

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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FRENCH, REVIVING ACTIVITIES IN WEST, TAKE POSSESSION OF STRATEGIC POINT HELD BY ENEMY

Twenty or more persons are believed to have lost their lives when the liner Arabic was sunk by a German submarine yesterday. Among the missing passengers are two Americans. The other missing are members of the crew. The government in Washington is withholding comment until definite official information is received in which it is learned if American lives were lost.

Novogeorgievsk, the Russian fortress northwest of Warsaw, which the Russians continued to hold when they abandoned the Polish capital, has been taken by the Germans. More than 10,000 men were captured with the fortress, and an enormous stock of materials, Berlin announces.

Emperor William has left for Novogeorgievsk personally to thank General von Behler and his troops who took the stronghold.

The Restormel and the Baron Erskine, British steamers, have been sunk by German submarines, their crews being saved.

London, Aug. 20.—As the Austrians and Germans press on to the last of the outlying fortresses standing between the Russian capital and the invaders. Petrograd is discussing the advisability of removing the government to the ancient seat at Moscow, considered the heart of the nation. Kovno is definitely in the hands of the Germans.

The flanking movement of Field Marshal von Mackensen grows more threatening hourly, and it would not be surprising if Grand Duke Nicholas had to abandon some of the forts he now holds for a line with Brest-litovsk as the pivot. From Brest-litovsk to Ossowetz which seems to be withstanding the assaults of the heavy German guns better than any other fortress, fierce fighting continues with the advantage in favor of the invaders.

Riga has again become the center of a struggle on land and sea. Petrograd states that the Russian warships protecting the gulf of Riga were compelled to draw in closer, owing to the superiority of the German squadron.

The landing of British troops at Suvla bay, Gallipoli peninsula is regarded here as a partial disappointment. The Turks had concentrated their forces on the Anzac, but were able to send troops north in time to prevent any important advance by the landing forces.

On the western front the French now hold the crossroads between Lens and Arras, which, when in possession of the Germans, formed a wedge in the allied line.

The German Statement

Berlin, Aug. 20 (Via London).—Official announcement was made here today of the capture of the important Russian fortress of Novogeorgievsk

and more than 20,000 men. The usual daily statement from German army headquarters, which was issued today several hours after the special bulletin announcing the fall of Novogeorgievsk, says that the complete garrison at that fortress consisted of 85,000 men. Of these, the statement adds, more than 20,000 were captured in yesterday's battle alone.

The earlier bulletins from Berlin stated that the entire garrison was captured by the Germans. It is not clear, however, whether a considerable part of the total of 85,000 escaped.

"The entire garrison, including over 20,000 men and an enormous stock of war material, fell into our hands."

"The emperor left for Novogeorgievsk in order to give the thanks of himself and the fatherland to the leader of the attack, General von Bezeler, and his troops."

The left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has driven the Russians behind Koterkakulva, southwest of Brest-Litovsk, German army headquarters announced today.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities, which reads:

"There has been continued activity on the part of our artillery along the banks of the Oise, to the north of the Aisne, in the Champagne district and along the front at La Seille. In the Argonne there has been fighting with bombs and hand grenades in the sector of St. Hubert and near Marie Therese. On the heights of the Linge and of Schratsmannele, the German losses have been heavy. We found a large number of dead German soldiers in the trenches, 250 yards long, which we occupied."

SAINT LOUIS IS NEXT ON THE LIST

STORM KING, HAVING VISITED TEXAS, DROPS IN ON MIS- SOURI CITY

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.—The southwestern part of St. Louis was under water today, and residents were going about in boats as a result of a continuous downpour of rain that began about 1 o'clock this morning and followed a steady drizzle that lasted nearly all day Thursday. At 9 o'clock this morning four inches of rain had fallen. The storm was accompanied by a high wind.

As the morning advanced the downpour increased. Railroad service on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco railroad tracks, which run through the southwest part of the city, was discontinued, as the rails were flooded by water from the DesPeres river. This stream had increased at one point from six feet to 900 feet. Flood waters from the Des Peres river all swept over the Wabash tracks, which runs west and northwest, and two incoming trains were halted several miles from the Union station. One train stopped at Delmar station near the western city limits, but the water around the station was so high that firemen and street employes were called to assist the marooned passengers. Ropes were tied about the rescuers to pull them through the current as they waded in.

Several negro settlements near the fire clay works in the southwest part were flooded, and families were taken from second story windows.

Telephone calls to police stations for help were numerous, and in many instances the callers were women who said they were marooned on the second floors of their homes. Many houses in the suburbs of Greenowod and Maplewood, immediately adjoining the city on the southwest, were completely surrounded with water with only roofs and chimneys visible. From a distance rescuers in skiffs could be seen taking the people from second story and attic windows.

116 Dead In Texas

Houston, Texas, Aug. 20.—The death list from the gulf storm increased slightly today, and the missing list decreased considerably. The known death list was 116, including 13 known dead in Galveston. Some other bo-

dies were found about Galveston, but they were supposed to be from the mainland for the most part.

It is expected the dead will be increased by a dozen or more when the Virginia Point hotel collapse is cleared up. Twenty persons are listed as guests in this hotel and up to today no trace of those missing had been reported here.

Reports indicated that 30 persons yesterday listed as missing at Bolivar had been found. Outside of these 30 at Bolivar the only other single large missing list was 50 on the dredge Houston. The fact that nearly all persons on a dozen other dredges who were working in the same vicinity were found alive after two or three days' search for them, relieved worry over the Houston.

A conservative estimate of the missing today was less than 100. Reports from Galveston were optimistic for rapid restoration of the city's routes for food supplies and for early establishment of wire connection.

Dispatches filed in Galveston yesterday and reaching here today giving a death list of 13 and saying a flat car had been sent down the island for more bodies, were supplemented by several telegrams today stating that a number of bodies had been brought in on the car. Galveston Island is 40 miles long, and it is reported that many bodies from the mainland have washed ashore along the island.

Houston's Crew Lost

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 20.—Nine bodies were picked up on a dyke near this city today, and the crew of the tender Rowan, which received them, said that 29 more bodies lay on this dyke. It was thought that part of these bodies might be those of men from the dredge boat Houston, wrecked three miles off Texas City. There are only four known survivors of a crew of 44 from the Houston.

First Wire Opened

Wire service was restored to Galveston today by the Western Union. The first message out of the city since Monday, an Associated Press dispatch, says Galveston's loss of life was eight killed in the city proper and 25 in the low sections on the western portion of the island. Water service is expected to be resumed tonight. There is plenty of food in the city.

Villagers Need Aid

An urgent appeal to citizens of Galveston and of the state of Texas for aid was sent out today by the residents of the small villages of Anahumi, Wallaceville, Kankamer, Graydon, Eagle, Glenn, Double Bayou and Smithpoint. They are on the east side of Galveston bay. The appeal said every village was in dire need, but gave no details.

GONZALES TALKING FOR WINTER WHEAT

COUNTY AGRICULTURIST THINKS IT WILL BE A GOOD PROFIT CROP HERE

M. R. Gonzales, the San Miguel and Mora county agriculturist, returned Saturday from Mora county, where he has been advocating the sowing of winter wheat. In the Roy and Mills districts from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of winter wheat have been grown and have proved a success, so that it is no longer an experiment but a fact that this part of the state is adapted to growing the winter grain. A large amount of winter wheat is imported every year from other states for the use of the various flour mills. With the farmers of the state raising this grain, the importation would be unnecessary, and the New Mexico farmers rather than the farmers of the other states would profit.

Another value of the winter wheat is that it successfully chokes out the wild oats pest. In sowing the grain and taking proper care of it the farmer would be accomplishing two ends, destroying the wild oats and gaining a profit from his wheat. Mr. Gonzales is mailing bulletins on the subject to the farmers on the planting and care of the grain and he expects a large number of the farmers will put in a field of the grain this fall.

Children to Visit Fair

The Industrial Clubs of San Miguel and Mora counties, which are composed of boys and girls, have been doing good work this summer, and Mr. Gonzales said that the Albuquerque Fair association has written asking that 20 of the members from the various communities be taken to the fair this fall. Mr. Gonzales says that the local clubs and the parents of the members have agreed to pay the railroad fare and that he will take a number of children to Albuquerque this fall. The girls' and boys' encampment committee of Albuquerque will furnish board and room to the visitors, and the fair association will see that several prominent agriculturists lecture before the meetings of the clubs. Five have enrolled already with Mr. Gonzales, and signified their intentions of going to the Duke City this fall.

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:

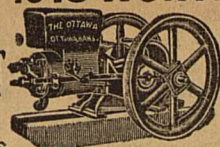
(1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.

(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.

G. G. Schaefer at Red Cross Drug Store.

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when you invest that 1c in a postal card to us. Here are a few of the good things in it for YOU.

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|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 1/2 H-P. \$24.75 | 5 H-P. \$87.50 |
| 2 H-P. 28.75 | 6 H-P. 96.75 |
| 3 H-P. 53.90 | 8 H-P. 135.50 |
| 4 H-P. 68.90 | 10 H-P. 178.90 |
| 12 1/2 H-P. \$214.90 | |

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RANGERS PUT AN EMBARGO ON ARMS

TEXANS REFUSE TO ALLOW WEAPONS TO CROSS THE MEXICAN BORDER

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 16.—Reports of renewed attempts by Mexican bandits to reorganize their bands in the lower Rio Grande valley were brought here today by J. J. Sanders, captain of Texas rangers.

He said he had received reports that Mexicans are crossing by ones and twos into Mexico, and that they are attempting to gather again in Hidalgo county, west of Brownsville. The Twenty-sixth infantry from Texas City went on duty here today. About 75 men of the regiment were left at Kingsville, 115 miles north of Brownsville, and more than two companies went on patrol at Harlington, between here and Kingsville.

Rangers and peace officers are disarming all Mexicans outside of the larger towns throughout the Brownsville section. Firearms discovered in the possession of a Mexican in rural communities of this section is practically the equivalent of a death warrant unless that Mexican is well known to Americans as being peaceful. Even with such a record, firearms are confiscated and a warning given not to obtain any more.

The embargo on arms and ammunition which rangers have put on Mexico on the American side is the most effective munitions embargo on record in this valley. Penalty for smuggling through this ranger embargo is death.

American Troops Attacked

A detachment of United States cavalry patrol was fired on last night from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande near Mercedes, about 30 miles up the Rio Grande from here. The firing occurred at Progreso. The cavalrymen returned the fire, and the shooting from the Mexican side stopped. There were no casualties among the American troops.

700 IN BIG TRAP SHOOT

Chicago, Aug. 16.—All roads for trap shooters will lead this week to Grant park, where the greatest tournament of the year will be held under the auspices of the Interstate association. More than 700 expert marksmen will face the traps during the week. The chief event will be the grand American handicap, which will be contested on Thursday, though important sweepstake and handicap matches will also be shot on other days, beginning today with a 200 single target event for amateurs.

TOURISTS AFRAID OF GALVESTON

TROPICAL STORM IN THE GULF OF MEXICO MAKES THEM FEAR DANGER

New Orleans, Aug. 16.—A tropical storm today raged over a large part of the Gulf of Mexico and its effects are being felt from western Florida to eastern Texas and about 50 miles inland. Heavy rains with winds from 25 to 48 miles an hour were reported, but no serious damage to inland property or shipping was recorded. High tides are running along the west gulf coast.

Tourists Leave Galveston

Houston, Texas, Aug. 16.—More than 1,000 persons, including scores of tourists who left Galveston in fear of a storm that has not yet developed, were in this city today. Alarming reports concerning the gulf hurricane believed to be sweeping toward the Texas coast were denied here promptly today by the weather bureau.

May Pass East of Galveston

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 16.—Apparently the tropical disturbance which passed through the Yucatan channel Sunday is still centered in the south central gulf. At 9:35 o'clock today the barometer read 29.6 and the wind was blowing 38 miles an hour from the northeast. There was some indication that the disturbance might pass east of Galveston.

At 12:30 p. m. the wind switched to the north. At this time it is blowing at a velocity of 40 miles an hour. The barometer which stood at 29.63 at 7 a. m. today was 29.50 at 12:30 p. m. The direction of the wind indicated that the tropical disturbance would go inland a short distance east of Galveston.

Occasional bursts of spray are blown over the sea wall onto the boulevard by the wind. The wall already has successfully undergone a more severe test than the one to which it was subjected today. The local weather bureau has advised persons living in exposed places to observe proper caution.

Alarming Reports Denied

Alarming reports in other cities of destructive storms at this port today are untrue. The wind up to 2 p. m. was in no wise dangerous.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the wind's velocity was 45 to 50 miles per hour and the barometer stood at 29.43.

There had been no property loss and no one feared that there would be any of a serious nature. The city has not been flooded and there are no indications that it will be inundated, as the sea wall is doing its work. There is no alarm over the situation here.

Trapped by Storm

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 16.—Two women and three men are trapped at Sabine, the water having risen over the railroad between Sabine and Port Arhur. When all of the other residents of Sabine deserted the town early today when storm conditions became grave, the women would not leave. Port Bolivar and Rollover, coast resorts, are reported to be under water.

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FOREIGN MONEY FALLING IN VALUE

POUNDS ANDS FRANCS QUOTED AT LOWEST POINT IN AMERICAN HISTORY

New York, Aug. 16.—The English pound sterling fell today to the lowest American value within the memory of man. Normally quoted at 4.85 in foreign exchange, it opened today at 4.67, a loss of 2 cents from Saturday's low record of 4.69. Greater demoralization was shown by the foreign exchange market at today's opening than ever recorded here before. French money, likewise, was weaker than on Saturday. Paris checks were quoted at 5.97, a weakening of 7 cents over the Sunday holiday. At this rate it requires almost six francs to buy an American dollar.

Rates went tumbling to lower levels still during the forenoon. During the first hour pounds sterling lost another penny, going to 4.6, 3 cents under Saturday's low record, and francs went to 6.00, a further loss of 3 cents.

BROKE GAME LAWS

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—The warden reports the arrest of two men in Grant county for having venison in their possession. The men also had a fawn in their possession which they offered to turn over to the game and fish department. They explained that the doe which furnished the venison had been killed by a burro running over it.

The residents of the upper Pecos today filed with Game Warden T. C. de Baca, their application for fish to restock the river and its tributaries.

The dove season opens on Monday, August 16 and lasts until September 30. The law limits the day's bag to 20.

MAESTAS ACQUITTED

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Judge Lewis Saturday afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty for lack of evidence in the case of the United States vs. M. Maestas, charged with selling liquor to an Indian.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

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

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

Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER

and always poisons deep 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

 * UNTO THE THIRD AND *
 * FOURTH GENERATION *

(Quoted from the Pictorial Review for September.)

A good looking girl whose family had suffered financial reverses took a clerical position with a firm of brokers. She hated her vocation. She longed for her former social life. One day she shocked her mother by saying, "I'm going to marry the first man who asks me."

And she did. He was the dissolute son of the senior member of the firm employing her. He defied his parents in the marriage, as he had done in all his other escapades. He now has the locomotor ataxia, and the girl who preferred any matrimonial port in time of financial storm is in a sanitarium.

The right of the child to be well born involves a clean bill of health for both men and women, and this should not cover alone those ills that follow in the train of the social evil. The health history of both families should be studied. In the past few years the physical ailments which result from lax morals have been over emphasized by press and lecturer, and only the practicing physician has realized the growing danger from congenital hereditary defects, such as anemia and the various forms of chronic nervous and skin ailments.

If the woman has the right to demand a clean bill of health from the man, the man has an equal right to the reasonable assurance that the woman is physically and spiritually constituted to become the mother of children. In the old days of what we choose to call barbarism, the principle of the survival of the fittest prevailed in motherhood. As an illustration, in a savage tribe ninety-eight women in one hundred were built anatomically to bear children normally and with little suffering; the two who were not so formed died in childbirth and their children died with them. Only the physical fit and normal survived.

But as surgical science progressed, the first aim of the physician was to save the mother's life, and if possible, the child's. Operative cases become more and more common, until today the once dreaded Caesarean section is as simple a method of procedure with obstetricians as the removal of a troublesome appendix at the hands of a surgeon.

The result has been not only a growing demand for narcotics and anesthetics in maternity cases, but a significant and heavy increase in the number of women who cannot bear a child naturally. The anatomical formation is handed down by each of these mothers to her daughters, and through their sons to the daughters of those sons. The claim that the modern woman is less courageous than her female ancestors in bearing children is absurd. It is not a question of character, or even highly sensitized nerves, but the steady anatomical change, if not deterioration in the modern woman.

 * KEEPING A NATION'S MAIL *
 * UNDER LOCK AND KEY *

By L. W. Lamm in the September number of Popular Mechanics Maga-

zine.

It takes more than a million locks to protect the United States government's mail while in transit. The department makes and keeps in repair not only all of these locks, but all fastening devices used in the mail service. Previous to 1889 everything of this nature was furnished and repaired by contract at a great expense. In that year it was decided to repair the locks and a small shop was installed in Washington. After experimenting a while it was found that the department could do the work cheaper and better than by contract. The following year it was decided to enter into the manufacture of locks, keys and mail bag attachments, as it was believed it would be a great advantage to the department to have its own shop where orders could be filled more promptly and with less danger of keys getting into the hands of those not entitled to them.

From the small room equipped with one drill press and one stamping machine and employing half a dozen of workmen, the shop has grown until it is now a complete factory, equipped with tools and machinery necessary for the converting of sheet steel and brass and other material into locks and keys and the many other attachments that are made. Among other features the present factory contains a press room with 14 stamping machines, a lock finishing and assembling room, a miscellaneous room, where cord fasteners are assembled, and other equipment made, a department where hundreds of postal scales are repaired, and a tinning plant where all mail bag attachments are tinned to prevent rusting.

Shortly after the shop was established a defect was found in the mail lock and steps were taken to design a lock which could not be jarred open, with the result that the "Eagle lock", later called the "Double Star" lock, was designed. More than one million of these locks have been made and put into service since that time. Although this Eagle lock has given the best service of any lock ever used on mail bags, it is now being gradually withdrawn on account of its weight and replaced with a still later lock known as the "La," weighing only two and four-fifths ounces, or about one-half the weight of the Double Star and costing less than one-half as much to manufacture. As the carrying of mails is paid for by weight, the La lock will result in a large saving to the government in transportation cost, besides which much time will be saved in the locking and unlocking. This is an important feature, especially with the railway postoffice clerks, where every movement counts.

One of the most important and interesting locks in use in the postal service is the registered-mail lock, commonly called the "rotary." This lock is equipped with a registering mechanism having four dials, each numbered from 4 to 9, which indicates the number of times the lock is unlocked. Each is also provided with a serial number stamped on the outside of the case, no two bearing the same number. Pouches containing the registered mail are locked with these and a record kept of both the serial number of the lock and the registered number as shown on the dials. If any lock reaches its destination showing a different number on the dials,

it is at once known that it has been tampered with. As each clerk who handles the pouch is required to receipt for the same, it is practically impossible to tamper with the contents of the pouch without detection. These locks were formerly made with cast cases and were purchased by the government at \$2.50 each. An improved case which is drawn from sheet brass has been designed by the employes of the shop. It makes a lock of much neater appearance and lighter in weight at a cost of 90c each. Savings such as this have been made all along the line.

Some idea may be had of the growth of the postal service from the fact that in 1890 only 300,000 locks were needed for locking pouches, while at the present time there are over 1,000,000 used for the purpose. The number of registered locks required during this period was from 7,000 to 8,000.

STATE FAIR SPREADS OUT AND RUNS OVER

TRACTION PARK IN ALBUQUERQUE WILL HAVE TO BE ENLARGED FOR EXHIBITS

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 17.—The 1915 New Mexico state fair has already outgrown the dreams of the most ardent supporters. Arrangements are now being made to move the fences of the fair grounds to take in a sufficient number of acres upon which to place the immense exhibits and amusement features. It has been necessary to petition the county commissioners to close one of the roads to the south of the grounds that the fair grounds may cross the road and take in an adjoining field.

The county exhibits alone will require a large space. Up to date, 12 counties have been visited by the fair officials, and in every instance from \$500 to \$1,000 has been appropriated for a county exhibit which will compete for the \$1750 offered by the fair for the best county exhibit. It is now believed that nearly every county in the state will be represented and that the greatest showing of New Mexico's resources ever gotten together will be seen at the state fair.

The stock show is going to be immense. National exhibitors are interesting themselves in the fair this year, induced by the larger premiums. Some of the stock departments which in the past have secured but few exhibitors will be large and complete.

The Indian exhibits alone will be a great feature. They are securing the co-operation of the Indian office at Washington, and authority has been given to every Indian reservation and school in the state to make exhibits of agricultural products, stock, industrial pursuits and arts and crafts.

The manufactures hall will contain exhibits from 50 of the largest concerns in the country. In the machinery hall there will be silos, tractors, separators, farm machinery and appliances of all kinds. The Mitchell wagon company has given the fair association a wagon valued at \$100 which will be given away during the fair. Albuquerque dealers are also taking

a large amount of space in this department.

The poultry show will be the largest even held in New Mexico. A thousand birds will be shown from all sections of the country. There are other exhibits, features, such as weaving, the better babies contest and the domestic science and arts departments.

Amusement features galore have been contracted for. Not the least of these is the Kilities band which will cost the fair \$3,000 for the week. This band has toured the world twice and has played all of the big expositions. It will bring its Scotch dancers, bagpipers and singers.

A \$4,000 fireworks display has been arranged for four nights of the week. There will also be a horse show on two nights, spectacular free acts, band concerts and other features. The best wire and high dive acts have been secured, balloon races and illuminated ascensions at night and high class vaudeville.

A troop of United States cavalry with a mounted band will furnish hippodrome and hurdle races. The army polo teams will give the people of New Mexico the first opportunity they have had to see this most exciting sport. There will also be roping and riding.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. Everywhere it has received unstinted praise. We confidently believe that it has relieved more pain and suffering and saved the lives of more people than any other one preparation in use. One or two doses of it is enough to relieve an ordinary attack of colic or diarrhoea. It has been used in many epidemics of dysentery with perfect success. It is especially valuable for summer diarrhoeas in children. Every family should keep it at hand as attacks of cholera morbus often result fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

The biggest crowd ever seen at a boxing bout in Ohio is expected at Cedar Point on Labor day when Champion Featherweight Kilbane climbs through the ropes to give battle to Alvie Miller.

DID GERMANS DO IT?

Washington, Aug. 16.—Secretary Lansing today authorized the announcement that the state department had made investigation of charge published in the New York World that German agents in the United States had been fomenting labor troubles in plants making supplies for the allies and seeking to influence American operation with the approval of high officials of the German government. Attorney General Gregory refused to comment on the attitude of the department of justice.

A Hint to the Wise is Sufficient

No one can reasonably hope for good health when his bowels are constipated. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get relief. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

LOSS OF LIFE IN TEXAS STORM IS ESTIMATED AT 400--PROPERTY DAMAGES REACH \$10,000,000

HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THOSE SAFEGUARDS THE WHOLE CITY LIKELY WOULD HAVE BEEN WASHED AWAY—LOSS OF LIFE IS DISTRIBUTED OVER A LARGE AREA OF THE GULF COAST—MANY VESSELS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK, WITH THEIR CREWS—GOVERNMENT LIGHT HOUSE FALLS, CARRYING REFUGEES TO A WATERY DEATH.

Reports that up to noon today trickled through to the outside world from the southeast Texas district, swept by the West Indian hurricane, served to increase the probable number of dead, but placed estimates of property loss several million dollars under those previously given. Collected reports, several of which were unconfirmed, sent the total of reported dead above 400, while today's reports indicated the property damage would be less than \$15,000,000 all told, with Galveston and Houston the heaviest of the sufferers. A newspaper correspondent from Galveston comes forward with the estimate that property damage would be about \$14,000,000...

In Houston property valued at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 was destroyed. The list reported dead fluctuated as the hours passed, and it was believed probable that the exact number could never be definitely determined. The list as reported up to noon follows:

Virginia Point 50, Texas City 32, Brazos life saving station 19, Galveston 14, Patton 10, Morgan's Point seven, Hitchcocy seven, LaPorte seven, Port Arthur five, Beaumont 20, Sylvan Beach three, Lynchburg three, Seabrook three, Houston five, Dickinson one.

The dredge Sam Houston was reported lost with 56 persons, and the dredge San Jacinto with a crew of 50 was missing and believed lost.

Thirty persons who boarded a steamer at Port Bolivar light house were believed to have perished when the vessel broke her moorings and drifted out into the gulf.

No word had been received from 10 persons marooned on Marsh Island, 150 miles southwest of New Orleans. In addition to these reports, a number of vessels that were out in the gulf when the hurricane struck were yet unreported, and other tugs and steamers were known to have been out.

That Galveston did not suffer with worse fate than in the storm of 15 years ago was ascribed by her citizens to the costly sea wall built by the city.

The velocity of the wind that struck Galveston Monday afternoon is said to have gone as high as 120 miles an hour. Fires caused a quarter of a million dollars' damage in Galveston, but at latest reports were under control. The storm had greatly abated today and had passed inland. The weather bureau at Washington reported it had passed northeast with greatly diminished strength.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 18 (By County in Galveston was created by the rier.)—The total missing and known water which flowed in from the bay dead from an area 100 miles wide Monday afternoon. From one-half to

along the Texas coast, extending on both sides of Galveston, today is 193, with the known dead less than 100. Galveston city and island missing and dead were 12. Galveston, though suffering a proportionately small percentage of fatalities, has sustained the heaviest property losses.

Died in a Lighthouse

Houston, Texas, Aug. 19.—Confirmation that 19 persons are missing since the collapse of a government lighthouse at Surfside, near Freeport, about 50 miles below Galveston, was brought to Houston today by Homer D. Wade of Freeport. Twenty-one persons took refuge in the lighthouse during the hurricane.

The tug Gertrude, under government charter this morning left Morgan's Point and headed west in Galveston Bay under government order to pull off an interned Austrian steamer which is aground on Red Fish reef, 13 miles from there. After it had taken aboard about 200 women and children from Port Bolivar when the storm broke Monday, the vessel drifted far up the bay.

Galveston Suffered Heavily

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 19.—The total number of persons killed in Texas by the storm of the last few days will approximate 400, according to Charles S. Hayden, correspondent of the Light, who returned today from Houston and Galveston. The dead in Galveston may reach 250 to 300, Hayden said. However, the exact number may never be known. The heaviest loss of life was sustained on the shipping in the bay. Up to noon yesterday only 14 bodies had been recovered in the city of Galveston. Thousands of people who remained in Galveston left their homes Monday night and sought refuge in the heart of the city. The Tremont Royal, Panama and Galvez hotels were crowded to capacity, while the upper floors of the Santa Fe station, American bank building and the Rosenberg library also held their thousands.

It is estimated that the property loss at Galveston may reach \$10,000,000, but in the face of this the citizens are jubilant, for the sea wall, built at a tremendous cost following the great storm of 1900, did its duty and stands intact. Great holes were torn in the pavement of the boulevard just inside the sea wall for practically the entire distance from Seventh to Nineteenth streets. In places the wall itself was undermined.

Almost as great damage to property

two-thirds of the buildings which lined this front have been wrecked, and most of the buildings about the docks are little better than ruins. This, however, is attributed to the wind, as the piling on which the buildings were erected still stands. Back of the seawall, in the vicinity of Tremont street, all the smaller frame buildings have been wrecked or wrenched from their foundations. All bath houses, together with piers extending out into the gulf, have been washed away, and a big four masted schooner, hurled in from the gulf, lies half way across the sea wall. The sailors from this vessel were rescued by soldiers at Fort Crockett.

Three Bad Fires

There were three disastrous fires in Galveston since the storm. The first of these, which broke out in a laundry near the Santa Fe depot, occurred early Tuesday. The building, with the adjoining houses, was burned to the ground. Later a fire started in the store of the Galveston Dry Goods company, and at noon Wednesday there was a fire in the warehouse of the Direct Navigation company. It was estimated that these three fires alone caused damage of approximately \$250,000 in excess of that created by the storm.

Late reports received at Texas City stated that the fire was subsequently gotten under control by the use of engines pumping water from the streets.

Fresh Water Needed

The greatest need now of the 20,000 or more people who remained in Galveston during the storm is food and fresh water. At noon Wednesday it was said there was scarcely enough water to last another day, and much of this would be required for baking bread. Nearly all the stocks of groceries were water-soaked, packages of crackers bringing a price of 50 cents each. Efforts to supply provisions and water are being made as rapidly as possible.

Causeway Damaged

Both ends of the causeway were washed out and it will be several weeks before direct rail connection can be resumed. Gangs of men are busily engaged in clearing the railroad tracks of the debris which is piled on them between Texas City Junction and Texas City.

The warehouse and dock people of Texas City have placed these facilities at the disposal of a committee of Galveston people, and up until rail communication can be made, ample supplies will be sent across the bay in barges and United States transports.

The storm broke over the city at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. The wind blew wwater from the bay, flooding the streets and cellars. Business men continued to work until nearly 9 o'clock removing goods to places of safety. At that hour, however, the water was from four to six feet deep in Market street, all who could sought refuge in the second floors. The wind blowing from the north, continued to increase its speed until about 2 o'clock. At that hour, it is estimated, it had reached a velocity of from 90 to 124 miles an hour. Meanwhile it had veered from the north around to the east and then came directly from the south. It was this south wind, sending in the waves from the gulf, against the sea wall which did the damage

to the western part of the city and to the boulevard.

At no time, however, say those who spent the night in the hotel Galvez, did the sea run clear across the wall. The breakers thundered against it, sending the spray high in the air, and the waves broke over the wall with terrific force. So great was the force that the two granite monuments which were placed at the foot of Tremont street to commemorate the storm of 1900 were blown clear across this boulevard, a distance of more than 50 feet.

In other places the iron posts have been bent double and the granite coping on the sea wall has been wrenched loose, some of the huge stones being carried a block or more. The wreckage from the shattered buildings, nearly all of which were of frame construction, is piled high in all parts of the city. Telephone, telegraph and trolley poles and wires make an indescribable tangle.

Public service corporations will be unable to resume operations for a month. Practically all the show windows in the city were broken and in some places roofs were torn off. The total number of houses of all kinds exclusive of sheds which were wrecked is estimated at 500. One of the greatest losses to Galveston is the partial destruction of the causeway. This great concrete bridge is the connecting link between the island and mainland. It was completed barely two years ago. Both approaches, approxi-

BANK ROBBERS HAVE NO FEAR OF POLICE

THEY PULL OFF A HOLDUP
ACROSS STREET FROM
CHIEF'S OFFICE

Los Angeles, Aug. 20.—Three men held up today the manager, bookkeeper and a depositor of the Boyle Heights suburban branch of the Home Savings bank, and escaped, bank officials said, with \$3,000. The bank is across the street from the police station. In a running street fight pursuers exchanged shots with the highwaymen, who commandeered an automobile and escaped.

NOTED SPEAKERS AT WINONA.

Wrasaw, Ind., Aug. 20.—Many of the world's most noted religious workers, both lay and clerical, are to be heard at the annual Winona Bible conference which opened here today for a ten-days session. Included among the scheduled speakers are William J. Bryan, the Rev. Campbell Morgan, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle and the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, president of Princeton Theological Seminary.

POCATELLO HAS NEW DEPOT,

Pocatello, Idaho, Aug. 20.—The magnificent new depot just completed here by the Oregon Short Line was formally opened today with interesting ceremonies. A public holiday was declared and the citizens joined in an all-day celebration. Governor Alexander, Senator Brady and other notables were included in the list of the speakers.

TAOS PICTURES CONTINUE TO SELL

NEW MEXICO'S WONDERFUL
SCENERY APPEALS TO
ART LOVERS

Santa Fe, Aug. 19.—Another one of the pictures of the Taos art exhibit was snapped up yesterday by a purchaser and will go to San Diego. Architect Templeton Johnston purchased W. Herbert Dunton's "In the Taos Mountains," a perfect gem of landscape that contrasts in many ways with the large and spectacular Dunton canvas, "The War Signal," hanging beside it. One is a quiet landscape showing a mountain pass with struggling pinon and cedar, in which one feels the great silence of the everlasting hills and feels the cool breezes that sweep from the heights. The other is a gorgeous composition, better than anything Remington ever painted although in the bold, open-air vein. A Taos warrior, a noble specimen of manhood, with war bonnet, is sitting on a steed superbly drawn and painted, while another warrior is stooping to light the signal on the flank of the mountain. The landscape is exquisitely done and it is altogether a picture that any gallery would prize. Dunton also exhibits "The Range Rider," the picture that Governor McDonald returns again and again to view, a single rider in cowboy costume sitting on a horse that is splendidly drawn. The landscapes by Dunton include such pictures as "Gray Dawn," one of the best pictures of its size in the entire exhibit.

Seton Is Interested

Although late because of three hours delay by the Denver & Rio Grande train Ernest Thompson Seton made a bee line for the museum from the hotel last evening and arrived in time to hear the lecture and meet Santa Fe people. His accident at Taos, while painful and stiffening his left arm, did not prevent him this morning from joining a party of 12 bound for the wonderful cliff dwellings of the Rito de los Frijoles. President Shipley, who was to have left this morning for Pueblo, there to lecture tomorrow evening, was so fascinated with Santa Fe and surroundings of the Rito de los Frijoles. President will not leave until tonight. Judge McFie also accompanied the crowd.

Will Visit Taos

A party including Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Rapp, Mrs. F. E. Mera and a number of others, left overland this forenoon for Taos to visit the artists whose pictures are on exhibit in the museum.

Mass in Old Mission

Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Kidder came over from the "diggins" at Pecos today, bringing with them Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop. The excavations at Pecos are nothing but epoch-making in the history of American archaeology. Jesse Nausbaum has about completed strengthening the walls of the Pecos mission and constructing adobe masonry around the altar recess. It is likely that Sunday after next mass

will be celebrated in the historic old mission ruins and that the remains of those found in and near the church will be reinterred in front of the altar with solemn requiem mass.

Aged Archaeologist Dead

Dr. A. V. Kidder brought the sad news to the museum today that Frederick Ward Putnam, the aged anthropologist and archaeologist of Cambridge, Mass., had died a few days ago. It is due to Putnam, perhaps more than to any other scientist, that American archaeology is coming into its own. He was a voluminous writer on scientific subjects, edited the publications of the Peabody museum and his close connection with that museum and Harvard for more than 40 years made him one of the best known figures in America's scientific world. He was a friend of the School of American Archaeology at Santa Fe and of many of those connected with it. Mr. Putnam was 76 years old.

Interesting Relics

Among the interesting special exhibits last evening were copies of the first paper printed at Santa Fe, a copy of the first business directory of New Mexico, the first proclamation of General S. W. Kearny upon entering Santa Fe in 1848, and other historic documents kindly loaned by Historian Benjamin M. Read, as well as ancient Spanish manuscripts and books from the Padre Fischer library loaned by United States Senator Thomas B. Catron.

Santa Fe Civic Center

Templeton Johnston, the famous architect and civic expert, has drawn an elaborate plan for a civic center for New Old Santa Fe which includes a proposition for a tourist hotel, new federal building, restoration of the Plaza to its original size, and many new and beautiful features which would make Santa Fe one of the most attractive cities in the world from an architectural and beauty standpoint. These will be shown at a lecture, which Mr. Johnston has consented to deliver before the summer school within the next two weeks.

Visitors at Museum

Among the visitors to the Palace yesterday were officials of the Farmers' Development company of Miami and the following others: Manuel de la Ossa, Merejildo Varela, Las Vegas; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Safford, Washington, D. C.; Miss Etta Bennet, Park Hill, Okla.; Isaac Frantz, Pleasant Hill, Ohio; D. C. Wenrick, Covington, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tice, Boston; Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Stewart, Kansas City; F. W. Shipley, St. Louis; Dr. T. L. Harrison and wife, London, England; A. J. Oakes, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Meltabeger, Denver; John T. Gale, Columbus, Ohio; Cale Roof, Cora Roof, Columbus, Ohio; John K. Eale, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lank, San Marcial; Miss Allen Lank, LaCrosse, Kas.; Harry C. Davis, Cincinnati, O.; P. C. Hill, Las Vegas; William W. Stevens, New York; George Hunter, Greenville, Md.; Charles W. Dempster, Los Angeles; Seferino Sena, Denver; W. F. Hodgens, Bisbee, Ariz.

London, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Bonnie of 2,702 tons gross, and the Spanish steamer Isidoro, 2,044 tons gross, have been sunk. Twenty-one of the crew of the former vessel and eight of the latter were picked up. The trawler George also was sunk. Her crew was saved.

RIFLE EXPERTS TO CONFER IN CAPITAL

THEY WILL TALK OF SHOOTING
PRACTICE AS A DEFENSE
MEASURE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—Announcement today that the National Rifle Association of America will participate in the Conference on National Defense, which is to be held in the city of Washington October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, will be of great interest to the veterans who will attend the encampment and the conference.

In the Union armies of the civil war were hundreds of thousands of good shots and thousands of expert marksmen and sharpshooters. Many of these "dead shots" will attend the Washington encampment and will pay particular attention to that section of the National Defense Conference that will consider the training of the citizenry of this country for the use of the military rifle.

Colonel John McElroy, past senior vice-president of the Grand Army of the Republic says that training in the use of the rifle is one of the most important subjects to be considered at the conference.

"Good riflemen among the citizens are best nucleus for our volunteer armies," declared Colonel McElroy, today.

The National Rifle Association of America claims to be the oldest and most practical peace society in this country. It was organized in 1871 for the purpose of teaching the citizens of the country how to shoot and effectually handle the army rifle, thus making its citizens capable of becoming efficient volunteers to defend the country in time of need. Officers of the association claim that if we had in this country a million citizens trained in the use of the service arm that it would be more potent factor in the maintenance of peace than the orations of a million peace-at-any-price men. This National association receives no Federal support and its work has been maintained by donations of patriotically inclined citizens through the taking out of life memberships. Among such men may be mentioned Ex-president Taft and Roosevelt, Ex-senator Root, former Secretary of State Robert Bacon, former Secretary of the Navy Meyer, former Secretaries of War Dickinson and Wright, Senators Wetmore and Warren and such prominent business leaders as Judge Gary, John Wanamaker, H. C. Frick, George Westinghouse and hundreds of others. Ex-Senator Root says of the work of the N. R. A.: "The purposes of the National Rifle Association of America are of the greatest importance and the methods by which it proposes to attain them are simple, direct and suited to American life and character."

The association is carrying on a campaign for one thousand life members, the income from the fund to be used for the promotion of rifle shoot-

ing as a recognized sport in the schools and colleges of the country.

A great impetus was given to rifle training among men by the passage of an act by Congress last year authorizing the free distribution of Krag rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs and the work of organizing the clubs and carrying on the training was put into the hands of the National Rifle Association by the Secretary of War. Since that time over two hundred of the clubs have been organized and to them has been issued 806 Krag rifles and 550,150 rounds of ammunition.

The National Rifle Association has asked the War Department to approve a measure for the adoption of a national policy of range constructing, claiming that the proposition to train civilians of the country can never amount to anything from a national standpoint until ranges are provided where the citizens can shoot. There has been a great demand by writers on military subjects and the press in general for the adoption by this country of a modified Swiss system, but most of these writers overlook the fact that the sine qua non of that system is rifle training, the important feature of a soldier's duty which are greatly neglected in this country. Provision also must be made to furnish government rifle clubs with ammunition and target supplies as well as ranges, and army officers should be detailed as instructors and supervisors for these clubs.

At the present time there are enrolled as members of the National Rifle Association shooting under its rules and regulations, and making annual reports of their work 500 government rifle clubs, 110 school and 57 college clubs, all training with the military rifle.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

(Official Italian Communique)

Yesterday we send a bigga hook an' ladd' brigade catch-a dam Aust'. Fifteen thou' brav-a soj' wear-a da climb-irons, ascend Mont' Spaghet'. General giv-a da comman', we mak-a da big-a batt', bombard-a da foe, shoot-a heem seat-a da pant, catch-a da enemy in da life-a net; ah, great-a bus-i-ness. We tak-a da mont', got-a bad-loss, half-a de fifteen tousand brav-a Italian lose-a da bal', fall off-a da peak, fourteen-a tousand foot above-a da sea, maka de big-a splash. Da company organ-a grind, we lose-a his life, sav-a da monk, this-a helluva war, maka me mad.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—William J. Barker, special agent of the federal land office at Santa Fe, returned today from Phoenix, Ariz., where he had charge of several cases in the federal court. He found the summer heat in Phoenix, which ran up to 110 in the shade, almost intolerable. People made no pretense at sleeping. In fact all along the road he found temperatures ranging from 90 to 110 and the only cool spots seemed to be Santa Fe and the California beaches, and it was to the latter that practically every Arizonan, who could get away, had fled.

The woman suffrage organizations of Iowa are planning to pursue a vigorous campaign from now until next June, when the suffrage amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people at the regular primaries.

PERSONALS

L. M. Trimmer and Miss Myrtle Trimmer of Glendale, Ariz., are spending a few days in this city.

Oscar Gilman is visiting this city on business. Mr. Gilman is a resident of Bisbee, Ariz.

J. W. Conant of Montoya is spending a few days in Las Vegas attending to business affairs.

Joseph Zimmerman is a visitor from Levy.

J. A. Montoya spent the week end in Las Vegas. Mr. Montoya is a citizen of Springer.

Mrs. W. R. Conant of Montoya was in this city over Saturday and Sunday.

M. L. Arnold and M. Miller, both of Wichita, Kas., are visiting Las Vegas.

H. J. Newby, P. P. Bates and Buck Hammond, cattlemen who have been in this city for several days, left yesterday for Wagon Mound, where they have leased a ranch.

Jess Levy, representing the Schoenbrun Company of Chicago, spent Saturday and Sunday in this city.

J. W. Harris, Sr., left yesterday for Denver and other Colorado points on a business trip.

A party of followers of Izaak Walton spent Saturday and Sunday on the Rio La Casa river above Mora. John York, Erie Hoke, Frank Bope and Manuel Henriquez, members of the party, said that they had a fine trip but that the fish couldnt be persuaded to bite.

C. A. Roberts of Sterling, Colo., who has been in this city for several days looking over ranch conditions, left this afternoon for Wagon Mound.

E. J. McWenle of the Las Vegas roller mills, left yesterday afternoon for El Paso on a business trip.

Mrs. John Simpkins and daughter Olla and Miss Grace Jones returned yesterday from Texas, where they have been making an extended visit with relatives.

Ira Wellons from Santa Fe is in town on business.

A. O. Willingham from El Paso is spending several days in this city.

A. L. Hubes is another Texan in this city on business. Mr. Hubes comes from San Antonio.

George D. Dossman of Albuquerque is in this city today on business.

G. B. Thoreson is a Denver man spending a few days in Las Vegas.

L. Lenehan is one of Kansas' visitors in this city. Mr. Lenehan comes from Chanute.

Mr. and Mrs. George Deckera of Delli, Cal., are in this city on a pleasure trip.

A party from Springer composed of Mrs. R. E. Alidredge, Mrs. M. Hornstein, Mrs. C. M. Case and daughter, J. S. Clark and J. A. Hammond spent Saturday and Sunday in Las Vegas.

J. L. Hart is a Kansas City visitor stopping in Las Vegas.

W. H. Glover and wife are tourists in this city from Pierceville, Kas.

Thoralf Sundt, son of M. M. Sundt, the contractor, will leave tomorrow for Albuquerque, where he is to enter the State University. Mr. Sundt was graduated from the Las Vegas High school this spring.

R. C. Campbell is making a business visit in Las Vegas. Mr. Campbell is a resident of Baldy, N. M.

G. E. Miller and wife are visitors from Santa Fe, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Tooter are

spending a few days in this city en route to Colorado from their home in Texas.

H. H. Hyde of Kansas City is in Las Vegas on business.

B. F. Horton is a business visitor from Rincon.

William Balfour is an Albuquerque visitor in Las Vegas. Mr. Balfour is making a business visit for the Santa Fe, by which he is employed.

A. A. Jones of Prescott is one of the Arizona visitors spending a few days in this city.

Frank Martinez or Rociada is in town on a business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ilfeld and daughters of Albuquerque, who have been visiting the Nordhaus family at Trout Springs, left today for Santa Fe.

E. G. Henkins of Lamar, Colo., is in this city on business. Mr. Henkins represents large stock interests in Colorado, and is expected to buy sheep in San Miguel and Mora counties.

E. B. Brown from the Duke City is registered at one of the local hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Horton are tourists in Las Vegas from Canandaigua, N. Y.

Andrew Hervey from Roswell is spending a few days in this city.

Morton Stern will leave tonight on train No. 2 for Shenandoah, Ia., where he will be employed on a newspaper. Stern recently was graduated from the Missouri University school of journalism at Columbia, Mo.

Dale Pinny of New York City came in Saturday and will spend several weeks visiting his brothers, Beach and Billy Pinny of this city.

Frank Easley and family, formerly of this city, came in on train No. 1 yesterday and left on No. 1 today. Mr. Easley was superintendent on the Santa Fe in this city a number of years ago. He is now general manager of the Rock Island lines and is located in Des Moines.

Mrs. M. Harris and daughter Virginia, who have been visiting friends in this city for several days, left this afternoon for their home in Leavenworth, Kansas.

W. E. Gortner and W. J. Lucas returned this afternoon from Wagon Mound, where they have been on business.

Judge John T. Gale and daughter, Mrs. Cora Gale Roof, and granddaughter, Gale Roof, of Columbus, Ohio, who have been the guests of the Misses Daum and M. M. Padgett for the past few days, left today on train No. 1 for the expositions.

Mrs. C. H. Stewart left this afternoon for her home at San Marcial after having spent a few days in this city visiting her daughter.

C. G. Shepard of Chicago came in this afternoon and will remain in the city for several days attending business.

R. M. McIntyre is among the late arrivals in Las Vegas. Mr. McIntyre is from Tucson, Arizona.

G. A. Pearson of Flagstaff is among the Arizona visitors now in this city.

Jose Delgado left yesterday afternoon from El Paso, where he expects to locate. Mr. Delgado formerly was in the employ of the Charles Ilfeld company.

Miss Blanche E. Markel will leave tomorrow for Pennsylvania, where she will spend her vacation. Miss Markel is stenographer in the county clerk's office at the court house.

R. Lopez of Ocate is spending the

day in Las Vegas.

O. L. Williams of Bowie, Texas, is a business visitor in this city. Mr. Williams is president of the Gulf to Colorado Highway association and is also interested in a Biblical motion picture company.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Williams and Mrs. Frank Carroon spent the week end at El Porvenir.

WEEKLY SPORT CALENDAR

Monday

World's championship trotting and pacing races at North Randall track, Cleveland.

Opening of Grand Circuit meeting at Montreal (two weeks).

Opening of Lake Erie circuit harness meeting at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Opening of Michigan Short Ship circuit harness meeting at Port Huron, Mich.

Opening of grand American handicap trap shooting tournament at Chicago.

Second in the series of motor boat races for the Gold cup, on Manhasset bay, New York.

Tennis tournament for Wisconsin state championship opens at Milwaukee.

Tennis tournament for Georgia state championship opens at Atlanta.

Tennis tournament for Iowa state championship opens at Des Moines.

Tennis tournament for North Dakota state championship opens at Grand Forks.

International championship tennis tournament opens at Seattle.

Joe Rivers vs. Stanley Yoakum, 15 round bout at Denver.

Leach Cross vs. Johnny Griffiths, 10 round bout at Brooklyn.

Tuesday

Annual tournament of the National Roque Association of America opens at Norwich, Conn.

Golf tournament for women's championship of Wisconsin opens at Milwaukee.

Second day of the grand American handicap trap shooting tournament at Chicago.

Final of the series of motor boat races for the Gold cup, on Manhasset bay, New York.

Tennis tournament for the southern Illinois championship opens at Carbondale, Ill.

Joe Welling vs. Joe Sherman, 10 round bout at Hammond, Ill.

Young Saylor vs. Matty Baldwin, 12 round bout at Boston.

Al Norton vs. Joe Cox, 10 round bout at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Wednesday

Golf tournament for the western open championship opens at Chicago.

Formal opening of the new grounds of the Boston National league baseball club.

Third day of the grand American handicap trap shooting tournament at Chicago.

Polo tournament for the mid-west championship trophy opens at Alexandria bay, New York.

Tennis tournament of western Washington championships opens at Everett, Wash.

Tennis tournament for Atlantic City championships opens at Atlantic City, N. J.

Opening of annual open air horse show at Charlestown, W. Va.

Thursday

Annual invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America

at New York.

Final day of the running race meeting at Reno, Nev.

Big day of the grand American handicap trap shooting tournament at Chicago.

Friday

First day of the annual road races of the Chicago Automobile association over the Elgin course.

Conclusion of the grand American handicap trap shooting tournament at Chicago.

Jack Britton vs. Johnny Dundee, 10 rounds at New York.

Johnny Ertle vs. Eddie Coulon, 10 rounds at St. Paul.

Freddie Gilore vs. Mike O'Dowd, 10 rounds at St. Paul.

Billie De Foe vs. Bobbie Ward, 10 rounds at St. Paul.

Saturday

Opening of 30-day race meeting of Golden Gate Breeders' association at San Francisco.

National conference of boxing promoters and managers at Cleveland.

Intermountain outdoor amateur swimming championships at Salt Lake City.

Tennis tournament for south Jersey championship at Ocean City, N. J.

Tennis tournament for southern Maine championship at Squirrel island, Maine.

Annual open air horse show at Southampton, L. I.

SENA FILES SUIT

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Attorney E. D. Davies filed suit for Jose D. Sena against H. C. Hamill to recover on a note for \$112 with interest at 12 per cent. The note is dated April 17, 1910, and was given for three months. Attorney F. C. Wilson filed the answer in the suit of H. B. Cartwright and others. The Santa Fe Bank and Trust company, et als, involving the distribution of the price paid for the Ramon land grant, said to have been \$80,000.

After climbing out of the cellar and making a mad dash for the top, the Boston Braves came very near falling back into the ditch during their recent western trip.

Walter Hagen of Rochester, Tom Anderson of Montclair and Mike Brady, Tom McNamara and Tom Kerrigan of Boston are among the eastern stars who have entered for the western open golf championship at Chicago in October.

RECOGNIZING THE MINORITY

Pais, Aug. 16.—The cabinet, at a meeting today discussed a request that had been made by a group in the chamber of deputies, the leaders of which have been criticising among themselves and occasionally in the chamber, the cabinet's conduct of the war. It was announced at the conclusion of the cabinet council that Minister of War Millerand had informed his colleagues that he would take occasion next Friday to discuss the questions raised, choosing the occasion when the application for the two new undersecretaries for war would come up for debate. The radicals and radical socialists are represented in the cabinet by Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior; Albert Sarraut, minister of public instruction; Justin Godart, undersecretary of war; Albert Dalimer, undersecretary of fine arts, and Paul Jacquier, undersecretary of the interior

How to Keep Well

For an odd warm weather drink boil together one pound of sugar and one quart of water for five minutes. Then add the grated rind of two lemons and of four oranges and boil the mixture for ten minutes longer. Strain through a linen cloth and add to it one quart of cold water. Extract the juice from the lemons and oranges and add to the mixture, with one quarter of a pint of candied cherries divided into halves, two dozen Malaga grapes cut in halves, two Tangerine oranges skinned and cut into bits, two or three slices of pine apple and a good sized banana, also sliced. To the whole add one bottle of good claret and a quarter of a pint of Maraschino. Serve ice cold and from a punch bowl.

Chocolate, when properly made and served, is delicious as well as wholesome. Put one ounce of unsweetened chocolate into a sauce pan and pour on it gradually one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put the saucepan on the fire and stir until the chocolate is all dissolved, then add a pint of granulated sugar and stir until it begins to boil. Cook for three minutes longer without stirring, then strain and cool. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, bottle and store in a cool place. When needed put two tablespoonfuls of crushed ice in a tumbler, add two tablespoonfuls of the chocolate syrup, three tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, one gill of milk and half a gill of carbonic or apolaris water. Stir thoroughly before drinking.

A simple wholesome drink that can be given to children can be made with good home made currant jelly as the main flavoring. For the foundation boil two pounds of sugar and a quart of water together for five minutes. Skim thoroughly, then add the juice of two lemons and a large orange. Strain carefully and finally stir in a full pint of the best currant jelly. Continue stirring until the jelly is entirely dissolved; then place on ice until very cold. At the moment of serving add a bountiful supply of chipped ice and one quart of apolaris water.

Hair in Warm Weather.

When the hair becomes heavy with perspiration washing is the only remedy. Frequent shampooing is essential in summer, when perspiration and dust are at work to make the hair intractable and ugly. When hair is damp with salt water or spray fluffiness is out of the question. When bathing in the surf it is possible to keep the hair dry, and this should be done, or else great pains taken to wash the salt water thoroughly out of the hair, for sea bathing, while a tonic to the system in general, is not beneficial to the hair.

Age of Development.

Will you please tell me if girls reach their full development before they are 21? I am 18, but am often told that I do not look more than 15 or 16. Could I enlarge my hips by physical exercise? Margaret S.

Yes, generally about 18 years of age, but they are more sensible and mature after several years more have passed. Yes, you can.

I am troubled with a red nose. Please prescribe. Anxious.

Take the nose by the tip and massage upward toward the root. Do this frequently and avoid stimulating meat and drinks. Take plenty of open air exercise daily. Dissolve one dram of muriate of ammonia and one-half of a dram of tannic acid in two ounces of glycerine. Add three ounces of rose water. Soak a piece of absorbent cotton in this and bind it on the nose every night.

C. A. T. writes she has dandruff and asks what can she do to obviate it.

Answer: Dandruff can easily be remedied by rubbing the head thoroughly every day with the hands. Do not use any water on your hair, but give it a thorough rubbing, rubbing the scalp all over thoroughly with the hands, massaging and kneading the scalp. Don't use hair tonics. Nothing in the way of tonics will prevent the hair from falling out. Salt water is good, if it is very carefully brushed on to the scalp with a tooth brush, wetting only the roots of the hair. This should only be done three times a week. Do not wet the hair at any other time or comb it. Brush it lightly with a soft brush, once a day. Let it go loose as much as possible. Let the sun shine on your head as much as possible. If your vitality can be increased, elimination of the body and perfect health restored, the hair would quit falling out. Falling hair is one symptom of depression of the nervous system. Constipation causes dandruff, as the blood which goes to feed the hair is poisoned. Dandruff requires a general tuning up of the body; eat plenty of fresh vegetables, bathe internally and externally and thus cleanse the system and it will disappear.

L. M. A. wants to know about this and thick soled shoes and light and heavy weight clothing.

Answer: Don't wear thin soled shoes. One may take cold from chilling the feet as a result of wearing thin soled shoes in walking over a cold pavement, even when the pavement is perfectly dry.

In spite of the fact that modern fashions favor light clothing, there are still some people who wear heavy clothes. If your work is indoors, and where it is warm, dress lightly, and put on extra clothes when you go out in the cold. Of course warm weather demands light clothing.

GUARDSMEN SUFFER VERY LITTLE ILLNESS

RECENT ENCAMPMENT ENDED WITH ALL THE SOLDIERS IN HEALTHY CONDITION

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—The son of Judge E. A. Mann of Albuquerque suffered what at first seemed a serious accident while camping with Company G of the National Guard at Nambe. While bathing in a ditch he dived and struck his head on a rock. He was picked up unconscious and for a time his injury appeared to be most serious. However, he was revived during the night and soon was pronounced out of danger. Charles Alexander of Company F dislocated his shoulder. Pri-

vate Grace of Company E was taken ill with an attack of fever.

Company G of Albuquerque entertained the staff officers on Friday evening at dinner. The menu included peach cobbler, pickles, fresh butter, fresh onions, stewed cherries, etc.

After the first day's march, Surgeon Kauffman was kept busy lancing blisters on feet unaccustomed to covering long distances over hills and mountains. The first day's march was 7½ miles, the second day 14 miles to Pojoaque and the third day five miles to Nambe. On Saturday forenoon a sham battle was fought on the Tesuque Divide. Each evening of the encampment, the officers met in war council with Adjutant General Herring and Inspector-Instructor Test, during which the day's work was reviewed and criticized. "I have attended encampments for 11 years," remarked one officer, "but this was the most instructive year."

One private was courtmartialed for falling asleep while on guard duty. He was fined \$3 and was put on police duty. Two guardsmen were fined for crossing the guard line, each being docked \$2 from their pay and put on police duty.

TAXPAYERS' MEET CALLED BY CITIZENS

GATHERING WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 1, TO PROMOTE UNIFORMITY

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—In a formal call made here today and signed by prominent business men and professional men from all sections of the state, the taxpayers of New Mexico are invited to meet in this city on Wednesday, September 1, for the purpose of organizing the New Mexico Taxpayers' association. The date of the organization meeting was determined by the fact that the state tax commission will be in session at the same time and many taxpayers with business before the commission will thus be able to attend, who otherwise might not be present.

The character and object of the proposed association are fully set forth in the call, which, with its accompanying signers, follows:

"To the Taxpayers of the State of New Mexico:

"The undersigned have constituted themselves a committee to call a meeting of the taxpayers of the state of New Mexico to be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the first day of September, 1915, for the purpose of organizing a State Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico. While the details of the organization to be perfected necessarily will be determined at this meeting, the idea in the minds of the signers of this call is the formation of an organization strictly non-partisan and non-political in character, which shall have for its object:

"1. To encourage and promote economy in administration of public business in New Mexico and in the counties, cities and other political

subdivisions thereof;

"3. To co-operate with and assist local, county and municipal taxpayers' associations, encouragement of the formation of which may properly become a part of the work of this organization; and to assist and co-operate with public officials of New Mexico, its counties and cities, in tax matters;

"4. To ascertain by investigation approved methods of assessment and taxation, to the end that intelligent and forceful recommendations may be made through the association and its membership to public officials and the state legislature.

"It is clear that there is room for such an organization in New Mexico because of the apparent need for economy and efficiency in the expenditure of public money. Similar organizations in other states have encountered and have corrected conditions similar to those now existing in New Mexico, having thereby proved of use to the taxpayers and state. It is not the purpose of the proposed organization to undertake any of the work now delegated to the state tax commission or to interfere in any way with individual assessments of property.

"The main object of the association as outlined, is the promotion of efficiency and economy in all departments of state and local government. To this end, every taxpayer in New Mexico, corporate or individual, is invited to attend and participate in the organization meeting."

Following is the list of signers to the call:

W. C. McDonald, Santa Fe; J. M. Cunningham, East Las Vegas; Joshua S. Reynolds, Albuquerque; Frank W. Clancy, Santa Fe; James G. Fitch, Socorro; J. B. Herndon, Albuquerque; R. H. Hanna, Santa Fe; George L. Brooks, Albuquerque; Frank A. Hubbell, Albuquerque; David S. Rosenwald, Albuquerque; D. A. Macpherson, Albuquerque; George S. Valliant, Albuquerque; David R. Boyd, Albuquerque; Bronson M. Cutting, Santa Fe; L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe; W. E. Lindsey, Portales; J. A. Mahoney, Deming; John S. Clark, East Las Vegas; John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks; E. C. de Baca, Las Vegas; Herbert W. Clark, East Las Vegas; Secundino Romero, Las Vegas; Eugene Kempenich, Peralta; C. C. Manning, Gallup; A. W. Pollard, Deming; John A. Haley, Carrizozo; Charles A. Scheurich, Clovis; E. D. Tittman, Hillsboro; A. M. Hove, Carlsbad; Frank Bond, Espanola; Blas Sanchez, Wagon Mound; M. C. de Baca, Bernadillo; G. A. Richardson, Roswell; Paz Valverde, Clayton; Howard H. Betts, Silver City; C. H. Aldredge, Tucumcari; C. H. McLenathen, Carlsbad; H. J. Hagerman, Roswell; E. A. Cahoon, Roswell; Will Robinson, Roswell; W. C. Reid, Albuquerque; William H. Mullane, Carlsbad; N. B. Laughlin, Santa Fe; Charles Closson, Santa Fe; James F. Hinkle, Roswell; W. M. Atkinson, Roswell; M. B. Goldenberg, Tucumcari; C. M. Richards, Carlsbad; Antonio Lucero, Santa Fe; J. De Graftenried, Buchanan; W. B. Walton, Silver City; Sylvester Mirabal, San Rafael; J. H. Latham, Lake Valley; Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe; Harry W. Kelly, East Las Vegas; W. O. Oldham, Portales; F. M. Bojorquez, Hillsboro; John M. Sully, Santa Rita; William Butler, Farmington; W. D. Murray, Silver City; C. E. Mitchell, Alamogordo; W. H. Chrisman, Aztec,

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ROAD BUILDING IN EARNEST

At last the American people in all the states are facing realities in the construction of permanent roads, and pushing the work with courageous common sense. They recognize the fact that a good road costs a good deal of money, and that it is useless to wait for plans to shift the outlay upon somebody else. They are also convinced that well-built highways are one of the best paying investments. Later on they will, with equal courage, look to the necessity of keeping up good roads after they are obtained. In the past the care of roads in this country has been a sort of comic opera performance for which taxpayers spent plenty of money, and in which they generally participated with a few days of sham labor each year. They took an easy view of "working the roads" because they knew it to be a fiction. When they figured on the first cost of a thoroughly made road they gave it up as something hardly to be hoped for before the millennium.

Nevertheless, in 48 states, an unprecedented activity prevails in road building, and many counties of small population and wealth are voting liberal amounts to improve roads that have been waiting for grading crews and stone crushers for a hundred years and more. Long continental lines, from east to west and north to south, are received with enthusiasm and lateral branches to join them multiply on all sides. As has been frequently remarked, the Romans knew how to build roads that would last, and were not afraid of the work and expense, though money was scarce and hard to borrow 2,000 years ago. A good road need not be an Applan Way, but in order to endure it must be constructed on sound principles, and not illustrate a penny wise and pound foolish policy. The idea must also be dismissed that somebody outside will relieve a community from paying its full share of the cost of permanent highways.

Road improvement in this country has ceased to be a travesty, a pinchbeck system or show not to do it. This change will usher in one of the best and steadiest dividend payers.—
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE "WHY" OF IT

Discussion of the fate of Leo M. Frank and the events leading up to his lynching seems to eliminate consideration for law and order. The mayor of Atlanta, in an interview today, says Frank was guilty and deserved what he got.

Did he?

Does not any man have a right to take whatever penalty is inflicted upon him by law without fear of molestation from a citizenry which believes the penalty should be more severe? In taking a life which the governor of the state declared should not be taken according to law, did not the lynchers of Frank commit a lawless act? Did Frank, from a legal standpoint, deserve death?

The Atlanta mayor says also that former Governor Slayton would do well to remain away from Georgia, because his action in commuting Frank's sentence did not please the people of that state.

Was not Slaton elected governor of Georgia and sworn to do his duty as he saw it?

Why should the people of Georgia hold a lasting grudge against him because he obey his promise?

If Frank was guilty of the crime for which he was convicted, he undoubtedly should have been hanged, but it should always be borne in mind that the execution of criminals is the function of the state, and when mobs take such things into their own hands they violate the law and sow seeds of anarchy.

TREATMENT OF MILK

The quality of a designated milk is one of the numerous subjects on which a physician is expected to express an opinion. In seeking for a guide in this field, the professional worker has had his attention directed to various methods of grading or scoring food products. The grading of milk according to quality is now considered essential as a means of improving city milk supplies. Many factors enter into the problem and at the present opinions differ widely in regard to some of them. An experienced student of this subject ventured this statement: Milk to be of high quality (1) should have a food value suited to the needs of the consumer, (2) should be free from visible dirt, un-

pleasant odors and tastes, (3) should not contain an excessive number of bacteria, and (4) should be free from disease germs.

The purely chemical examination of milk, including the determination of its content of normal constituents and of the possible presence of deleterious substances, is no longer emphasized as it was formerly. The anxiety as to whether milk was watered or adulterated has given way to a study of other significant features. Some of these, such as odor and taste cannot readily be analyzed; microorganisms producing disease are not quickly detected in a practical way, so that the most effective ready criterion at present appears to be the bacterial count in milk.

In recent years there has arisen a system of "scoring" dairies which has been the subject of much criticism, and many misgivings, yet has been widely adopted by important communities and food interests. The aim of the score card is to emphasize to the producer the importance of cleanliness in handling milk and to designate those places where improvement can be made. At the same time the card serves as a record of the sanitary conditions. There was at first no thought of the score being used as an index of the quality of the milk produced. Recently, however, with the growing movement in favor of grading milk according to actual quality the score card being used as a convenient means of determining grades of milk. Yet a large number of the items included on the score card apparently have little or no effect on the number of bacteria present in the milk. Too great emphasis is placed, perhaps, on unessential factors which actually do affect the milk.

Safety lies in clean milk rather than clean barns. It is encouraging to know that an intelligent dairyman can produce high grade milk anywhere by the simple observation of the few essential factors of cleanliness and care, and that good milk can be produced with simple equipment. The importance of keeping down the cost of producing high grade milk is evident. If the present mode of judging the product involves unnecessary or unessential features, it should be modified. In any event, says the Journal of American Medical Association, high standards of excellence must not be sacrificed for untested assumptions.

Sanford T. Crapo, president of the Michigan Manufacturers Association, is evidently optimistic of republican success in 1916. Mr. Crapo was discussing various phases of the Underwood tariff iniquity before the Federal Trade Commission, which recently stopped off in Detroit on its government paid tour de luxe to the San Francisco exposition. Mr. Crapo mentioned the fact that Canada had a duty on cement which made Windsor, Ontario, as far from Detroit as St. Louis. Speaking of our own present tariff law, which placed cement on the free list, Mr. Crapo remarked with cutting sarcasm: "I don't think the Canadians will build many cement mills on the strength of this being a permanent feature of the tariff", thereby indicating his belief that the next tariff law would be a republican measure, carrying adequate protection.

It is now heralded to the world that the president intends to make national defense "one of the principal subjects" of his annual message to Congress. In the ordinary run of things, Congress will not assemble for four months, so there is plenty of time for a skillful campaign of advertising for the president's change of heart. In one sense, national defense was "one of the principal subjects" of the president's last annual message. That is to say, out of a message containing a little more than ten printed pages, about three pages were devoted to the subject. In those three pages the country was told that it had been "misinformed" and that national defense had not been neglected. What are we to have next December?

Mr. McAdoo appeals to the South to back up his ship-purchase bill; 80 per cent of the commercial organizations in the South have gone on record as opposed to it. But Mr. McAdoo knows his business. He knows that in the South are to be found the leaders of the democratic party and the largest number of democratic congressmen. If he can get these people with him, he has a good start. But it was a southern senator, Bankhead of Alabama, who was in the front of the opposition to the bill in the last congress; and we doubt if Bankhead can be budged.

The United States Steel Corporation is now selling a large amount of its product abroad at higher prices than it is realizing at home. Is this more or less wicked than selling its product abroad at LOWER prices than it gets at home? The employees of the corporation were not receiving any less wages in the former case than now, and in both cases the ability to market the corporation's product abroad has given employment to American labor.

An idle car means an idle man. This is an axiom in railroad circles. In June this country showed more than 275,000 idle railroad cars—a tremendous increase over the figures of a year previous. And it is significant that, during the same time, the railroads of the country laid off 120,000 men.

Secretary Redfield has announced that all the Great Lake steamers will be subjected to an equilibrium test, but the mental poise in a cabinet officer was discovered to be sadly lacking in Mr. Redfield's case a long time ago.

DELTA TAU DELTA ASSEMBLES.

San Francisco, Aug. 19—College graduates and undergraduates from all parts of the state assembled here today for the forty-third general convention of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. The fraternity is one of the most prominent of the Greek letter societies in America. It was founded in 1859 and now has a membership exceeding 10,000.

PIONEER MINER DEAD

Santa Fe, Aug. 10.—Word came from Lordsburg today of the death of Matthew Doyle, one of New Mexico's pioneer mining men, the discoverer of the Eighty-five mine and the founder of the mining town of Shakespeare.

FRANCIS JOSEPH CELEBRATES A BIRTHDAY

PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA SHOW LOVE
AND RESPECT FOR THE
AGED MONARCH

Vienna, Aug. 18.—Amid the storm and stress of war the people of Austria-Hungary interrupted their daily routine today to pay tribute to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. The capital displayed many flags in honor of the anniversary and Te Deums were celebrated in all the churches throughout the dual monarchy. There was no attempt, however, to make a popular holiday of the occasion. In accordance with the desire of his majesty the funds customarily spent on popular festivities to mark his birthday were donated to the various war relief funds. During the day the venerable ruler received innumerable telegrams and letters of congratulation, including a particularly felicitous message of greeting from the German emperor.

The health of the aged emperor is far from satisfactory. It is known that he never fully recovered from his serious illness of several years ago, although he made a brave attempt to get about as usual and to adhere to his customary daily routine. But months ago his uncertain step and his general bearing betrayed the fact that he was beginning to feel the weight of his years.

Since the beginning of the war the emperor has passed much of his time in the solitude of his beloved Ischl, visiting the capital only when affairs of state demanded his presence here. His infrequent appearance in public of late has caused the circulation of all sorts of reports regarding his condition. It has been hinted that the venerable sovereign is rapidly breaking up mentally as well as physically and that he possesses no clear comprehension of the recent progress of the great struggle in which his country is engaged. The physicians in attendance, as well as the members of his Majesty's entourage have made vigorous and unqualified denials of these reports. On the highest authority it is declared that the brilliant mental faculties of Francis Joseph remain unimpaired and that his life is not seriously threatened by his physical ailments.

The deep concern manifested by all classes in the health of the old emperor is not difficult to understand. He enjoys not only the love of the people he rules—a love having in it much of the intimate, unreasoning character found in a child for its father—but from foe as well as his friends, from high and low, from the stranger and familiar, respect, sincere and unmeasured, is his. It is this love and respect shown by all classes which, in the troublous times the emperor is now experiencing, justifies the statement that the empire in its present form will endure so long as Emperor Francis Joseph lives, and it is

because of realizing how much of the old emperor's power over his people is purely personal that calm-thinking men fear that when he has laid the scepter aside the entire governmental structure may be overthrown. Particularly are fears expressed as to the outcome should the passing of his majesty occur before the restoration of a general peace.

Francis Joseph came to the throne in the midst of war and his long reign has been an unbroken succession of the most racking struggles. It is not the trait of the Hapsburg to yield and Francis Joseph can be counted on to fight to the bitter end. Yet there is sincere regret in the hearts of all his subjects that the 85-year-old emperor is not even to be vouchsafed the blessing of peace for his dying days.

EDUCATORS HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY

EVERYTHING IN SAN DIEGO IS
TURNED OVER TO NEW
MEXICO TEACHERS

Santa Fe, Aug. 18.—The second day of the New Mexico educational festivities in the New Mexico building at San Diego brought even larger crowds than the exercises of the first day. The following educators took part: Superintendent Alvan N. White, President Frank H. H. Roberts, Superintendent John V. Conway, R. R. Larkin, President E. L. Enloe, Professor E. P. Humbert, Superintendent John Milne, Superintendent A. M. Montoya, Superintendent Saturnino Baca, Superintendent C. L. Burt, Mrs. John L. Wilson, Miss Manette A. Myers, Dean Frank Carroon, Professor R. W. Goddard, Joseph N. Smith, Assistant Superintendent Filadelfo Baca, Superintendent H. H. Errett, Superintendent D. S. Pope, Superintendent Bonifacio Montoya, Miss Grace Goebel, Superintendent Joaquin Gallegos, Superintendent J. S. Long and others.

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hanlon and Miss Gladys Corbett of Mountainair were especially interested in the superb model of Cuaraí. Mr. Hanlon is connected with the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole company and of course was much pleased with the films and pictures of the lumber industry of the state.

Attorney E. C. Wade, Sr., Mrs. Wade and their daughter viewed and inspected the building and every exhibit most systematically and were profoundly impressed with the thoroughness and completeness of detail. The vividness with which the opportunities of the Mesilla valley were presented, of course, pleased Mr. Wade most.

Dr. Charles Peabody, the noted anthropologist and archaeologist, under whose jurisdiction the excavations at Pecos are being done by Dr. A. V. Kidder, visited the New Mexico building a second time, especially to inspect the models of Pecos and Cuaraí. He praised the work very much and predicted that New Mexico would experience greater development prob-

ably than any other part of the union. Walter E. Brown of Los Angeles, although an enthusiastic "I Love You, California" visitor, admitted that the tide of immigration is settling toward New Mexico, which will reap the greatest harvest from the San Diego exposition.

Just like the Palace of the Governors at Santa Fe, the Cathedral of the Mecca for artists. Carl M. Hobby of the Cabrillo club of San Diego, spent the day painting in the patriotic and sketching the building.

New Mexico Advertised

The New Mexico building in addition to the routine mention in the daily souvenir program of the exposition, now has a full page display advertisement, including a half tone picture of the structure. The wording of the advertisement is most skillfully arranged so as to attract the crowds.

Among distinguished visitors were Professor Ellis M. Rhodes, head of the music department of Simpson college, Iowa; G. A. Nathan of San Francisco, a prominent insurance man; George E. Clark and John F. Callahan, financiers from Hartford, Conn.; L. Kemperman, mining man from Phoenix; M. S. Asbell, El Paso merchant; Captain Hamilton Baurine, U. S. A.; Dr. Edward Healy, a famous Chicago physician; H. S. Dickinson, a lumber man from Grand Forks, N. D.; J. W. Dutton, a prosperous cotton grower of New Orleans; A. H. Chenoweth, mine owner from Nogales; W. W. Bass, a pioneer of the Grand Canyon; C. A. McDonald, merchant of Eisbee; A. W. Wilkinson, a coal mine owner from Mound City, Ill.; George Ade, the famous humorist, his niece Miss Ardis Ade and her brother Roland; John T. Stone of Baltimore, president of the Maryland Casualty company; Probate Judge H. H. Horner of Chicago; Attorney V. C. Ricker of the Chicago juvenile court; and a party of Knights of Columbus from the New England states making the tour under the direction of M. F. Drummey of Boston.

SALE OF GREENHUT ASSETS

New York, Aug. 18.—The assets of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, the successor of the Siegel-Cooper company in the big Sixth avenue department store, were offered at public sale today by order of the trustees in bankruptcy. A plan is afoot, according to report, whereby the creditors may buy the assets in bulk with a view of reorganizing the concern and continuing the business. The failure of this plan probably will result in the disposal of the property in separate parcels.

READY FOR ELGIN RACES

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Practice for the Chicago Automobile club and Elgin national challenge cup races, to be run for the hard tests. Ralph De Palma Saturday, is ended and the drivers and their assistants are today putting their racing motors in final condition on the Elgin circuit tomorrow and will defend the trophies against a field that will include Earl Cooper, Gil Anderson and other of the most famous auto racers in the country. There is every prospect of exceedingly fast time. Last year De Palma averaged better than 74 miles an hour. Since then the course has been greatly improved and there is every prospect

that the speed in the coming race will average around 78 or 80 miles an hour. The officials selected for the meet are George F. Ballou, chairman of the contest committee; David Beecroft, New York, referee, and Fred J. Wagner, starter.

BANS GERMAN STREET NAMES

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 19.—No longer will the memory of Germany's iron chancellor be perpetuated by a street in Toronto. Bismarck avenue will in the future be known as Asquith avenue, after the prime minister of Great Britain. Moreover, Albertus avenue will hereafter be called Kitchener avenue. The street naming committee has decided that German names shall be wholly obliterated from the city's thoroughfares. Hamburg avenue, Radenhurst street, Schmidt Place, Prust avenue and Renhold avenue are among the streets that in future will bear English titles.

RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENTS

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Nearly all the important railroad systems of the United States and Canada are represented at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Association of Railroad Superintendents, which met in this city today for a two-day session. Mayor Rolph welcomed the visitors at the opening session and Charles Burlingame of St. Louis, president of the association, delivered his annual address. Other on the convention program are William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific; W. M. Jeffers, general superintendent of the Union Pacific system, and W. E. Williams, general manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lines.

MONTANA GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

Bozeman, Mont., Aug. 19.—The largest and most representative gathering ever held in Montana to further the good roads movement assembled here today and will continue in session until the end of the week. The organizations taking part include the Montana Good Roads congress, the Montana Automobile association, the Montana Association of Commercial clubs and the advisory board of the Montana Highway commission. Senator T. J. Walsh, Congressman Tom Stout and other men of prominence are scheduled to address the gathering.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 19.—A light earthquake with its center probably not far from Seattle, according to the University of Washington seismograph was felt from 6:06 to 6:08 today. No damage was reported. The tremor was distinct enough to waken light sleepers.

HAITI STILL RUMBLING

Cape Haitien, Aug. 19.—Another detachment of American marines has been landed from the warships of this port. The people of Cape Haitien are greatly excited. The rebels have refused to disarm in some sections. Though no outbreak of any kind has taken place up to the present, for eigners at Port au Paix, a Haitian town 35 miles northwest of Cape Haitien, report that they are being menaced by Haitian rebels and requested that American marines be sent to protect them.

IMMIGRANTS TO BE GIVEN A GOOD EDUCATION

Experiments Along This Line Are An Unqualified Success, United States Finds.

In the bureau of naturalization of the United States department of labor, most extensive and potential pieces of constructive administrative work have been going on for almost a decade, without attracting any particular attention on the part of the general public. This work has its foundation on the very vitals of the national fabric and consists in the work of making citizens out of the raw materials of the resident foreigner who has been coming to this country from all nations of Europe, ever since its discovery, and in vast and increasing numbers during the past three generations.

The making of a citizen, in so far as the requirements of the law are concerned, is no difficult matter, but to make a citizen in spirit, sympathy and loyalty, one imbued with all the essentials of love of country, is a vastly different matter. For over a century the nation quietly and persistently slept upon this important duty and permitted anyone, even the most unscrupulous, to violate the naturalization laws and to add hundreds of thousands annually to the enjoyment of the privileges of the franchise, the holding of office and all of the other rights, held in ancient Rome to be sacred to the natural-born citizen.

Congress, however, was aroused by the report of the Commissioners of Naturalization, appointed by the president, and on June 29, 1906, passed the current naturalization law. By this law, all of the courts, both state and federal, the officials of those courts in their ministerial relationship, were placed under the supervision of the United States government. This administrative authority vests with the bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor.

With the creation of this Federal control, all of the lawlessness ceased, except in sporadic cases which arise because of the ignorance of some particular candidate for citizenship, his inborn fear of the government and the law make him the prey of the unprincipled, willing to win a few dollars by quick rather than by honest methods.

Almost two and one-half million foreigners have asked for citizenship during the first eight and three quarter years of federal supervision of the naturalization law. Almost one and three-quarter million of these have declared their intention, or taken out their first papers. Something over three-quarters of a million have asked for final papers, and, of these, about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship during that time.

During the same time, there have been upwards of 85,000 foreigners who have been refused admission to citizenship. Over one-half of these have been denied because of mental and moral unfitness. The bureau has kept a close supervision over this phase of its work and as early as 1907, through its activities, the public mind was directed to the necessity for pro-

viding some means to enable these unfortunate candidates from the vast foreign populace not only to accomplish the act of admission to citizenship, but to equip them better to carry on the daily fight for their livelihood. For it is among these that the fight for their existence is carried on under the most adverse circumstances.

14,000,000 Foreigners Here

While the above figures indicate a large number among the foreign element of this country coming forward for citizenship, the number does not appear relatively very large when it is known that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens, and that the foreign body has been increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since then. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recently, reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties. It is well known that large numbers returned immediately upon the call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties, personal, family, industrial, and others which have grown up in this country, for the stronger call of allegiance to the foreign sovereignty. This was the case prior to the great war of Europe, in the lesser wars among the Balkan states. Many have gone back to the old countries who have declared their intention. Some of these afterwards returned to this country and presented themselves before the courts of citizenship for admission. Judges of the naturalization courts have held that such absence from this country in the armies and fighting under their native allegiance broke the continuity of residence for naturalization purposes, and denied their applications.

Many are Illiterate

Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,650,351 are classed as illiterate. These illiterates are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives, as well, at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however unscrupulous or unnatural.

For years, this condition has been studied by the bureau of naturalization in its application to the administration of the naturalization law. It is safe to state that although 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship because of mental and moral unfitness, at least that many have been admitted to citizenship, in spite of these deficiencies, during the period of federal supervision. The courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship to a candidate, even though he be ignorant of our institutions or of the privileges conferred upon him. Especially is this so where there are no facilities offered by the cities and towns where the petitioners live for overcoming these

defects. In many places the public schools have, under the inspiration of the bureau of naturalization, opened their doors to the foreigner and taught him the duties of American citizenship and, in these places, the courts have readily responded to the new order of things and refused citizenship unless the candidate could come up to the higher standard which has been brought about by the federal supervision. This system the bureau has tried out for years and with success in various localities throughout the country. There is scarcely a state in the whole country that does not now have citizenship classes carried on either by the public schools or under the direction of private agencies.

The law permits an alien to declare his intention who is an illiterate. In from two years to five he is eligible to petition for naturalization. During that period, while the United States holds the candidate to be on probation, it has done nothing heretofore to help his claim except in a very meager way. The bureau of naturalization has been the only governmental agency which has extended to him the helping hand. It has now arranged and perfected plans for the helping hand to be extended to the nearly half a million foreigners who each year ask for citizenship.

During the last year over 335,000 foreigners declared their intention and petitioned for naturalization. This is the high water mark since federal supervision. The federal census records for the United States show that the foreign population is many times greater than the number who come forward for citizenship. In many states the proportion of candidates for citizenship to the entire foreign-born white population is at the lowest possible ebb. In no state does it exceed 50 per cent while in some states it is as low as two per cent. This is true of the number of foreigners who take out their first papers and those who become citizens. In some states there are more foreigners living outside of the large cities than in them, and yet, the largest number of candidates for citizenship are found among those living in the cities. In many parts of the country there have been more candidates admitted to citizenship in given localities than is represented by the entire number of registered voters. In many places they represent a majority of those of voting age. A goodly percentage of the candidates for first papers come from the early arriving immigrants. Many who are admitted to citizenship are unable to inscribe their names in the English language but do so in foreign characters unintelligible to the American-born. Many who are admitted to citizenship have only the most meager ability to speak our tongue and have but slight ability to comprehend it.

To overcome this, the bureau of naturalization has extended its efforts throughout the United States and brought its educational movement to the attention of all of the superintendents of public schools, wherever there is any foreign population, for the purpose of enlisting these educators in carrying forward this movement. Personal letters have been addressed to the superintendents of schools of the cities and counties in each state, bringing to their attention this activity in an effort to stimulate in-

terest in this work in every locality where foreigners reside. The bureau has also discussed its plan personally with the superintendents of schools and presidents of boards of education in the various eastern cities and they have agreed unanimously to lend their support in opening the doors of the public schools for the instruction of the foreigner where there are no schools now in existence, and to extend the activities of the schools established for this purpose so as to meet with the desires of the bureau of naturalization. Additional conferences will be held during the next 30 days with the educational authorities in all of the principal cities in the country.

School Superintendents Informed

The bureau of naturalization receives the duplicates of all naturalization papers from 2,500 naturalization courts all over the United States and in its letters to the superintendents of schools has shown the number of foreigners applying for citizenship during the past three years in the localities to which the letters go. It is sending the names and addresses of candidates for citizenship to the school authorities in some of the principal cities, and arrangements have been perfected so as to include all of the school year this coming fall. The purpose of the bureau in sending these names is to enable the school authorities to become acquainted with the candidates for citizenship and to offer such inducements as they can that will inspire every candidate for citizenship to attend the public schools unless he already has a mastery of the English language. At the same time, the bureau sends literature to the candidate for citizenship to apprise him of the individual, personal, industrial, social and moral advantages which will accrue to him by an attendance upon the public schools. It also describes the location of the various schools in the large cities so that the alien can most readily learn of them.

Some of the school authorities have agreed to furnish descriptive matter printed in various tongues, for further facilitating the foreigner in the selection of a school. Where the conditions justify it, school authorities have signified their willingness not only to open the night schools for foreigners, but special day schools for the foreigners whose vocations require them to work during the night. The bureau expects to prevail upon many of the school authorities to open schools for the education of the foreigners where none have been established.

As illustrative of the enthusiasm with which the co-operation of the school authorities is being offered, one superintendent of schools in one of the great metropolitan centers has stated:

"You will find the board of education and school officials ready to do everything within their power to make this splendid movement, authorized by your bureau, a success in this community, and we assure you in advance that we will be very glad to co-operate with your field officers to the limit of our ability. We are enthusiastic over the plan which you propose and hope that the work that will be done in this city the coming year will be such as to meet with your hearty approval."

A LARGE HARVEST INSURES GOOD BUSINESS

UNITED STATES FACES A PLEAS- ING OUTLOOK FOR FALL SEASON

New York, Aug. 16.—The coming fall season promises to be a satisfactory one for the United States, which is benefitting by its own good fortunes, plus the misfortunes of others. The strongest and most pleasing basis of confidence is the enormous harvest which we are on the threshold of garnering. The latest government report indicates a crop of wheat of 966,000,000 bushels, or 76,000,000 bushels more than last year's record crop. Corn promises a crop of 2,918,000,000 bushels, or 207,000,000 bushels less than the record crop of 1912. But this difference may be materially reduced by favorable weather. Oats promise 1,402,000,000 bushels, or about 17,000,000 bushels below the bumper crop of 1912. For hay, the outlook is 75,000,000 tons, or two and a half million tons greater than the record yield of 1912. Nearly all our crops will be larger than last year, the important exception being cotton. For our grain crops profitable prices are assured because of the certainty of large domestic and foreign demand. Prices may not rule as high as last year when the war seriously interfered with supplies; and the fall of Constantinople, when it happens, will have to be taken into consideration because Russian supplies, which have been accumulating in the Black Sea, will be suddenly released. The only important drawback in the crop situation is cotton, the yield of which will be considerably reduced by the smaller acreage and lessened use of fertilizers. The south is apparently somewhat disturbed over derangement caused by the war, yet less so than newspaper accounts suggest. The possibility of Great Britain declaring cotton contraband, naturally confuses the situation, and the problem of financing this year's crop, which is complicated by the carryover from last season, demands an early solution. Fortunately, the crop was raised at low cost and the south is profiting by a steady diversification of industry.

The next source of satisfaction in business circles is the steady widening of activity in the great steel industry. While much of this is due to war contracts, many of which promise to be exceedingly profitable, the latter do not now form so large a share of the total new orders as sometimes supposed. There has been a steady and improving home demand at rising prices for nearly all descriptions of fabricated steel, especially for constructive purposes, and the railroads have not yet begun to place orders with their customary freedom. When they do, as in all probability they soon must, the steel industry will become even more active and the flood of the tide of prosperity in this great industry will be at its height. Should the war come to an unexpectedly early termination, munition con-

tracts will, of course, be stopped, but the devastated regions of Europe will need large quantities of steel for reconstruction of all kinds. This demand will be urgent and cannot be immediately satisfied by either Germany, France or Great Britain. Inevitably the United States will get a large share of these foreign orders, at least for some months after the war, and this, together with improvement at home, insures a period of prosperity for the steel trade for a long period ahead.

Attention to the foreign exchange situation was again drawn by the rather spectacular importation of gold and securities from London, brought on for relief at this point. Exchange promises to be a problem of first importance for several months to come, unless the British government establishes large credits on this side, which so far as known has not as yet been done, or succeeds in sending larger amounts of securities or merchandise in settlement. Very soon the outward movement of grain and war munitions will begin upon a much more active scale, and unless imports increase or something else is done to relieve the situation, a fresh crisis in the foreign exchange market may shortly develop. Indications point to a further importation of gold, some estimates being as high as \$75,000,000, also a renewed selling of American stocks unless some expedient is adopted to tide over the crisis.

General business shows more improvement. Western merchants are exceedingly hopeful as usual at this season because of the crops; while eastern merchants have been almost equally encouraged by that fact, coupled with the growing activity in the steel industry. The purchasing abilities of the American farmer and the American steel worker are being considerably enhanced, a fact which must inevitably stimulate the consumptive activities of the country as a whole. Credit is sound, loanable funds are plentiful, an important section of the people is saving money, and confidence everywhere is growing slowly but surely. Railroad managers were disappointed at the small rate concessions granted by the interstate commerce commission, a body which seems slow to appreciate either the legitimate needs or the change in public temper which no longer desires other than favorable and just treatment of the railroads. Current railroad returns are disappointing, largely because they reflect the unusually light grain movement and the shrinkage during the month. Very soon the new crops and the activity in steel will show themselves in traffic returns and better earnings. It is altogether likely that earnings for August, September, October, if not November also, will show encouraging gains over last year. For the time being at least, our relations with Germany are less tense and there is good reason to hope that serious friction will be avoided. The Mexican difficulties have broken out afresh and are still a matter of much public concern. The country, however, has become somewhat accustomed to these troubles and takes alarm much less easily. During the past week neither of these great problems have disturbed the stock market which has either discounted all known possibilities or else has become hardened to such factors.

Activity on the Stock Exchange continues on a liberal scale. Speculation in the war group has been toned down somewhat and more or less disposition has been shown to either take profits or avoid extra hazardous ventures in this division of the market. Operations are on a broader and more general scale, the disposition being to divert speculation to the railroads and some of the well established industrials. The outlook for railroad investments is certainly improving. As just said, traffic prospects are brightening. Public hostility to the railroads is disappearing, and the latter have a better outlook for securing fair treatment from the government than has been the case for several years. Liquidation has been severe and extensive in this portion of the investment field. Weak spots have been pretty thoroughly eliminated. Dividend reductions have about reached the end, and altogether the better class of railroads have a higher standing as investments than has been the case for many years past. The most important uncertainty to be faced is the possibility of liberal foreign selling in case of any material advance on this side. If Europe should decide to realize more extensively upon its American investments, it will give to American purchasers an opportunity to take back their own stocks under conditions more favorable than usually occur. The general market has had a vigorous rise during the past few weeks and many stocks in the war group are now selling at figures which offer exceedingly tempting profits. More or less realizing is, therefore, to be anticipated, whenever unfavorable news develops. The situation favors continued activity on the market, with occasional recessions, but the general trend in the direction of higher prices, particularly while inflationary conditions continue as pronounced as they now are. A decline at this time would improve the technical situation and bring in a new set of buyers.

The action of the interstate commerce commission in ordering a reduction in freight rates on anthracite, amounting to about ten per cent, was a distinct shock to the market and has resulted in heavy selling of the Coalers. In addition to this, the continued demoralization in foreign exchange, sterling bills now selling at the lowest point in 40 years, is having an adverse effect on the so-called international stocks, as it is feared that further foreign liquidation will ensue. As against this is continued heavy buying of war stocks on rumors that additional large orders have been placed with them for munitions and other supplies. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that sentiment for the moment is decidedly mixed, and many astute market operators are therefore evening up their trades pending a clearer outlook.

HENRY CLEWS.

MONA BELL GUILTY

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Mona Bell of Santa Fe was Saturday found guilty of white slavery under the Mann act in federal court. Judge Lewis sentenced her to two years in the penitentiary. She was also ordered to put up a bond of \$500 for costs. A motion for a new trial was overruled. Notice of appeal was given and the appeal bond was fixed at \$2,500. The wom-

an was accused of furnishing transportation for girls from Denver to come to a house of ill repute in Santa Fe.

NEW NOTARIES NAMED

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Charles P. Talbot of Clayton, and E. P. Bujac of Carlsbad, were today appointed notaries public by Governor McDonald.

Germany's Contempt for Italy Ex- pressed in Her Cartoons

"In order to understand the present feeling of Germany toward her erstwhile ally, Italy," says a writer in Cartoons Magazine, "it is only necessary to glance at the cartoons from the Berlin, Vienna and Munich journals.

"Here Italy is portrayed as a Judas betraying his brother for thirty million pieces of silver. Kladderadatsch devotes an entire page to an Italian 'black hand' letter, reading: 'To Mrs. Austria: If you don't hand over the Trentino, Trieste, and Dalmatia at once, we'll cut your throat. The Society of the Black Hand, otherwise Italia.' D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, whose enthusiasm did much to arouse his countrymen, is unmercifully lampooned.

Clark Griffith's Washington pastimers having proved that the Braves have no copyright on the climbing stuff, will now proceed to make the American league leaders uncomfortable.

MINING DELEGATES

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Governor McDonald Saturday appointed the following delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the American Mining congress at San Francisco, September 20 to 22: F. A. Jones, Socorro; John M. Sully, Santa Rita; George H. Utter, Silver City; Thomas O'Brien, Dawson; J. van Houten, Raton; John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks; A. J. Anderson, Mogollon; J. E. Gilchrist, Fierro; G. A. Kaseman, Albuquerque; A. T. McIntyre, Elizabethtown.

LINCOLN COUNTY PAYS

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—State Treasurer O. N. Marron today received from the treasurer of Lincoln county \$2,010.21 of taxes collected in July.

Favorable weather is all that is needed to successfully stage the greatest harness racing event of the season at Cleveland Monday. Lee Axworth 2:04 3/4 and Peter Volo 2:03 1/2 will meet in the trotting event, and William 2:00 and Director I 1:58 will contest for the pacing championship.

SOCORRO BANK SOLD

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—The bank examiner has been notified that Alfred F. Kerr, vice president of the El Paso Bank and Trust company, and associates have acquired control of one of the oldest state banks in the state, the Socorro State bank.

HIGHER RATES DENIED

Washington, Aug. 16.—Proposed increased rates of two cents per 100 pounds for the transportation of cattle and sheep in carloads from Colorado, South Dakota and other western states to Chicago and points on the Missouri river, were disapproved today by the interstate commerce commission.

RADICALS AFTER JOFFRE AND MILLERAND

FRENCH AGITATORS, HOWEVER,
ARE BALKED BY THE
"SACRED UNION"

Paris, Aug. 19.—The "Sacred Union" of parties, after resisting the tribulations of a year of war, and after surviving the efforts of some factions to disrupt it, has just weathered another storm.

The parties of the left in the chamber of deputies, including the socialists, radicals, radical-socialists and a faction of the republican socialist party repeated their attack in the form of a demand for a more comprehensive supervision of the administration of the affairs of the war department. They asked for powers similar to those held by the committee of public safety during the revolution—the right to send commissions or delegations into the zone of the operations to exercise a direct and permanent supervision over the military operations.

This desired authority, though not so extended as the individual powers given to the commissaires sent by the committee of public safety to watch over the generals of the revolutionary army, was held by the more moderate and conservative members to amount to the same thing. Some saw in it simply another maneuver in the campaign that has been waged for months in the lobbies of the chamber, against the minister of war, and some other members of the cabinet. The object was supposed to be to put the government into the position of refusing parliament the right of supervision and, thus, apparently exercising a sort of a ministerial dictation.

The campaign started with criticism of the censorship of articles of a political nature, and it developed later into an assault upon the sanitary service and upon the general staff of the army. The socialist organ *La Guerre Sociale*, edited by Gustav Herve, the former anti-militarist who had adhered to the "Sacred Union" at the beginning of the war, published several articles in which it spoke plainly of the great losses sustained by the French army at Soissons, in Champagne, in the Vosges and north of Arras, while at the same time minimizing the value of the results obtained. In these articles he plainly intimated that a change in the general staff was desired, that younger generals were required to make the necessary effort, and that by reason of the apathy of the sanitary department Paris was threatened with cholera. Most of the papers containing these articles were seized by the police and the effect upon the public was negligible. At the same time, no secret was made in parliamentary circles of the desire of the radicals and socialists to get rid of Millerand and Joffre. The chances of different candidates to succeed them were even discussed, the name mentioned most often for minister of war being that of Paul Dumer, former president of

the chamber of deputies, while General Sarrail, already a candidate for the chief command of the army before the war, was put forward for Joffre's place.

This campaign had no press support further than *L'Homme Enchane*, of former Premier Georges Clemenceau, the *Bonnet Rouge*, edited by Miguel Almerayda, formerly connected with Herve's organ in the days of the anarchistic campaigns, and the *Radical*, the organ of the radical socialist parties.

The different groups of the left met separately and discussed the form of resolution, amounting practically to an interpellation to the government on this question, with the unexpected result that the radical party, in which the proposition originated, was shown to be far from united in its opposition to the government. The result was that instead of the demand for the right of parliament to exercise immediate supervision and control of the different services of the army, the groups decided upon a modified and far milder proposition for supervision of the sanitary department alone under such constitutional restrictions as made the proposition entirely acceptable to the minister of war.

TWO MAIN BOUTS AT ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19.—Fight fans of the Twin Cities and vicinity will flock to the auditorium in this city tomorrow night to see what promises to be the best boxing show served up in this section in many years. The fistic festival will be staged by the St. Paul Boxing club under the new Minnesota boxing law. The program prepared by Matchmaker Reddy provides for a double windup, with Eddie Coulon of New Orleans and Johnny Ertle of St. Paul billed to step 10 rounds and Mike O'Dowd and Freddie Gilmore scheduled to go the same distance. A preliminary 10 round go will bring together Billie De Foe of Red Wing and Bobbie Ward of Menominee.

DOG DAYS AT WILDWOOD

Wildwood, N. J., Aug. 19.—The members of the fashionable summer colony at this resort "went to the dogs" today. The occasion was the annual dog parade over the famous five mile promenade. The pageant included canines of every breed, size and color, and even the stray mongrel of the streets was not barred from the prize competition. Among some members of the colony, especially the family matrons, considerable comment was aroused by the fact that the dogs were given precedence over the babies, who are to have their annual parade next Saturday.

BELLINGHAM IS SHAKEN

Bellingham, Wash., Aug. 19.—Earth tremors which caused doors and windows to rattle and swayed pictures on the walls were felt throughout this city soon after 6 o'clock a. m. today. The shocks lasted from 15 to 20 seconds, but caused no damage here.

TO VOTE MORE WAR CREDITS.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—New war credits of unlimited amounts are to be voted by the Reichstag which assembled today. The prospects for the success of the new loans are regarded as highly satisfactory. The banks in Ber-

lin and other financial centers of the empire are reported to have unusually large surplusses on hand as a result of their disposal of bonds in connection with the two previous war loans. The funds on hand, it is believed, will enable them to take up readily the new loans.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Martha Geyer Begner arrived last night on train No. 9 and will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Crail for a few days. Mrs. Begner formerly was Miss Goldie Geyer and is the daughter of a Methodist minister who was stationed here several years ago. For some time she was instructor in music in Depauw University.

Mrs. Alex Wolfe leave tonight for her home in Memphis, Tenn., after having spent several weeks in this city visiting friends.

Mrs. C. Wells came in last night from her home at Lamy.

Mrs. Beulah Stern, who has been spending some time in this city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lewis, left today for her home in Vicksburg, Miss.

Morris Danziger and family left today for Chicago.

John H. Hicks of Santa Rosa is a business visitor in town today.

R. Dunn of Gascon is a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

The Rev. R. A. Morley passed through this city last night on his way to Rockfort, Ill. He has been spending the summer on the Pacific coast.

Karl Klaus of Zion City is among the business visitors in Las Vegas today.

H. W. Dorsett and family left this morning for California. They have been in this city for several days seeing the sights offered at the Hot Springs.

J. W. Johnston from Santa Fe spent the day in this city.

Josh Kambauntz is a business visitor from Louisville, Ky.

J. M. Wirsell, a Denver traveling man, is spending several days in Las Vegas.

Byron O. Prall from Roswell is registered at a local hotel.

C. R. Herbling is in Las Vegas on business. Mr. Herbling is a resident of Denver.

F. D. Kahn of Chicago is among Las Vegas visitors today.

J. H. Maberry is a resident of Kansas City registered at one of the local hotels.

A. C. Williams is among the Denverites visiting Las Vegas.

W. E. Roberts is a visitor from Manitou, Colo.

C. R. and G. W. Garlington of Vaughn spent today in this city.

J. Krieg is a visitor from El Paso.

Paul Absen was in Las Vegas yesterday and today from his home in Ocate.

B. Leatherwood is a business visitor from Santa Rosa.

E. A. Denzien and wife of St. Louis are among the tourists spending a few days in the city.

C. Cassidy of Balboa, Md., is spending a few days in Las Vegas.

J. J. Feuss of Cleveland, N. M., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

M. Rudolph left this morning for his home in Mora, after having spent several days in this city on business.

George Kinkel and H. H. Hyde of Kansas City were visitors at El Por-

venir today.

Miss Inez J. Woodland, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Fred Oswald of this city, left last night for her home in Nowata, Okla.

Mrs. J. E. Foster came in this evening from her home in St. Louis. She will join her husband here and they probably will locate in this city. Mr. Foster travels for the Simmons Hardware company and intends making his headquarters in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Carson of Portsmouth, Okla., came in this afternoon from that place. They will remain in this city for some time visiting relatives.

J. H. Kelly came in today from his ranch at Watrous.

C. P. Trumbull left this afternoon for Raton, where he will spend a few days transacting business.

Miss Grace White of The Optic office left this afternoon for Denver, where she will spend her vacation.

J. Z. Norris of Denver came in this afternoon and will be in the city for a few days on business.

J. P. Foran is another Denver man registered at one of the hotels of the city.

Miss Marjorie Shaw returned today from Chicago, where she has been for the past year taking a nurse's training course in one of the big hospitals of that city.

ADMITS KILLING DEER

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 19.—"The people are observing the game laws in Union, Colfax and Mora counties," said Game and Fish Warden Trinidad C. de Baca today on his return from a tour of those counties, where he finds such game as deer, antelope, quail and doves are plenty. The game warden expressed satisfaction over his tour and spoke enthusiastically of the work of the game deputies.

Mr. de Baca has received word that George Good, a deputy sheriff in Socorro county, has waived a hearing and pleaded guilty to killing a doe and taking the fawn while motoring in Socorro county recently. A suitable fine will be imposed, it is said, by Justice of the Peace Amos Green. Mr. Cook, it appears, was short of fresh beef and could not resist the temptation to take a shot at the doe when she came into sight. The game warden will likely designate some one in Socorro county to care for the fawn.

"WAHOO SAM" AT 35 YEARS

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20.—The veteran Sam Crawford, the Tigers' slugging outfielder, went into the game against the Athletics today with an intention to do some extra walloping just by way of celebrating his thirty-fifth birthday. Crawford, whose work as a cleanup hitter is known wherever baseball is played, was born in Wahoo, Neb., August 20, 1880. His first professional engagement was with the Chatham Canadian league team in 1898. The next year he was with Columbus, then in the Western league. In 1900 he earned a permanent berth with Cincinnati. Since 1902 he has been with the Tigers.

Henrietta, Texas, Aug. 20.—Members of the Northwest Texas Press association rallied here in large number today for their annual two-day convention. The association was organized here 25 years ago and the present meeting is in the nature of a silver jubilee celebration.

A DECALOGUE OF WAR; GERMAN VERSION

PAPER PUBLISHED IN LILLE SPRINGS SOMETHING THE TEUTONS LIKE

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Of the numerous "war newspapers" that have made their appearance in camps, barracks and headquarters on the various battle fronts, none has been more successful than the "Liller Kriegszeitung," published in Lille, France, the headquarters of the Sixth army under command of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Success is due largely to the personality of its editors, Captain Paul Oskar Hoecker and Baron von Ompteda, two well known German authors.

After 40 weeks of publication, the editors have selected the best from the 40 issues and have put it out in book form.

The little book is jammed with poetry and prose, with clever illustrations and sketches and excellent photographs, all of which have appeared, in enlarged shape, in the "Liller Kriegszeitung."

One characteristic article is "The Ten Commandments of the War," by Dr. Karl Wolff, as follows:

"This is the war, my people, that has torn you out of comfort and quiet, but also out of sleepiness, doubt and over-eating.

"Thou shalt have no other thought than the war. For its effects will be felt unto the third and the fourth generation, if we weaken, but it can bring blessings unto the tenth generation if we conquer and found the revived world on German principles.

"Thou shalt not take the name of this terrible war in vain, neither in rough jest nor by anything unworthy in picture or words.

"Remember the peace in thy soul, that this confidence may inspire thee when you serve the present and destroy its fearful works. For the future is as a feast day of thy people, and asylum of industry, and joy, for thee and thine, for all who endeavor, even for the stranger who dwells within the gates.

"Honor thy father and mother, by guarding the home and the ground they rest in.

"Thou shalt kill—for the sake of your life, which emanates from destruction.

"Thou shalt let nothing be stolen that belongs to thy people.

"Thou shalt honor Germany's women; they bear sacrifices and suffering without complaint.

"Thou shalt not tolerate false witness against thy people.

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's customs, good and bad, manner of speech and dress, nor anything else made for foreigners. But let German spirit in future go out to the world, strong through development, powerful in understanding, to gather the best of all peoples for use at home."

And in the same issue appeared one

of the favorite accrostics headed by the question:

What has England and what have her allies to expect from their opponents?

The answer is:
Tuerkei
Oesterreich
Deutschland

The three initial letters, T O D, make the German word "death."

The second German war loan of 9,060,000,000 marks was so large as to be incomprehensible to the common soldier, so one of them proceeded to make it intelligible by translating it into glasses of beer. Even then the sum was staggering.

Estimating each glass at 20 pfennigs, or one-fifth of a mark, the industrious figurer achieved 45,300,000,000 glasses of beer. A war strength company of 250 men, drinking a glass of beer apiece each quarter of an hour day and night, would have to keep up drinking beer for 1,887,500 days, or 5,171 years, 85 days, in order to drink up the war loan.

EARL COOPER WINS ELGIN ROAD RACE

HE BEATS DE PALMA'S TIME, IN WHICH CONTEST WAS WON LAST YEAR

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 20.—Earl Cooper, driving an American-made car at the rate of 74.97 miles per hour, today won the Chicago Automobile club trophy race. His time for the 36 laps or 301 miles was 4:01:32. His team mate, Gil Anderson, was second in 4:06:04. Barney Oldfield, who drove one of the prettiest road races of his career, was third. Time 4:09:55.

The previous record for the distance over the Elgin track was at the rate of 73.5 miles per hour, made by Ralph De Palma last year. De Palma was the favorite at the start today and led for 50 miles, when he had to lay up at the pit for an hour while a new rocker arm was being brought from the city of Elgin. A fair crowd lined the course despite cloudy weather. There were nine starters. No one was injured.

Tom Alley finished fourth. His time was 4:14:29. O'Donnell was fifth 4:15:48.

At 11 o'clock Fred Wagner, the starter, sent away the starters in the 301-mile road race at 30 seconds intervals in the following order: Justen, Brown, DePalma, Henderson, Anderson, O'Donnell, Cooper, Alley and Oldfield.

At the end of the fifth lap (about 41 miles) Anderson led, with Cooper second and Anderson third. DePalma who was ahead for four laps, lost his position by delay at the pit.

De Palma Gives Out

Cooper who led at 50 miles averaged 76.42 miles an hour. Anderson was a close second and Alley third. Henderson, O'Donnell and Oldfield were about four miles behind Cooper. DePalma went out of the race on his sixth lap with a broken rocker arm.

At 100 miles Cooper was in the lead. The elapsed time of the three leaders was: Cooper, 1:18:45; Anderson 1:

18:54; Alley 1:23:34; Cooper's rate of speed for the distance was announced as 76.65 miles an hour.

De Palma's withdrawal was not official, and a new part having been obtained, he started out, although the other cars were from 60 to 80 miles ahead of him and the race was nearly half over.

Cooper and Anderson continued to fight for the lead, and were never more than five seconds apart. At 150 miles, half of the race, the leaders were: Anderson 1:57:54; Cooper, 1:57:57; Oldfield, 2:04:00.

Cooper's average was 786.80 miles an hour, the fastest ever made over the course. The previous record made by DePalma last year was 75.53.

In the next 50 miles the leaders both stopped for gasoline. At 201 miles the leaders were: Anderson 2:37:51, Cooper 2:38:19, Oldfield 2:45:02. Anderson's rate was 76.40 miles per hour. On the next round he lost the lead to Cooper by a delay at the pit.

BREAK WITH AMERICA IS FEARED IN BERLIN

UNITED STATES PRESS FAVORS DEALING FIRMLY IN THE ARABIC MATTER

London, Aug. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph company today received the following dispatch, dated Berlin via Amsterdam:

"News of the sinking of the Arabic caused great nervousness, the foreign office fearing it would lead to serious difficulties with Washington.

"Details are withheld from the newspapers, which are prohibited from making comment."

Newspaper Comment

Santa Fe New Mexican—There need no longer be any doubt as to the attitude of Germany and as to her determination to defy and condemn this government and continue the killing of our citizens if they cross the ocean on English liners. And our hand being set to the plow, there is no looking back.

Phoenix, (Ariz.) Gazette.—From facts at hand the sinking of the Arabic, under the terms of America's latest note, appears to be an "unfriendly act" and one of which this government is bound to take cognizance. Representations should be made immediately and pointed or this country will lay herself open to a charge of a humiliating backdown from a high position.

Lincoln, (Neb.) Journal—To torpedo the Arabic without warning would be an act of hostility toward the United States. It looks on the face of the information received at this writing like a serious case. Calm judgment must now await the official unfolding of the facts connected with this disturbing incident.

Sioux City, (Ia.) Journal—If when the facts are fully developed it shall be disclosed that the Arabic was sunk in utter disregard of asserted American rights on the high seas—rights in defense of which we have declared we will omit no word or act—it may be accepted as an indication that the imperial government is deliberately trying to draw the United States into

of the war. If we eventually find reason to come to that conclusion there will be warrant for more pondering the matter. The question to be decided will be whether we want to show our resentment of Germany's treatment of us by playing into her hands, as apparently planned by Berlin.

Portland Oregonian—The attack on the Arabic is a challenge, definite and defiant, to President Wilson to follow his words with deeds. It is or will be incumbent upon the United States to stand by its own interpretation of neutral rights, whatever the cost, or to back out, whatever the cost.

Indianapolis News—The question is not whether American lives were lost—though that would aggravate the offense—but whether they were "put in jeopardy" by the sinking of the Arabic. The questions to be determined are whether the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and whether the Arabic received a summons to stop and refused to heed it.

Indianapolis Star: Judgment will have to be withheld until the full details of the sinking of the Arabic become known, but there is no question that a grave crisis confronts the United States if American citizens lost their lives on the ill-fated vessel.

92-YEAR OLD CONVICT.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 20—William Johnson, the oldest convict in the Virginia penitentiary, and probably the oldest inmate of any states prison in the country, reached his ninety second birthday today. Johnson come to the penitentiary a year ago last February to serve a two-year sentence for a crime of which he was convicted while an inmate of the National Soldiers' home at Johnson City in Tennessee. Governor Stewart recently reduced his sentence 30 days by giving the prisoner credit for the time spent in jail while awaiting his removal to the state prison. This with the time allowance for good behavior will result in his release early in November.

BIG MORTARS' TRIENNIAL TEST

New York, Aug. 20—The 16-inch mortars at Fort Totten which are relied upon to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching this city by way of Long Island sound, are to undergo their triennial test during the ten days beginning today. The big mortars are regarded as the most formidable of our coast defense weapons,

HORSE RACING AT PANAMA FAIR

San Francisco, Aug. 20—Running races, legislated out of California several years ago, when betting was stopped, are to be revived tomorrow with the opening of a thirty-day meet at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The Golden Gate Thoroughbred Breeders' association has been organized to conduct the meeting. The stables at the exposition tracks are filled with fast horses, including the best that took part in the meeting just closed at Reno. The feature event of the opening day will be the Exposition Handicap at a mile. C. D. Stevens, who acted as starter at Reno, has been engaged to officiate in a similar capacity here. Walter Jennings, a well known local horseman, will be presiding judge and Dick Dwyer, who was the starter at the old Emeryville track, will be paddock judge and timer.

SLUGGISH LIVER CAUSES TROUBLE

The discomfort and dangers of hot weather are doubled if the liver is sluggish and the bowels inactive. Foley Cathartic Tablets are prompt, wholesome and effective in action without griping or pain. If you feel lazy and languid, bloated or overfull, a Foley Cathartic Tablet will help you. Stout persons welcome the light and free feeling they bring. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.—Many visitors are in Detroit attending the sixteenth annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, an organization of soldiers, sailors and marines who saw service in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, together with the Imperial Order of the Dragon, a federation of members of the China relief expedition of 1900, and the National Ladies' auxiliary. Numerous features of entertainment will intersperse the business sessions, which began today and will continue until Friday.

POSTPONED OLD AGE

Overworked, weak or diseased kidneys make one feel old before middle age. Rheumatism, acnes and pains, too free perspiration of strong odor and other symptoms are warning that the kidneys need help. Foley Kidney Pills make the kidneys strong and active. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS

Denver, Colo., Aug. 17.—The National Retail Monument Dealers' association began its annual convention in this city today with members in attendance from many states. An exhibition of marbles and granites from all sections of the country is one of the interesting features of the convention.

TYPOS TO BATTLE ON DIAMOND

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The best baseball performers among the organized typographers of the country will battle for supremacy on the diamond here next week. The occasion will be the annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball league, which has held yearly competitions since 1908. The league is composed of 12 clubs, representing St. Paul, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh. The winning team has the custody for one year of the Garry Herrmann cup. The trophy was offered by Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, chairman of the National Baseball commission, who is an old-time compositor.

For Summer Complaints

"I cannot speak too highly of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for it has been used by myself and husband for the past fifteen years and has never failed to give prompt relief," writes Mrs. Carrie Turner, Zanesville, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

BRYAN MAY HEAD ASSEMBLY

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 17.—William J. Bryan, late secretary of state will be urged to accept the presidency of the Winona assembly whose property is to be sold at public auction tomorrow

as a preliminary to a complete reorganization. Winona is one of the oldest and probably the best known of all the summer religious and educational assemblies affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Financially, however, the enterprise has not been a success and in recent years it has accumulated debts amounting to \$900,000. A reorganization plan has been agreed upon which will protect the creditors and at the same time provide for additional capital to carry on the work.

BRAKEMAN WAS CURED

F. A. Wootsey, Jacksonville, Texas, writes: "I was down with kidney trouble and rheumatism; had a backache all the time and was tired of living. I took Foley Kidney Pills and was thoroughly cured." Thousands have written similar letters. Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in effect and act promptly. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

INSURANCE MEN IN SESSION

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 17.—Minneapolis is entertaining for four days the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance companies. Well known insurance men and public officials from all over the country were present at the opening of the proceedings today. Senator Cummins of Iowa heads the list of speakers.

Splendid for Constipation

"About a year ago I used a couple of bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and found them to be a splendid remedy for indigestion and constipation," writes C. S. Colby, Holland, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

SCHOOL FOR HOTEL EMPLOYEES

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 17.—A proposal to establish schools of accounting for hotel employes is one of the principal matters to receive attention at the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Hotel association which opened here today. Leading hotel men from all over the state are in attendance. Features of the initial session this morning were an address of welcome by Mayor Bentley and the annual address of President Ray Smith of Milwaukee.

PLAY FOR ROQUE TITLES

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 17.—Roque players who have figured in previous tournaments, and many others with aspirations to win national honors, assembled here today for the opening games in the annual championship tournament on the courts of the National Roque association. Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington were among the cities represented. The association will hold its annual meeting tomorrow.

TAKE OUT THE ASHES

Uremia is due to the circulation in the system of poison and waste products that should be removed from the blood by the kidneys. If the ashes are not removed the fire dies and the machinery stops. So with the waste products of the system. Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys remove waste matter that causes rheumatism, aches and pains, stiff joints and sore muscles. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

WISCONSIN LUTHER LEAGUERS

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 17.—An army

of enthusiastic young people invaded Oshkosh today to attend the Wisconsin State Luther league convention, which will hold forth here during the next three days. Efficiency in the methods of conducting the work of the young people's societies of the Lutheran church is the main topic slated for discussion. Several Lutheran ministers and laymen of wide prominence will address the gathering.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS' UNION

Shawnee, Okla., Aug. 17.—The annual convention of the Oklahoma district of the Farmers' National union met here today and was called to order by President O. W. Taylor. Members from every section of the state were in attendance. Consideration of the annual reports and the discussion of plans to extend the membership and influence of the organization will be the principal business of the convention.

LAWYERS AT SALT LAKE

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 17.—The annual convention of the American Bar association has attracted to this city the largest and most distinguished gathering of eminent lawyers and jurists ever assembled in the west. The convention will have its formal opening tomorrow. Prominent among those contributing to the program will be former President Taft, former Senator Bailey of Texas, former Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, Judge Frank S. Dietrich of Idaho, Chief Justice Gebhart of Colorado and Associate Justice Van Devanter of the supreme court of the United States.

SCOTTISH WEEK AT FAIR

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The plaids and kilts of old Scotland were much in evidence at the exposition today, this being Scottish day on the calendar of the big fair. The exercises and festivities will be continued through the week under the auspices of the Order of Scottish Clans in San Francisco and neighboring cities.

EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR REFINERS

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 16.—Several thousand men employed in the refineries of the Gulf Refining company in this city and Port Arthur are benefited by the reduction in hours of labor which the company put into effect today. The men have been granted an eight hour day with the same wages heretofore paid for 12 hours' work.

MINNEAPOLIS A. C.'S NEW HOME

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16.—The new home of the Minneapolis Athletic club has its formal opening tonight with a "house warming" for members and invited guests. The new building cost nearly \$1,000,000 and is considered one of the finest and best equipped club houses in the country.

According to reports a record-breaking price for a 10-round bout will be paid to Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons when the pair meet at Brighton Beach next March. McFarland is to bet \$17,000 and Gibbons \$15,000.

The great Zim, nifty pastimer as he is, has to share the Cubs' spotlight with Vic Saier this season. Vic has not only taken excellent care of the

Cubs' first station, but has also poled out more doubles and triples than any other performer in the National league.

TRAVELING AUDITOR BUSY

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—Traveling Auditor A. G. Whittier and his assistant Earl Wiley will leave tomorrow morning for Rio Arriba and San Juan counties to check up the officials and examine the county records.

YOUNG LAWYER ADMITTED

Santa Fe, Aug. 16.—M. A. Otero, Jr., was admitted to the federal bar yesterday by Judge Lewis. Federal Judge William H. Pope today discharged from bankruptcy Volney and Francis Cheney of Madrid, southern Santa Fe county. James H. Wilson, bankrupt, was given 15 days in which to file a petition for discharge.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Aug. 16.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Bulk \$7@7.40; heavy \$6.90@7.15; pigs \$6.75@7.25. Cattle, receipts 17,000. Market lower. Prime fed steers \$9.50@9.90; western steers \$7@9.15; calves \$6@10.50. Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market lower. Lambs \$8@8.60; yearlings \$6.50@7.25.

TWO COMMON SUMMER AILMENTS

Thousands of hay fever and asthma victims who are not able to go to the mountains find relief in Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It allays the inflammation, soothes and heals raw and rasping bronchial tubes and helps to overcome difficulty in breathing, and makes sound, refreshing sleep possible. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

ALTITUDE GOT HIM

Santa Fe, Aug. 17.—United States Commissioner Albert H. A. Roberts died suddenly of heart disease due to altitude on the road between Highrolls and Cloudercroft. He served as captain with the United States army during the Boxer troubles and upon his return to New Mexico worked on the Penasco Valley Press at Hope; the Weekly Cloudercrofter at Cloudercroft and on the Lakewood Progress at Lakewood.

PRAISES OUR EXHIBIT

Santa Fe, Aug. 17.—Especial pride is taken by the New Mexico exposition commission in the following letter received today by President Ralph E. Twitchell of the commission from Charles S. Knight, chairman of the jury on agricultural products at the San Diego exposition:

"I wish at this time to congratulate you on the motion picture feature of displaying the resources of your state, especially regarding the various agricultural practices."

M. B. OF A

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—Several hundred delegates and visitors from many sections of the country were here today for the opening of the supreme convention of the Modern Brotherhood of America. The organization is a fraternal beneficiary society, organized in Iowa in 1897 and since extended to nearly all the states. The reports of the officers show the affairs of the society to be in a flourishing condition. It has a total membership of about 170,000 and a reserve fund of over \$1,000,000.

STATE'S PUBLIC LANDS ARE GOING

SETTLERS ARE TAKING UP HOME-
STEADS IN NEW MEXICO IN
LARGE NUMBERS

Santa Fe, Aug. 17.—On July 1, 1913, the general land office reported that New Mexico still had 31,298,621 acres of public land subject to entry; July 1 last year, there remained 30,104,843 acres, while this year, the public domain had dwindled to 27,788,357, so that in two years 3,510,264 acres have been filed upon. Of the six land districts, Las Cruces still has 11,387,395 acres of which 3,604,134 acres are unsurveyed; Santa Fe has 7,400,404 acres of which 1,966,799 acres are unsurveyed; Roswell 6,506,311 of which 2,668,293 acres are unsurveyed; Fort Sumner 1,652,198 acres, all surveyed; Clayton 502,900 acres, all surveyed; Tucumcari 339,149 acres of which 35,320 acres are unsurveyed. The total unsurveyed area is 8,304,546 acres. The land offices at Clayton, Fort Sumner and Tucumcari, will undoubtedly be consolidated in the near future, as the three land districts together have less than one-fourth of the public lands still in the Las Cruces district.

Nevada still has twice the public lands of New Mexico, Arizona has 9,000,000 acres more and Utah 6,000,000 acres more while Wyoming has more than 3,000,000 more. New Mexico comes fourth and then comes California with 7,000,000 acres less than New Mexico.

Socorro leads with 4,410,190 acres of public lands. Eddy county is second with 2,844,462 acres, Otero is third with 2,517,499 and Chaves fourth with 2,065,719 acres. The following counties still have between 1,000,000 and 2,000 acres; Grant 1,813,700 acres; Dona Ana 1,707,543; Sierra 1,594,244; Lincoln 1,537,147; San Juan 1,303,186; Luna 1,137,333; while the following counties have less than a million acres each: Guadalupe 955,182; Valencia 881,463; Torrance 745,940; McKinley 682,398; Sandoval 676,905; Rio Arriba 664,214; Union 480,105; Taos 478,588; San Miguel 403,231; Santa Fe 298,345; Quay 198,556; Mora 133,967; Roosevelt 98,306; Bernalillo 87,119; Colfax 59,300; Curry 17,268; the lands in both of the last named counties being all surveyed.

NEW MEXICO GUARD MAY BE CALLED OUT

ADJUTANT GENERAL IS INFORMED
IT MAY BE NEEDED FOR
MEXICAN SERVICE

Santa Fe, Aug. 17.—Adjutant General Herring and the heads of the National Guard in other states, have received unofficial hints from Washington to be ready to respond to a call for volunteers in view of the sit-

uation in Mexico, the hints coming in the form of suggestions that the various governors have prepared now, for use the instant they are needed, proclamations calling for volunteers.

The information from Washington is carefully sent through unofficial channels, in the form of suggestions to the adjutants general that in case conditions in Texas should become suddenly critical, it would be well for the governors to have ready for their signatures, formal proclamations setting forth the need for troops to take the place of the National Guard which would replace the regulars as border patrol.

The plans for such operations have been already worked out and are identical with those prepared at the time of the capture of Vera Cruz. The plan, it is said, is for the immediate sending to the boundary of the National Guard, which cannot be sent out of the country, to replace the regulars should the regulars be sent into Mexico. The new volunteer army would be put in immediate training to replace the guardsmen when special acts of congress would permit the guard regiments to be sent out of the United States.

The suggestion that the proclamation be prepared is sent to the adjutants general through the inspector instructors assigned to each state. The adjutants general then make suggestions of the preparation of proclamations by the governors under whom they serve.

MARINES ALWAYS READY FOR WORK

THIS BRANCH OF AMERICAN SERVICE
CANNOT BE SAID TO BE
UNPREPARED

Washington, Aug. 17.—There is one branch of the United States military service that cannot plead guilty to the charge of "unpreparedness," as has been evidenced by the despatch with which the marines have been sent to Port au Prince and to Vera Cruz.

"Semper Paratus." That motto translated into English means ever faithful. It is the motto of the United States marine corps, and no body of men ever lived up to traditions handed down for years with greater fidelity than the officers and men comprising this force. Whenever there comes a cloud on the horizon of peace, activity is at once apparent in the barracks where the marine corps is stationed. Even before the shadow becomes anything of a reality the orders come, and away the detachments start for the nearest point of possible conflict.

In nearly all maritime countries the marines constitute a separate military body, trained to fight either as infantrymen, or as artillerymen, and especially for participation in naval engagements. No other country in the world has put her marines to work as has the United States, and it is safe to say that no other body of fighting men has so justified the trust

put in it or better accomplished the work set for it to do.

The service of the marine corps dates back to the earliest days of the republic. In February, 1777, a battalion of 300 marines and landsmen was landed from the fleet under command of Commodore Hopkins at the island of New Providence, in the Bahamas, assaulted and captured the English forts protecting the island, taking a large quantity of cannon and military stores. This, the first battle of the American navy, was fought and won by the marines.

Throughout the revolution the marines were ever at work proving their patriotism and devotion to the cause. When the revolution ended the corps was disbanded in 1782. However its services were recognized as so needful that it was reorganized and permanently established in 1798. From that time to the present it has an unbroken and enviable record for gallantry.

Back in the early days of the last century it became necessary for this government to chastise the Turks along the Mediterranean coast for their acts of piracy and interference with American commerce. The march of the marines across northern Africa from Alexandria to Derne is one of the most brilliant exploits in the annals of the corps and perhaps in American history.

Again in the war of 1812 the marines distinguished themselves by the gallantry of their conduct and their work in battle. The first officer to fall on the Constitution in her famous battle with the Guerriere was a lieutenant of the marine corps. When the Shannon and the Chesapeake fought their famous duel, the marine guard of the latter was literally wiped out. In the battle of Lake Erie the marines played a conspicuous part. On land at the battle of Bladensburg, after the militia had been forced from the field, a small detachment of marines and sailors stood off the entire British force.

In the Seminole war the marines saw some hard fighting in the swamps of Florida. Also in the early days of the last century the marines were called upon, among other things, to quell a serious revolt in the Massachusetts state prison, to act against Spanish pirates in the West Indies and in Sumatra, to guard public and private property at the time of the great fire in New York, in 1835, and to suppress several Indian outbreaks in the south.

From 1846 to 1848 the marines were engaged in the war with Mexico, where they figured in every quarter, and made a most excellent record. Then came the civil war, in which the corps added many more achievements to its splendid record afloat and ashore.

In later years the marine corps has figured conspicuously in many parts of the world. They landed in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1882 to prevent pillage; two years later they were keeping traffic open across the Isthmus of Panama, and they protected American lives and property in Navassa Island. They were among the first to land in Honolulu in 1893. The work of the corps in the Spanish-American war, in the Boxer uprising and at Vera Cruz last year is still fresh in mind.

Since the beginning of the Spanish war the marine corps has been in-

creased from 2,500 to 10,000 men. The requirements for enlistment are perhaps more strict than in any other branch of the service. This must be so, for they are always in the front rank when there is fighting to do. They are essentially the men on the job.

NEW CANADIAN COMMANDER

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 17.—Major Reginald Pellatt, who has been given command of the new Canadian Overseas battalion, belongs to a family that has long been prominent in Canadian affairs. He is the only son of the immensely rich and rather eccentric financier, Sir Henry Pellatt, who was a pioneer among those who have successfully utilized Niagara Falls for the purpose of producing electrical power. Sir Henry is most noted for his lavish displays and expenditures. He built for himself a marvelous Tudor baronial castle, with secret passages and tunnels, on the brow of Well's Hill, overlooking this city. He called it Casa Loma, and it cost something like \$3,000,000. The Pellatts come from an old English family, but both Sir Henry and his son are Canadian born.

TWO MARINES DROWNED

Washington, Aug. 17.—Two American marines were washed overboard from the battleship New Hampshire and drowned yesterday while the ship was sailing through the gulf hurricane somewhere south of the Florida coast. No damage to the New Hampshire and Louisiana, which are proceeding to southern waters, was reported.

"RUBY ROBERT" LOSES HOME

Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 17.—Unless Eob Fitzsimmons comes forward with some coin next Wednesday his farm, training camp and poultry houses at West Dunellen will be sold at auction on that day to satisfy a mortgage. It is believed here the former champion pugilist will let the property go under the hammer. At last accounts he was preparing to go to South America with the idea of starting a boxing school in Buenos Aires.

The Panama-Pacific A. A. U. meet gave further evidence that the athletes of the middle and far west are crowding their eastern brothers for supremacy in the track and field game.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 17.—James Wilson, who was secretary of agriculture of the United States from 1897 to 1913, celebrated his eightieth birthday today, having been born in Scotland, August 16, 1835. He was reminded of the anniversary by the receipt of messages of congratulations from friends in all parts of the country. Mr. Wilson held the agricultural portfolio through four administrations and broke all records for length of service in the cabinet.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER COLDS

It is wrong to neglect a cold at any time because it weakens the system and lays the sufferer open to attack from other diseases. Wet feet, sudden changes in temperature and sleeping uncovered at night cause many children's colds in summer. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound gives sure and prompt relief. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PERSONALS

From Friday's Daily

Andres Baca of Las Conchas is a visitor in the city today.

R. S. Hickey is a visitor in Las Vegas from New Haven, Conn.

John Brunton of Shoemaker is a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. A. Moser of Cripple Creek, Colo., is a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

S. A. Barnes of San Francisco is registered at one of the local hotels.

Morris Regensberg is a business visitor in Las Vegas. Mr. Regensberg is a resident of Colmor.

J. S. Shrader of Denver is in Las Vegas in the interests of his business.

W. O. Allen is registered at one of the hotels as from San Diego.

Ross C. Brown is a visitor in Las Vegas from Denver.

James J. Daly a novelty man from Albuquerque, motored to Las Vegas last night.

R. J. Young of Roy is spending a few days in this city on business.

J. C. Foster is a resident of Roy in the city on business.

Simon Wiles is among the commercial men who spent the day in Las Vegas. Mr. Wiles is from New York City.

Mrs. B. F. Clark, formerly Miss Stoner, daughter of the builder of the El Dorado hotel, is among the visitors in Las Vegas today. Mrs. Clark comes from Coffeyville, Kansas.

J. C. Duncan of Glasgow, Mont., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will spend several days in the city.

Joseph Driese and wife are visitors in Las Vegas. Mr. and Mrs. Driese are residents of Lewistown, Pa.

M. A. Rudolph, the county clerk of Mora county, was a business visitor in Las Vegas yesterday. Mr. Rudolph left this morning for Mora.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blakemore and family of Albuquerque came in last night from that city in their automobile. They are visiting with Mrs. Blakemore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnsen.

Al Butler came in last evening from his home in Albuquerque. Mr. Butler said that the roads between Las Vegas and the Duke City are rough.

H. A. Knuckles of Santa Rosa is among the business visitors in Las Vegas.

E. C. Burton of Albuquerque is among the Duke City visitors spending a few days in Las Vegas.

R. E. Crosley is in Las Vegas transacting business. Mr. Crosley is a resident of Pueblo, Colo.

Speed Brown of St. Louis is spending a few days in Las Vegas on business.

Blas Sanchez left yesterday for Mora on business. Mr. Sanchez came down Wednesday from his home on Wagon Mound and spent yesterday in this city on business.

F. M. Hughes, one of the Mora county commissioners, came in yesterday from his home at Solano. He left this morning for Mora, where he attended a meeting of the commission for the purpose of letting a contract for installing plumbing in the court house.

Miss Cordelia Lee, who has been visiting with the Misses Cunningham of this city for several weeks, left last night for her home in Kansas City.

F. F. Derph of Carlsbad spent yesterday in this city.

E. E. Hite, proprietor of the Merchants' cafe, returned yesterday from Faywood Springs, where he has been spending his vacation.

Max Nordhaus left last night for Albuquerque, after having spent three weeks at his mountain home at Trout Springs, 12 miles above this city.

Miss Lorna Johnson returned yesterday from an extended trip through the east. Miss Johnson will remain for a week or two in this city and then go to Lakewood, where she is to teach this year. Miss Johnson was a member of the 1915 graduating class of the New Mexico Normal University.

A. Furry is among the Denverites to be found in Las Vegas today.

Max Kraus, of the Mora Mercantile company, came in yesterday afternoon from Mora, and returned this morning after having transacted business.

E. L. Kaylor is a commercial man in the city today. Mr. Kaylor has his headquarters in Denver.

G. Atkinson from Chicago is registered among the Las Vegas visitors today.

R. F. Sickles from Denver is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. W. H. Rablan will leave tonight for her home in New York after having made an extended visit with friends and relatives in this city.

P. L. Bozeman has succeeded W. M. Jackson as wire chief for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company here. Mr. Jackson has been sent to Butte, Mont. Mr. Bozeman came here from Oklahoma City.

Mrs. George Degner of Illinois, who has been visiting with Mrs. F. H. Crail of this city for several days, left this afternoon for her home in the eastern state. Mrs. Degner was formerly Miss Goldie Geyer of this city.

F. C. Hill arrived this afternoon from Dawson and will spend several days in the city transacting business.

Walter McConnell is among the visitors from Albuquerque to be found in Las Vegas today.

T. W. Cahill of Chicago is spending a few days in Las Vegas in the interests of business.

COTTON IS CONTRABAND

Washington, Aug. 20.—"The allied governments have agreed in principle that cotton is contraband of war. The exact date when this announcement shall be made is still under consideration as well as other details connected with the proclamations."

This statement was authorized today at the British embassy.

As soon as the official announcement is made it will be disclosed also that the United States government has prepared to stand behind the market to prevent ruinous depression of prices and minimize hardships to planters.

NO LOW SPEED JUSTICE IN CASE

Richmond, Va., Aug. 20.—The wheels of justice were shifted into the high gear in the case of two negroes, John Lewis Rollins and George Matthews, who met death in the electric chair at the state penitentiary here today. Five weeks ago on July 11, the pair attacked Mrs. Burnley Coleman and her daughter at their home at Rappahannock Academy in Caroline county. Four days later they were tried, convicted and sentenced to death. Both negroes confessed to the crime.

GERMANY'S WINE CROP WILL BE LARGE

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN IDEAL FOR RIPENING OF GRAPES

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Unless the late summer and autumn bring some extraordinarily unfavorable weather the year 1915 promises to be remarkable for the production of German wines. Not for 20 years have the prospects along the Rhine, Moselle and Saar been so glowing, and it looks as if the "1915er" will come to dispute honors with the famous "1893er," the best vintage Germany has had in many a decade.

The 1911 vintage was much above the average, but with this exception the years since 1893 have been called thin and acidulous. Wines of the 1911 vintage are naturally scarce and dear, so it is high time in the interests of both the wine growers and wine lovers that another banner vintage should come along.

The long drouth this year in Germany was particularly favorable for the vineyardists. The dryness and high temperatures not only furthered the development of the grapes but also presented conditions highly unfavorable to the development of the various diseases and insect enemies of the vine. The latter circumstances were particularly fortunate this year in view of the reduced force of laborers available for the care of the vineyards.

At this writing the crop is nearly a month further advanced than ordinarily. Hence, when the grapes become ripe and the police officially close the vineyards, even against their owners, to prevent gathering before the crop becomes "edelreif" (literally, noble-ripe), the berries will have a much longer frost-free period than usual in which to develop those qualities necessary for high grade wines. One result will be that the 1915 vintage will produce an unusually high percentage of so-called "nature wines," that is, wines to which no sugar needs be added.

Not only does the quality promise to be the best since 1893, but the quantity will be equally satisfactory. For the gathering of this bumper crop there are fortunately available thousands of war prisoners from the wine districts of France, skilled help offering a complete substitute for the German laborers at the front.

The war has caused much less disturbance of conditions in the wine trade than might have been expected. In the first few weeks the consumption fell off greatly, but conditions rapidly improved and many of the leading wine dealers declare that they are doing as large a business as in normal years. In only one respect are conditions changed. While the wine drinkers are drinking as much wine as usual, they are drinking cheaper brands. The result is that the so-called "small wines" are growing scarce. There is still a fair amount of Bordeaux on hand, but the exhaustion, and the German red

wines are practically all gone. As a result the prices of these cheaper wines are just beginning to rise.

Of the better grade wines, however, there is no lack and the prices have not been raised. This is particularly true of Bordeaux, of which, according to competent authorities, Germany possesses an adequate supply for at least two years. There are also large supplies of port on hand. Comparatively little Italian wine is drunk in Germany. Its lack this year will be chiefly felt in Austria and in certain districts of southern Germany, which ordinarily imported considerable quantities of Italian clarets for mixing with domestic wines. In view, however, of the promised big domestic yield the want of these imported wines will not be so seriously felt as would be the case in an average year.

REWARD IS OFFERED FOR FRANK'S SLAYERS

GOVERNOR HARRIS IS ANXIOUS TO PUNISH MEN WHO BLACKENED GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20.—Having offered a reward of \$1,500 for the first three persons convicted in connection with the lynching of Leo M. Frank, Governor Nat E. Harris will call a conference in Atlanta soon of the officials of Baldwin and Cobb counties to consider what further steps shall be taken. The state prison farm, from which Frank was abducted, is located in Baldwin county, while his body was found near Marietta, in Cobb county. It was reported that the officials of these two counties are divided in opinion as to which should take the initiative.

The situation is further complicated by more recent reports that Frank may have been killed in a third county at some point along the Milledgeville-Marietta highway, the body being carried later to the outskirts of Marietta for a more conspicuous display.

Nothing has been learned by the state officials as to the identity of the men who formed what is now locally termed the "vigilance committee." Persons in Atlanta and Marietta boast that they know the ring leaders in Monday night's affair, but so far none of them has made an effort to obtain the state's reward.

JOHNSON HEADS TEACHERS

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 20.—Dr. David B. Johnson, president of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of Rock Hill, was elected today president of the National Educational association by the vote of 479 as against 184 for Miss Grace C. Starachan, district superintendent of schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HIGHWAY CONVENTION

Santa Fe, Aug. 20.—Chairman Francis E. Lester of the New Mexico Association of Highway officials, expects to call the convention of the organization for the middle of October to meet in the Palace of the Governors to discuss highway problems. It is understood that the county road boards, county commissioners of every county, the state highway officials as well as good road boosters from in and out of the state will attend.