the mines had closed down, the school attendance showed a large decline, but this year it will again crowd the two-room school. For that reason, Conway will confer with the new board, to hasten the construction of a modern structure with two large class rooms, a manual training and a domestic science department, together with a large hallway. The build-

ing will be constructed without issuing bonds and will be similar to the other 53 school buildings erected in Santa Fe the past 21 months. The old buildings which are still in fair shape, will be sold. The districts of Golden, Cerrillos and Madrid will also be visited on this trip.

THIS IS ST. SWITHIN'S DAY

Today is St. Swithin's day, when, according to the old weather rhyme:

St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

Before he became a saint Swithin was bishop of Winchester and chancellor of the realm. He died in 862 and such was his humility that he requested that he might be buried outside his cathedral church, "where the feet of passersby might tread and the rain of heaven fall on his tomb." However, it was decided later to remove the body within the church, but the task was delayed for 40 days on account of rain. Finally the rain ceased on July 15, 891, which fact probably accounts for the weather superstition with which the name of the saint has been coupled for ages past.

AUTO HIGHWAY UP PIKE'S PEAK

Denver, Colo., July 15.—Within a few weeks it will be possible to ride to the top of Pike's Peak by automobile. It was expected to inaugurate the service today, but unfavorable weather conditions have caused a delay in the work and it will probably be August 1 before the highway is completed. The new road is 20 feet wide and 17 miles long, extending from Manitou Springs, located at the foot of Pike's Peak, to the summit of the mountain, an elevation of 14,109 feet.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS FOR THE UNIVERSITY

STATE SCHOOL PROVIDES VALUABLE LECTURES FOR STUDENTS AND PUBLIC

Albuquerque, July 16.—To hear lectures by authorities in art, music, travel and history; in scientific fields and in education and commerce, without a cent of cost to themselves, and with very little cost to the institution, is to be the privilege of students at the University of New Mexico during the coming college year. Before leaving for his vacation President David R. Boyd had secured promises from a number of noted men who will be passing through Albuquerque during the autumn and winter, to stop here and address the university students at the regular Tuesday morning assembly period, and since going to California the first of last week Dr. Boyd writes that he has secured promises from a number of others; visitors at the coast expositions, or who will go to or from the expositions over the Santa Fe railroad. Some of the engagements are tentative, but the majority are definite promises from men whose time has large value, to give a little of it to the university students. The list will be announced before the opening of the university on August 17 and now promises to be

imposing. A few notable musical events, it is now expected, will be secured to vary the program.

The Tuesday morning assembly hour, when an address on some subject from some one outside the regular university life is given, has been a feature at the university for several years, and a few notable addresses have been included in the list. One day last year when a famous authority of international law, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale, delivered a timely lecture on the international problems of the United States, created by the war in Europe, Albuquerque people, who frequently had been invited to the Tuesday morning assembly events and had as frequently passed the invitation by, suddenly awoke to the fact that they had been missing something. Looking back over the Tuesday assembly period lecture list they found an array of men whose appearance on the lecture platform costs real money. The attendance of Albuquerque people at these times has been growing ever since.

Next year for the first time, however, the students will have the benefit of a systematic and well directed effort to secure big men for these assembly lectures. The list already includes the names of a leader of the United States senate, a famous diplomat, an architect of international repute, an authority on archaeology, a musician to whose art New Yorkers cheerfully contribute \$5 the ticket, several important business men and a number of noted educators. It will be, when complete, a list which will add very importantly to the value of the year's work at the university and which will attract considerable attention to the institution.

FEW OF 'EM JEWETTS

Santa Fe, July 16.—One of the remarkable facts about the Jewett Family association excursion from Des Moines, Iowa, which spent several hours last night visiting the New Mexico museum, that there were only a dozen or so among the 100 or more excursionists, whose names is Jewett. The family traces its genealogy back to 1666, when a Jewett was a knight under the banner of William the Conqueror, but the family seems to have been perpetuated mostly on the female side, judging from the scarcity of the family name of Jewett among the Jewetts. In 1638 two Jewett brothers landed at Rowley, Mass and from them came the other members of the family now living in 35 states of the union and Canada, there being now 25,000 names on the register from 1633 to the present.

WEATHER AFFECTS READING

Miss Elizabeth Cooley, the librarian, has submitted her monthly reports for May and June to the board of directors of the Carnegie library here. These show that during May the library had 1,098 patrons, with a falling off in June to 839. In May there were 594 books loaned and 430 were given out last month. However, there were 13 new cards issued in June as against six issued the month before. In May there were 20 monthly magazines, five weeklies and five dailies on the tables, and last month there were 17 monthly magazines, four weeklies and four dailies.

AMERICANS SHY AT EUROPEAN LOANS

AT THE SAME TIME, EUROPEAN
PEOPLE ARE SELLING AMER-
ICAN SECURITIES

New York, July 12.—Again the war asserted its depressing influence upon this market, and this despite favorable domestic factors such as a sound business situation, a satisfactory crop outlook, a redundant money supply and special activity of the steel trade.

Last week the tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange was downwards; partly owing to liquidation connected with the British war loan and partly owing to the apprehensions incident to our relations with Germany and Mexico. The decline was accelerated by short selling and renewed activity on the bear side. Some of our railroad shares were also affected unfavorably by poor earnings; Southern roads feeling this influence more than others owing to diminished movement of cotton resulting from the war. Foreign selling was of course necessitated by preparation for the huge British war loan, the size and terms of which are already familiar. Subscriptions aggregated over \$3,000,000,000. The especially attractive terms accompanying this loan are explained by the previous issue not being a brilliant success. Hence an increase of inducements to investors who had been holding off awaiting concessions by the government. A portion of this offering may possibly be placed in this market; but the takings will not be large, and are likely to be confined to a few big financial institutions, as American investors are not likely to take readily to foreign securities at the present time. British bonds, especially one or two-year notes, would be more readily absorbed. Some other means of settling European debts will have to be found than our subscriptions to long term foreign loans; and the urgent necessity of protecting sterling exchange rates will compel European bankers to resort to other devices for protecting national credit, and this at no distant date. It has already been proposed that foreign bankers should make liberal collateral loans to foreign holders of

American securities and then transfer such loans to this side. In effect they were accepting foreign holdings as collateral for loans made on this market. How far this will alleviate a trying situation remains to be seen. But European obligations in this market are reaching such an amazing sum that it is doubtful if this means will entirely satisfy. In some form or another we shall probably be obliged to give Europe extensive credit, until time and more normal conditions have been attained in which to facilitate a settlement.

If those of ultra-optimistic tendencies have underestimated the duration and the appalling consequences of this war, it follows they have also underestimated its financial effects. An early ending is not yet in sight. The allies are still preparing on a gigantic scale for their supreme effort, which has not yet been attempted. Next autumn the world will probably find one side materially weakened by continuous superhuman struggle, while the other has been strengthened by prolonged preparation. As for the end, that cannot be expected until one side or the other is thoroughly exhausted. The best estimates are that the struggle will cost Europe from \$18,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 yearly until the finish. Such terrific waste cannot but profoundly affect the world's capital markets, and the adjustment of values to these abnormal conditions is still progressing, and the most important problem of the day, financially considered, is the paying of Europe's debt to the United States. If Europe cannot pay in merchandise; if we will not take her bonds in large amounts, and if foreign holders are unwilling to part with their American stocks and bonds, some such scheme for settlement as above suggested will have to be devised. Foreign holdings of Americans have diminished considerably; it being estimated that over \$200,000,000 have already been returned to this side, and the third selling movement this year which is now on will probably continue until preparations for the new British loan are discounted. Great Britain's obligations to this country must be enormous, since she is financing not only her own war but also giving very material financial assistance to her allies. It is estimated that about \$500,000,000 in war orders have already been received in this market, and that another billion dollars is in prospect. The shipments of these vast amounts of munitions will come next autumn, when the outward movement of our agricultural products is at its zenith. The effect of the war upon British trade is shown in the statement that her excess of imports over exports for the year amounts to about \$2,240,000,000, compared with her usual excess of \$650,000,000. Britain generally pays for much of her excess imports by her foreign investments; but this means of adjustment is now shut off, and the enormous burden which she has shouldered can be appreciated by the fact that on March 1, 1916, her national debt will have risen to \$6,466,000,000, at the present rate of increase.

The weakness in railroad shares was mainly due to foreign selling, especially in St. Paul and a few other standard stocks. At the same time

American railroad earnings, outside of a few eastern and transcontinental lines, are not satisfactory in spite of better rates. The adverse influences are dull business; diversion of traffic through the Panama canal; slow movement of cotton; effect of the Missouri Pacific collapse, and the financial condition of some of the weaker lines. It may be that these mishaps and the new British loan have been fully discounted for the time being; and they are cited merely in explanation of this week's fall in values. On the favorable side of the account is the steady growth or activity in the steel industry, which if continued will soon run into a veritable boom. Under either peace or war the American steel industry must benefit for some time to come. When peace arrives there will be an immense demand for tools and semi-fabricated steel for reconstruction purposes. Foreign plants with impaired facilities and a general scarcity of skilled labor will be utterly unable to meet requirements; all of which will be of advantage to the American manufacturer and exporter. Our textile trades also continue fairly busy, and the general condition of business, though quiet, is sound. The government crop report was better than expected, considering the lateness and coolness of the season. Abundant moisture, however, in June has had a beneficial effect. The indications now are for a record wheat crop of 963,000,000 bushels, or 72,000,000 more than last year. Corn, owing to increased acreage, promises a yield of 2,814,000,000 bushels, which is 142,000,000 more than last year. The yield of oats is estimated at 1,399,000,000 bushels, or 258,000,000 more than a year ago. Allowing for ordinary deterioration during the remainder of the growing season, the outlook is for ample crops, including cotton, and good prices for the American farmer, upon whom Europe must depend to a greater extent than usual for food during the coming year.

For the time being caution is necessary in all financial transactions. Our relations with Germany and Mexico are in an exceedingly uncertain and sensitive stage. The scene shifts daily and so do the possibilities.

HENRY CLEWS.

DISTINGUISHED FOLK NEW MEXICO'S GUESTS

STATE BUILDING AT SAN DIEGO
FAIR ATTRACTS MANY NO-
TABLE PEOPLE

Santa Fe, July 11.—Governor Henry Carter Stuart of Virginia and the following Virginians with him, will visit the New Mexico building on Tuesday of this week: General Charles J. Anderson, Colonel Julian H. Hill, Colonel Richard F. Byrne, Colonel J. D. Richards, John W. Wilharden, Harston, Colonel William King, Colonel William H. Langhorne, Colonel J. D. Richards, John W. Williams, Colonel Joseph Lane Stern, John White Stewart, W. T. Dabney, Mrs. R. M. McBulington, Miss Bullington, Miss Glasscock, Mrs. Harson Hartson and Mrs. W. T. Dabney.

The New Mexicans who registered at the building on last Tuesday were Mrs. Grace Troutman, Sallie F. Gor-

don, Maria Walker, Roswell; Ray Hill, Dexter; Eddy Johnston, Roswell; Lela McMaine, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill, Dexter; Mrs. W. R. Moliere, Albuquerque; Mrs. John E. Roach, Gay Acker, Mrs. C. S. Acker, Mrs. C. A. Coffey, J. Nicholas, Elida; Joseph McQuillin; San Marcial; George H. Cureton, Edgar Cureton, Silver City. Mrs. Troutman admitted that she had been skeptical as to what New Mexico would be able to exhibit but that now she is convinced that the building and its display are wonderful and that if a replica of it is built at Santa Fe she will certainly go to visit it and urge her friends to do the same. She was especially delighted to recognize her son, Captain J. C. Troutman, in the motion picture film of the New Mexico Military Institute, in which he is one of the instructors. A party of five from Elida was much pleased with the lecture and pictures of the Portales country. J. Wood will this week be added to the staff and run the multi-graph which is kept running eight hours each day.

LAWSON SENTENCED TO A LIFE TERM

JUDGE HILLYER REFUSES NEW
TRIAL FOR CONVICTED
LABOR LEADER

Trinidad, July 12.—John R. Lawson, international member of the United Mine Workers of America convicted on May 3 of the murder of Deputy Sheriff John Nimmo, near Ludlow on October 23, 1913, was this afternoon denied a new trial by Judge Granby Hillyer in the district court. The labor leader was forthwith sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the state penitentiary.

When asked by the court if he had any statement to make before judgment was pronounced, Mr. Lawson rose and read a lengthy statement in which he maintained his innocence, charged that he had been made the victim of a corporation-controlled prosecution and alleged that the trial through which he passed had been a "travesty on justice." During the relating of this statement Mr. Lawson was visibly affected, and faltered more than once. With a few remarks to the defendant Judge Hillyer pronounced sentence. Attorney F. W. Clark, representing Lawson, asked for and was granted 60 days to file a bill of exception and 30 days' stay of execution. Counsel also asked that pending action on the appeal by the supreme court that the convicted man be allowed to go on bond. This, the court said, could not be granted with authority and the labor leader was taken by the sheriff to the county jail.

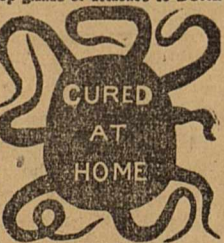
HOYT GIVES UP

San Francisco, July 12.—John G. Hoyt, shipping broker under federal indictment for alleged violation of neutrality in connection with the delivery of supplies to German warships by the steamer Sacramento, surrendered today and gave \$2,000 bond. Hoyt is the last of those indicted within the jurisdiction of the United States, said W. W. Proston, United States district attorney.

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 medicine. 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 arm-pit 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 BOOK SENT FREE "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist living" 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER

YAQUIS RESENT LOSS OF THEIR LANDS

THIS IS THE CAUSE FOR THEIR
REVOLT AGAINST AMERICANS
IN MEXICO.

Nogales, Ariz., July 12.—Although the Yaqui Indians of Sonora are said to have declared war on the United States—at least so far as American settlers in their region are concerned—and United States warships have been despatched to cope with the situation—information as to the process by which this declaration of war was made is still lacking. It is known that the tribe retains a political organization. What appears to be an almost mythical supreme chief reigns in the hills above their valley and is said to direct the actions of the minor chiefs who have taken groups of the tribe into the Mexican warfare.

The Associated Press correspondent—during a recent trip to the west coast with Carranza—learned this and a number of other interesting things concerning the Yaquis, about whom little true material has hitherto been published.

Although they have been in almost constant warfare since the organization of the Mexican nation, the Yaquis never have been fully conquered or won over to European civilization. But their struggle against the advance of civilization did not assume threatening proportions until the recent revolutionary activities gave them modern war munitions and military training. Previously this most warlike Mexican Indian had confined himself to guerilla fighting. The arming of the Yaquis to take part in Mexico's domestic quarrel made possible their more extensive military movements, threatening not only the American colonists in the Yaqui valley about Guaymas, but the sovereignty of the Mexican race along that rich portion of the west coast.

The Yaqui region lies a few miles inland from the important California gulf port city of Guaymas. The Indians years ago lost most of their rich agricultural lands in the valley. Their strongholds are in the hill country, from which strong positions they make frequent raids on the Mexican settlers in the valley below. It has been only recently that their assaults were directed against the American settlers in the valley, who had given the Indians profitable employment as laborers.

The Yaqui was not considered an especially dangerous neighbor until the advent of the constitutionalist revolution. With the separation of the Carranza and Villa factions a struggle began between those two parties in Sonora state. The Indians already had been armed and enlisted as troops in the Constitutional army, doing the bulk of the desperate fighting in the contests for the towns along the Arizona-Sonora border. These Indians were considered "pacifico," or peaceful Yaquis. But on opportune occasions they demanded the

return of their tribal lands, and only would remain in the revolution service after securing promises from the factional leaders. For more than a year, however, it has become evident that the supposedly friendly Yaqui was working in conjunction with his wilder brother who had remained in the hills. Arms and ammunition in large quantities given to the Indians enlisted in the Constitutional army were smuggled on the backs of Yaqui runners into the mountain passes and there were hidden. The enlisted Indians would return after an insignificant skirmish and demand more ammunition. Their Mexican officers did not dare refuse it.

The situation became more serious when Jose Maria Maytorena the Villa governor of the state, brought the Yaqui troops into northwest Sonora. Previously they had been used only against Huerta's federal troops about Guaymas. Maytorena's Yaquis took part in the attacks on the Carranza garrisons at Nogales, Naco and Cananea. In former years under the Diaz administration these Indians had been driven into southern Sonora by continued fighting along the Arizona border in which they met the federal "rurales," Mexico's rural police, which was considered the most efficient fighting arm of the former dictator. The forceful exiling into southern Mexico of large numbers of Yaqui men had failed to break the warlike spirit of the race.

Rumors asserted that the Yaqui leaders were controlling the Maytorena government. These were denied officially until the more recent developments showed that the so-called "pacifico" Yaquis were working in conjunction with their "broncho" or wild brothers in their lifelong attempt to regain the valley farming lands now developed to a high degree by the American farmers. The American colonists had bought the land from the Mexican owners, who in turn had secured it through government or private concessions in about the same manner as the American Indian's territory in the United States was colonized and developed. The state government found itself powerless to prevent the raids by the "broncho" Indians on the American settlements since the large proportion of Indian troops would not permit warfare against their hill tribesmen. This led to the sending down the west coast of American marines with orders to land if necessary to save the lives of the American settlers who, though in grave danger, would not leave their farms in fear of losing their crops and property.

The Yaquis' rival, but first cousin, is the Mayo Indian, whose lands closely adjoin the Yaqui valley. The Mayo, though of good fighting ability and frequently victorious over the Yaqui tribe, is of a more peaceful inclination and has retained by diplomatic means some valuable farming land. The Mayo also entered the revolutionary struggle. Large numbers of the Mayo braves have joined the Carranza ranks, and have been assisting materially in the Obregon victories over the Villa army in central Mexico. This left the Yaqui in undisputed control in Sonora. The plan, formerly suggested, of playing the Mayo against the Yaqui could not be employed since the bulk of the

Mayo fighting men had been removed. The racial characteristics of the Yaqui of Mexico are similar to those of the Apache, who caused continued warfare in the early development of the southwestern United States. The Yaqui is credited with direct relationship to the Apache. Like his northern cousin, the Yaqui has been guilty of all manner of brutality directed against his prisoners, and is known to have employed modes of torture as skillful as those of the ancient Chinese. This has caused a fear of the Yaqui which was not due entirely to his military ability. The Yaqui was the first Mexican tribe to become fully armed with rifles, and to become skillful in their use. Other tribes along the west coast still employ the bow and arrow for hunting and in some cases in fighting alien invaders.

While retaining his tribal tongue and savage customs, the Yaqui became skilled in military methods. He kept his skillful manner of guerilla warfare, but adopted to a large extent some European methods. In the attacks of the Sonora-Arizona border towns the Yaqui troops made desperate assaults on the Carranza trenches, charging the positions much in the manner of the European soldier. It had been difficult to make the Mexican troops do this.

The Yaqui in his natural stage of military development had used small drums on which he gave simple marching orders. These drums took the place of the voice of the trumpet, and had the advantage, by their peculiar noise, of making it difficult for the enemy to locate the source of the sound. In military service with his Mexican neighbors, the Yaqui developed a more extensive system of drum signals, until his officers could command large numbers of men to make all manner of movements. The Yaqui, unlike other Indians, always had marched in military formation until deployed for action. Many battles were won merely by the noise of their Yaqui drums which seem to terrorize the enemy when the sounds of the beats appeared to come from all directions. In some cases a few Yaqui drummers would crawl to the enemy's flanks and by beating out some signal make it appear that the position was being surrounded.

No reliable information is available as to the Yaqui's actual numerical strength, so varying are the reports of the Mexican military authorities and American settlers. But it is known that several thousand rifles, mostly of the military model, are in the hands of the Indians, and that large amounts of ammunition have been obtained by the hill tribesmen. The Yaquis' manner of warfare and familiarity with the country, would make most difficult, it is believed by the valley settlers, their complete defeat and disarmament.

KANSAS GOVERNOR VISITS FAIR

Topeka, Kas., July 12.—An official party to attend the Kansas day celebration at the Panama-Pacific exposition leaves Topeka today for San Francisco. The party is headed by Governor Capper and Lieutenant Governor Morgan. Stops will be made en route at Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City.

MONTANA MEDICAL MEN MEET
Bozeman, Mont., July 12.—Wh promises to be the most notable gathering ever held by the Montana medical fraternity is to be entertained in Bozeman during the present week. The gathering will embrace the annual meetings of the Montana State Medical society, the State Association of Health Officers and several affiliated bodies.

NEW PRISON FOR WOMEN

Columbus, O., July 12.—Ohio's new state prison for women, just completed at Marysville, was transferred to the building commissioners to the board of administration today. The new institution is pronounced by experts to be a model of its kind. The buildings cost \$300,000 and with their equipment are modern in every respect. Much of the construction and the interior furnishings represents the work of the "trusties" of the state penitentiary here. The female prisoners will be transferred from the penitentiary to the new prison about September 1.

Two star college athletes have joined the ranks of the professional football coaches. Larry Whitney, Dartmouth weight man, goes to Penn state, and Jimmy Craig, the Michigan star gridder, has been engaged to tutor the Mercersburg academy football squad.

SMALL TAX ASSESSMENTS

Santa Fe, July 12.—The assessment rolls for 1915 of the county of Taos show taxable property of only \$3,543,610 of which a considerable amount is railroad assessment. This is the poorest per capita showing of any county in the state, apparently indicating that Taos is the most poverty stricken and scantiest in resources among the 26 counties of the commonwealth. The county commissioners made raises of \$169,212 and reductions of \$4,755, before finally approving the roll. The exemptions total \$310,965.

DRAKE ESTATE CASE IN COURT

Des Moines, Iowa, July 12.—Mrs. Suda B. Whitaker, claiming St. Louis as her home, was arraigned in court here today to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The charge grows out of Mrs. Whitaker's sale of stock in her claim to a half share in the so-called Sir Francis Drake estate.

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.

NO MONEY FOR BOND FLOTATION

JUDGE LEAHY ISSUES PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST HIGHWAY BOARD

Judge David J. Leahy this morning in chambers issued a perpetual injunction against the county road board, restraining it from using county money to help make up the deficit to the state if the \$500,000 road bond issue were sold below par. The case lasted only about 30 minutes, notwithstanding the fact that it is statewide in importance, affecting practically every county. An appeal was taken by the defendants to the supreme court.

Herbert W. Clark appeared for State Senator John S. Clark, who entered a complaint on July 8 as a taxpayer, asking that Robert J. Taupert, Sostenes Delgado and George H. Hunker, as members of the county road board of San Miguel county, be enjoined from using \$592 of the county's money in order to enable the sale of bonds to the amount of \$29,000 the estimated share of the issue that would come to this county. Charles W. G. Ward and George H. Hunker appeared for the defendants.

The defense alleged that the board had merely employed an agent to negotiate the sale of the bonds. It had not used money to sell the bonds at less than par. The plaintiff contended that the road board was authorized by law to use county money only in actual road construction, and was not legally permitted to use the people's funds for any other purpose. Judge Leahy concurred with the latter contention.

In rendering his judgment Judge Leahy said:

"I would like to be able to decide in favor of the road board. I think the payment of this money at this time an excellent thing. However, I am compelled to look at the case from a legal standpoint rather than from a business standpoint. Therefore I must issue a perpetual injunction against the road board in this matter."

Judge Leahy requested the road board to take an exception to the ruling of the court so that the supreme court might make a final ruling. The defendants took an appeal, which was granted.

Attorney Ward brought up the question of the legality of the action of county commissioners in appropriating money from other funds for road purposes. This question may be taken to the supreme court for settlement.

The legal fight this morning was of an entirely friendly nature, both sides wishing to determine if the action of the road board was legal. The action was a test case for the entire state. The court stated that he was sure the defendants acted in good faith, and that he approved of their action from purely a business standpoint. Besides the attorneys Robert J. Taupert, secretary of the county road board, was in court. Sostenes Delgado, one of the defendant was absent, being out of town. The plaintiff, Senator Clark,

was not in chambers.

Public Asked to Help

Robert J. Taupert this afternoon issued the following statement:

"In a hearing in the chambers of Judge Leahy this morning a permanent injunction was issued restraining the road board from using county funds for the purpose of making available the San Miguel county portion of the \$500,000 bond issue. The road board, however, has taken an appeal upon the decision. Realizing the necessity of having this money available for our roads this year, that portion of the highways upon which it was to be applied being in bad shape the repair of which would necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money, the road board is asking the county road enthusiasts to subscribe to a sum not exceeding \$600, which if the supreme court reverses the decision of Judge Leahy, will be returned to the subscribers. The purpose in raising this money is to enable the county road board to perform those duties for which it was appointed, and which the restraining order prevents it from accomplishing."

A FEW FRENCHMEN LEFT

Santa Fe, July 16.—The fall of the Bastille was celebrated at the San Diego exposition Wednesday with special ceremonies and incidentally, the large number of French visitors to the New Mexico building indicated that not all of the French have left the United States to fight in Europe.

On last Saturday the following New Mexicans registered: Simon Nusbaum, John B. Nusbaum, Nellie M. Nusbaum, Mrs. S. Nusbaum of Santa Fe; J. L. Greiner, Viola A. Greiner, Albuquerque; Mrs. G. Hile Goddard, Virginia Goddard, Silver City; Mr. and Mrs. Tony Castello, Miss Arlene Castello, Bernalillo. The Nusbaums expressed their gratification over the work done by New Mexico at San Diego.

William Warren, on the editorial staff of the Boston Herald, was especially interested in the architecture of the New Mexico building and declared that the erection of a replica at Santa Fe, would be a great triumph for the state and would attract thousands who otherwise might not visit the state. He made a special request for a number of photographs of the structure to illustrate articles for his paper.

DEMURRER SUSTAINED

Santa Fe, July 16.—Attorney A. B. Renchan was informed today that Judge E. L. Medler has sustained each of the 23 demurrers to the indictments for embezzlement, etc., against T. R. H. Smith, president of the defunct First State Bank at Las Cruces.

DRY FARMERS SUFFERING

Santa Fe, July 16.—From all parts of the state come pitiful reports of the effect of the drought. The time is long past for the summer rains to have set in and dry farmers, especially those who failed to adopt scientific methods and to plant drought resisting crops, are in despair. It is recalled that it was 20 years ago on July 21, that the biggest flood in the history of New Mexico occurred and it was even earlier in July that the notable flood which did so much damage, occurred 11 years ago.

AUSTRIA CONDEMNS ACTS OF ENEMIES

DECUARES THEY ARE DAILY VIOLATING THE RULES OF CIVILIZED WAR

Washington, July 16.—Austria-Hungary's indictments of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a "Red Book" issued by the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs through its embassy here.

The publication is called a "Collection of Evidence" and is divided into four parts.

"The first two parts," says a prefatory note introducing numerous depositions and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the government officers of the hostile countries. The cases adduced deal with the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality, a right consecrated since the remotest antiquity and respected even by the uncivilized nations or tribes. Never before have so many cases of the violations of this right been instanced. In several cases the illegal expulsion or arrest has preceded the actual state of war, a fact which still further aggravates the offense. The expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agents from Morocco and Egypt, which is irreconcilable with existing international treaties, has been made the subject of protests lodged with the neutral powers.

"The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austria and Hungary have objected—in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even if it be conceded that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the arrest and the incarceration of aged men, sick persons, women and children are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity. It was a French professor of law who thus defined such conduct. "To inflict sufferings on defenseless citizens of the enemy without imperative reasons is to revert to barbarism."

"The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare. From the evidence published herewith the conclusion is inevitable that there is hardly a rule of warfare, which has not been violated repeatedly by the hostile armies. To the numerous cases of disregard of the regulations concerning the use of prohibited projectiles, contained in The Hague agreement about the laws and practices of warfare on land, and of the Geneva convention, must be added the unspeakable outrages of which the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have been guilty. This ruthlessly illegal way of conducting war operations, and the cruel and treacherous participation of the entire population in acts of war, certify once more the lapse from civilization which the people of these countries have undergone.

"The 'Collection of Evidence' does

not purport to be complete in any respect. It is naturally restricted to the exposition of facts which have been either officially investigated or authenticated in an unimpeachable way.

"In proportion to the number of cases which have actually occurred, the number of the proven instances is exceedingly small. Up to this day, the ministry of foreign affairs is still without information concerning the fate of several consular officials who have been arrested. The Austrian and Hungarians who are being detained in hostile countries can be counted by the thousands. Almost all of them still endure in silence the outrageous methods wherein the governments of hostile countries set human dignity at naught. The breaches of the laws of warfare as compiled in part of this collection, must likewise be considered, however, as only individual evidence. For the time being we cannot have anything approaching a comprehensive knowledge of events in the territories beyond the enemy's lines. And yet, from the reports which reach us and from trustworthy news published in foreign daily papers, it is possible to draw the well-founded conclusion that thousands of shocking violations of the law of nations have occurred, especially in the districts of our country occupied by the enemy."

RAILROAD ASKS AID

Santa Fe, July 16.—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway company, through the state corporation commission, has presented claims to the interstate commerce commission against D. E. McConagill for \$58,55 balance of freight charges on a carload of horses shipped by defendant from Pecos, Texas, to Marietta, Okla., on October 16, 1912.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Santa Fe, July 16.—The Estrella del Norte Mines company of Las Cruces filed incorporation papers today with the state corporation commission, with A. S. Brice as statutory agent and headquarters at El Paso. The capitalization is \$1,000,000 divided into one million shares. The incorporators and directors are Samuel D. Betts and A. S. Brice of Las Cruces; George B. Calman, A. L. Foote and W. M. Smith of El Paso, 600 shares each, the paid up capital being \$3,000.

The Hagerman Alfalfa Growers' association also incorporated under the Skeen bill passed by the last legislature and providing for the incorporation of co-operative associations of farmers organized to market crops. C. W. Curry of Hagerman is named statutory agent and the incorporators and directors are M. F. Monical, H. L. McKinstry, J. E. Blythe, Willis Pardee and Ira Shively.

BATTLESHIPS USE CANAL

Panama, July 16.—The Panama canal was used today for the first time by large battleships of the United States navy when the Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco, made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The battleships, which compose the naval academy practice squadron, are in command of Real Admiral William F. Fullam, superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis.