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THERE WILL BE A SUFFICIENCY OF MONEY

IF THE STATE COLLECTS TAXES CLOSELY IT WILL NOT GO IN THE HOLE

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—The New Mexico Taxpayers' association adjourned yesterday afternoon after animated discussion of the tax and assessment situation. One result of the meeting is that the taxpayers are saved the cost of an extra session of the legislature, for it was demonstrated that there will be sufficient revenues to meet the expenditures authorized by the legislature if the taxes are as closely collected as they should be. It is up to the county officers to enforce such collection.

The tax commission listened to appeals by various railroad representatives who sought to demonstrate that the railroads are expected to pay taxes out of all proportion to what other property owners pay. Judge J. A. Israel of the Colorado & Southern declared that in Union county alone 239,000 acres of patented land are not on the assessment roll. The commission also considered a request from the drainage commissioners of Chaves county districts, for the reduction of assessments on lands injured by sub-irrigation.

The New Mexico Taxpayers' association devoted the forenoon to a discussion of the tax situation. The possibility, in fact, probability of a deficit next year was considered from various angles and also the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature. It stood out plainly that there is no possibility of getting more than \$300,000,000 on the assessment rolls, and there is no practical way of reducing the authorized expenditure of the state. At the same time there will not be sufficient revenue under existing conditions and laws to meet the expenditures even if the surplus in various funds is utilized to meet current expenses.

State Is Economical

It was pointed out that, after all, New Mexico spends less for state purposes than any other state in the union, and much less per capita than states like California; that New Mexico pays no widow's pensions, maintains no poor houses or poor farms and lags behind in many ways as to providing for indigent, disabled people and that its support of such institutions as the university, normals and agricultural college is niggardly when compared with what the neighboring state of Arizona spends on its similar

schools. It was developed further that the \$200 exemption law covers an enormous amount of property that escapes taxation and that entire valleys, fertile, prosperous and rich in the aggregate, do not return a single cent of taxes because the lands and property are so minutely divided as to be exempt from taxation.

BIG SUGAR CROP

Havana, Cuba, Sept. 3.—Expectations now run high that Cuba's sugar crop will reach the unprecedented figure of four million tons and will not improbably considerably exceed that figure. The planting of additional acreage on a great scale, the fact that owing to the unseasonable rains of last season it was impossible to cut a large proportion of the cane and that this will be ground at the close of the coming season, and reports that the growing crop is doing splendidly, combine to justify the high estimates. With this goes an unprecedented importation of sugar making machinery for the equipment of the numerous new mills in all parts of the island.

AMERICA NOT TO COME TO AID OF CHINA

PROMINENT WRITER SAYS THIS COUNTRY IS NOT GIVEN TO INTERFERENCE

Peking, Sept. 3.—Some interesting Chinese views as to American interest in the far east appear in a book which has been written by J. Wong Quincey under the title "The Great World War From the Chinese Standpoint."

The author's father was, while a child, adopted by the famous British general, Charles George Gordon, known as "Chinese Gordon," while he was in command of the "Ever-Victorious Army" which, in 33 rapid engagements quelled the Taiping rebellion in 1863.

"We deceive ourselves," says the writer, "if we are led to expect any substantial assistance from the United States of America.

"For all practical purposes America will remain a negligible factor in the far eastern question as we have it today. Until some radical change is brought about in the far eastern situation, she will continue to fill the honorable role of mild upholder of universal peace and goodwill among nations; and it is difficult to blame her for it. We have seen that the

position of America in world politics is essentially a defensive one; so long as she herself is not unduly threatened, so long as she obtains free play for her commercial enterprise, she sees no reason to meddle seriously with the affairs of other nations.

"America has no inordinate ambition for colonial expansion, so we are not in a position to offer her anything which can induce her to undertake our perils and share our burdens. No doubt can be entertained about the sincerity of America's goodwill towards China; but goodwill alone is a factor which counts for little in international diplomacy as we know it. However, it is conceivable that the Japanese menace in the Pacific may, in the near future, become increasingly pressing, and when it is too late to interfere the United States may have reason to regret her past inaction. America could well have intervened in Korea; again she was presented with an opportunity to check Japanese designs in Manchuria; and now for the third time her interference is virtually invited, but it is feared that she will continue serenely to preach, while the fate of great nations in two hemispheres hangs in the balance.

"While we are hoping devoutly that this great world war will have a purging and salutary influence upon international politics of the future, we must at the same time, be prepared for the worst. The fact must be driven home to our national consciousness that the old methods of procrastination and of playing one enemy against the other are merely makeshifts which must, in the long run, end disastrously for ourselves. In place of temporary expedients, now is the time to frame and pursue some foreign policy at once bold, clear cut and definite, and to maintain a firm continuity of purpose which shall be above all party politics, and shall secure for our nation that measure of safety which will enable us to develop our resources without fear of molestation."

SCOTCH WHISKY SHORT

London, Sept. 3.—The following official announcement has just been "passed for publication": "Scottish distillers have been compelled owing to the urgent needs of the government for industrial alcohol used in connection with the manufacture of high explosives to curtail their allocations of spirits for whisky to such an extent that supplies must fall short of requirements."

LOGAN VS. LEWIS

Toledo, O., Sept. 3.—The local boxing club has prepared a promising card for its show tomorrow. The feature event will bring together Cuppy Logan and George Lewis for a ten-round bout. The two recently fought a fast six-round draw.

TROOPS ROUNDING UP MEN WHO RAIDED

SEVERAL CASUALTIES OCCUR IN FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND INVADERS

Washington, Sept. 3.—The war department today received the following report, sent last night by Colonel Bullard, commanding in the Brownsville district, of the fight with Mexican bandits yesterday after a bridge east of San Benito had been burned.

"Detachments of the Third cavalry, Twelfth infantry and Twenty-sixth infantry drove into the brush Mexican bandits who burned a bridge last night at a point about seven miles east of San Benito and are making all arrangements to take up the pursuit tomorrow morning. Lieutenant Faulkner, Twenty-sixth infantry, with half of Company C, had a running fight with the enemy this afternoon, killing one, wounding one and recapturing one American prisoner. No casualties occurred among the soldiers. When the skirmish began, the bandits immediately killed two white prisoners, Donaldson and Smith."

In transmitting the report Major General Funston said he had previous advices from Brownsville that the raiders had spared the one American prisoner recaptured by Lieutenant Faulkner's men because he was reported to be a German citizen. The raiding party, General Funston added, number about 30.

Three Bandits Killed

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 3.—Three of the Mexican bandits operating just north of Brownsville were killed last night by county officers at Los Cuatros, five miles east of Barrera station, 14 miles north of Brownsville, according to information received here today. In addition to the Mexicans killed last night, it is said a Mexican woman, deserted by her husband when the Mexican outlaws appeared at their home north of here last night, was accidentally killed by United States soldiers when she approached them in the darkness in search of protection.

At Fort Brown it was stated today infantry and cavalry would remain in the field until the bandits are captured or killed. The body of Early Donaldson has been prepared for shipment to his former home in Montgomery, Mo., for burial. Smith will be buried at San Benito.

OROZCO IS DEAD, REPORT HAS IT

BODY OF DEAD MEXICAN IDENTIFIED AS THAT OF THE GENERAL

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 31.—"I am positive that one of the five Mexicans killed by a posse near Sierra Blanca was General Pascual Orozco." This was the official report received here today from an American who had been sent to Sierra Blanca, Texas, to investigate a report that General Orozco was one of the Mexicans killed by a posse of Americans. The American making the report had arrested Orozco some weeks ago and knew him well.

Orozco was arrested June 27 at Newman, N. M., together with General Victoriano Huerta of charges of conspiracy to violate United States neutrality laws by attempting to launch a revolutionary movement in Mexico. He was released on \$7,500 bond, but was kept under surveillance by federal officers. A few nights later Orozco disappeared from the house where he was guarded. He has been reported at various points in northern Mexico and on the American side since that time, but never definitely located.

POWDER TRAIN RUNS OFF TRACK; BANG!

SEARCH IS BEING MADE FOR THE FRAGMENTS OF THE ENGINE CREW

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—A train carrying 7,000 pounds of dynamite ran off the track at Pinole, Cal., today and blew up, killing Harold Bennett, engineer; Bert Talbot, fireman, and an unidentified laborer. Nothing remains of the train. Nearby powder plants were not damaged. Pinole is on the shore of San Francisco bay, 15 miles from here.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT URGES AWAKENING

TELLS HIS PEOPLE THEY MUST SET ABOUT SAVING THE NATION

Peking, Aug. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—President Yuan Shi Kai uttered at a recent cabinet meeting an impressive plea for united action in China, which made a deep impression upon Chinese officials. Its publication in English caused much discussion. The Peking Gazette characterizes the address as "couched in the usual language of over-emphasis," but makes not attempt to discount the seriousness of the dishonesty and inefficiency of Chinese officials, which the president denounced as a great menace to the republic at a time when outside pressure is threatening.

"Our suzerainty in southern Manchuria has gone in the hands of foreigners," said the president. "The foreign aggressor has come to their

doors, but our people are still dallying in the midst of calamities.

"Sorrow comes into my heart whenever I review our present situation," were the opening words of the president's appeal to the cabinet. "It seems to me that the general policy of the nations of the world is to conquer a weak country, to invade the country which has forfeited the confidence of other nations to force order upon a country which is in a state of chaos, and to take over by force the country which is on the verge of ruin. In other words, as many foreigners claim, it is the heavenly duty for the strong and civilized nation to annex and control a national which is barbarous or semi-civilized.

"Our country does not manifest any sign of instability, chaos, or the lack of confidence of other nations, and it is most unlikely that any nation for the present will invade or insult our country, but when we think of the neglect of discipline by our soldiers, the irregularities in administrative affairs, the calamities of floods and drought throughout the provinces, the selfishness of some of the officials and the lack of public spirit among the people, we cannot help realizing the fact that we are jeopardizing our selves while reposing on a bed of straw with a kindling fire beneath it."

President Yu Shi Kai concluded his speech with this warning:

"Now the situation of our country is comparable to a small boat on a wild sea. It is not the time for us to pursue our pleasures and let things drift into the course of destruction. Above all, do not forget the national disgrace of May 7 (the acceptance of China on May 7, 1915 of the Japanese ultimatum under the terms of which Japan obtained extensive political and industrial concessions. Take off your easy garments and cast away your habitual laziness and go ahead with all your effort to avert the fate of impending destruction so as to protect the people and save the country."

NEBRASKA NOT HURT BY COLD

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31.—Reports of light frosts in northern and western sections of Nebraska were received by the local bureau this morning. The low places were chiefly affected, but no damage to the corn crop is feared. Small garden truck was slightly injured.

ADVANCE PRICE FOR COAL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—Due to the scarcity of colliers and the generally high prices of charters of vessels suitable for the carriage of coal, the price of coal supplied to vessels using the Panama canal will be increased tomorrow, according to the notice issued by the canal authorities. From now on the rate of coaling a vessel at Christobal or Colon will be \$6 a ton and at Balboa on the Pacific side \$7 a ton.

TRAVELING LABORATORIES

Paris, Aug. 31.—Two hundred traveling toxicological laboratories are being organized by the French military authorities for use at the front. Chemists attached to the laboratories will regularly visit all the positions occupied by the troops, examining the water and foodstuffs for impurities, controlling the disinfection of the trenches, and keeping an eye on such matters as drainage, malaria and flies.

LITTLE HOPE OF FINDING BODIES

IT IS BELIEVED THE FISH HAVE EATEN THE F-4'S CREW AND COMMANDER

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 31.—One body, which has not been identified, was found today in the hull of the United States submarine F-4, which sank in Honolulu bay March 25 with 22 men on board, and was brought to the surface yesterday and placed in dry dock. The body was found in the battery compartment amidships.

The condition of the body caused doubt if the identification of any bodies found would be possible. The finding of one body renewed hope that others would be found buried under wreckage in the interior portions of the vessel yet inaccessible.

Interior is in Ruins

Honolulu, Aug. 31.—The hulk of the submarine F-4, lost in Honolulu harbor March 25 with her crew of 22 men and raised and placed in dry dock yesterday, today lies exposed to view, the work of pumping out the dry dock and raising the shattered and torn submarine from the waters of the harbor raving been completed during the night. But the craft has not yet yielded up its secret. No trace of the bodies of the unfortunate sailors has been discovered, nor has the brief examination thus far made thrown any light on the cause of the accident that caused the diver to sink and fail to come up again.

The F-4 lies on her starboard side in the dry dock. When the examining board, composed of Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, Lieutenant Commander Julius A. Furer and Lieutenant Kirby B. Crittenden, entered the vessel they found the starboard side and bottom filled with debris, battery plates and sand and mud.

If any bodies remain in the F-4 they are underneath the debris. Doubt is expressed, however, if any will be found, for the great holes torn in the submarine, only part of which were protected by mats during the months of raising operations, allowed the marine creatures with which the waters of Hawaii swarm, to enter and it is anticipated that further search will disclose that fact that the bodies of the crew have been entirely destroyed. The naval officers in charge of the work state that the debris will be removed from the vessel during the day and a thorough search made for bodies.

Will Make Careful Search

Washington, Aug. 31.—The navy board headed by Rear Admiral Boush, examining the wreck of the submarine F-4, has been instructed to make every effort to determine the cause of the disaster. Naval officers said today that every clue would be followed and that they had no fear of revelations.

BUSY MR. MORGENTHAU

Washington, Aug. 31.—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople has taken over the diplomatic work of Italy, Russia and Montenegro. These added responsibilities, for the United States cabled to the state department today, make the government diplomatic agent at the Porte for eight European powers.

YES OR NO FROM CARRANZA IS IMMATERIAL

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE WILL PROCEED WITH PLANS JUST THE SAME

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Pan-American peace appeal now has been delivered to all military and political leaders in Mexico. Several leaders in remote sections have just been reached by courier, and to give them time for replies there probably will be no meeting of the Pan-American conferees until next week. General Carranza's reply still is lacking, but it is authoritatively declared the conferees will proceed irrespective of his attitude.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, conferred with Secretary Lansing today and reported the result of his conference with General Villa and other northern Mexicans. General Scott said Villa and his adherents were sincerely anxious for peace.

"General Villa," said General Scott, "is earnestly desirous for peace in Mexico, and he is willing to sacrifice any personal ambition and to eliminate himself in order to bring it about."

Carranza Forces Take Minaca

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 31.—The detachment of Carranza forces from the Mazatlan command of General Luis Herrera which recently reached Minaca, Chihuahua state, about 100 miles west of Chihuahua City, was authoritatively reported today to have gone north on the Mexican Northwestern and reached Madera. Rumors give the number variously from 50 to 600. A small Villa force has been sent from Chihuahua City to attack them.

COAL STRIKE

London, Aug. 31.—The trouble in the South Wales coal mining district, which threatened to precipitate a serious strike, has been settled.

The agreement provides that the award made by Walter Ruciman, president of the board of trade, after the previous strike, shall stand. The mine owners undertake to conclude a supplemental agreement which will give to the engineers and other workers not included in Mr. Ruciman's award the same bonus as that granted to the miners.

The exclusion of the surface workers was the chief source of dissatisfaction, and consequently the men have obtained their demands. Under today's agreement this has been accepted without the upsetting of the minister's proposal.

HANNA'S FRIEND DEAD

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 31.—Carlos S. Ferros, a colonel in the Carranza army, died of typhoid fever in the City of Mexico last Saturday, according to advices received at Carranza headquarters in Nuevo Laredo today. At held Hanna incommunicado on a charge of alleged anti-Villa activity.

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J. D. HAND SUED

This morning before Judge David J. Leahy in chambers, the case of the First National bank of Santa Fe, against James W. Norment, an attorney from Santa Fe; J. D. Hand, now residing on the Pacific coast, and the Ten Lakes Land company, was commenced. The suit is for the collection of notes aggregating \$4,000. The case has been continued to a later date, not specified. The Mora county grant case, which has been on the docket since 1877, was pactly settled today by the appointment of three commissioners who will partition the grant among the several hundred litigants involved. The commissioners are Harry W. Kelly, F. O. Blood and Damasio Tafuya.

'BUGHOUSE' SMITH DEAD

There is scarcely a newspaper man in the west who has not known and admired the skill or one "Bughouse" Smith, linotype operator. Several of the boys around The Optic office remember when he worked here and used to turn out galley after galley of proofs with almost wondrous rapidity, and with mighty few errors. "Bughouse" is dead in El Paso. The Albuquerque Herald says:

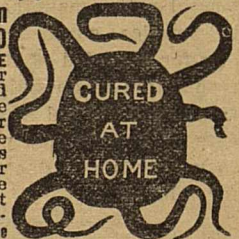
"Charles (Bughouse) Smith, a printer and linotype operator, who worked on Albuquerque papers at various times during the last several years, died in El Paso a few days ago. Smith had made application for admission to the Typographical Union home in Colorado Springs and was preparing to leave for that place when he was taken ill.

"Smith was one of the speediest linotype men in the country, and had worked in papers all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. While working on the Courier-Journal in Louisville, Ky., Smith was selected as the operator to set editorials written by Henry Watterson, because of his ability to read 'Marse Henry's' handwriting."

Curley Brown, the well known running race promoter, denies a report that he is to build a racing plant at Juana, Mexico. Brown is now the big mogul of racing in Cuba and will stage another meeting in Havana beginning New Year's day.

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ADVERTISING FOR DYNAMITE HEROES

ST. LOUIS "GERMAN COMMITTEE" ASKS THAT POWDER FACTORIES BE BLOWN

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—Fifty handbills calling on German and Irish "patriots" in America to help end the European war by dynamiting factories and railroads engaged in the manufacture and transportation of war supplies, were turned over to the postmaster here today by G. A. Hoehn, editor of a labor paper.

The handbills were wrapped up in copies of the Hanover Anzeiger, and postmarked Blomberg, a small town near Hanover.

Postal authorities here do not take the handbills seriously. The bills were written in poor English and signed "The German Committee." The handbills contain pretended offers of \$1,000 to \$10,000 to the "patriot who will help us annihilate our enemies."

Certain factories and railroads are designated in the handbills for destruction.

POINCARÉ MEDALS GIVEN

Paris, Aug. 31.—The medals commemorating the parliamentary congress that elected Monsieur Raymond Poincaré president of the French republic have only just been distributed to the deputies and senators who participated. Every deputy and senator gets one with his own name engraved in relief along with that of Monsieur Poincaré. There is no effigy of the president as republican traditions oppose anything that might suggest "accession," or recall the times of kings and emperors. A curious circumstance is that the names of the deputies and senators who were against the election of Poincaré are linked with that of the president in a way to leave the inference to posterity that they voted for Monsieur Poincaré.

T'WAS WELL HE HAD A SENSE OF HUMOR

IF BECK HADN'T LAUGHED HE'D STILL HAVE BEEN DEAF AND DUMB

London, Aug. 31.—Robert Beck of Chicago, who was made deaf and dumb by an injury sustained while fighting with the British army, suddenly regained his speech and hearing today. Beck, who was a motorcycle policeman on the Chicago police force when the war began, became a dispatch bearer with the British troops, and was struck down by a sniper's bullet in Flanders. He was taken to Liverpool.

From the day of his injury he had been unable to hear or speak until he was taken with other convalescents to a moving picture entertainment in Liverpool. While watching a comic picture he suddenly burst out in laughter. The next moment he found that he was able to talk and hear normally.

CHANGE IN ORDER IS NOT GENERAL

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT WILL EXCEPT ONLY SPECIFIED AMERICAN CARGOES

Washington, Aug. 31.—State department officials disclosed today that they do not expect the modified practices under the British orders in council, announced yesterday by the British embassy, will cover the general British policy toward neutral shipping, against which the United States now is preparing its new protest.

No concrete propositions for relaxation of interference with shipping have reached the state department. It was stated, in such general discussion of the subject as has taken place with the government.

Arrangements for assisting in the identification of goods bought in Germany but not paid for before March 1, which are designed to release quantities of American cargoes held up in neutral ports such as Rotterdam, are at present being carried on extra-governmentally by the British embassy and the foreign trade advisers of the state department. These steps, however, affect special cases, and are not considered by American officials as a change in the attitude of the British government in regard to the representations by the United States respecting neutral shipping.

TO LAY KEEL OF GREAT SHIP

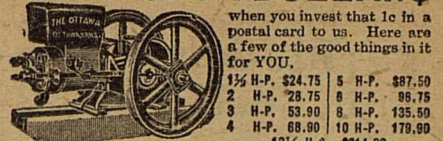
New York, Aug. 31.—Within the next week or so, according to present plans, the keel will be laid at the New York navy yard for the great battleship California. The event will be notable for the reason that the California will be the first of Uncle Sam's warships to be propelled by electricity and if the experiment is as successful as the engineers predict, it is likely that all the vessels of the United States navy of the future will be equipped with electric engines.

The California is one of the three dreadnaughts authorized by the last congress, the others being the Mississippi and the Idaho. Each of the vessels will have a displacement of 32,000 tons and will cost approximately \$15,000,000. They will be equipped with 12 14-inch guns to each ship, which are the largest guns in use in the United States navy.

LAST DAY FOR RESERVISTS

New York, Aug. 31.—The exodus from "Little Italy" on account of the war has ceased. According to an official manifesto of the Italian government this is the last day when reserves may present themselves within the kingdom for military duty. The last shipload of reserves from this city sailed more than ten days ago and is expected to reach Naples within the time limit. The Italians residing in this country who are on the reserve list and who have not responded to the final call to arms will be forever barred from returning to their native land unless willing to suffer prosecution for desertion.

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MILITARY COURT TO FORCE TESTIMONY

COLORADO INVESTIGATORS ANXIOUS TO GET AT THE REAL TRUTH

Denver, Colo., Aug. 31.—Attorney General Fred Farrar has not completed his opinion as to whether the military court appointed to investigate charges against Adjutant General John Chase and other officers had legal authority to compel attendance of witnesses and imprison them for refusing to testify. Accordingly, when the court convened today it marked time awaiting the attorney general's ruling.

Two important witnesses—C. B. Elliott, former adjutant general of West Virginia and more recently reputed to be a detective in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America, and Philip S. Vance, formerly a captain in the Colorado militia—at early sessions of the court refused to answer questions. In the course of its investigation the court has unearthed evidence which, it is claimed, shows a conspiracy on the part of certain detectives to discourage enlistments in the National Guard and in other ways to injure the organization and the state government.

The court called George F. Battey, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph company, to identify certain telegrams, the nature of which was not disclosed. It was announced that a subpoena would be issued for R. W. Coales, a detective said to have worked in conjunction with C. B. Elliott. It was understood that letters seized by the court Saturday night had been secured from the offices of Elliott and Coales.

ALLIED AVIATORS ACTIVE

Amsterdam, Aug. 31 (Via London).—A telegram received here from Maasbode says allied aviators last Saturday destroyed a large building at Ghent, Belgium, used by the Germans for housing air craft.

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.
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- (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.

O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.

EXCESSIVE GOLD SUPPLY IN AMERICA

BANKERS ARE AFRAID IT WILL HAVE TOO GREAT AN INFLATIONARY TENDENCY

New York, Sept. 1.—Some form of relief in the foreign exchange situation is imperative, and a solution will undoubtedly be facilitated by the conference between American and British bankers now on the way to this port. Our foreign trade continues deranged, imports being greatly curtailed while exports persistently show a tremendous expansion. For example, the exports from New York during the week ending August 14 were \$31,800,000 against \$10,700,000 the same week last year; while our imports, though increasing slightly, are still running far below normal. This excessive preponderance of exports will continue, and probably upon an even larger scale during the remainder of the calendar year. On June 30, the excess of exports had reached \$1,000,000,000 and some experts estimate that it will touch as high as \$2,000,000,000 by December 31. Europe cannot pay in merchandise or gold; some form of credit must be established if we are to accept foreign war orders. The urgency of the crisis is emphasized by the coming to New York of London's leading bankers. The idea of importing \$250,000,000 gold is less popular here than when first broached. The supply of the precious metal in this country—now estimated at nearly \$2,000,000,000—is so excessive that our bankers are naturally unwilling to see any further addition because of its uselessness and its possible inflationary tendencies. The latter must be carefully guarded against. It is well to remember, however, that it is inflation of credit that is most dangerous, and bankers always have it within their power to curtail credit, whether based upon gold, securities, merchandise or reputation. An excess of gold or money may and sometimes does cause inflation, but this tendency can always be avoided by those who control the lending situation; and now that the federal reserve system is in operation inflation could be much more easily resisted. Moreover, if this proposed \$250,000,000 in gold were imported, the credit based thereon would be almost entirely devoted to financing foreign war orders, and would have little effect here beyond the stimulus of war orders which has already been experienced and largely discounted in present high prices of the war group shares. The settlement of British obligations, by sales of American stocks seems as far off as ever. Good buyers could undoubtedly be found, but John Bull is evidently indisposed to surrender more of his American investments, which are among the choicest of his possessions. There has been some talk of mobilizing or massing British holdings of Americans and depositing them here as collateral for loans. But even this plan arouses no particular enthusiasm. On this

side of the Atlantic the most approved plan is, of course, a British loan in this market on conditions likely to attract American capital; but the terms asked are likely to strike hard at British pride and prestige; because England cannot expect to borrow on this side of the Atlantic at rates and terms to which she has been accustomed on the other. Capital naturally commands better rates here than in Europe; hence its flow here in normal years; and American buyers would certainly balk at the British income tax on the bonds. Some one of these plans may possibly be adopted and an important loan, possibly \$500,000,000, arranged for at an early date. Others would follow, provided the United States itself is not drawn into the war. If perchance we become involved in military operations against Germany—happily a remote contingency—that would materially affect the placing of a British loan. So far as our immediate financial necessities are concerned, this government could easily raise for temporary purposes \$50,000,000 by sale of Panama 3 per cent bonds and another \$100,000,000 in 3 per cent notes, which would carry us along until congress assembled as usual in December, when an issue of \$300,000,000 for preparedness, or \$500,000,000 in case of actual war, might be added. With the possibility of these enormous demands upon the American money market before us, it is well to more encouragingly, since Germany commitments.

At this writing the outlook of our relations with Germany is decidedly more encouragingly, since Germany through her representatives has stated that she would endeavor to satisfy our demands when convinced that she is wrong. The hope, however, that Germany will modify her methods of submarine warfare to suit our ideals should not lead us into unwise confidence. While it is to be devoutly hoped that President Wilson's demands will be satisfied, it is simply common prudence to keep in mind the consequences if they are not. As to the war itself, there are no dependable peace signs yet in sight, notwithstanding the peace talk that occasionally comes to the surface. Passion between the belligerents is too intensely aroused and the issues involved are too vital to allow settlement before one side or the other is exhausted. It may be business and even financial embarrassment are making themselves felt, but of the sheer exhaustion necessary to end the war there is as yet no positive symptom anywhere, unless it be in Turkey, which has been the "Sick Man of Europe," for generations. Some idea of the increase in business activity can be obtained from a comparison of bank clearings with a year ago. The total clearings at principal cities for the first three weeks of August was \$9,977,000,000 against \$6,947,000,000 a year ago, an increase of \$3,030,000,000. Included in these totals are clearings at New York amounting to \$5,095,000,000, against \$2,715,000,000 last year, an increase of \$2,280,000,000. The great increase in New York's clearings is chiefly due to the exceptional outburst of activity on the Stock Exchange, which was closed a year ago. There has been a sharp revival of speculation, amounting to a boom in the war group, and the transactions since January 1 are more than double those of a year ago.

At the same time, there has been a steady expansion of legitimate business throughout the country, as demonstrated by an increase of 69 per cent in clearings during the second week of August in the middle states, of 24 per cent in the New England states, 10 per cent in the middle west, 3 per cent in the Pacific states and 4 per cent in the southern states. Reports from 135 cities in the middle of August showed an increase of nearly 44 per cent, than which no better evidence of trade improvement could be found, even after eliminating speculative transactions.

The business outlook continues satisfactory, the only cloud being our difficulties with Germany. If these are adjusted, as now seems probable, we may look for good business during the balance of the year. The agricultural districts will feel the benefit of large crops and fair prices. The steel industry shows increasing activity at advancing prices for reasons well understood; and our railroads must soon reflect the changes for the better in larger gross earnings. Talk of an extra session of congress should be discouraged, because it is absolutely unnecessary. The executive department of the government under President Wilson's leadership is abundantly able to meet almost any situation likely to develop between now and December. Of course, only congress can declare war; and peace is more likely to be preserved when congress, which is only a legislative and not an administrative body, is not in session. On the Stock Exchange business continues to show feverish activity, speculation being most pronounced in the industrials benefitting by war orders. The market, however, exhibits a broadening tendency, and there is more disposition to operate in the better class of industrials and railroad shares, especially those which will benefit from trade improvement. The technical situation of the market has been somewhat improved by temporary setbacks which acted as a test of values and brought in a new influx of buyers. Unavoidably the war remains the controlling factor in the market, which must be expected to fluctuate sharply in either direction, according as the day's news is regarded favorable or unfavorable.

HENRY CLEWS.

IN MEMORY OF FIRE VICTIMS

Hinckley, Minn., Sept. 1.—The anniversary of the great Hinckley forest fire disaster was observed today with the customary exercises in memory of the 418 men, women and children who lost their lives in the conflagration. The exercises are held yearly at the burial place of the victims, one mile east of the town. The spot is marked by a massive memorial erected by the state.

TWO DEFENSE LINES

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—The Journal de Geneve states that Germany has prepared not one but two strong lines of defense from the North Sea to Switzerland. From the same source comes the affirmation that after consolidating its position around Warsaw, the Germans will entrench all along the Russian front and wait for peace in most favorable conditions. According to this authority, von Hindenburg's plan does not involve a pursuit of the Russian army

beyond the line required to rectify the front east of Warsaw.

OLD MAN KILLED BY SON-IN-LAW

SLAYER CLAIMS HE WAS DRUNK AND DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 2.—Juan Trujillo, 72 years old, of San Antonito, was shot and instantly killed Monday night. Juan Martinez, his son-in-law, is charged with the killing. Martinez is 25 years old.

According to the statements obtained by Undersheriff Dick Lewis, Martinez came home at 9 o'clock Monday night, drunk and quarrelsome. He started wrangling with his wife, and his rage mounted as he quarreled. Old Trujillo, from the chair in which it was his wont to pass the time, reproached his son-in-law for his conduct.

Martinez's wrath blazed higher. He drew a revolver. His brother closed with him and wrested the weapon from his grasp. He broke from his brother and ran into the kitchen, where he seized a small caliber, single-shot rifle. Springing back into the room, according to the information in the hands of the authorities, he fired point blank at the old man in the chair. The bullet entered Trujillo's mouth and lodged in the brain. When his daughter reached his side he was dead. Martinez's brother overpowered him and held him until Constable Donaciano Garcia took him into custody. He was arraigned before Justice Lucero and held for the grand jury without bail.

News of the murder was not received by the sheriff's office until yesterday afternoon. Not knowing that the alleged slayer was already in custody, Undersheriff Lewis armed himself and with a deputy made a hurried run to San Antonito in a car. They found Martinez already bound over to the grand jury and awaiting removal to the county jail. Undersheriff Lewis took Martinez to jail.

The prisoner protests that he has absolutely no recollection of what took place. He says he remembers drinking at the saloon, but on what took place after that his memory is a complete blank.

MILLS CLOSE FOR LACK OF DYES

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 2.—The lack of dyestuffs due to the cutting off of the German supply by the war, the Amoskeag Mills, one of the largest cotton manufacturing concerns in America, suspended operations today for a period of three weeks. The resumption of operations, it is understood, will depend largely on the success of experiments now being made to use vegetable dyes as a substitute for mineral.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS

Ossining, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Five murderers were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison today inside of 65 minutes. The men, in the order of their execution, were Antonio Sallemme of Rochester county; Pasquale Venditti of New York; Louis M. Roach of Palatine Bridge; Thomas Tarpey and William Perry of New York.

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MARRIED IN CAPITAL

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Miss Maria Rowe Watlington of Albuquerque, and Jay Reginald Shackles of Albuquerque arrived this afternoon and were married by Rev. J. M. Shimer of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

Biliousness and Constipation

It is certainly surprising that any woman will endure the miserable feelings caused by biliousness and constipation, when relief is so easily had at so little expense. Mrs. Chas. Peck, Gates, N. Y., writes: "About a year ago I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they cured me of biliousness and constipation." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

A NEW BUILDING

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Following close upon the sale by J. G. Schumann of his business block on the south side of the Plaza to S. Spitz, George W. Hickox of Albuquerque today sold the property on the same side of the Plaza occupied by the Coronado hotel to Thomas W. Hanna. It was also announced today that the Santa Fe Water and Light company will erect a \$20,000 office block at the corner of Don Gaspar avenue and Water street.

STATE AID GIVEN

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—State aid was today granted by the department of education to Districts 6 and 65 in Rio Arriba county, \$350 each for a new school building; and a similar amount for the same purpose to District No. 35 of Eddy county.

To the Public

"I feel that I owe the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a word of gratitude," writes Mrs. T. N. Witherall, Gowanda, N. Y. "When I began taking this medicine I was in great pain and feeling terribly sick, due to an attack of summer complaint. After taking a dose of it I had not long to wait for relief as it benefited me almost immediately." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

TAOS APPROPRIATES

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—The board of county commissioners of Taos county finally fell before the eloquence of the Albuquerqueans who made the run up to Taos on behalf of the state fair. At first, all but the chairman of the board were like adamant and would not yield an inch, but finally they yielded and made the desired appropriation.

MRS. GARCIA DEAD

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—The seventh death in the family of Alderman Celso Lopez, recorded within the past three years, occurred yesterday, when Nicolsa Garcia, mother-in-law of Mr. Lopez, died at the age of 68 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, from the Lopez residence. Requiem mass will be celebrated in Guadalupe church and interment will be in Rosario cemetery.

NEW SURGICAL PRACTICE

London, Sept. 3.—A year of war has worked a revolution in the army sur-

geon's method of dealing with the ordinary wounds of the battlefield, which, on account of the changed character of the projectiles, are more severe than in previous wars. In most every instance of wounds from modern artillery, the broken tissues are found by the surgeons to have become infected by scraps, of cloth or other material, on a scale without precedent. At the start, most of the surgeons relied on a stringent application of recognized methods of antiseptics to combat this infection. The tissues were deluged with powerful germicides, even strong carbolic acid being employed.

The success of this method, however, was far from complete, and gradually a new system, based on well known principles, but entirely novel in application, was substituted.

One of the elementary principles of physics is that if a vessel contains two solutions of varying strength divided from each other by an animal membrane, liquid will pass from the weaker to the stronger solution until ultimately both are at the same strength. This principle was brought into action in the treatment of wounds in order to stimulate the action of the serum of the blood, which has strong antiseptic properties. The wound is filled with a liquid solution of salt and sodium citrate at a considerably greater concentration than that in the serum of the blood. Under the influence of this liquid the serum is poured out from the body into the wound, tending both to cleanse it and to destroy the bacteria that are present.

This system has the great advantage that it leaves the tissues unimpaired by the fluids used for the destruction of germs. "The full recognition of the efficiency of this method, introduced largely through the efforts of Sir Almroth Wright," says a medical writer, "must be regarded as one of the most important advances made in surgery as a result of the war."

His Rest was Broken

O. D. Wright, Rosemont, Neb., writes: "I was bothered with pains in the region of my kidneys. My rest was broken by frequent action of my kidneys. I was advised by my doctor to try Foley's Kidney Pills and one 50-cent bottle made a well man of me." They relieve rheumatism and backache. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

8-HOUR DAY FOR 1,000 MEN

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 3.—One thousand employes of the Bosch Magneto company of this city went to work on an eight-hour schedule today, with the same wages as they have been receiving for 9½ hours. This is the first independent industry in the metal trades here to establish the eight-hour day.

A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Munich, Germany, Sept. 3.—To celebrate their silver wedding anniversary, the Prince and Princess of Thurn and Taxis in Regensburg have created a charity fund of 500,000 marks for the benefit of the inhabitants of Regensburg.

AMERICAN FIRED ON

Boston, Sept. 3.—The American bark Ruth Stark, owned in this city, was fired upon twice by a German submarine on August 3, when 150

miles of Cape Clear, Ireland, according to the report of her commander upon her arrival here today from Liverpool.

Did the Old Man Good

Geo. W. Clough, of Prentiss, Mass., is 77 years old and had trouble with his kidneys for many years. He writes that Foley Kidney Pills did him much good. He used many remedies, but this is the only one that ever helped him. No man, young or old, can afford to neglect symptoms of kidney trouble. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PREPARING FOR WINTER

Dunkirk, France, Sept. 3.—All along the French front, preparations are going steadily forward for the winter campaign. In the trenches the greatest possible degree of care is being taken to protect the men, not only against attacks, but also against the rigors of weather.

Tar is being extensively used wherever the intrusion of water is likely to occur, the effort being to make the trenches as nearly water-tight as possible. Drainage of various kinds is being provided, and concrete is being freely used to provide weather proof shelters.

If it is necessary to make use of the same trenches this winter as the troops occupied last winter, they will not suffer so largely from wet and frozen feet, and it will be possible to sleep or rest with some degree of comfort instead of in the mud.

For the protection of the troops in the advanced trenches, the use of barbed wire is being largely extended. The driving of the posts for the wire, which was formerly done with heavy mallets the sound of which was often the signal for a volley from the enemy, is now accomplished noiselessly by machinery.

Newspaper Man Recommends it

R. R. Wentworth of the St. James (Mo.) News, writes: "A severe cold settled in my lungs, I feared pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar straightened me immediately. I recommend this genuine cough and lung medicine." Right now thousands of hay fever and asthma sufferers are thankful for this wonderful healing and soothing remedy. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

GORTNER PLEASED WITH NEW MEXICO BUILDING

LAS VEGAS MAN "RAVES" ABOUT THE BEAUTIES OF THE FAIR EXHIBIT

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Three thousand tourists poured through the New Mexico building at San Diego on last Saturday. Miss Elizabeth Garrett, the blind singer from Las Cruces, at a special recital in the afternoon sang her new song dedicated to San Diego, of which she is both composer and poet. The packed auditorium went wild in the ovation with which the song was greeted.

The following registered from New Mexico: V. Irvin Bonham, Leah Barracks, Deming; Hazel Belle Reilly, Helen Estelle Reilly, Mrs. Belle Reil-

ly, Harry Reilly, Fairview; Mrs. Harry L. Lee, Albuquerque; William E. Gortner and wife, Irma Gortner, Las Vegas; Adelia Bender, Alamogordo; P. A. Burdick, Mrs. Lillian Birchfield, Mrs. Sam Watkins, Mrs. M. B. Avent, Deming; Shell Robinson, Hurley; Mrs. C. T. Culley, Las Vegas; Mrs. J. P. Deputy, Capitan; Genevieve McMasters, Aztec; Miss Ellen Scroggs, Tohatchi; Hugh Crawford, San Dimas; F. S. Hall, Albuquerque.

William E. Gortner of Las Vegas was an interested visitor who said that despite all he had heard and read about the New Mexico building, he had not really realized how complete and attractive it is. He was much interested in the possibilities of San Diego capital completing the Camfield project near Las Vegas.

Waldo Twitchell today sent by express a large box of New Mexico literature, a specimen of each kind of booklet and folder distributed at the building to the Museum at Santa Fe, there to be kept on the permanent files of the State Geographical society as part of the records of the exposition.

None Equal to Chamberlain's

"I have tried most of the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

NO DISARMAMENT

London, Sept. 3.—The Dean of Durham does not believe that the war will result in general disarmament and universal peace "when the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled." In an address at West Hartlepool he predicted that in England the certain consequence of the war would be "the universal obligation to military service" on the Swiss model.

"Never again," he said, "can we run the risk of having the whole fortunes of our land and empire left to voluntary effort, however widely distributed and magnificently rendered."

Schools May Bar Children

Common colds are contagious and boards of health in many cities are considering barring children with colds from school. Foley's Honey and Tar is an old and reliable family medicine and frees children from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Parents may save trouble by giving before school opens. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

NO BELLIGERENTS ADMITTED

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Russian embassy has notified the state department that no person native of a country at war with Russia will be allowed to visit Russia unless he has obtained naturalization in the United States or other neutral countries before August 1, 1914.

OHIO STATE GRANGE MEETING

Columbus, O., Sept. 2.—The annual reunion of the Ohio State Grange convened at the state fair grounds today for a two-day session. Oliver B. Wilson, national grand master, and several other officers and well known leaders of the national organization will address the gathering.

RUSSIA PLANNED TO EVACUATE POLAND

AS EARLY AS 1910 THIS WAS
DEEMED THE SAFEST POL-
ICY TO PURSUE

Petrograd, Aug. 25.—The evacuation of Poland was decided upon by Russia in 1910, declares the Russky Invalid, the Russian military organ, in a discussion of the general staff's before the war plans for the defense of the western frontier.

"Before the war" says the journal. "Russia anticipated that in the event of war Austria and Germany, because of their rapid means of mobilization and immense technical resources, would turn their attention first of all against Russia. To frustrate this plan it was decided in 1910 that the Russian territory jutting into Germany and the fortified places west of Brest-Litovsk should not be organized for a state of war. The region further east was chosen for the concentration of the Russian forces.

"It would have been dangerous to attribute too great an importance to and to have held on to the Narew and Vistula, with their fortified towns. It is better to take advantage of the depth of our theater of war to draw the German armies far from their base and to force them to exhaust themselves. To this end it was necessary to sacrifice the Polish salient. Three months have elapsed since the Russian army started to put this plan into execution. Constant marching, fighting and privations weaken the enemy. There are already evidences that the moral force of the German army is weakening in its attack, and prisoners confirm that this weakening is not only moral, but physical.

"This war will be decided by the armies in battle, and it is of no importance where this battle will take place. Thus our retreat assures us victory for our armies are only now beginning to develop, while an abundance of munitions of war awaits us in the near future, thanks to the mobilization of the national industry and to the orders placed abroad, whereas for the moment the enemy is in a favorable position in this regard.

"A glance backward shows that at the beginning of the war the Germans threw the mass of their army against France. This leap forward on their part had happy results for us, for we advanced into enemy territory, notably in Galicia; now the tables are turned. However, it is impossible to hamper the liberty of movement of the Russian army in any particular region or on any particular frontier, and it would be impracticable to waste garrisons in defending fortified towns which are none too safe, as the Austrians did in Przemysl. That is why, examining, after a year of war, the map of the Russian front, we see the necessity for the living Russian armies to maneuver and deploy on their base line. This would be the most useful object to aim at, especially in view of the situation which has prevailed since the month of April.

"At the present time we have against us nearly all the German cavalry, nearly all the Austrian army, and more than half of the total German forces—about 70 divisions—and the enemy artillery has numerous guns of all calibers. The Russian army is offering a heroic resistance; it is not only standing up under the most hellish fire, but it is inflicting countless losses upon the enemy, and wearing him out notwithstanding his technical perfection. We are getting nearer to our supplies of ammunition, by means of which we will correct our line and throw back the enemy. If only for this reason we can say that the evacuation of Warsaw, the line of the Vistula-Ivangorod-Novogeorgievsk will make certain that the Russian offensive this time will be definite and irresistible.

"At the threshold of the second year of war Russia has the most definite plans for the issue of the campaign, while maintaining at the same time the firm resolution to wage this fight to a victorious end."

BRITISH STOP COAL EXPORT

London, Aug. 30.—The order-in-council prohibiting the shipping of British coal anywhere except to British possessions and protectorates will become effective at midnight tonight. The export of coal heretofore has been restricted to the British possessions and to countries which are allies of Great Britain. The new ruling eliminates the allies.

RELIGION BARRED FROM KOREAN SCHOOLS

MISSIONARIES BELIEVE THIS
WILL HAMPER THEIR WORK
GREATLY

Karuizawa, Japan, Aug. 30.—The several hundred American missionaries from Japan, Korea and even from China to spend their summer in the mountains of Karuizawa, are eagerly discussing the new education regulations in Korea as a result of which the teaching of religion is to be barred eventually from the schools.

In the opinion of Dr. J. E. Adams, executive secretary of six large federated missions in Korea, the regulations may lead to a complete suppression of all Christian schools in that country. Dr. Adams explained that the executive committee of these missions has decided that as far as possible it would conform at once to the new ordinances. However, it had informed the educational department of Korea that the Christian schools intended to avail themselves of the ten years of grace allowed by the regulations and to continue the teaching of religion during that period. The missionary added:

"After that we see no way out of the problem but an abandonment of our schools. This will be deplorable from the standpoint of education alone because the government schools are not sufficient to meet the demand."

The new program, he continued, undoubtedly aimed at the nationalization of Korean youth more primarily than at educational breadth. In other words, the first object, as governor General Terauchi himself said, was to make good Japanese citizens of

Koreans. "But," continued Dr. Adams, "the administration seems not entirely free from their obsession that the missionary body is opposed to them, when, as a matter of fact, we consider that we are one of the most efficient coadjutors in the ends they are seeking. They seek to build up a national strength through material means; we aim to build up the spiritual life, which we believe, is the strongest motive available in securing the discharge of a man's entire moral obligations. We teach that the morals of the people are the strength of the nation."

Other missionaries here have been informed by Japanese authorities that the fundamental policy of the Japanese empire is that with regard to religious faith the state shall not impose its will on its subjects in any manner whatsoever. It is merely in pursuance of that policy that the governor general decided that Korean youths should be left free to acquire a general education without any religious imposition and decided that this could only be done by separating religious teaching from general education. However, the authorities have allowed it to be understood that later on in years when education in Korea has made the progress that it has made in Japan some modification of the present regulations may be authorized.

CANADA'S EXPOSITION OPENS

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.—A decided military tone has been given to the great industrial exposition of Canada which was formally opened this afternoon by Sir J. S. Hendrie, lieutenant governor of Ontario, who, pressing an electric button, started the machinery in the various buildings. In the decoration of the buildings and grounds a patriotic motive is noticeable. The flags of England and her allies are everywhere and the Stars and Stripes are also much in evidence. In front of the main grand stand daily exhibitions are to be given of the spectacle, "The March of the Allies," together with motion pictures, brought from England, depicting scenes in connection with the war.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS MEET

Manchester, Aug. 30.—The annual meeting of the British association, the leading scientific body, will be held in Manchester beginning September 7. Owing to the war the business of the meeting, which usually occupies more than a week, will be compressed into three days. The address of the president, Professor Schuster, is expected to deal with the part science is playing in the war. Several of the sectional presidents will take up war subjects in their addresses. The section on economics will debate the effect of the war on credit, currency and finance, and at a later session will deal with labor questions arising out of the war, such as the replacement of men with women and the employment of soldiers incapacitated partially in the fighting. Special reports will be received from committees on industrial harmony and industrial fatigue.

DISTRICT COURT REVERSED

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—The state supreme court today reversed the district court for Chaves county, and ordered dismissed the bill of complaint in the case of J. M. Miller, appellee,

MAKE NEW FACES FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

FRENCH SURGEONS ARE "RE-
BUILDING MEN FROM THEIR
OWN RUINS"

London, Aug. 30.—Some remarkable instances of surgical science have been brought to light during the present war, but the following story telling how a horribly mutilated soldier was "reconstructed from his own ruins" adds one more miracle to the list. A French newspaper correspondent was admitted to the Rothschild hospital to see for himself the miracle in question after the surgeons had completed their work. The correspondent was shown a photograph of a man wounded in the French trenches. It was a terrible picture. The face lacked the lower portion of the left cheek, the chin had gone and also the lips and nose.

While the correspondent was looking at this appalling picture one of the hospital assistants made a sign to one of the patients who was just going out to spend an afternoon at a picture show.

The correspondent stared uncomprehending, but the assistant added with a smile: "Yes, I assure you, this is the patient whose photograph you have in your hand; the man was brought into the hospital without his cheek, jaw, lips, chin and nose."

The correspondent at first thought the assistant was fooling him, but the patient who was just going out bore few signs of the dreadful wounds depicted in the photograph. His right cheek was the twin brother of his left cheek; he had an excellent chin; lips that opened in a genial smile, and a nose of perfect contour. His face only bore the rapidly vanishing traces of some cuts and a few white marks occasioned by surgical sewing. The patient himself proceeded to confirm the assistant's assertions, talking in the slang of the French infantryman:

"Yes, it's myself; twasn't any good for the Germans to spoil my portrait; the doctors tricked them after all. As you see, he has manufactured for me a very decent face. For myself, I think he has improved it, and I believe they'll find me more of a nut when I get back into the country." Then he lit a cigarette and went off to see the show.

The surgeon had taken a portion of the patient's back and used it to replace the cheek. With the skin of the back he fashioned the lips. Then he took a portion of the man's short ribs to make the nose and the substance of the chin. From the forehead he took the skin for the nose and from the stomach the skin for the chin. Finally, when the man was practically refashioned and could be permitted to look at his new face, the doctor asked him if there was anything he regretted. The soldier replied: "Yes, my moustache." "Oh, don't you worry about that," said the doctor, and without even applying an anaesthetic he took from the hairy nape of the neck a small strip of skin and grafted it on the upper lip. "I can't promise you," said the doctor, "that you will have as victorious a moustache as that which you left in the trenches, but in any case you won't be hairless."

BRITISH TO FIGHT GAS WITH FIRE

SIR HIRAM MAXIM PERFECTS A SCHEME TO MAKE SUCH PRACTICE POSSIBLE

London, Aug. 31.—The British army plans to fight the German gas attacks with fire. This is the scheme recommended by a committee of inventors headed by Sir Hiram Maxim, who has designed a simple apparatus which the government is now testing.

The object of the apparatus is to cause large and rapidly spreading fires by means of specially designed incendiary bombs thrown in the path of the advancing gas at a distance of several hundred yards. By this means since the heating of the air must cause an upward current, it is expected to drive the gas up out of harm's way.

Sir Hiram's explanation of the scheme is as follows:

"The German gas at one atmosphere of pressure is two and a half times as heavy as air. In escaping into the air it very quickly becomes mixed with a large quantity of air, so that by the time it reaches our trenches it is, as a rule, less than one per cent heavier than the surrounding air; that is, it is extremely light as compared with the air, but it is quite strong enough to prove fatal. In most cases we find the air that has only one-thousandth part of chlorine is the one that has done the most harm.

"It occurred to me some months ago that, if a fire could be produced between the gas and our trenches, the rapid upward movement of the air would take the chlorine along with it, and this is quite true. The bombs that I made were to be thrown by hand, but it was found that, in order to be thrown any distance, they had to be made quite small, and, moreover, they could not be thrown as far as the officers wished to throw them. I delivered 100 to the government for experimental purposes. A few of these have been tested, and it was found that the fire should be greater and farther away, so I have designed a very much simpler and larger form. The firm in London who proposes to make them have designed a machine for throwing them with great accuracy a distance of 300 yards, which will be quite enough. By this means a fire of any size may be produced and if the fire is large enough the gases must be dissipated; it cannot be otherwise.

"The first bombs I designed involved the use of petrol, but it was thought that the consumption would be so large that there might be a shortage. I have therefore been experimenting, and am now in possession of a liquid that does just as well and only costs half as much, while the supply of it is unlimited."

TO RAISE EMDEN

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 31.—A specially organized syndicate of Sydney contractors which, as announced by cable, has received permission to salvage the wreck of the German cruiser Emden will begin work about the middle of next month. The wrecked

sea raider lies on the reefs of Keeling Island in the Cocos group in the Indian ocean where she was beached after an Australian cruiser Sydney defeated her last November in a hot running fight. The company which will undertake the task of preserving the former German craft intends to use her for show purposes, but the defence department has stipulated that later she must be sold to the Austrian government at a price to be fixed by it.

BULGARIA HAS CASH

Berlin, Aug. 31.—Dr. T. Stoyanoff, director of the public debt administration of Bulgaria, who is now in Berlin and has arranged here for a loan of \$50,000,000 with German and Austrian banks, says that the Bulgarian National bank has now a larger gold stock than even before. It amounts to \$12,000,000, besides nearly \$6,000,000 in silver.

The currency of the country, however, is at a discount of about 25 per cent in trade with the outside world; but Dr. Stoyanoff attributes this, not to any unsound financial or banking conditions, but to the fact that Bulgaria is now unable to find export markets. It cannot sell its agricultural products abroad, because the markets of Austria and Germany are closed through the Serbian blockade of the Danube in one direction; while in the other, namely, by way of the Mediterranean, Bulgaria's only seaport, Dedeagatch, is closely blockaded by the English. From this year's crops the country will have about 800,000 tons of wheat and rye for export and about 200,000 tons of Indian corn. Dr. Stoyanoff evidently hopes that Austria and Germany will open up the Danube in order to get Bulgaria's surplus grain.

NEW AUSTRALIAN SHIP

Washington, Aug. 31.—An arrangement was concluded today between the postoffice department and the Oceanic Steamship company for an additional 16-knot American mail steamer between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia, via Pago Pago Samoa and Honolulu. This will result in a sailing from San Francisco every three weeks instead of every four weeks, beginning October 26. The three ships used will be subject to the call of the government for use as auxiliaries.

CONWAY GATHERS MINERAL

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—County School Superintendent John V. Conway left this morning for the mining camps of San Pedro, Golden, Madrid and Cerrillos to collect a mineral exhibit for the state fair at Albuquerque. While inspecting schools he will also make a campaign for agricultural, horticultural and mineral exhibits in accordance with instructions from the board of county commissioners. He predicts that Santa Fe will loom up strong at the fair.

TAX COMMISSION MEETS

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—The state tax commission devoted its time yesterday to hearing appeals of property owners from the figures fixed on their property by the assessors and county commissioners. The principal complaints centered on the assessment of \$3 per acre for grazing lands on the Ortiz and Gabaldon grants. Judge

N. B. Laughlin represented the former and United States Senator T. B. Catron the later.

Expert accountants are preparing the report for the commission which will show that the prospective revenues of the state next year will be more than \$100,000 shy of its needs but a remedy may be found in the surplus sums that are found in various funds. Such items, for instance, as \$37,000 for the printing of the new compiled laws and their compilation, for which appropriation was made by the last legislature for the coming fiscal year, have been paid already from surplus funds on hand and may be applied to other expenses when they come in. This would avert a special session of the legislature which otherwise would be imperative.

WHITE RETURNS HOME

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White returned today from San Francisco and San Diego and reports that many of the delegates, especially the foreign delegates of the 31 countries represented at the International Educational congress, will visit Santa Fe. Included among the visitors will be Zan Tsung Nyl, special representative of China and a graduate of Howard University, who may be asked to address the summer school. More than 100 delegates represented New Mexico which cut quite a swath at the convention. Superintendent White is extravagant in his praise of the New Mexico building and the New Mexico display at the San Diego exposition.

A HAPPY PROFESSOR

London, Aug. 31.—A refugee Belgian professor, who buried his entire fortune, consisting of \$250,000 worth of stocks, bonds, jewels, gold and plate in his garden at Malines, before he fled from that city, has just received word from the United States consul at Malines that his property is safe and has been taken under the guardianship of the United States government. The house was bombarded and later burned to the ground, but the buried treasure in the garden was not disturbed.

Some time after he reached London the professor went to the American embassy here, gave them a detailed plan of his house and garden and told them where his treasure was hid. The search was successfully carried out by the American consul at Malines and the property is now registered in his name, pending its release from German trusteeship, when the war is over.

RELY ON IRISH

Manchester, England, Aug. 31.—In Cheshire and Lancaster, counties on the west coast the farmers rely largely on Irish laborers for the harvesting of their grain crops, but this year the supply of this labor has been seriously depleted by the departure of most of the laborers of Ireland, in order to escape the national register.

The farmers gave the laborers every possible assurance that the registration did not involve them in any fresh responsibilities and did not mean impending conscription. The men, however, seemed to be convinced that the registration form meant that in some way they would be placed under the

eye of the government and sooner or later snatched for military service. In most parts of Ireland registration is not required.

MASONS LOSE RATE

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—Despite the request of the state corporation commission the Santa Fe railroad has refused to rebate the tickets sold to the Scottish Rite Masonic reunion at Santa Fe in June, the refusal being on the ground that only 39 and not the required tickets had been sold. J. R. McGraw today advised the corporation commission for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad that cattle guards have been placed at the Rose ranch. The commission thereupon closed the case.

vs. the Hagerman Irrigation company, appellant. The opinion holds that an irrigation company cannot be compelled to carry water for hire for a person who has not contracted with it for a water right and who demands the carriage of water from another source.

NEW GILA BRIDGE

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—Engineer J. W. Johnson returned today from Grant county, where the contract for the bridge across the Gila was awarded to the El Paso Bridge and Iron company for \$15,747. The other bidders were the Levy Construction company for \$16,960, the Midland Bridge company \$16,974. The bridge will be built by the county, will be three spans of steel, the piers will be concrete and will involve 112 feet of concrete work and two 20-foot approaches.

SHUMWAY SAW IT ALL

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—C. H. Shumway of Stevens' Point, Wis., who visited the museum today, has just returned from a walking trip over the Pajarito cliff dwelling section. He visited the Painted Cave and the Stone Lions of Cochiti, spots seldom seen by tourists, and came to the museum for information about them.

ANNAMITES AS ARMORERS

Paris, Aug. 31.—In order to replace some of the mechanics who went to the front at the beginning of the war a few hundred Annamites were brought to France from Indo-China. Their services in machine shops and factories making arms and ammunition have been so satisfactory that another contingent of 600 Annamite mechanics is being brought to France.

CHARTER IS AMENDED

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—With the state corporation commission today was filed an amendment to its charter by the Rio Grande Live Stock company, designating Albuquerque instead of Santa Fe as its headquarters.

ICE AT WATERLOO

Waterloo, Ia., Aug. 31.—Heavy frosts taking the form of ice, were reported in this section last night. The government thermometer registered 24 above. All tender vegetation, including melons, late potatoes and some sweet corn, is said to have been damaged. Field corn probably escaped serious damage in this country, but reports from the northern Iowa counties were that this cereal suffered serious damage.

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THE PRICE WE PAY

Thirty lives, mostly those of little children, were lost this year as a result of Fourth of July celebrations. Of these, one boy died of lockjaw following a blank cartridge injury, five persons were killed outright by fire arms, five were killed by the explosions of bombs or torpedoes, six were injured by cannon and two by other forms of fireworks. Eleven children, mostly little girls, were burned to death by fire from fireworks. Besides the 30 fatal accidents there were 1,135 non-fatal injuries. One person was totally blinded, 11 lost one eye, five lost legs, arms or hands and 38 lost one or more fingers. Of these injuries 227 were due to giant fire-crackers, 100 were caused by firearms and 93 by cannon. These figures taken from the Thirteenth Annual Summary of the Fourth of July Injuries, published by The Journal of the American Medical Association, show that the cost of our national patriotic orgy of noise and gunpowder is still far more costly than it should be. Yet a comparison with previous years shows a distinct gain. In 1903, when the Journal of the American Medical Association first began the collection and publication of these figures, 406 deaths from lockjaw followed the Fourth of July celebration, while 60 deaths from other causes connected with the day and its observance were reported. The total figures for the past 13 years show that since 1903 our Fourth of July celebrations have cost us 991 lives from lockjaw and 871 from other causes, making a total of 1,862 lives lost as a result of the old fashioned, noisy, nerve racking and dangerous Fourth of July celebrations. During the same period 42,089 persons were injured, making a total of 43,951 or nearly 44 regiments of American citizens who were killed or injured as a result of our misguided efforts to show our patriotism. The campaign of publicity and education started 13 years ago, produced comparatively little results until 1908 when for the first time a report was published classifying the accidents, and deaths by cities. Immediately the number of accidents began to decrease. In 1909, 215 persons were killed and 5,091 injured. In 1910 the figures fell to 131 killed and 2,792 injured; 1911 showed only 57 killed and 1,546 injured. In 1912 there were 41 killed and 945 injured, the smallest

number on record. In 1913, while only 32 persons were killed, the number of injured rose to 1,163. In 1914, due to the efforts in some of the largest cities at restriction rather than prohibition, there were 40 persons killed and 1,506 injured. This year marks the lowest number of deaths and practically the same number of injuries as in 1913.

A careful examination of the report by cities gives some interesting results. Over half of the injuries in cities were in New York and Philadelphia. In the 84 cities tabulated, 806 persons were injured. Of these New York is responsible for 272 and Philadelphia for 280, making a total of 552 for these two cities alone, while only 254 persons were injured in the other 82 cities. Chicago, which in 1907 had 16 persons killed and 151 injured and in 1908 had 12 persons killed and 202 persons injured, there were this year only eight Fourth of July accidents. Curiously enough, however, of these five were fatal, giving Chicago, in spite of its remarkably low record for injuries, the largest number of deaths of any of the 84 cities, five deaths in Chicago being half of the total number of fatalities in cities. St. Louis holds third place for the number of injuries, 47 accidents occurring there, while Boston and Hartford, Conn., are tied for fourth place with 27 accidents each. Forty-one of the 84 cities have clear records this year, the largest number yet reported. The cities showing the most marked reduction in the total number of injuries are Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Newark, Minneapolis, Jersey City and Kansas City, while New York, Boston, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Worcester, Hartford and Wilkes-Barre show an increasing number of accidents.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, the responsibility for these Fourth of July accidents rests entirely with the city government. The regulation of fireworks and methods of celebrating the Fourth of July is a matter for municipal regulation. The city authorities, therefore, must be held personally responsible for the Fourth of July accidents or deaths which may occur. Loss of life through lockjaw, the burning to death of little children, the maiming and crippling of citizens and the destruction of property by fire can all be prevented by properly enacted and rigidly enforced ordinances in 43 of the largest cities in

which the bulk of the accidents occurred. Restrictive ordinances are usually looked on as halfway measures and are not enforced. Absolute prohibition of the sale of fireworks in any form has been proven to be the only means by which loss of life and a heavy toll of disabling and mutilating accidents can be avoided. In particular, if New York and Philadelphia will take proper steps to regulate this situation, the number of accidents next year can be practically cut in half.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE BELGIANS

Mr. Roosevelt persists in his statement that the United States government violated an agreement when it failed to rush to the armed support of Belgium when that country's neutrality was violated by the German invasion. Upon what document he bases this claim does not appear, although he refers vaguely to Hague conventions. No one but himself, assuming that he finds foundation for his views in The Hague agreements, seems to be able to discover any such obligation therein. It is true that the convention of 1907 declared that "The territory of a neutral power is inviolable" and that "Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys, whether of munitions of war or of supplies, across the territory of a neutral power," but there was no agreement for the enforcement of these provisions, and no understanding that the signatory powers, or any of them, should come to the aid of the country whose neutrality might be so violated. The Hague conventions are not police regulations, but declarations of principles. They have the force of international law as standards of relations between nations, but that the violation of any one of the articles, or of all of them, would bring the powers to arms in their defense was never thought of.

The action of Great Britain in rising, ostensibly, to the support of Belgium, was not based upon Hague conventions nor upon general international laws. If they were all that bound her she would have had no legal obligation to impel her assistance. Her course then, if she had taken action, would have been prompted wholly by humanity or political expediency. But she was bound, as were France, Russia, Austria and Germany, by definite and specific agreement, to maintain the neutrality of Belgium, by force of arms if necessary. The autonomy of Belgium was founded upon that agreement, and its existence depended upon the respect of its neutrality not only by its guarantors but by itself. The United States was not a party to any such compact, nor to any understanding whatever that would legally, morally or even sentimentally obligate her to interfere in Belgium's behalf. Such Quixotic notions of international altruism would involve us in constant warfare.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TWELVE MEN HIT

The average duty collected on imports under the democratic tariff law is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 13 per cent. That is, on every dollar of imports, the government gets 13 cents. Under the republican tariff law which the democrats repealed the government collected 20 cents for

every dollar's worth of goods imported. The theory of the democrats was that the lower duty would bring in more goods and make up most of the difference. They ignored the fact that every dollar spent for foreign goods means one dollar less spent for the product of American labor. They also ignored the fact that every dollar spent for labor is respent by the recipient, until, in the course of a year, it has passed through 12 different hands and given employment to 12 different men. Therefore, for every dollar's worth of foreign made goods brought in under the democratic tariff law there was taken from American labor not merely one dollar of wages but \$12. These facts explain, in a nutshell, why millions of men were jobless as soon as the democratic tariff law was enacted and why they have continued jobless except to the extent that the war in Europe has shut off importations and given employment to men engaged in producing or manufacturing food-stuffs, munitions or equipment for the nations of Europe.

ENGLISH MONEY CLIMBS UPWARD

POUNDS, AFTER HITTING LOW MARK YESTERDAY, REGAIN PART OF THEIR LOSS

New York, Sept. 2.—The English pound sterling climbed up the ladder of ascending values as rapidly and dramatically today as it had plunged downward during the week. Within the first two hours of trading it was only one point under where it rested at the close of the market last Saturday.

With an opening quotation of \$4.58, a gain over night of 4 cents, sterling rose in value during the forenoon till it touched \$4.60, 10 cents above yesterday's extreme depreciation. Then it went down to \$4.59, where the market though erratic and somewhat puzzled by its rapid fluctuations, was easier than any time during the week.

The swift upward course was interpreted as meaning that Great Britain has awakened to the extreme gravity of the situation and that London bankers had determined that sterling should no longer be the football of finance in the relations between the countries.

Other foreign moneys joined the pound sterling today on its way to higher levels. Francs were quoted at \$5.98, 11 cents better than yesterday; liras touched \$6.48, a 6 cent improvement, and reichmarks went up an eighth of a cent to 80 5/8.

Carranza Ranks Solid?

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 2.—In a telegram to a local newspaper, R. V. Pesqueira, former representative of Carranza in Washington, now his agent in New York, positively denies the report sent out from El Paso Villa sources yesterday of a split in the Carranza ranks. Mr. Pesqueira says: "There is absolutely no truth in the assertions that Mr. Barera or I have split with the first chief. Our relations, as always, are heartily in cooperation for the welfare of the constitutional movement.

(Signed) "R. V. PESQUIERA."

CAVALRY ENGAGES BANDITS IN FIGHT

UNITED STATE STROOPERS SET OUT TO ROUND UP GANG THAT FIRES BRIDGE

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 2.—A detachment of Troop C, Third United States cavalry, and a band of Mexican bandits were reported engaged in a battle this afternoon, 11 miles north of Brownsville.

Cavalry and infantry are being spread out rapidly from Fort Brown in an effort to surround the Mexicans, who set fire to a railroad trestle 14 miles north of here after midnight, and who have been chased by cavalry since about 2 o'clock. Thirty of the Mexicans were seen about seven miles north of here at noon, according to reports reaching Fort Brown.

Aviation Lieutenant R. C. Morrow has been ordered to ascend in an aeroplane and locate the band and direct the soldiers to them. American troopers are reported closing in on the Mexicans from every direction.

CARRANZA FORCES REPORTED DIVIDED

REPORTS COME FROM MEXICO OF DISAFFECTION IN CHIEF'S RANKS

Washington, Sept. 2.—State department dispatches today report a revolt of Carranza garrisons at Frontera and San Juan Bautista. The governor and some other officials escaped to Vera Cruz. The interoceanic railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City was cut August 20, but the main line remains open.

Angeles Quits Villa

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 2.—According to confidential advices received today at Agua Prieta General Felipe Angeles, who was reported a few days ago to be on his way to join the besieged Villa forces at Nogales with 2,500 men, will not make an appearance. The same source of information says that Governor Jose Maytorena gave out the news that General Calles, Carranza chieftain, in command of the investment of Nogales, would detach part of his force to defend Agua Prieta.

It is also reported that no Angeles expeditionary force is coming to Sonora, but that Angeles, since his announced appointment as military chieftain to succeed Maytorena, has been plotting against Villa.

EX-QUEEN 77 YEARS OLD

Honolulu, Sept. 2.—Former Queen Liliuokalani reached the age of 77 years today and observed the anniversary by holding her customary public reception. Many American residents and tourists, in addition to several thousand native Hawaiians, attended the reception and shook hands with the former queen.

MASONS SEND DELEGATE

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Dr. C. A. Wheelon starts tomorrow on a trip for the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies. He

will first make Tucumcari and then visit the towns along the El Paso and Southwestern railway. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lamy left today on a six weeks' trip to the San Diego and San Francisco expositions.

Miss M. E. Wood of New York, who spent the summer in Santa Fe, left today for home. She was especially interested in the archaeology of the Santa Fe region.

Miss Levert, who was the guest of her brother on his ranch at Tesuque, left today for Albuquerque from where she will return to her home at New Orleans.

MURDER OF KAYSER WAS NOT INTENDED

DETECTIVES BELIEVE INTRUDERS IN HIS HOME SOUGHT CER- TAIN PAPERS

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Chicago detectives who have been working on certain angles of the murder of the Rev. Kayser of Toleton, 10 days ago, reported results of their investigation at police headquarters today. They have been unable to substantiate the theory that Kayser's pro-German activities provided a motive for the murder, and incline to the belief that the crime grew out of foreclosure proceedings said to have been begun by Kayser on certain property. They believed that the murderers entered the Kayser home for the purpose of searching for papers, and they tied up or tried to tie up, the pastor so he could not interfere. This, the detective reported, resulted in the shooting.

CHINESE TROLLEY DROPPED

Peking, Sept. 2.—The plan of the Chinese government to build a system of electric railways along the great thoroughfares leading out from the principal gates of the city has been abandoned for the present because of the difficulty of financing the scheme in Europe while the war continues. An effort to place the contract with Americans has also failed. Newly paved roads, however, are increasing rapidly and American motor cars are seen to be more numerous. Beginning with the date of the Manchu abdication three and a half years ago the transition from the slow going Peking carts and sedan chairs has been one of the most remarkable changes in the city.

MUSEUM REGENTS MEET

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—The board of regents of the museum is in annual session today. The annual reports were most gratifying from financial and other standpoints. Far reaching plans for the development of the museum and school were under discussion and steps were taken to begin construction of the replica of the Acoma mission as soon as the deed to the site is made and new quarters have been found for the forest service.

YALE PROFESSOR INTERESTED

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Professor Halton A. Farr of Yale University, New Haven, although he teaches German, was much interested in American archaeology as it is demonstrated in the Museum of New Mexico, for he spent the greater part of the afternoon in the palace.

GREAT BRITAIN IS NOT WHOLLY PLEASED

HOPES UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACCEPT GERMANY'S LAT- EST PROPOSAL

London, Sept. 2.—That Great Britain cannot be a consenting party to a settlement of the submarine question which puts a liner and its passengers into a class apart from a merchantman and its crew is the general attitude taken by the evening newspapers on the note of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, to Secretary Lansing in Washington.

"We can acknowledge no such distinction," says the Westminster Gazette, "and for full satisfaction of our claims we can accept nothing less than re-establishment of the law which protects all non-combatants, whether neutrals or nationals, whether they are traveling on liners or on ordinary merchantmen."

"Our case has been admirably defined by President Wilson both in the note he wrote on February 10, when Germany had given notice of her intention to abandon legality and in the further note after the sinking of the Lusitania. In these notes no distinction between a liner and a merchantman was made. We cannot help hoping that the United States will put itself on record that it stands by the whole of the doctrine so forcefully expounded in the president's earlier communication."

England Warned her Subjects

Berlin, Sept. 2 (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News agency says:

"Several German newspapers hint that if the American passengers on the Arabic did not pay for their passage it probably was paid for by the British government to enable them to travel to and fro as a protection to British ships carrying munitions of war. The newspapers call attention to the fact that the British government, at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, warned its subjects not to travel on ships of the belligerents, stating that the government would be unable to guarantee their safety in case they were lost."

"The Lokal Anzeiger learns from Paris that France and England are ready to assist Russia by detailing expert strategists to the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas to replace incapable Russian staff officers. It is planned also to establish a Franco-British advisory board of financial experts to assist the Russian finance minister."

Crisis Regarded Past

Washington, Sept. 2.—With both oral and written assurances from the German government, transmitted through Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, regarding Germany's submarine policy, officials of the United States looked hopefully forward for a satisfactory settlement of the whole problem. Assurance is given that

liners will not be sunk by German submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

Count von Bernstorff's letter contained the information that the new policy of Germany had been decided upon before the steamer Arabic was sunk. Officials here are gratified with the German announcement, and it is believed to end the crisis in the relations between the two governments. They consider the way has now been prepared for a final adjustment of differences.

With the situation growing from the Arabic incident out of the way, Germany's reply to the last American note on the Lusitania will be forthcoming. If that is satisfactory to the United States it is believed that Washington government will turn its attention to the problem of neutral commerce. A note to Great Britain is in course of preparation.

President Wilson has consistently refused to allow the question of neutral commerce to be involved along with the submarine problem.

OROZCO'S BODY SEEN BY MANY MEXICANS

DEAD CHIEFTAIN WILL BE BUR- IED TODAY IN SOIL OF OLD MEXICO

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 2.—Under strong guard of police, thousands of Mexicans today viewed the bodies of General Pascual Orozco and his companions, Crisoforo Caballero, José F. Delgado, Andrés Zandoval and Jesus Miguel Terrazas, killed by Texans Monday in Green River Canyon, Tex.

The funeral of Orozco was set for late today at the Mexican Methodist Episcopal church. The burial will take place in Mexico, consent having been obtained from General Villa by Hipolito Villa, brother of the northern chieftain.

The bodies of Orozco's companions are to be buried from their homes in the Mexican quarter tomorrow.

CONNAUGHT VISITS FAIR

Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 2.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, governor general of the Dominion, was the guest of honor at the Canadian national exhibition today. His visit was made the occasion for a big military display. Surrounded by the members of his staff and many of the highest civil and military officials of Canada, the duke reviewed the troops and received the salute in front of the main grand stand.

3. To co-operate with and assist the work of all local, county and municipal taxpayers' associations; and to assist and co-operate with public officials of the state and of cities, counties and other political subdivisions of the state, in tax matters.

4. To aid and assist in obtaining such legislation as may be deemed wise and necessary for obtaining a proper and equitable assessment of property and collection of taxes for the public revenue and for the furtherance of any other objects of this association.

5. To do all things necessary and proper to carry these objects into effect.

How to Keep Well

(By Charles G. Percival, M. D.)

It is not always because the complexion is naturally bad or that women are eating things they ought not that the skin of one's face becomes wrinkled, pimply or dotted with other blemishes. Much of the skin trouble may be avoided and overcome by proper attention to washing the face. Of course, all the water in the world will fail to blot out those lines which come from scowling or other bad facial habits, but water properly applied will do a vast deal toward softening the skin and eradicating eruptions. Just before retiring the face should be taken in hand. If there be any eruptions on the skin of the face rub into the skin on these places a little pure olive oil, using with a little pure soap. Rub the face thoroughly when thus washing, then rinse in hot water, following by another rinsing in cold water. In drying the face use a soft towel, rubbing the skin upward and backward toward the hair. Then take a very small portion of cold cream and rub thoroughly into the skin. If it is desired to gradually whiten the skin, instead of the cold cream rub the face with a mixture of ten drops of benzoin in a pint of cold water. This treatment is a simple one, but if women would follow it carefully and thoroughly they will see a decided improvement in the texture of the skin of the face, at least in the course of a month. It may be a hard thing to say, but it is a sad truth that the majority of women do not wash the face thoroughly once in a dozen times, and then she dries it tenderly, as if fearful that she would rub off some of the skin. Friction with plenty of hot water and good soap will do more for the skin of the face than all the complexion pastes and powders ever manufactured.

Knock Against Booze

Over each gateway of the Illinois Steel company's plant can be found a glittering electric sign reading as follows to the vast numbers of employees on the night shift:

Did booze ever do you any good?

Did booze ever get you a better job?

Did booze ever contribute anything to the happiness of your family?

The company has also sent milk vendors through the plant as first aid to thirsty men in the effort to take John Barleycorn off the payroll and thus promote the efficiency of the workers and minimize accidents.

The annual statistical statement of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis shows that over \$20,500,000 were spent last year in the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States. Of this sum 66.8 per cent was derived from public funds, either federal, state, county or municipal, and the remainder was contributed by private philanthropy. Institutional care and treatment of consumptives in hospitals and sanitariums makes up the largest share of the total expenditures. More than \$17,300,000 were spent for this purpose, with an additional \$925,000 for special treatment of tuberculous insane and prisoners.

One-half that money spent in providing decent homes for the victims of tuberculosis would have done ten times as much good. Bad houses, poor wages, large families, improper cooking, intemperance are the causes of tuberculosis. Not one of these causes are treated by institutional treatment. Proper homes, living wages, decent cooking, prohibition, external and internal bathing, hygiene and education would obviate a greater proportion of tuberculosis.

J. P. B. writes: "My undershirt is stained a yellowish color, as is the pillow case. Do you think I have tuberculosis? I have no cough however?" Answer: It is not at all likely, especially as you have no cough. The stain on the garments and pillow case shows that nature is trying to do the work of the liver through the skin. You need a different diet, plenty of pure drinking water between meals, at least four quarts a day, and frequent internal bathing to flush the kidneys and intestines and remove the accumulated toxins.

D. V. S. wants to know "What are the properties and uses of asperin?" Answer: Asperin is the active principle of salicylic acid. It is an antiseptic for internal use, and rheumatism. Its use should not be continued any more than any other drug, and only under the direction of a physician.

BANKER AT HOME; SWINDLER WHEN AWAY

BARNHARDT OF FORREST CITY,
ARK., WAS JOHN KLINE IN
ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—After maintaining for years a dual identity of banker and prominent citizen of Forrest City, Ark., and an alleged forger of realty documents in other parts of the country, John W. Kline of St. Louis was put under arrest here today. He has confessed, according to detectives, to swindles aggregating more than \$500,000.

As a bank director in the Arkansas city Kline was known as John W. Barnhardt. He had been urged to become a candidate for member of the state senate. In Forrest City he and his family were socially prominent. Kline or Barnhardt was arrested here last night. He had escaped jail two weeks ago, the police said, from Waukesha, Wis., where his methods in attempting to mortgage property brought him under suspicion.

The hundreds of complaints against Kline charge that he went into a rich farming community, inquired for good farms which he might buy, and got acquainted with men of means. When he had selected a farm, it was charged, he either borrowed the deed and made out a bogus deed to himself, or bought the farm, paid for it by check and took possession of the deed. As soon as the deed was safely recorded in his name, Kline, his accusers say, mortgaged it and by the time the check was returned marked "No funds," he had gone back to Arkansas to become a banker again.

The police say Kline has a fortune of more than \$350,000.

Wanted in Iowa

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 30.—In 1904 a man giving the name of Joseph Fisher and also John M. Birkman victimized a number of capitalists in this vicinity by means of fraudulent deeds and mortgages. N. P. Dodge, Sa., of Council Bluffs lost \$5,000. Some months ago a man was arrested in Wisconsin under the name of George Adler is understood by the local police to have confessed to the Council Bluffs swindle, among others. The identity of the man has not been positively established, however.

POWDER PLANT WRECKED

Acton, Mass., Aug. 30.—Convinced that the blowing up of the glazing mill of the American Powder company yesterday was due to accident, the local authorities made no effort today to continue the investigation of the explosion. At first the authorities were inclined to believe the explosion had been caused by persons wishing to stop the shipment of munitions to Great Britain and her allies.

NAVY LEAGUE TO TALK ABOUT DEFENSE

INTERESTING DELIBERATIONS
WILL FOLLOW THE G. A. R.
ENCAMPMENT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—Announcement was made today that the Navy League will participate in the great conference on national defense, which will be held in Washington on October 4-7, under auspices of the National Defense League, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

Tuesday, October 5 has been set aside on the conference program as navy day and on this date the Navy League will have complete charge of the program. The league will hold a morning session to which will be invited all the delegates to the conference on national defense. It is expected that Secretary Daniels and other prominent citizens will address the session. This will be followed by a navy luncheon at one of the principal Washington hotels, and after the luncheon the afternoon will be devoted to a visit to the gun factory of the Washington navy yard by the delegates to the conference. There will be a big reception by the Woman's section of the Navy League. Secretary A. H. Dadmun of the league is now arranging details of Navy Day at the conference and is making up a list of speakers for the occasion. Mr. Dadmun will send out invitations to all members of the league to attend the conference.

The National Rifle Association of America has announced that its members also will participate in the conference on National Defense. Secretary Albert S. Jones of the association has sent out invitations to all members of his organization to attend the conference, where civilian training in the use of the military rifle will be one of the most import-

ant matters considered. Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, who is head of the government board for the promotion of rifle practice, will represent the National Rifle association at the conference if his duties at the war department will permit, and there will be other speakers on rifle practice.

The National Defense League has been busy for six months with preparations for the conference on National Defense, which is expected to be the greatest gathering ever held in Washington.

The program has been tentatively arranged for the four days' sessions and the speakers, who will include the foremost men of the country, are now being selected. Senator Dr. Don Eusebio A. Morales, the distinguished minister from Panama to the United States, has accepted an invitation to speak at the conference. One of the most important matters to be discussed at the conference will be the new Pan-American doctrine, recently suggested in the press by Winfield Jones, secretary of the National Defense League. The doctrine which it accepted by the Pan-American republics, would result in a defensive and offensive alliance of every nation of the Western Hemisphere with the United States, is arousing much attention in the Pan-American countries and is being endorsed by senators and representatives. Many congressmen are reported to favor a solidarity of the United States with the South America and Central America republics, as advocated by the Pan-American doctrine.

SAILS REAPPEAR

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 31.—One of the extraordinary results of the war insofar as the Pacific is concerned is the recrudescence of the "windjammer" or sailing vessel. The dearth of steamers and high freights are responsible to a large extent for this. At present there are either on the way to Sydney and Melbourne or about to sail a fleet of 116 sailing ships ranging from the big 2500 tonner to the shapely American schooner of 500 tons. Of the latter the four master predominates. The majority of the sailors engaged are of American registry, most of them coming from the Pacific coast lumber ports. These are receiving freights up to \$21.25 per 1000 cubic feet—a state of affairs which it is said in Australian shipping circles is unprecedented.

It is also understood here that apart from the marvellous impetus in the lumber carrying trade numerous large sailing vessels are landing at New York or are destined to load there for Australian ports.

Connie Mack hasn't anything on Jack Dunn when it comes to canning the old players and trying out new material. When Dunn's Richmond team returned home recently from a swing around the International league circuit, seven new pastimers were with the outfit.

Being all-fired certain that the Red Sox will win the American league pennant, all that Jack Barry desires now is that the Braves copy the National league flag. Should this little matter of winning the championships come to pass, Jack believes he will get revenge for the walloping handed the Athletics by the Braves last year.

FOREIGN TRADE FLEET GROWS RAPIDLY

AMERICA NOW HAS MORE MERCHANT VESSELS THAN
SINCE 1863

Washington, Aug. 30.—The American flag now floats over more ships in the foreign trade than at any other time since 1863, and the United States is pressing close on France and Norway as a marine nation.

Figures made public today by the department of commerce show a record increase in American shipping for the year ending June 30. On that date there were registered in the foreign trade 2,768 ships, totalling 1,813,775 gross tons, an increase of 363 ships and 737 tons for the year. Practically all the increases are due to the new American registry law. Assistant Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce said in a statement today:

"This is about triple the increase in registered tonnage for any previous year in American history. Our registered tonnage is much greater than at any time since 1863, when we had 2,026,114 gross tons in foreign trade. It is many times more efficient, however, as the steam tonnage now amounts to 1,273,067 gross tons, while in 1863 it amounted to only 133,215 tons.

The increase under the ship registry act of August 18, 1914, to June 13, 1915, was so rapid that tonnage under the American flag now employed in foreign trade is nearly equal to such tonnage under the French or Norwegian flags. British tonnage, of course, is more than ten fold greater."

KEEPING ART TREASURES

London, Aug. 30.—The fear that hundreds of England's valuable art works will be forced on the market as a result of war's economic pressure and will be forever lost through purchase by wealthy Americans, is expressed by the art critic of the Daily Mail.

"It is none too soon," he urges, "to look ahead to a condition that will prevail in the art market as an aftermath of the war, which will imperil our continued possession of many national treasures.

"Important works of art privately owned, in which the people of the nation may properly be said to have a reversionary interest, will be thrown on the market, and that will not be the time when the rich 'neutral' will refrain from pressing his advantage. The unprotected state of important works which agitated the trustees of the national collections before the war will thus become a more than ever urgent matter.

"It is now out of the question that the government could compete in the picture profit market, but there seems no reason why it should not constitute itself the agent where the country's interests are obviously affected.

"It has long been perceived that this country has becoming a buying place

only for great works of art and that selling practically always means selling out of the country. This state of affairs will continue, with aggravation from conditions arising out of the war, irrespective of the importance of the works allowed to depart, if the people do not awaken to the fact that it is their own inheritance that is being disposed of, and, as soon as great events permit, make it their particular business to bring the government to a sense of its responsibility towards them in this matter."

CHICAGO PEOPLE LIGHT FURNACES

TEMPERATURE DROPS TO 47 DEGREES; CROPS IN CENTRAL WEST HURT

Washington, Aug. 30.—Abnormally low temperatures prevailed today over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri river valleys and the upper lake regions. In some places the weather bureau reported today the thermometer showed temperatures which made records for the month of August. Frosts were reported in many places. In some instances they were heavy and caused considerable damage to crops.

Over almost all of the sections mentioned the temperatures were from 10 to 23 degrees below the seasonal average. The cold came down from the Canadian northwest and will spread tonight eastward, reaching the Atlantic states tomorrow. Frost was predicted as probable tonight in Michigan and northern and central Indiana and Ohio.

Cold in Kansas

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Unofficial reports from Atchison, Emporia and Junction City, Kas., indicate that light frosts prevailed at those places early today. In Kansas City the mercury dropped to 46.8, which was within .3 of a degree of the lowest August record established August 24, 1891. Oklahoma City reported a temperature of 48, Dallas 60 and Tulsa 50, a new low record for August.

Overcoats in Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Overcoats and furnace fires were popular here today with the temperature registering 47 degrees. Only twice before in the history of the local weather bureau has the mercury dropped so low in August. This was in 1872 and again in 1887.

F-4 IS RAISED AFTER MONTH OF HARD WORK

UNTIL THE VESSEL IS DRY DOCKED THE CAUSE OF ITS LOSS REMAINS UNKNOWN

Honolulu, Aug. 30.—Work preliminary to the dry docking of the submarine F-4, lost with 22 men March 26, was raised yesterday and towed into the harbor, was under way today. It was expected the craft would be placed in dry dock tomorrow. Until that is done nothing definite can be announced as to what caused the disaster. The F-4 was still under six feet of water this morning. The ves-

sel was raised by the pontoon method. Six special pontoons, each with a lifting capacity of 16 tons, having been constructed at the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard for the purpose when all other methods proved unavalaible.

It is known that the stem of the vessel was badly broken by the earlier lifting operations. This having given access to the fish of the sea, it is uncertain what will be found when the official investigation in begun after the vessel has been brought to the surface and placed in dry dock.

BANDIT'S SCALP IS EXHIBITED IN TEXAS

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN SENDS IT IN AS A TROPHY OF THE HUNT

Austin, Texas, Aug. 30.—The scalplock of a Mexican bandit was a grim memento of troubles along the lower Texas border on exhibition in the state game and fish warden's office today. The lock, cut from the head of a Mexican who confessed that he was one of the five men who killed two Americans named Austin near Lyford, several weeks ago, was sent here by a deputy game warden, who took part in the fight in which the man was captured.

GERMANS BUYING MUNITIONS IN AMERICA

GEORGE GETSCHOW DECLARES THAT THEY ARE GETTING REGULAR SHIPMENTS

Chicago, Aug. 30.—George M. Getschow, secretary of Phillips, Getschow and Company, is quoted in the Daily News today as saying that he is a stock holder in a firm which is making 100,000 six-inch shells for the United States army and that the German government, like the allies, is purchasing munitions of war in the American market.

"As to the American order, I am not at liberty to disclose the name of the firm, further than to state that the contract is about \$640,000," Mr. Getschow is quoted as saying.

"A month after the war broke out this firm ordered 150 lathes for making shells, but they arrived only recently. This firm has no order from the European belligerents. I have seen some of the German contracts," continued Mr. Getschow. "That Germany is a buyer is common knowledge among manufacturers. The Germans have things figured out in advance, specifying that the cost of manufacture will be so much, the overhead expense so much and the price will be based on these, with 30 per cent profit added.

"Taking an order from Germany for munitions is simply a matter of accepting the contract at a certain price one-fourth of the value of the

entire order being deposited in a bank for the checking account of the manufacturer who has himself given the bank guarantees of safe deliveries. As fast as shipments are made more money is deposited to the manufacturer's account. Most of the shipments to Germany are made in Norwegian and Danish steamers."

DETECTIVES ON PAYROLL OF STRIKERS

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY FINDS EVIDENCE TO THAT EFFECT

Denver, Colo., Aug.—The military court of inquiry appointed by Governor George A. Carlson to investigate charges against Adjutant General John Chase and other officers of the National Guard of Colorado resumed taking of testimony behind closed doors today. The court consist of Major E. J. Boughton, Captain W. P. Hersey and Captain Henry M. Pingree.

It was stated that a partial report might be submitted to the governor before the close of the day, although there was little prospect that the court would complete its work by that time.

The appointment of the court of inquiry was the culmination of public and secret charges against the adjutant general and other officers of the militia growing largely out of the military administration during the recent strike of coal miners. Published statements recently declared that certain departments of the federal government were investigating the charges. A detective agency also was said to be working on the case.

Saturday night a few hours after its appointment by the governor, the court of inquiry seized a large number of letters from the files of the detective agency's office. These letters, according to members of the court indicated that the detective agency had been employed by the United Mine Workers of America to discourage enlistments in the National Guard and for other secret purposes connected with prosecutions growing out of the coal strike. Officers of the United Mine Workers denied that they had employed detectives to prevent militia enlistments.

Shortly before noon it became known that C. B. Elliott, former adjutant general of the National Guard of West Virginia, during the coal miners' strike in that state, had been subpoenaed to appear before the military court. It was said the subpoena was issued on information that Elliott had been in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America and that he had been in Colorado for several months. The deliberations of the court were being guarded closely.

Jesse L. Lasky, the film producer, is enthusiastic over the opportunities awaiting American moving picture manufacturers at the close of the war. Says Mr. Lasky:

E. G. Hudson's Statement

E. G. Hudson, merchant of Chamberlee, Ga., says Foley Cathartic Tablets are the "best on earth" for a thorough cleansing movement of the bowels without the slightest inconvenience or sickening and no bad effects. They certainly do relieve indigestion or constipation quickly and liven up the liver. They make you feel light, free and energetic. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

LOOKS LIKE SMUGGLING

Christiana, Norway, Sept. 3.—A large quantity of provisions which were received in Norway last spring, consigned to "Armor and Morris, Christiana," although these Chicago packers have no branch offices in this country, still remain here unclaimed. The original consignment included 1,000 boxes of pork, 3,000 barrels of lard and 300 barrels of oil. It is generally believed here that the provisions were sent from the United States in the expectation that they would be taken care of here by German agents and re-exported to Germany, but the Norwegian laws forbid this. The government has disposed of a portion of the provisions to meet the expenses of storage, but the remainder is still waiting for the importer or owner. Attempts to smuggle contraband material through Norway continue, but they are completely frustrated, it is declared, by the vigilance of the customs officials. Some days ago a German freight car with double walls was discovered by a station agent near Christiana. Space between the two walls of the car was crowded with copper, while the body of the car was loaded with window sashes and had it not been for the inspection by the station agents the copper would have escaped to Germany.

Worth Their Weigh in Gold

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and found them to be just as represented, a quick relief for headaches, dizzy spells and other symptoms denoting a torpid liver and a disordered condition of the digestive organs. They are worth their weight in gold," writes Miss Clara A. Driggs, Elba, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

POPE INVITES THE NEUTRALS TO HELP

HE BELIEVES SUCH A COMBINATION WITH HOLY SEE COULD END THE WAR

Washington, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons today presented to President Wilson a message from Pope Benedict regarding peace in Europe. Later he saw Secretary Lansing on the same subject.

After his conference at the White House the cardinal announced that he had discussed the possibilities of peace with the president. He said that he conveyed a message from the pope on the question, but could not reveal its contents at this time.

Cardinal Gibbons declared that the settlement of the submarine question between the United States and Germany had greatly aided the causes of peace and had placed the United States in an advantageous position in bringing to an end the conflict

abroad. He said he had informed the president that he believed this to be true.

While the cardinal could not go into details regarding his message from the pope, it was intimated that it was in the nature of suggestion that neutral powers join with the Vatican in making further effort to restore peace. The cardinal said that the plan in mind was along the general lines of recent publication of the question in newspapers.

After leaving the president the cardinal greeted inquirers and without being questioned said that he had discussed peace with the president. In answer to inquiries he said he had brought to the president a message from the pope. He added that he wanted to talk with Secretary Lansing on peace and go over the same details he had taken up with President Wilson.

The cardinal laid emphasis on his belief that the lessening of the tension between the United States and Germany would have much to do with the possibilities of restoring peace.

It was indicated that the basis for his belief was a suggestion that it might be possible to get an agreement between Germany and Great Britain for guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and in that way start a discussion of peace terms. The cardinal indicated broadly that he believed negotiations should be put under way to end the war. He indicated developments might become known soon. After leaving the White House the cardinal walked to the state department to see Secretary Lansing.

At the embassies of the allies the cardinal's visit to the White House was viewed with lively interest, but none of the officials there expressed any hope for an immediate outcome of peace talk. Officials in the allies' quarters reiterated their previous sentiments, that their home governments were not seeking peace other than on the terms for which their armed forces are contending.

Many Complaints Heard

This summer many persons are complaining of headaches, lame backs, rheumatism, biliousness and of being "always tired." Aches, pains and ills caused by kidneys not doing their work yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills. They help elimination, give sound sleep and make you feel better. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

OBSERVE ST. STEPHEN'S DAY

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 3.—In pursuance of a custom nearly 1,000 years old, St. Stephen's day, second in rank only to the great independence festival among Hungarian national events, was observed today in all the Hungarian Roman Catholic churches in the Pennsylvania mining district. St. Stephen, first man to be crowned king of Hungary, is revered by his countrymen as the real founder of the nation and as the introducer of Christianity in his country. He was born in the year 975 and died in his sixty-fourth year. Nearly 50 years after his death his body was exhumed and it was found that his right hand was in a perfect state of preservation. This was considered a miracle and led to the hand being placed in St. Matthew's cathedral in Budapest as a sacred relic, where it is still kept in a golden shrine.

PERSONALS

From Friday's Daily.

Mrs. J. B. Souto and Miss Ruth McCuffrey, both of Denver, were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

S. L. Dennis of La Cueva was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Louis W. Doigh and family and George Walter, all of Atchison, Kan., drove into Las Vegas last night, putting up their Pierce-Arrow car at the garage of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop.

Richard Dunn, postmaster of Gascon, was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

R. R. Larkin returned last night after a visit to California. Mr. Larkin made the trip in the teachers' special tour.

Mrs. F. L. Reiman left last night for Colorado and Iowa points.

Mrs. Charles Greenclay, Miss Leona Greenclay and Gerald Greenclay will return tomorrow after a visit to the coast. They will come back by way of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver.

Miss Helen Manko, who has been visiting relatives here for several weeks, will leave tonight for her home in Kansas City, Mo.

T. P. Talle of Springer was here today for a short visit.

Mrs. J. W. Hesselden of Wagon Mound, formerly Miss Josephine Young of this city, was in Las Vegas today for a visit with her mother.

Neville Hynes, and his uncle, Rev. James A. Hynes of Chicago, returned last night from California and the expositions. Hynes says that the New Mexico building at San Diego, is one of the most beautiful that he saw in the journey. Rev. James A. Hynes will leave tonight for Chicago.

H. N. Graubarth returned last night after a three weeks' buying trip to Chicago.

Mrs. Kelly, mother of Mrs. Harry W. Kelly, will leave this evening for Kansas City for a visit.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Hoag of Mora and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hoag of Milwaukee, Wis., came in last night from Mora. Mrs. E. L. Hoag left for Milwaukee.

Mrs. Morris Greenberger and Mrs. James Finn of New York city, returned this afternoon on train No. 1 after visiting the coast. The homeward journey was made via Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver.

Mrs. Ella Johnson, who attended the New Mexico Normal University, will leave tonight for her home at Canon City, Colo.

John M. Wood of Santa Rosa was in Las Vegas today for a short business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Robertson of Los Angeles were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Blackburn will leave tonight for their former home at Parsons, Kas., and will visit other Kansas and Missouri points. They will be away for almost a month. Blackburn is city salesman for Gross, Kelly & Company.

Frank Roy, secretary of the Las Vegas grant board, returned this afternoon from Santa Fe, where he has been on official business.

Miss Anna K. Lash, who has been in Las Vegas for some time as the house guest of Mrs. Peter Murphy, will leave this evening for her home in Kansas City.

Miss Mabel Goin of Berkeley, Cal.,

will arrive in Las Vegas this evening to spend a few days with friends. Miss Goin is on her way to Raton, where she will teach during the coming winter.

Mrs. J. Stern, Miss Regina Stern and Miss May Joseph of Fort Worth, Texas, will leave tonight for Denver, where they will spend a short time.

Mrs. Simon Vorenberg arrived from Wagon Mound, where she has been spending a week.

JAPS HONOR AMERICAN

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The Japanese people have given to the memory of Henry W. Denison, the American adviser to their department of foreign affairs, the same tribute they pay to their own dead. When the first anniversary of Mr. Denison's death recently occurred his tomb in the Tokio cemetery was visited by a number of prominent personages who reverently placed wreaths there. Among the visitors were Baron Kato, the minister of foreign affairs, and Viscount Uchida and Baron Takahira, formerly Japanese ambassadors at Washington. Post Wheeler, charge d'affaires for the United States, left a wreath in behalf of the American embassy. Mr. Denison was born in Vermont and became adviser to the Japanese minister of foreign affairs in 1880. He was highly esteemed by the Japanese people. The tombstone recently erected for him here bears an inscription written by the emperor.

THE DEADLY TICKS

Washington, Sept. 3.—The cattle tick cost the United States approximately \$90,000,000 during the past year, according to estimates by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the federal bureau of animal industry, today. This includes destruction of the cattle, decrease in values in hides, in production of milk, etc. Government agents report great headway in the organized effort to eradicate the tick, which has resulted in the southern farms devoting more attention to stock raising.

IMMENSE RANCH SOLD

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 3.—The sale of the Hart ranch in Terrell and Valverde counties, announced today, was said to be one of the largest transactions in ranch property in the southwest in recent years. The ranch, of 77,000 acres, was sold for \$550,000 by D. Hart of San Antonio to Sidney Webb of Clay county and Lee Russell of Fort Worth, who plan to stock it with 10,000 cattle.

New York, Sept. 3.—Denial of a report that the Baltimore team of the Federal league is about to disband, was made here by President Gilmore of the Federal league. He said:

"These reports are all rot, and I wish to brand them as base figments of imagination. The Baltimore team is undergoing a process of elimination purely for the purpose of placing the strongest team possible there."

ROSWELL MAN PLEASED

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Dr. C. L. Parsons of Roswell and family, who have motored 6,000 miles in viewing the California expositions, could not resist the temptation to run up to Santa Fe and view the museum before returning home. They were loud in their praise of the New Mexico building, display and methods of exploitation of the state at San Diego.

STANDARD CLOTHES FOR WOMEN PLANNED

BUT THERE IS SOME DOUBT IF
THE ENGLISH DAMES WILL
WEAR THEM

London, Sept. 2.—The suggestion made in the interest of war economy that women adopt a standard evening dress and a standard hat has been variously received by women's societies throughout England. The suggestion came first of all from Rochfort Maguire, a prominent politician and former member of parliament. He said:

"My suggestions are: The institution of a regulation evening dress for women, as there is for men; and, second, that instead of the infinite variety of women's hats now worn there should be standard hats—one kind for town, as the tall hat for men; and a few other kinds for country or sports use, equivalent to the derby, the felt or the straw.

"I have made these two suggestions after reading the program of the Women's War Economy league. If carried out, millions of dollars annually would be saved. The riding costume worn by women shows that women will adopt a regulation dress, and in this case I am sure they would furnish a real and substantial contribution to the national effort for economy."

Lady Tree, representing the women's dress economy fund, endorsed the proposal at once, but most other women war-work leaders declared the idea was preposterous and impossible. Lady Tree said: "I think it a practical and good idea. A black satin dress would be becoming to every woman. As for hats, a small sailor or velvet or silk would do. It ought not to cost more than \$10."

Lady Wimborne, head of the economy league, described Mr. Maguire's suggestions as well meant but not practical. "It is not a proposition which many women would endorse," she said, "it is so essentially a man's point of view. Women have been buying too costly clothes and too many of them, and the best economy would seem to be to buy as little as one can, though one's costume need not necessarily be a uniform."

Lady Garvaugh, another of the war-work leaders, said: "Women will never adopt a regulation dress, simply because they could never agree which would be the most suitable. Some would want a dark color, some a light. The adoption of standard hats would be still more difficult. But it would be a great relief to find an end of the enormous number of clothes one is now obliged to get. If regulation dress is adopted by any considerable body of women it will be because those who are now wearing uniforms become so accustomed to them that they will prefer to wear always some kind of uniform attire."

John Collier, the artist, called upon by the advocates of the standard dress for his opinion, replied: "It should be quite possible to dress economically and simply without adopting a uniform. It seems a very mechanical way of effecting economy. The great advantage of women's dress is that it is so free they are able to choose exactly the style that suits them best. Men's dress, which

seems to be held as a criterion, can be very costly, and many men spend far too much on it."

McMANIGAL TO TESTIFY

Los Angeles, Sept. 2.—Ortie E. McManigal, who was the star witness for the prosecution in the celebrated McNamara cases, will figure in a similar role at the coming trial of Matthew A. Schmidt and David Caplan. Schmidt and Caplan are to be tried on charges of murder resulting from the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building by dynamite October 1, 1910. The trial originally was fixed to begin today, but was postponed until early next month on application of the defense. It was McManigal whose turning of state's evidence resulted in the conviction of the McNamara brothers for blowing up the Times building. Immediately after the conclusion of the McNamara trial McManigal was spirited out of the country and is understood to have resided in Honduras until his recent return here to testify at the coming trial of Schmidt and Caplan. It is said that McManigal will seek the protection of the county jail, if it can be given him, during the Schmidt-Caplan trial. Fear that friends of Caplan and Schmidt will go to any extreme to eliminate him in the coming struggle of their lives may cause the authorities to take extra precautions to safeguard him.

GLITTERINGS FROM THE DIAMOND S RANCH

Exit Mr. Rainy Season.

Lewis Ostland, formerly photographer of the local Selig company, with his wife, has left for Los Angeles, traveling overland in his little Hup.

Chuck Welty of the Universal Film company is the new photographer. If Chuck shoots pictures as fast as he makes friends he must be a top notcher.

Visitors are always welcome at the Selig studio, providing they do not interfere with the work of the players. Autoists can easily see the taking of the scenes from the street, not even necessitating getting out of the machine.

Yes, those stage coaches are genuine. They have seen real service. Doubtless, is their tongues were of the human sort, they would tell many a tale of a wild and wondrous doings.

Clipped from the Didjaknow News: Did you know that Dick Parker used to "put on" wild west shows over in Australia? Or that Sid Jordan used to be a sure enough sheriff and Pat Fields a marshal down in the country where it took stout men with stout hearts and stout side-arms to enforce the law? Also did you know that Howard Farrell, the secretary of the Selig company used to be associated with the famous Thomas Sanchi, the well known film star, who played opposite Kathlyn Williams in "The Adventures of Kathlyn?"

After a strenuous day a few of the boys and Mrs. Pat Chrissman indulged in a little target shooting. At 50 feet Mrs. Chrissman drove n three out of

four carpet tacks just like they'd been hit with a hammer. After she performed this feat the target practice suddenly came to a "cease."

Bob Anderson, a member of the Selig company and who many will remember as one of the two pals in the picture "Pals in Blue," has left for Pendleton, Walla Walla, Idaho Falls, etc., to take in the Contest Circle. Bob is one of the best known contest men in the country. His specialty is riding tough broncs bareback. He carries the Selig colors and at his every opportunity has promised to tell folks about Las Vegas.

Joe Ryan, formerly of the Eclair Motion Picture company, is now a regular member of the Mix-Selig family. The Las Vegas friends of Joe, and they are many, will be glad to learn that this affable, likable fellow is a permanent resident of our city. You remember Joe, don't you? He's the chap that rode that white bronc the last day of the Reunion. Yeah.

The first of the Made-in-Las Vegas films will be released on September 7. The title is "Never Agam" and some of the scenes were taken at the Reunion. The next in line will be the comedy "When Weary Went a Wooing" written by B. M. Bowers the famous author of western stories and the originator of the Chip of the Flying U series of which Tom Mix plays the name part.

Teddy, the Selig dog, is sure home folks. Once a day he leaves the side of his master, Joe Simpkins, and trots complacently toward town where he calls upon his friends, many of whom are the kiddies. He stays just long enough to receive a pat on the back and then ambles back to the studio with an I've-done-my-duty expression on his canine features.

Tom Mix is pleased with Las Vegas. He says that about everything a producer wants is here. He likes the people and their spirit of co-operation. He claims that he almost forgets to ask permission any more to use our have the Las Vegas people offered to lend their aid. Mr. Mix says that the Las Vegas country is an ideal one for the production of the Canadian northwest mounted police stuff. Seems paradoxical—making movies of the cold, wooded northwest in a country which is supposed to be a land of "sun, silence and adobe." Gee, the jolt a lot of easterners do get when they land hereabouts.

Tom Mix goes right along making, always, mighty good stuff. But every once in a while he startles even his own company by pulling off stunts that sends the frigid waves up and down one's spinal column. In a picture recently finished, Mix playing the hero, had a tin cup shot from his hand just as he was about to drink some supposed poisoned water. The shot came over Tom's right shoulder and while there was considerable margin to his right, to his left there was but a few inches between daylight and "good night." One of the local Town Wags when asked which of the two he would have rather been, the man who was shot at or the man who did the shooting, replied he believed he'd rather've been the—camera man. stores, residences, etc., so cordially

SANTA FE GETS ON UNIVERSITY TOURS

THIS MEANS THAT HUNDREDS OF
SIGHT SEERS WILL COME
THERE YEARLY

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Santa Fe has been placed on the tourist map of the Bureau of University Travel, the largest and oldest of the great tourist agencies. Every one of its American itineraries will include Santa Fe, and not only for an hour's visit but three days for the so-called short tours, and two weeks for the long tours. All the tours are personally conducted, and the parties, naturally, include people of means and culture, who seek that element of leisurely study and observation that the ordinary tours do not afford. The first party to visit Santa Fe will be in October. For many years, the university bureau has conducted parties in Greece, Italy, Egypt, Asia Minor and to centers of archaeological interest.

The tour in Greece, for instance, included a horseback trip to the principal ruins, the journey being made on horseback. The war has centered that sort of travel in America, and Manager Babcock of the bureau, in consultation with Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of New Mexico, has laid out such itineraries, which include, of course, Santa Fe, and also Central America radiating from such points at which the School of American Archaeology has been or is at work. One of next summer's tours for instance, includes a two weeks' horseback trip from Santa Fe to the Cliff Dwellings, Ojo Caliente, Taos, Chimayo, near Pecos and the San Cristobal ruins. The summer excursions will give sufficient time to those tourists who do not care for horsebacking to remain at Santa Fe attending the summer school lectures, while the rest of the party is making its archaeological trips. Similarly the Central American trip will include Quirigua, Chichen Itza and the other Mayan cities. The American parties will outfit at Santa Fe for the trips to the archaeological fields and Indian pueblos. Already 75,000 beautifully illustrated bulletins of the tours are being prepared for careful distribution to selected names by the bureau, and incidentally will give Santa Fe one of the greatest advertising campaigns it has yet enjoyed and that without a cent of cost to the community.

COMPENSATION LAW IN INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—The workmen's compensation and employes liability law passed by the last Indiana legislature comes into operation today. In its most important points the law conforms to the similar statutes already in force in other states. The law provides that the average weekly wages of an employe shall be considered not more than \$24 nor less than \$10, and that the total amount payable shall not be more than \$5,000. Provision is made for the exemption of employers from liability for injury or death due to the employe's self-misconduct, including intentional self-inflicted injury, intoxication and refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute.

ONLY WILD WAVES SING WEDDING CHORUS

**SURPRISED FATHER DOESN'T
EVEN SAY "THIS IS SO
SUDDEN"**

New York, Aug. 28.—In this case the wild waves spoke plainly. As they beat upon the remote beach at Fire Island, known as Lonelyville, they chimed with the full significance of marriage bells, for a youth and maiden stood before a clergyman. While the skirts of his frock coat whipped in the sea breeze, he pronounced the pair man and wife. The rather surprised father of the bride was also present.

He is Eugene V. Brewster, a Brooklyn lawyer. He had no knowledge of what was impending when about a month ago (knowledge of the wedding by the waves only became public yesterday) he arrived at Bay Shore, L. I. There he met by chance Duncan Dobie, Jr., a Columbia college student and son of Dr. Duncan Dobie of Manhattan.

Mr. Brewster remembered afterward that when he said he was going to hire a boat and go to Lonelyville, Fire Island, or a visit to his daughters, Ruth and Marie, living in a bungalow, young Dobie became rather agitated. But in the end Dobie said that as he also was staying there he would take Brewster to Lonelyville in his motorboat. Mr. Brewster and his wife are separated, and Miss Ruth and her sister had been sent to the bungalow by their mother, who was in Atlantic City.

On the arrival of the motor boat, Brewster noticed that his daughter got as excited at sight of him as had Dobie. The young couple whispered together.

Right there the Rev. Herbert Hunter, of Asbury Park, N. J., who was tenting at Lonelyville with his wife and children, enlightened Mr. Brewster. He said Dobie and Ruth had meant to get married that afternoon, but there had been opposition from Mrs. Brewster and they feared also that Mr. Brewster would hamper their plans.

But Mr. Brewster promptly kissed his daughter, shook Dobie's hand and said he was prepared to give the bride away. A little organ was carried from the clergyman's tent to the end of the old fisherman's pier at Lonelyville; the minister's wife tried to make a wedding march from it sound above the waves, and the six Hunter children served as attendants, their hands filled with flowers.

But when the bride's mother heard of the romantic ceremony she denied her daughter admittance to her home. And when Dr. Dobie got the news he shut off his son's income. With such prospects the honeymoon in a tent in Lonelyville got so much on young Mrs. Dobie's nerves that she collapsed and had to be taken to the home of her grandfather, H. B. Brewster, at Bay Shore, L. I.

But young Dobie's father soon relented and the young man has secured

a job at a fat salary with an engineering firm in Pittsburgh. Thither his wife and he will go in a few days to start their lives on their own account.

It is related that when Mr. Hunter had pronounced the final words of the ceremony on the lonely pier, young Dobie kissed his bride, waved his arms ecstatically at the Atlantic ocean, jumped in the air and exclaimed: "Gee! She's mine at last!"

PENSIONS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—The state retirement and pensioning system established by act of congress will be in operation in Pennsylvania tomorrow. The benefits of the new law will apply to all employes of the different departments of the state government except those whose retirement is otherwise provided for. The law provides that when an employe who has served continually in office for 25 years should become physically or mentally incapacitated from performing his several duties, or shall have reached the age of 70, with 20 years' of continuous service, he shall receive a pension during the remainder of his life or during the continuance of such disability, equal to one-half of the salary he would have received had he remained in the service.

WILHELMINA'S BIRTHDAY

The Hague, Aug. 31.—In striking contrast to the clash of arms echoing over the greater part of Europe were the peaceful celebrations held through the little kingdom of Holland in honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Queen Wilhelmina. Gay decorations gave the capital and other cities and towns a happy appearance. During the forenoon the diplomatic representatives of all the different powers called at the palace and tendered her majesty the congratulations and the good wishes of their respective sovereigns and rulers.

PARADISE FOR LITTLE MOSE

Webster City, Ia., Aug. 31.—Had little Mose dropped out of the comic supplement into Webster City today he undoubtedly would have thought he had landed in Paradise. It was the day of the annual watermelon carnival and tons of the big ripe melons for which this section is noted were distributed free. Every visitor was given all he could eat and free medical attendance was furnished if desired. There were other big things on the day's program including speeches, parades, aeroplane flights and a variety of outdoor sporting, but for the majority of the visitors the free distribution of the luscious melons held its own as the most attractive feature of the entire carnival.

DOCTORS ARE NEEDED

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 31.—Owing to the epidemics raging in Galicia, the Galican medical association, with the approval of the Austrian authorities, has issued an urgent appeal to its refugee members in Vienna and other cities to return to their homes at once. They are promised free railway tickets and higher remuneration than the ordinary scale, in view of the abnormal conditions. The army sanitary department is making strenuous efforts to get the situation in Galicia under control.

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CHAVES COUNTY LEADS IN MOTOR OWNERSHIP

**BERNALILLO IS SECOND AND
GRANT COUNTY IS THIRD;
SAN MIGUEL 283**

Santa Fe, Aug. 28.—Number of automobile licenses issued from January 1 to July 31, 1915, 4,250.

Number of motorcycle licenses, 335.
Number of dealers' licenses, 92.
Total collected in license fees, \$26,810.

During the seven months from January 1 to the end of last July, the state issued 1,174 more automobile licenses than issued during the entire 12 months of 1914, and collected \$7,147 in excess of the total 1914 revenue from automobile, motorcycle and dealers' licenses.

The total number of automobile licenses last year was 3,084, and the total revenue from all classes of licenses, \$19,663. As stated above, seven months of 1915 show 4,250 automobile licenses issued, and an income from all license fees of \$26,810.

It is now believed that the total of fees in the 12 months of 1915 will reach \$30,000, or more than \$10,000 in excess of the amount collected in 1914.

The fees for motor vehicle licenses are based on horse power and are as follows:

Less than 12 horse power	-----	\$2.00
12 h. p. and less than 20 h. p.	-----	4.00
20 h. p. and less than 30 h. p.	-----	6.00
30 h. p. and less than 40 h. p.	-----	8.00
40 h. p. and less than 50 h. p.	-----	10.00
50 h. p. and more	-----	12.00

For licenses issued after July 1 of each year only one-half of the above fees are charged.

A review of the automobile licenses issued during the seven months shows that Chaves county leads with 624; Bernalillo is second with 502, and Grant third with 428. All other counties have less than 300 automobiles. The number of cars licensed in Santa Fe county is 138.

Rio Arriba has but 12 automobiles within its boundaries, and ranks last among the 26 counties. In two counties—Rio Arriba and San Juan—there are no licensed motorcycles, and four counties—Sandoval, San Juan, Taos and Torrance—fail to show a single licensed automobile dealer. The county list of licensed cars, motorcycles and dealers follows:

County	Autos	M'cycle	D'l's
Quay	117	5	5
Bernalillo	502	82	13
Chaves	624	70	8
Colfax	285	27	8
Curry	115	5	5
Dona Ana	134	18	5
Eddy	283	14	5
Grant	428	24	10
Guadalupe	71	2	2
Lincoln	117	4	1
Luna	214	14	5
McKinley	66	4	1
Mora	97	3	1
Otero	90	3	1
Rio Arriba	12	0	2
Roosevelt	75	2	2
Sandoval	14	3	0
San Juan	38	0	0
San Miguel	283	13	4
Santa Fe	138	16	2
Sierra	37	2	1
Socorro	229	8	5
Taos	14	1	0

Torrance	-----	64	2	0
Union	-----	147	8	2
Valencia	-----	56	5	1

1,782 Fords

Of the 4,250 cars licensed in the first seven months of this year, 1,782, or more than two-fifths, are products of Henry Ford's plant. In Chaves county there are 242 Fords; in Grant, 165; in Bernalillo, 152; in Colfax, 116; in Dona Ana, 105, and in Socorro, 102. Not one of the 26 counties of the state is without its Ford owners.

The Buick car ranks next to the Ford in popularity in New Mexico, a total of 527 having been licensed in the period covered. Chaves county has 99 Buicks, Bernalillo 64, Eddy 59, and Grant 43. The Buick is the only car besides the Ford which is found in every county in the state.

Third place in automobile popularity is held by the Overland, a total of 309 having been licensed, and fourth place by the Studebaker, with a total of 257. Other cars used extensively in the state are the Cadillac, Hudson, Chalmers, Reo, Velie, Haynes, Maxwell, Oakland, Dodge and Saab. The name of practically every American made automobile is found on the license list in the office of the secretary of state.

An interesting feature of the automobile statistics of the state is the fact that although 3,084 cars were licensed in 1914, and 4,250 during the first seven months of this year, only 2,694 were returned by the assessors on their 1915 tax rolls. These 2,694 cars have a total valuation of only \$1,055,255, according to the tax rolls. This is an average value of less than \$392.

A comparison of the county tax and county license lists shows differences that can hardly be explained by the purchase of new cars since assessments were made, particularly as the tax list gives a total of 753 cars less than the number licensed in 1914. The cars returned for taxation in the various counties, and the values placed upon them follow:

Value by Counties

County	No.	Value
Bernalillo	262	\$112,095
Chaves	488	173,135
Colfax	160	62,538
Curry	58	19,355
Dona Ana	100	43,610
Eddy	191	73,170
Grant	231	121,425
Guadalupe	41	13,675
Lincoln	94	35,700
Luna	152	53,595
McKinley	62	25,165
Mora	59	16,285
Otero	46	19,461
Quay	71	24,940
Rio Arriba	12	5,580
Roosevelt	41	12,621
Sandoval	5	2,800
San Juan	27	9,430
San Miguel	119	46,450
Santa Fe	86	33,400
Sierra	26	13,025
Socorro	157	82,285
Taos	7	1,850
Torrance	41	15,675

VILJOEN A DELEGATE

Santa Fe, Aug. 31.—Governor McDonald today appointed General B. J. Viljoen, at present in Los Angeles, a delegate to the International Irrigation congress at Stockton, Fresno, Sacramento and San Francisco, September 12 to 20.

Optic Want Ads bring results.

BULGARIA GIVEN A VARIETY OF CHOICE

IF SHE JOINS WITH ENTENTE AL-
LIES SHE MUST GO TO WAR
WITH THE TURKS

Berlin, Aug. 31 (Via London).—The correspondent at Sofia of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphed today an outline of the proposals made to Bulgaria on both sides of the diplomatic contest. His dispatch says:

"The conditions which the quadruple entente imposed on Bulgaria in return for territorial concessions in Macedonia stipulated that Bulgaria obligate itself to declare war on Turkey. The central powers and Turkey, for their part, demanded from Bulgaria in return for cession of a portion of Turkish Thrace, an extension of the hitherto existing benevolent neutrality. What this consists of had been kept silent for the moment. It will make itself apparent as soon as events on the Danube front have advanced far enough."

British Lose Heavily

Berlin, Aug. 31 (By wireless to Sayville).—The British employed 12,000 men in their attacks on a Turkish position on the Gallipoli peninsula last Saturday and Sunday, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung, and their losses were extremely heavy. The correspondent estimates that since August 6 the British losses have been in excess of 50,000.

According to the correspondent the killing among the British troops in the fighting of August 28 and 29 included 600 officers. A cavalry division, he declared, was almost completely wiped out. The dispatch continues:

"British prisoners knew nothing of the fall of Warsaw and other Russian fortresses. They had been told that the Russians held the entrance to the Bosphorus and were working toward a junction with the British. In contrast with the first months of the campaign many British soldiers now voluntarily surrender themselves."

Constantinople Bridge Burned

London, Aug. 31.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that a submarine of the allies has blown up a portion of the bridge between Constantinople and the suburb of Galata. It is not apparent whether this is merely an echo of the similar report of several days ago, which brought forth a denial from Constantinople.

FIRE ENGINEERS IN SESSION

A wide variety of problems pertaining to the fighting of fires are to be wrestled with by delegates to the annual convention of the International Fire Fighters which opened in Cincinnati today. The membership of the association embraces about 1,000 fire chiefs of the United States and Canada, together with many fire prevention experts, salvage corps officials and representatives of kindred interests.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS MEET

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 31.—Resplendent in patriotic decorations, Scranton today welcomed the delegates to the annual convention of the United Spanish War Veterans. Delegates and comrades of the organization are present in large numbers from all parts of the United States, Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Philippines. The conventions of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Military Order of the Serpent, meeting in conjunction with the veterans has served to largely increase the attendance of visitors.

The proceedings of the gathering will continue throughout the remainder of the week. Features of the program will include a street parade and several open sessions with addresses by speakers of national prominence. The matter of national defense is expected to figure prominently in the discussions of the convention. Strong resolutions will be adopted in favor of the maintenance of a national reserve for the country's defense and the enlarging of the navy.

A spirited contest has developed for the office of commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. The active candidates include Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara of Illinois, Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri, Colonel Edward H. White of Chicago and Thomas Goldingway of Newark, N. J.

MAP MADE BY INDIAN

Santa Fe, Aug. 13.—A map made by an Indian for the Spaniards in 1602, was yesterday presented to the museum by Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell. Rather, it is a copy of the original map which is in the British museum, and naturally is prized very highly. The map shows the Rio Grande and indicates the Indian pueblos and the number of days travel that separates them. San Gabriel is shown and so are the pueblos of the Salinas. The Spanish legend on the map is unique. The "lake where gold is found" is located on the map just west of what appears to be the Gila. Colonel Twitchell at the same time presented to the museum a beautifully tinted photograph of the New Mexico building.

American Securities Fall

London, Aug. 31.—The American exchange problem is becoming more serious, notwithstanding recent shipments of gold to America. Cable transfers were traded in to a considerable amount this morning at 4.60½. The quotation declined later to 4.60⅓ to 1-4, but trading was quieter at this level.

Insurance houses and other financial institutions are taking advantage of low rates to sell further blocks of American bonds, as the depreciation in these securities is more than balanced by the profit on exchange, even considering the cost of insuring and shipping bonds. American financial houses and British traders who have funds to remit to America, face a loss of more than five per cent at the present low level of exchange.

TRAINING SHIP SUNK

London, Aug. 31.—An officer and 16 boys of the training ship Corwall were drowned in the Thames today near Purfleet, while engaged in boat practice. A tug collided with their boat and sank it.

BRITAIN LIKELY TO CANCEL HER CONTRACTS

AMERICA MAY LOSE BUSINESS
BECAUSE OF POUND'S DE-
PRECIATION

New York, Aug. 31.—Foreign exchange rates reached their most serious stage today with an overnight break of 2½ cents in sterling, the English pound sterling selling in this market at \$4.58½, close to the mark where curtailment of big foreign orders to the United States would follow, in the opinion of bankers here.

Nothing like this violent break in quotations had ever been recorded in foreign exchange markets here before. The low level reached today was 1½ cent below the mark set weeks ago by financiers as the so-called irreducible minimum, which, when reached, would cause the British to seek other markets in which to place their orders for such imports as could be obtained elsewhere than in America.

Foodstuffs, manufactured goods and many other products, in fact almost everything except actual munitions of war were embraced within this category.

Demoralization in the foreign exchange markets was subjected by almost chaotic conditions as the result of the break.

Dealings in foreign exchange were virtually at a standstill. Rates varying as much as a cent were quoted by different houses, but these rates, in almost every case, were purely nominal, and there was no business worthy of the name done in English money here today.

The big break means that English buyers, in addition to the top of the market price already paid by them in this country for American products, are called upon to pay a premium of 28½ cents on every pound's worth of purchases, or more than 5 per cent.

With London carrying this onerous burden, something new to British bankers, as English money has for generations been the world's standard of international finance, the question in banking circles here today was how long Great Britain would continue to buy here such articles as she was not compelled to.

There is no other world market of importance open, it was pointed out, but more rigid economy at home in the use of imported articles, and purchases by Great Britain from such European neutrals as had wares to sell, it was thought, would undoubtedly follow if exchange rates should go lower. This would result in lessening, to an extent which cannot now be estimated, the amounts of goods which American sellers are sending abroad, now the greatest in volume in the history of the country.

Not an American contract has yet been cancelled, it was said, but the heavy premium which British buyers must pay gives every indication, in the opinion of local bankers, that cancellations will follow unless rates are rectified very soon and that there will

be a decided slump in new orders. What this would mean to American industries cannot be estimated.

The new low record of 4.58½ was the fifth low record established in five consecutive business days. Since last Thursday the pound sterling has dropped from \$4.64 or 5½ cents, nearly one-half of which was registered when the market opened today. Last night's close of \$4.61 was the lowest value ever placed, up to that time, on the pound in this country. The situation today was regarded as almost desperate. Within an hour after the opening of the market the rate went still lower, reaching \$4.58. It then rebounded and touched \$4.59. International bankers here, looking anxiously across the Atlantic for relief, saw nothing more than they did yesterday—that British and French bankers were preparing to remedy the situation. The time for preparing to remedy the situation, in the opinion of bankers here, is near its end, and the time for doing something to strengthen the market has arrived. Why nothing has been done, it was believed, was because Great Britain has not fully awakened to the seriousness of the situation.

It was also thought possible that British bankers permitted rates to reach their present low level because they would afford a strong inducement to British holders of American securities to sell their holdings and thus reap the benefit of a 5 per cent increase in values. These securities are to be made the collateral for the issuing of a foreign credit loan here.

With sterling's break today, francs also were depreciated to within one cent of their previous low record of 6.05. Lires were quoted at 6.52, yesterday's close, 4 cents better than the lowest rate reached.

FRUIT AUCTIONS FOR CONSUMER

New York, Aug. 31.—Apples, pears and other fruit products of New York state will be sold at auction at sales rooms and railroad terminals in this city beginning next week. The New York state department of foods and markets has about completed all the arrangements for putting the plan into effect. The plan is expected to bring the producer and consumer closer together for the benefit of both, and to give consumers the opportunity of buying fruit at rates in

REUNION OF MORGAN'S MEN

Owingsville, Ky., Aug. 31.—"Morgan's Men" who won fame during the civil war by their raids on the Federal outposts and lines of communication, and incidentally penetrating into Ohio to a point farther north than was reached by any other body of Confederates, began their annual reunion today at Olympian Springs, in this county. The old veterans, of whom barely a hundred survive, have little business to transact at their annual gathering. The three days of the reunion will be spent largely in fighting over again in story and reminiscence the days of their strenuous service under General John H. Morgan. The roll call at the opening of the reunion today showed that the members of the association are rapidly passing away, but the survivors express their determination to hold their reunions as long as a single one is left.

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HISTORIC DRAWINGS DISCOVERED IN CAVES

RITO DE LOS FRIJoles YIELDS
UP NEW DELIGHTS FOR IN-
VESTIGATORS

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Under nine successive coats of smokestained plaster, an expedition of the School of American Archaeology, headed by Frank Springer, the paleontologist of the National museum, discovered remarkable mural drawings in the prehistoric caves of the Rito de los Frijoles, 30 miles west of Santa Fe. The expedition returned to Santa Fe, with 106 drawings of the mural decorations, which rival in realism and spirit those recently found in the prehistoric caves of southern France in the Pyrenees. Typical is a hunting scene of a stag wounded by an arrow, followed by a doe and a fawn, seven warriors with drawn bows or hurling a long spear and numbers of other figures crouching stealthily.

Human, animal and bird figures are given the greatest prominence, but there are also fine geometrical and conventionalized designs, resembling in outline and composition the hieroglyphics of the Mayas, and the designs of the Aztecs. The caves are so inaccessible that long rope ladders had to be swung from cliffs to enter them and so dark that artificial light had to be used to reproduce the drawings. Copies were made of 21 human figures, one kachina, six masks, one incised hand, 17 mammals, 16 birds, 13 unidentified animals; one bear foot, two feather symbols, five other symbols, 22 geometric figures and in all 200 caves with these mural decorations were explored. With the expedition was Miss Eleanor Johnson of New York; Carlos Vierra and K. M. Chapman, artists, a number of students and Santiago Naranj, governor of the pueblo of Santa Clara, who although versed in the myths and shrines of his ancestors could throw no light on the discoveries. The designs were scratched into the soft tufa walls, with sharp bone needles and stone awls and some of them had been evidently colored. The swing and action of the groups is nothing less than remarkable.

YOUNG MORGAN LANDS A JOB

New York, Sept. 2.—Following the conclusion of his honeymoon, Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, embarks upon his business career this month as an employe of the great banking house of which his father is the head. The younger Morgan was graduated from Harvard a year ago and spent the interval between the end of his college days and the date of his marriage in learning the rudiments of the banking business in the offices of a Boston banking house. He is to start with his father's firm in a minor position with the expectation of being admitted to partnership after he has benefited by a few years' experience.

CHILDREN AT HARVEST

London, Sept. 3.—To assist in the harvest, the education committee of the county of Kent have released 1,500 school children. Kent has been called the garden of England, and is devoted largely to orchards, berry farms and hop fields.

WIFE HIRED MEN TO KILL HER HUSBAND

POLICE BELIEVE THIS IS THE SOLUTION TO THE MOHR MURDER MYSTERY

Providence, R. I., Sept. 2.—Accused by her alleged accomplices—three negroes—Elizabeth Tiffany Blair-Mohr today was held without bail on a charge of having incited the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, a wealthy and well known physician of this city and Newport. The arraignment took place at Warren.

Dr. Mohr was fatally shot while on an automobile trip from this city to Newport on Tuesday night. The negroes charged with murder are George W. Healis, the chauffeur who was driving Dr. Mohr's car at the time of the shooting; Cecil V. Brown, formerly employed as a hostler by Dr. Mohr, and Henry Spellman, half brother of Brown. Mrs. Mohr denied the accusations.

Miss Emily G. Burger, the doctor's assistant, who was in the automobile, was also wounded.

According to Brown's statement, as given out by the police, Mrs. Mohr proposed several weeks ago that he kill Dr. Mohr, promising to pay him \$5,000 nine days after the killing was accomplished. He said he asked Spellman to help him out, and brought his half brother up to talk the matter over with Mrs. Mohr. Healis was present at this interview by request of Mrs. Mohr, Brown said. Spellman was to receive \$1,000 and Brown and Healis \$2,000 each. Arrangements for the shooting were carried out in detail. At a designated spot on the Nayatt road, Healis stalled the engine of the automobile, and Brown and Spellman, who had appeared on motorcycles, crept through the bushes and fired at the occupants of the car.

Kill the Girl, Too

Brown declared that Mrs. Mohr told him to be sure to kill the doctor and to kill Miss Burger if he could. His instructions, he said were to shoot anybody in the tonneau, whether it was Miss Burger or Florence Ormsby, a maid employed in Dr. Mohr's office.

All of the negroes under arrest said that Mrs. Mohr told them that she was jealous of Dr. Mohr and also was desirous of getting possession of his estate, which she believed would be denied her if she obtained a divorce.

Dr. and Mrs. Mohr were married 12 years ago. Recently Mrs. Mohr instituted separation papers and the doctor brought a counter suit. After the suit was entered, Mrs. Mohr said that she did not ask for a divorce, as she hoped the causes which prompted her to seek a separation might be removed some time, and a reconciliation would be effected.

A Threatening Letter

The police made public a letter addressed to George Rooke, a brother-in-law of Miss Burger, and bearing the signature of Mrs. Mohr. Rooke said he had received the letter a short time ago.

The communication follows:

"Dear Mr. Rooke: Just a line to ask you to tell your sister if she dares to go into my Newport home she will never come out alive. I am giving her fair warning, no matter what the outcome may be. I do hope you will try and straighten this matter out, and I know you cannot stop her going out to dinner with him. But she will have a sad ending if she keeps on against me. The world is with me in my sorrow. I am heartbroken.

"Respectfully, Elizabeth Mohr."

Brown, in a detailed confession, declared Mrs. Mohr paid \$100 for the motorcycle he had and promised to establish him in the garage business.

Male Prisoners Held

The three male prisoners were charged with murder and also were held without bail. All four pleaded not guilty. They were locked up at Warren pending a hearing set for September 16.

Mrs. Mohr was arrested this morning at the Mohr home in the exclusive Elmwood section, and was turned over to the officers from Bristol county, within which the killing was done Tuesday night.

She appeared not to be in the least disturbed. She is small of body and was dressed in a blue tailored suit and a modish straw hat. Before being taken to Warren she sent out for a brown veil, which she so arranged that all but the lower part of her face was concealed.

Is Husband's Custodian

Mrs. Mohr greeted the officers and her counsel with smiles and when told that she was to be removed to Warren, rose quickly from her seat and said: "I am ready."

A few hours after her husband expired Mrs. Mohr made application in the municipal court for her appointment as custodian for his property. This was granted.

Dr. Mohr's place here is assessed at \$79,000. Mrs. Mohr has said that their property in Newport was worth \$75,000 and in addition the doctor had a small racing stable. The Mohrs have two children, Charles Franklin, aged 10, and Virginia Blair, aged 7. The doctor had been married before. The Mohrs were prominent in their small limited social circle. It had there become known a separation of the Mohrs was probable, but the wife is said to have insisted that she wished no divorce, because of religious convictions.

Events moved rapidly from the time that George W. Healis, the doctor's chauffeur, drove up to the Rhode Island hospital with the senseless form of the doctor and Miss Burger in the tonneau of the car Tuesday night. The doctor died the next day, and Mrs. Mohr with her two little children viewed the body. Miss Burger, who is recovering from her wounds, said they had been fired upon from ambush. The chauffeur told of an alleged plot to rob the doctor. His story led to the arrest of Cecil V. Brown and Henry Spellman, and during the night the police wormed out of the three men the confession that they had deliberately plotted the murder of the doctor at the instigation of his wife.

Later today it was agreed that Mrs. Mohr should be taken before Judge George Brown in the superior court at Providence, who would be asked to entertain an application for bail. The party then returned to Providence to call upon the judge. Judge Brown sent word that he would hear counsel

at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Mohr was turned over to the custody of Sheriff Philip Cady, who took her to a hotel for luncheon.

KELLY, CLARK AND ORTIZ RECEIVE OFFICES

THREE SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
MEN PROMINENT IN TAX-
PAYERS' LEAGUE

Santa Fe, Sept. 3.—Following are the officers of the New Mexico Tax-payers' association: Herbert J. Hagerman of Chaves county, president; Harry Kelly of San Miguel county, vice president; Antonio Lucero of Santa Fe county, secretary, and J. Van Houten of Colfax county, treasurer. The president and the following are to constitute the executive committee:

Bronson M. Cutting, Santa Fe; Blas Sanchez, Mora; George A. Kase-man, Bernalillo; John S. Clark, San Miguel.

The following county representatives were elected:

Bernalillo—J. B. Herndon.
Chaves—W. M. Atkinson.
Colfax—J. Van Houten.
Curry—Charles A. Scheurich.
Dona Ana—Dr. L. C. Hill.
Eddy—H. M. Gage.
Grant—John M. Sully.
Guadalupe—O. B. Earickson.
Luna—J. A. Mahoney.
Lincoln—T. A. Spencer.
McKinley—C. C. Manning.
Mora—J. Demetrius Benigno.
Otero—Ed Mechem.
Rio Arriba—L. B. Prince.
Quay—D. H. Sisney.
Roosevelt—R. G. Bryant.
San Juan—William Butler.
San Miguel—Fidel Ortiz.
Sandoval—M. C. de Baca.
Santa Fe—R. H. Hanna.
Sierra—Max Kohler.
Socorro—Powell Stackhouse, Jr.
Taos—P. V. Dieckmann.
Torrance—Marcario Torres.
Union—C. G. Granville.
Valencia—Ed M. Otero.

The affairs of the association are to be governed by an executive committee, of which the president shall be the chairman. A council of 25 members, one from each county, will be advisory to the executive committee.

The objects of the association are declared by the constitution to be as follows:

1. To aid, encourage and promote the observance of economy in administration of public business, in the state of New Mexico, and in the counties, cities and other political subdivisions thereof.

2. To educate the membership of the association, by proper means of instruction and publicity in tax matters, and upon questions of administration and the expenditure of public funds.

Arthur Irwin, former scout of the Yankees and now manager of the Lewiston New England league team, has a young outfielder named Becker who has it on Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker. Leastwise Arthur says so.