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CHECKS ADMINISTERED TO THE GERMANIC ADVANCE INDICATE A CLOSE OF FIGHTING IN EAST

SEVERAL IMPORTANT LINES OF TRENCHES ARE TAKEN, BUT PARIS CLAIMS THEY WERE REGAINED BY COUNTER ATTACKS—BRITISH FORCES LOSE HEAVILY IN FIGHTING ON THE GALLI-POLI PENINSULA, WHERE HARDEST BATTLES OF PAST WEEK HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED—BALKAN STATES CONTINUE TO CONSIDER BIDS OF RIVAL POWERS.

Heavy fighting has been in progress in the Vosges regions and the Germans announce that they have captured by storm French trenches at Schratzmannelle and Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. Paris admits the gain of ground by the Germans in their attacks, but declares that nearly all the territory lost at Schratzmannelle was regained, and that the Germans were driven from the trenches they had won.

The Teutonic armies engaged with the Russians on the eastern front are making slower progress. The forces of the Russian emperor are occasionally taking up a successful offensive on the southern end of the line. In the north there is little change, and the Germans are reported to be digging themselves in near Vilna.

The Serbians continue the bombardment of Austrian positions along the border, and skirmishing with the new Austrian forces gathered there.

British losses of officers in the fortnight ended August 30 totalled 1,502, of which 407 were killed. The severity of the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, where most of the losses occurred, is indicated by these figures.

Important conferences are in progress in Russia with regard to the formation of a new ministry. Reports of cabinet members deputized to discuss the subject with the leaders of the parliamentary majority in the Duma and others are expected to be made to the council of ministers tomorrow.

The great congress of the trades union in session in England has rejected by an overwhelming majority a resolution providing that the terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes be formulated and advocated by the parliamentary committee of the labor party.

Official Washington declines to make any comment on the German government's note in explanation of the sinking of the liner Arabic, pending study of the text of the note as transmitted by Ambassador Gerard.

Bulgaria's relations with Turkey are excellent, she has assumed no political obligations for the future in connection with the Dedeaghatz railroad concessions from Turkey, the Bulgarian minister, Viusel Radosloff, declares. Bulgaria is treating with both entente powers and the central powers, but the Bulgarian government intends to adhere to its policy of neutrality as long as Bulgaria's interests are not endangered, the premier states.

Only artillery fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula is reported in the current official statements from Constantinople. The Anglo-French financial commission appointed to adjust the exchange situation with the United States has reached New York.

London, Sept. 10.—The Russian victory at Tarnopol, eastern Galicia, has been followed by another effective blow at the Austrians at Trembowla, 20 miles further south. In the combined actions more than 15,000 prisoners have been taken, according to Petrograd reports. As was the case at Tarnopol, the Russians were unable to follow up the advantage gained at Trembowla, owing to their inferiority in artillery, and the Austrians were not pushed beyond the line of the River Sereth.

Basing its judgment on reports that the Germans are fortifying themselves strongly in the vicinity of Vilna, together with the trend of events on the southern wing of the eastern front and the slow progress of the Teutonic center, the British feeling is that cessation of the Austro-German offensive in the east may be at hand.

French and German claims are so contradictory that it is impossible at this time to obtain a clear view of the

situation in the Argonne, where they have made considerable progress. The French are attempting to recover the lost ground, which the Germans assert includes the fortified position at Marie Therese. It is likely that this region will witness some of the bitterest fighting in the west during the next 10 days.

The French Statement

Paris, Sept. 10.—Artillery fighting continued yesterday and last night along the lines in France, according to announcement made today by the German crown prince is reported to French war office. In the Vosges the Germans made use of asphyxiating shells and flaming liquids, as a result of which a French trench of the first line had to be evacuated. A French counter attack, however, resulted in the re-capture of the greater portion of the lost ground.

The statement given out by the war office reads:

"There was continued artillery fighting last night in the vicinity of Arras, in front of Roye and on the front in Champagne.

"In the Argonne in the sector of Halrhæze, there was fighting with effective intervention on several different occasions by our batteries.

"In the Vosges the enemy yesterday attacked our positions between Ligekopf as far as the Barrenkopf, making use of asphyxiating shells. At Schratzmannelle a trench of the first line had to be evacuated following the throwing by the enemy of flaming liquids. A counter attack made it possible for us to recapture the greater part of the lost ground, and to secure a position about 30 feet from that portion of the trench which we could not reoccupy. Along the rest of the front our positions were virtually maintained.

"Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack against our trench on the summit of Hartmann's-Weilerkopf, which resulted in their winning a foothold during the night. We, however, delivered a counter attack recapturing the lost trenches, and drove the enemy back to his line.

"Our aviators bombarded the German mines and batteries in the forest of Nonnenbruck, as well as the railroad station at Luttebach. Furthermore about 30 bombs were thrown down on the railroad station at Grand Pre."

ENGLISH WOMAN WINS

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Miss Alexa Stirling, southern champion, was defeated in the semi-finals of the Women's national golf meet today in 22 holes by Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia. The other match went to Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England, who eliminated Ernestine Pearce of Chicago.

CARRANZA WILL NOT YIELD TO CONFEREES

HE IS WILLING TO CONFER ONLY UPON MATTERS OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE

Washington, Sept. 10.—General Carranza in his reply to the Pan-American conferees, it was learned here today, will agree to confer on international aspects of the Mexican situation, but will decline to enter a conference on internal affairs.

Carranza's answer, which is expected today or tomorrow, is said to decline the offer extended by Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats to arrange a conference of the Mexican factions to choose a provisional government.

Carranza's main contention, it is said, will be that his forces are in practical control of the country and that to enter into such a conference would have no beneficial effects.

General Carranza will declare, however, that he does not wish to ignore the friendly interest of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, and for that reason will say that if there are any international aspects which properly can be considered with representatives of the Pan-American governments he will appoint representatives to meet them.

It is pointed out by American officials that there are international as well as internal questions in the Mexican situation that need consideration and adjustment. One question is whether Carranza can afford adequate protection and another concerns payment of claims of foreigners growing out of the revolution.

At the mediation conference at Niagara Falls last year, Carranza declined mediation of internal affairs of Mexico, but offered to enter the conference to consider international questions. His proposal was rejected on the ground that he could not be permitted to limit the scope of the mediation. It is pointed out now that conditions have changed and that the Pan-American conferences are in no sense a mediation commission.

SAN JUAN PAYS

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—State Treasurer O. N. Marron today received from San Juan county \$751.79; Torrance county \$568.78; and Luna county \$170.66 of 1914 taxes.

Winter Wheat--How to Grow It

SECOND ARTICLE

We have said that the Las Vegas Roller Mills could use 100 carloads of wheat per year. Two-thirds of this amount is imported from other countries and practically all the winter wheat used by the mill is imported from other states. The amount of winter wheat raised in San Miguel is so small that it gives us no per cent to figure on. Winter wheat has proved to be a successful money crop at Mills, Roy and Solano, Mora county. There were planted last year in this district over 5,000 acres of winter wheat. The farmers of the Tequesquite Mesa are no longer experimenting on winter wheat; they know this crop is a thorough success. Much or most of the dry-land of San Miguel is exactly of the same type as that where the winter wheat is being raised. Very satisfactory results have been obtained with winter wheat in places where the rainfall is not as great as ours. We have just as great an amount of rain here as they have in Roy and Mills and even more; we are only 300 feet higher than they are and so there is no good reason why we should not raise winter wheat in our county. Good winter wheat has been grown at Chacon, Mora county, at 8,000 feet and winter wheat does just as well at 6,000 feet as it does at 8,000. We know, then, that our altitudinal conditions are just right for wheat growing. Twenty-eight miles from Las Vegas and only three miles from the county line at Cebolla Valley, Mr. Jose Rafael Quintana raised this year at the rate of 40 bushels per acre of his best winter wheat. This was no guess work. The writer helped to measure one acre of what we considered average stand of wheat in Mr. Quintana's best farm. The wheat was cut and threshed by itself and the yield of that acre was 2431 pounds or about 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

There are many varieties of winter wheat we can raise, winter wheat smother the wild oats, it yields high, gluten content is very high, it is somewhat more smut and rust resistant, matures much earlier in the summer, and furnishes good fall and spring pasture.

There are many good arguments in favor of winter wheat growing; we have a good home market for all the especially in communities where no particular care is taken that different varieties of wheat do not mix. It would be almost impossible for one to secure a pound of absolutely pure wheat in our county. The Kharkow and the Turkey Red are among the best varieties of winter wheat, especially for the dry farm. The Turkey Red has proved to be our best winter wheat in New Mexico, though the Kharkow has done well in a few instances where it has been tried. "These wheats originated in Russia and are said to have been brought to the United States by the Mennonite colonists." These wheats are of the best milling varieties, of high gluten content, yield abundantly under dry farm conditions and are more rust and smut resistant.

The land to give best results in better and greater yields of winter wheat, should be plowed from 8 to 10 inches deep from the middle of June to the last of July. This is deep plowing. Harrow and leave the land to settle. If your land is old there will be many weeds which you will have to keep down by caring for your land during the settling period. The harrow is one of the best implements to care for the land during the summer. Shallow preparation of the land does not give as good yields but when the plowing has to be done near the planting time it is better to shallow plow; in this way we will have a good seed bed which we would not have if plowed deep. The wheat can be planted any time after the first of August till the last of September. The earlier during this period the better.

Do not allow any wild oats to grow in your wheat; pull up or plow under all volunteer oats and wheat, any impurity in your wheat will bring the price down. If you allow any volunteer growth in your wheat land you are going to have good breeding places for insects and animals which are the natural enemies of your wheat. If you have many sunflowers in your wheat field it will pay you well to uproot them before they get large. If you keep the weeds down this year the next year it will be much easier. There are fields of wheat in our counties which are as much as 60 per cent wild oats and other weeds. If all the volunteer growth in these fields were good wheat the yield would be at least 30 bushels per acre; as it is the farmers will do well in many instances if their wheat will yield ten bushels per acre. Weeds take just as much water from the soil and nearly as much plant food as do the crops we are planting. The fewer weeds the better crops.

Seed is one of the principal factors governing crop production. Plant nothing but the best wheat seed, it may cost you a little more than wheat for the chickens but it will pay you well. If you can not plant a large area of winter wheat this year plant a little piece, two or three acres to get good seed for next year. Be sure your wheat seed is free from disease. Never trust that your wheat seed is free from disease, it may be or it may not be good pure seed and free from diseases and you are going to "play sure" by treating it with the formalin at the rate of one pint or one pound, or the medicine to 40 or 45 gallons of water. If you have time it will pay to wash the wheat in water without the medicine and then treat it in the usual way. This would be a good way only when your wheat is not well cleaned and has smut. You can save much formalin by washing the wheat first.

If the land is well prepared use from 30 to 40 lbs. of wheat per acre. The better the land the more seed should be used. In irrigated lands use from 50 to 80 pounds, also according to the richness of the soil and the supply of water.

Plant your winter wheat any time from the first of August to the last of September. Do not plant in October if you can help it, the wheat

stands a good chance of freezing during the winter. Much better results will be obtained if the wheat is planted earlier.

Farmers contemplating the planting of winter wheat this fall may secure wheat seed at the Vegas Roller Mills at \$2.25 per hundred. The wheat has been cleaned and re-cleaned at the mill. Do not buy the wheat before you see it. This office is co-operating with the farmers in securing good wheat seed. The Roller Mills will co-operate with us in every way to have or hand good seed for the most reasonable prices.

For further information you may write to your County Agriculturist at East Las Vegas, New Mex.

M. R. GONZALEZ,
Agriculturist, San Miguel County, United States department of Agriculture.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN FIRE

THE STATE FAIR WILL PROVIDE BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT AT NIGHT

A bargain sale in night tickets for the state fair is to be held throughout the state this week at which the people who expect to visit the fair will have an opportunity to purchase night admissions and grandstand privileges for just half price. The sale opened Tuesday and will close October 1, after which time no more tickets will be sold on the bargain rate.

The regular night admission to the fair grounds is to be 25 cents with an additional 25 cents for grandstand. During the time of the sale a ticket will be issued for the six nights for both gate and grandstand for \$1.50 or just half price. Checks, money orders, stamps or express orders should be sent from points outside Albuquerque to the state fair commission which will take care of all orders received by letter.

This sale is a unique one and is planned to insure good crowds at the night performances which are costing the fair management thousands of dollars. Two thousand tickets will be sold in Albuquerque alone by committees which will cover the entire city, going from house to house.

The fair advertises this sale as a real bargain sale in fun and amusement. The night programs are to be filled with the best attractions that money can buy. In the first place there is the Kiltres band concert which alone is worth the price of admission. Wherever the Kiltres play, 50 and 70 cents is paid to hear the band, yet at the state fair this is but one of the many attractions for the night performances. Three thousand dollars worth of fireworks displays will be seen, showing some of the big events of the present war, aerial warfare and the battle of the Dardanelles. One of the other attractions is a high wire act direct from the Panama Pacific exposition. Another is the sensational Whittakers, a bicycle high dive and high wire act where the performers sweep through space and into a tank of fire with their clothes in flames. Still another attraction is the illuminated balloon ascensions. In

addition Scotch singers, bagpipers, dancers and soloists will be seen and heard at night. There will be horse shows in illuminated rings, the United States cavalry band, moving pictures of New Mexico, such as are seen at San Diego, riding and other attractions. The night programs of the fair are as good as can be seen any place in the country. Additional seating capacity is being added to the grounds. Everyone expecting to attend the fair should send in their money for night tickets before the sale closes.

AN AUTO-BALLOON RACE

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 6.—Arrangements are about perfected for the automobile balloon chase which is scheduled to start from here tomorrow morning. The contest will be similar to that of last year over the Berkshire hills, the balloons being pursued by automobiles. It is expected that at least four balloons will take part in the contest, each carrying a pilot and passenger.

HORSES AT CHARTER OAK PARK

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6.—All the best known stables in the country were represented at Charter Oak Park at the opening this afternoon of the five-day grand circuit race meeting. The program for the meeting calls for a total of 15 races, with purses aggregating \$32,000. The feature event of the week will be the Charter Oak trot, worth \$5,000, for 2:08 class trotters.

CHINESE STUDENT ALLIANCE

Evanston, Ill., Sept. 6.—The mid-western convention of the Chinese Student Alliance of America met at Northwestern university today for a week's session. Nearly 200 Chinese men and women students attending many American colleges and universities are here to take part in the proceedings.

FAIR OPENS AT DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.—The sixty-sixth annual Michigan State fair opened today with a large crowd and the largest display in every department ever known on opening day. Horses, cattle and other live stock of fine pedigree fill the stock pavilions, while in the agricultural, machinery and domestic art halls the displays are larger and more varied than usual. This year the board of directors have added many free attractions, including automobile races and various athletic competitions.

Cut This Out— It Is Worth Money

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

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

(2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.

(3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.

MONTEZUMA HOTEL AND SPRINGS SOLD

MOTION PICTURE CONCERN WILL
MAKE BIBLICAL FILMS
THERE

The Montezuma Hot Springs property, which was presented to the Las Vegas Y. M. C. A. through the generosity of the Santa Fe railroad some 18 months ago, has been sold to the National Bible Play society, represented in the negotiations by Messrs. O. L. Williams and H. H. Hyde.

The purchase price was withheld from publication, but is believed to be between \$6,000 and \$9,000.

The National Bible Play society, a corporation formed under the laws of New Mexico will develop the property along several lines. The foundation and first feature of its business will be the making of moving picture films, picturing Biblical scenes, also educational films.

These productions are to be sold throughout the country to various churches, educational and social organizations. A board of censors composed of members of six or eight leading religious denominations is to censor all pictures before they are shown to the public, verifying their historical and chronological correctness.

Will Run a Resort

In addition to the making of moving pictures it is the intention of the corporation to improve and utilize for resort purposes such portions of the old hotel buildings as may appear wise. It is possible that work on this latter feature may not be launched for a year or more, as it will require all of the immediate time and energy of the management to first develop the moving picture business. When the resort feature is reached the improvements and the operation of the hotel and bath house will be along the same general lines proposed by Dr. W. T. Brown several months ago, that is to say, the old Mountain house will be remodeled and operated. Certain tentative plans are also laid out for the ultimate use of the Montezuma hotel, but nothing definite can be stated as to that at the present time. The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000.

What effect the sale of the Hot Springs property will have upon the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. will not be made public until the close of the year, is the statement of George H. Kinkel, president of the association. Mr. Williams was first interested in Las Vegas as the location of his company through a small advertisement inserted in the motion picture press by the Commercial club. The transaction with the Williams group was handled by the Hot Springs commit-

tee of the Y. M. C. A., composed of Jefferson Reynolds, W. J. Lucas, Stephen Powers, J. H. Stearns, Clarence Iden, William H. Springer and George H. Kinkel.

The officers of the National Bible Play society are as follows: President, A. L. Andrews, pastor First Methodist Episcopal church, Wichita Falls, Texas; vice president and general manager, O. L. Williams, Bowie, Texas; H. H. Hyde, Kansas City, Mo.; William A. Ayres, Bowie, Texas; Hallett Reynolds, Las Vegas; George H. Kinkel, Las Vegas; W. J. Lucas, Las Vegas.

Among the censors are: Dr. H. A. Boaz, president Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. John M. Moore, secretary denominational board of missions Methodist Episcopal church, South, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. R. G. Wood, presiding elder Sherman district and secretary North Texas Methodist conference, Sherman, Texas; Dr. C. M. Harless, presiding elder Greenville district, Greenville, Texas; Dr. Monroe, pastor Calvary Baptist church, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor A. B. Weisner, superintendent public schools, Mexia, Texas; C. H. Morris, president First National bank, Winnsboro, Texas; Rev. C. A. Scroggins, pastor Kananaugh church, Greenville, Texas; R. C. Dial, lay leader North Texas conference, Greenville, Texas; Rev. A. H. Morris, presiding elder Bowie district, Bowie, Texas. A number of others will be announced later.

Among the first Bible stories to be filmed are: "Ruth and Naomi," "Esther," "Jacob," "David," "Joseph," "The Prodigal Son," "The Return of Israel," "In the Wilderness," "The Sword and the Serpent," "In the Days of the Famine."

Williams Makes Statement:

Said Mr. Williams today:

"I am entirely satisfied with all the present developments of the society. It is bound to be a tremendous success and I want to thank most heartily the officers of the local Y. M. C. A. and the Commercial club for their splendid co-operation in consummating the deal. I hope to merit the continued respect and favor of all loyal Las Vegas citizens."

"The National Bible Play society is particularly and peculiarly designed to appeal to the support and co-operation of all religious and educational forces," continued Mr. Williams. "It is absolutely non-denominational in its nature, highly moral, instructive and religious in its tendencies. Its first and fundamental purposes are the manufacture and circulation of religious and educational Bible motion pictures. It is already provided with a board of able censors composed of leading representatives of all the great American church denominations, and it is planned that its film productions will be featured only according to their historical and chronological facts. The same supervision which regulates and passes on the character of production also directs the circulation, and it is intended that only un-colored and high grade films shall be made and that the circulation shall be confined to channels best suited for religious

and educational purposes.

A Biennial Play

"The plans of the society also involve the establishment and staging of a biennial sacred play at Las Vegas. The name of the play is 'Ecce Homo' (Behold the Man) and portrays the life of Christ from His birth to His ascension. This play will be produced only on the property of the society near Las Vegas, and at regular intervals of two years.

"The sacred play 'Ecce Homo' will not be made into moving pictures. It is intended only as one of the great educational features of the society, and will be staged only as announced, in the special theater to be built for this purpose. Unlike the Oberammergau play, 'Ecce Homo' will take 14 days to perform. While the story is linked together, yet each performance will tell a distinct story of its own.

Will Open Hot Springs

"Another important purpose of the society will be to open and rehabilitate the Hot Springs property. This will not be undertaken on a large scale at first, however, the present plans contemplating only the remodeling of the old Mountain House and one of the baths, and even this may not be undertaken for a year or so. It is contemplated, however, that the encampment and Chautauqua features will be started as soon as possible and on a scale which will permit of its continued development as the patronage increases."

Williams is Manager

The management of the affairs of the society will be in the hands of Mr. O. L. Williams of Bowie, Texas, who is the author of the plays and scenarios and who is also the originator of the plans. At the first meeting of the society a resolution was passed that 40 per cent of the net profits derived through the production of "Ecce Homo" and all the motion pictures should be turned over to Mr. Williams as funds of the society's contribution to charitable and benevolent causes, and such 40 per cent of the net earnings should be expended on or near the property of the society under the direction of Mr. Williams. The purpose involved is that such institutions as orphanages, schools and homes shall be erected on or near the property.

The local representatives of the board of directors of the society are W. J. Lucas, a well known attorney; George H. Kinkel, an insurance man, and president of the Y. M. C. A., and Hallett Reynolds, cashier of the First National bank.

A special advisory board of the local citizens consisting of W. H. Springer of the Charles Ifeld company, Clarence Iden of Gross, Kelly and Company, and W. J. Lucas, attorney, was appointed to assist Mr. Williams in the management and conduction of the business affairs of the society. This advisory committee will serve for a period of two years or until the proposition is thoroughly established.

\$150,000 Bond Issue

H. H. Hyde of H. H. Hyde & Company, fiscal agents of the National Bible Play society, today said: "The National Bible Play society has been incorporated for \$1,000 paid up capital, acquiring the famous Montezuma Hot Springs at Las Vegas, along with copyrights from O. L. Williams to the sacred play "Ecce

Homo" and scenarios for Bible moving picture plays.

"The society will issue and sell for additional working capital a bond issue of \$150,000 which bonds will be sold among the church people of the country. The financial matters are being backed by some of the leading capitalists of Kansas City, Mo., and we believe the society has capable officers, directors and financial advisers, insuring its success as a business proposition."

P. H. LeNoir, secretary of the Commercial club, has prepared a short article stating his views as to what the new activities at the Hot Springs will mean for Las Vegas. It will be published tomorrow.

CONSCRIPTION OPPOSED BY THE TRADESMEN

RESOLUTIONS TO THAT EFFECT
ARE FORWARDED TO EARL
KITCHENER

Bristol, England, Sept. 7.—A resolution against conscription was adopted unanimously, with great cheering at today's session of the Trades Union congress. The resolution was forwarded to Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener, David Lloyd-George and Lord Northcliffe.

James A. Seddon, the president, moved the resolution against conscription. It expresses "heartly appreciation of the magnificent response to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism," and protests against "the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist on their country conscription, which always proves a burden to workers."

The resolution promises assistance to the government in every way to procure a sufficient number of volunteers. Mr. Seddon protested against "the attempt to embroil the nation in a great international conflict, which would split us in two at a time when national unity was all essential."

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT

Portland, Me., Sept. 7.—The value of the gold and securities brought to Halifax yesterday on the fact cruiser Argyle, and which passed through Maine early today on the way to New York to strengthen British credit, is more than \$80,000,000. The gold consists of 11,650,000 English sovereigns, equivalent to about \$58,500,000, and \$7,850,000 in United States coin. The value of the bonds is \$14,300,000. This is \$30,000,000 in excess of the value of each of the two previous consignments of gold and collateral securities.

LOOKING FOR SLAYER

Providence, R. I., Sept. 7.—Efforts were made by the authorities to trace the movements of persons alleged to have shown unfriendliness toward Justice Willis S. Knowles of the Eighth district court, who was murdered at North Scituate yesterday. The theory to which the police seemed most inclined was that the justice was shot by some one who feared prosecution as a result of Justice Knowles' activities in enforcing the fish and game laws.

BRITISH REVIEW AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN
FRANCE IS VIEWED BY
MANY SOLDIERS

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 9.—Officers who have been through the campaign since its start at Mons a year ago speak of the recent review of the British troops at the front as one of the most compelling scenes they have ever witnessed. The spot was a parade ground not many miles from the trenches. Three battalions of guards made a wall of khaki which melted into the background of sward and hills. At a review in England they would have formed a most brilliant display in their gorgeous parade uniforms—these famous crack regiments officered by sons of the famous families of England. Again and again their ranks had been thinned and refilled. Officers of the old regular army who had come as spectators recognized familiar faces of the survivors among the officers and saw many strange faces who had taken the place of those who had fallen.

"But the guards are still the guards—Scots or Irish or Grenadiers or Coldstream," said one of the officers. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Millerand who arrived in a big limousine, who were seeing the British front together were to review them. It was the second visit to the front paid by "K" as every officer calls him.

Sir John French appeared first, walking across the parade ground to the reviewing station where he welcomed Lord Kitchener and Mr. Millerand who arrived in a big limousine. Perhaps there were in all 50 spectators, mostly officers stationed in the neighborhood, of a scene which had a thrill for all that no review in England watched by a big concourse including gaily dressed women had. Not a woman was present, not a civilian except the correspondents. A bright sun was shining. Five or six thousand feet overhead a British plane was patrolling the air in a great circle throughout the ceremony.

As the secretaries of war of England and France faced the guards their bayonets rose at present arms in gleaming rigid lines. Lord Kitchener's khaki made him hardly discernible against the wall of khaki as the party walked the length of the front ranks in formal inspection. Mr. Millerand in his black suit with short coat and his slouch traveling hat and trousers tucked into a pair of gaiters was a distinct moving black point. When they returned to the reviewing station the band struck up the Marseillaise and while Lord Kitchener and Sir John and the other officers stood at the salute that one civilian figure in this military scene stood uncovered.

Then with the march past the band played the airs associated with the regiment whose companies were going by. One officer at the head of his veterans was conspicuous because

he saluted with his left hand. His right sleeve was empty. Guardsmen must be tall; and some of the giants were taller than Lord Kitchener himself. A number of the men in the ranks had fought at Mons and on the Aisne and survived too, from the first and second battles of Ypres. Others had yet to see a battle. Every rifle, every hand that held a rifle, every foot as it was lifted seemed perfectly in line.

"The guards still know how to march past though they have been to war for a year," said a staff officer who had been in the guards.

As the last company was going past another kind of music was heard. All the chauffeurs of the party were cranking up their cars. It is well known that "K" wants no time wasted between functions and inspections when he is at the front. A volley of clicks as limousine doors were closed and the two war ministers who are at the head of the armies of France and England were away to other scenes. Naturally they also inspected portions of the new army—which the French peasants and villagers all call the "Keecheenaies."

"I had always heard of 'K,' as a grim stern sort of man," said a lieutenant of the new army. "But he was smiling and genial to us—quite different from what we expected. We were a little frightened when we heard he was going to inspect us."

BANDITS MADE SAM ROBERTSON HURRY

THEY SHOT AT HIM, DISABLED
HIS CAR AND FORCED HIM TO
ABANDON MACHINE

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 9.—Bandits waylaid Sam Robertson, a prominent citizen of San Benito, eight miles from town last night and fired about 20 shots at him as he passed along the road in his automobile. One bullet passed through his hat, another through the seat of the machine and a third through the radiator, putting the machine out of commission.

Robertson, who was alone in the car, jumped into the brush and escaped. In a search at Bacal, near where the fight with the Mexicans occurred on the Fresno tract last Thursday, officers found the names of all persons implicated in the murder of J. T. Smith and R. E. Donaldson. Rangers and peace officers are now rounding up those living on the American side. It was found from the list that the majority in the band were soldiers from Matamoros, who crossed at Las Rucas, seven miles above Brownsville.

TOWNDROW MUST STAY IN JAIL

SUPREME COURT DENIES WRIT
OF HABEAS CORPUS IN
MURDER CASE

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10.—The state supreme court today handed down an opinion in the John Henry Towndrow habeas corpus case, dis-

missing the writ.

The opinion is by Mr. Justice Hanna, Chief Justice Roberts and Mr. Justice Parker concurring. The following is a statement of the facts in the case:

On August 14, 1914, relator was arrested and taken into custody by the sheriff of Colfax county under a warrant and thereafter accorded a preliminary examination by the judge of the district court of that county, sitting as committing magistrate. Relator was remanded to jail but subsequently released under bond. He remained at large until December 7, 1914, when he was again arrested and taken into custody and was so held until December 24, 1914, when he was released under bond by order of the supreme court. On January 6, 1915, relator was again arrested and taken into custody under a warrant based upon an indictment returned by the grand jury of Colfax county. On May 5, 1915, a second indictment was returned by the grand jury of Colfax county, charging relator with the crime of murder in the first degree. He was thereafter arrested and confined in the county jail of Colfax county.

The syllabus says:

"1. Section 4440, Code 1915, does not make it compulsory for the judge of a court to grant bail to one who falls within the circumstances described therein, but vests in such judge a discretion.

"2. An indictment charging murder in the first degree raises a presumption that the proof is evident and the presumption great of the guilt of the accused. The presumption is prima facie, not conclusive."

Rehearing Denied

The supreme court also handed down an opinion in the National Rubber Supply company, appellee vs. Olson and Exter et al., appellants, appeal from the district court of Bernalillo on motion for rehearing. The rehearing was denied because the grounds set forth were not well taken. The opinion is by Chief Justice Roberts, Mr. Justice Parker and Mr. Justice Hanna concurring.

Case No. 1707, Thomas McMillen, appellee, vs. D. H. Boatright, mayor, et al., appellants (Bernalillo county) was argued and submitted today.

SELF SUPPORT IS AIM IN NORWAY

BETTER ARMAMENT FOR NATIONAL
DEFENSE ALSO IS URGED
BY LEADERS

Christiania, Sept. 10.—Unusual importance may be attached to the forthcoming elections of members of parliament, for which the different parties have already adopted their platforms. The Storting, as the entire Norwegian legislative body is called, is elected every third year direct by the people, with women now entitled to vote under the same conditions as men. The election will take place this fall.

LONG CONTINUOUS SERVICE

Washington, Sept. 9.—Alvey A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, today rounded out 45 years of service with the department of state. It was on this date in 1870 that Mr. Adee began his career as secretary of

legation at Madrid. After eight years of service in the Spanish capital he returned to Washington to become chief of the diplomatic bureau of the department of state. In 1882 he was appointed third assistant secretary and four years later became second assistant secretary of state. For the last quarter of a century virtually all of the diplomatic correspondence of this government has passed under the eye of Mr. Adee. During the Chinese troubles in 1900 and during several other critical periods in American diplomacy Mr. Adee has been for the time being the supreme head of the department of state.

SWITZERLAND IS INVADED BY FRENCH

GERMANY HEARS THAT THE AL-
LIES ARE MASSING TROOPS
ON FRONTIER

Berlin, Sept. 9 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to reliable private information," says the Overseas News agency today, "considerable forces of Italian troops have been shifted from the Austrian frontier to the southwestern front of Switzerland. The move has attracted the attention of the Swiss military authorities especially in connection with the fact that the French have concentrated troops on the Swiss northwestern frontier."

"The Italian measure," continues the news agency, "might be intended as a demonstration that the Swiss forces could be hemmed in in case a violation of Swiss territory in the northwest were attempted. The measures appear especially significant in the light of the simultaneous appearance in British newspapers of accusations that the Swiss people were submitting to anti-British influences and that German agents were trying to drag Switzerland into the war by violating Swiss neutrality, suggesting also that the Swiss government, under the pressure of an overwhelming German force, might order a withdrawal of the Swiss military to the inner line of defense, leaving the way clear for an army to march through and invade France."

Insinuations such as these, the Overseas News agency declares are in its belief thrown out "to prepare the way for French aggression"

FACE SHOT AWAY

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—The third shooting accident to be reported yesterday occurred at Pelea, Dona Ana county. Anastacio Medina, while gathering wood, had the right side of his face shot away by a hunter. Edward Bachman, a German, was arrested charged with the deed. Medina was taken to Las Cruces and is not expected to live.

The German Statement

Berlin, Sept. 10 (Via London.)—French trenches near Schratzmannelle and Hartmann's Weilerkopf in the Vosges have been captured by storm by German troops, army headquarters officially announced today.

FINGERS, FLIES AND FILTH--- TYPHOID

UNITED STATES HEALTH DEPARTMENT ISSUES BULLETIN ON CLEANLINESS

During the year probably 300,000 people in the United States will contract typhoid fever. The average period of invalidism will be more than a month for every case developing, so that the economic loss, even if recovery does ensue, can be reckoned upon this basis, including at the same time the care and attention required. Of those who contract the disease, probably 18,000 will succumb. 50 per cent of these will be between the ages of 15 and 35 years, the very time of life when the loss is most frightful and moreover, this is an annual toll and represents the minimum fatality which we have attained. No sooner is the computation of the 18,000 completed than another series is begun, and so on interminably. True there is some diminution in the total number the death rate since 1900 having been diminished by half, and most of our cities showing a progressive reduction in the incidence of the disease, but it still remains much higher than that of countries we are apt to consider less civilized than our own.

Typhoid Time Coming

Another typhoid season is again at hand. With the advent of summer weather, the presence of flies, contamination of food products, and the increased liability of infection through changes of residence, it once more is necessary for health bodies to sound a warning note. This is becoming an annual custom and doubtless will soon be considered one of the early prognostications of the onset of the summer season, but the health officer should not modify his tones on this account. He is indeed a prophet and the voice of the prophet should be heard.

Fingers, Flies and Filth

Typhoid fever is a disease of filth. It can only be contracted by taking into the system the waste products of one previously ill of the disease. These waste products are conveyed from one individual to another usually by means of a third object, such as water, flies or milk. Even if disease itself were never contracted in this manner we should revolt at the abhorrence of the idea of such uncleanness. For every case of the infection developing someone, either the municipality or the individual, has been careless, and public opinion will soon regard such carelessness as criminal. In the eyes of the health officer typhoid fever is strictly a preventable disease, invariably originating from an antecedent case, and contracted in a most loathsome manner.

Typhoid Fever a Fact, not a Theory

Our scientific knowledge of the disease is most complete. For 30 years the causative organism has been known and studied. Its habitat has been surveyed, the associating organisms classified, and the many facts

relating to the life of the bacillus fully recorded. For nearly 20 years we have been in possession of most delicate blood tests for the recognition of the disease, tests which are not only of great diagnostic worth but which should actually assist in the prevention of the infection. Our knowledge of the dissemination of the disease, in both its epidemic and endemic forms, is consequently exact and definite. Not content with accomplishments along these lines the medical profession, in view of the continued morbidity, has even devised methods by which the public may continue to live under insanitary conditions with perfect impunity, so far as this particular disease is concerned. In other words, persons may take into their systems the filth which produces diseases and death and yet, if the preventive treatment has been received, apparently remain free from harmful effects.

Eighteen Thousand Deaths Per Annum

In spite of these efforts and accomplishments the frightful mortality continues and the disease this year will again usher 18,000 victims to their graves. Plainly, the practical application of our knowledge is far and away behind the scientific data in our possession, and a large proportion of the population is ignoring the very principles which have been so well established. For this reason, health officers realize that further steps toward prevention must be the result of more general enlightenment and the better education of the mass of the people.

Typhoid Abolition a Community Matter

The avoidance of the infection rests primarily upon community action. The proper protection of water supplies, the eradication of filth and all its accompaniments, the attainment of decent standard in the disposal of excrementitious material, the regulation of dairies and the safeguarding of milk are all problems which only communities as a whole can settle. Nevertheless, this does not absolve the individual citizen from responsibility, and he can do much for his own protection.

Clean Up!

The eradication of filth is in part the duty of every citizen, and each should see that his own surroundings are in a satisfactory condition. He should guard against carelessness in the maintenance and preparation of food and withhold his patronage from those who disregard the rules of cleanliness, remembering that the foods which are most subject to contamination are milk and its products, cysters and vegetables. The role of flies in the dissemination of the infection is now generally recognized. The elimination of such fly breeding places as garbage, manure and filth is most essential, and the proper screening of houses and the adoption of destructive measures are also of great prophylactic value. If, in spite of these precautions the disease develops, it then becomes the duty of every citizen to implicitly follow the instructions given in order that the safety of others may not be imperiled, bearing in mind the fact that every case of typhoid fever is due to someone's ignorance or carelessness. No higher duty of citizenship than this can be conceived.—United States Public Health Service.

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WOMAN ELECTED HEAD OF MEDICAL SOCIETY

LAS VEGAS MAN IS MADE CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

With the program of the section on tuberculosis, the election and installation of officers and the choosing of the next place of meeting, the thirty-fourth annual convention of the New Mexico Medical society, the most successful in the annals of the organization, closed here today.

Everything went to Albuquerque in the business session this morning. The Duke City was chosen for the 1916 convention, and Dr. Evelyn F. Frisbie of that city was elected president. This is the first time in the history of state medical societies that a woman has been chosen for the presidency. The other officers elected this morning are: First vice president, Dr. Clifford S. Losey, East Las Vegas; second vice president, Dr. J. W. Kinsinger of Roswell; third vice president, Dr. A. H. DeLong of Gallup; secretary, Dr. R. E. McBride of Cruces; treasurer, Dr. F. E. Tull of Albuquerque; councillor for the Pecos valley, Dr. H. A. Miller of Clovis; councillor for the northern district, Dr. W. E. Kaser of East Las Vegas; councillor for the southern district, Dr. L. S. Peters of Albuquerque; delegate to the American Medical association, Dr. S. D. Swope of Deming; alternate delegate to the American Medical association, Dr. W. T. Joyner of Roswell. Dr. L. S. Peters of Albuquerque was elected president of the council. Dr. R. E. McBride of Las Cruces was chosen editor of the journal, telling the proceedings of the meeting.

The committee on public health and education was chosen this morning. This body will work on a statewide campaign to educate the public in necessary health precautions. The committee consists of Dr. W. E. Kaser of East Las Vegas, chairman; Dr. W. T. Joyner of Roswell, Dr. S. D. Swope of Deming, Dr. J. J. Shuler of Raton and Dr. J. H. Wroth of Albuquerque.

The rest of the forenoon was occupied by a joint session of the New Mexico Medical society, section on tuberculosis, and the New Mexico Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The papers were extremely interesting. Adjournment was taken at a little after noon. Several of the doctors took the afternoon trains to their homes, but a number will remain over until tomorrow.

The program this morning was as follows: President's annual address by Dr. A. G. Shortle of Albuquerque; "Types of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with the Exclusive Occurrence of Much Granules in the Sputum," by Dr. Ralph C. Matson of Portland, Ore., discussion opened by Dr. L. S. Peters of Albuquerque; "Some Difficulties and Errors in the Diagnosis of Tuberculosis," by Dr. C. E. Edson of Denver, discussion opened by Dr. E. S. Bullock of Silver City; "A Plea for a More Extensive Use of Tuberculin in the Treatment of Tuberculosis," by Dr. W. T. Murphey of Albuquerque, discussion opened by Dr. C. T. Sands of Las Cruces; "Diagnostic Difficulties in Tuberculosis," by Dr.

Charles E. Giese of Colorado Springs, Colo., discussion opened by Dr. Joseph S. Cipes of Albuquerque; "What New Mexico Needs Most in Tuberculosis Legislation," by L. S. Peters of Albuquerque.

Last night at the Castaneda hotel the annual banquet of the organization took place. About 50 covers were laid. The affair was a big success. After the supper short speeches were made by Dr. Leonard Freeman of Denver, Dr. E. C. Prentiss of El Paso, Dr. Ralph C. Matson of Portland, Ore., Dr. C. E. Edson of Denver, Dr. P. G. Cornish of Albuquerque, Dr. F. P. Miller of El Paso and Dr. E. B. Shaw of Las Vegas.

The following physicians registered since yesterday afternoon, bringing the attendance up to 53: P. G. Cornish of Albuquerque, L. S. Peters of Albuquerque, Leonard Freeman of Denver, M. W. Gibbs of Roy, W. W. Dill of Albuquerque, H. J. Mueller of East Las Vegas, W. T. Murphey of Albuquerque, C. O. Giese of Colorado Springs and J. J. Shuler of Raton.

ACCUSES OFFICERS TO THEIR FACES

WILLIAM DIAMOND "TALKS UP" TO COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD COMMISSION

Denver, Sept. 10.—William Diamond, who represents in Colorado the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America, was the star witness at today's session of the military court investigating charges against officers of the National Guard of Colorado. According to Diamond's own account of his examination he refused to answer any questions relating to the alleged activity of the miner's union in employing detectives and seeking evidence against state and military officers and coal mine owners.

Diamond said he answered freely all questions connected with the charges, but at the opening of his examination told the court that he would refuse to reveal the policy of the United Mine Workers. To this, according to Diamond, the court consented.

Regarding the charges against the National Guard officers, Diamond testified at length from his experience as one of the leaders in the coal miners' strike of 1913-14. He told of alleged happenings during the military occupation of the southern Colorado coal mining district and related numerous instances of what he considered improper actions on the part of militiamen.

ERTLE TO FIGHT CHAMPION

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 10.—What promises to be the best boxing show pulled off hereabouts in a long time will be staged in the auditorium tomorrow night by the Capital City Boxing club. The main event will be a 10-round clash between "Kid" Williams, the bantamweight champion, and Johnny Ertle, the St. Paul bantam who has been coming to the front recently at a lively rate. Williams naturally rules favorite, but the local fighter has many admirers who believe he will be able to give the champion a hard tussle for the decision.

PINK CHAMPAGNE IS RESULT OF THE WAR

THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH WHITE
GRAPES BEING GROWN
IN FRANCE,

Prals, Sept., 7—Pink champagne or even red, is a threatened possibility as a result of the war, unless wine growers of the champagne districts are helped out by white grapes of the wine growers of other regions. The glass works of northern France and of Belgium that have furnished champagne bottles are in the hands of the Germans, and further, the wine growers of the champagne district are short of casks—more than half of last year's vintage being still in the wood. The use of casks from the Burgundy and Bordeaux red wine regions has been proposed, and if this suggestion is taken up there are chances that the brew of 1915 will be pink. It would be impracticable to thoroughly cleanse the red wine casks of their color, and it is said that the reddish color would in no wise harm the champagne.

The "Mountains of Rheims" where the champagne is produced have like the "Heights of the Meuse" disappeared from the official communique. The steady pressure from the French side of the fighting line disengaged finally the last of the important champagne vineyards, although those of St. Thierry and Hermonville to the north of the river Vesle are right next to the trenches, and those on the northern slope of the ridge called "Mountains of Rheims," are still within range of the enemy's artillery. Notwithstanding all the difficulties the 25,000 acres of the champagne district will produce one-third more wine than last year, bringing the total amount to the normal average before the war.

Inexperienced women and children guided by old wine growers, did the pruning between January 15 and the end of March. Women also fought mildew, and altogether, succeeded so well that the war difficulties will have had less effect on the crop than the vine diseases that prevailed four years ago and prevented the formation of the fruit, or than the inundations of 1910.

For the gathering of the crop more trouble is anticipated than last year. After the battle of the Marne there was a great many refugees in the champagne district, who helped with the vintage. These have evacuated since. Moreover the authorities hesitate to allow women and children to expose themselves any longer on the northern slope of the "Mountains of Rheims" where they are liable any day to be caught by a stray shell. Leave will doubtless be given to a certain number of wine growers under arms to do this work, as well as the operation of the 600 wine presses in the department of the Marne, requiring each five men during a period of fifteen days.

The commercial importance of the champagne country of France appears from the latest figures available,

those of 1912. Of the total production of fine wines, valued at \$313,000,000, the champagne district produced \$15,000,000 the rest coming from the Burgundy and Bordeaux regions principally. One of the best customers for the fine wines of France was Germany, who bought \$6,600,000 every year, surpassed only by Great Britain who took \$7,750,000 worth, with Belgium coming next with \$6,750,000 worth. France has accordingly, for the time being lost an outlet for the wines to the amount of \$13,350,000 annually. The United States, with purchases of \$2,200,000 a year, was the poorest customer, next to Russia, who bought less than a million dollars worth of French wine annually.

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.

TO ADDRESS METHODISTS

Hastings, Mich., Sept. 7.—The eightieth annual meeting of the Michigan M. E. conference, which assembled here today with a large attendance, promises to be the most notable session the conference has held in years. Bishop Burt of Buffalo is to preside at the regular sessions, beginning tomorrow, and among the notable men scheduled to address the gathering are former Vice President Fairbanks, Bishop Henderson of Chattanooga, President Grose of DePauw university and President Dickie of Albion college.

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.

THE EIGHTH DEATH

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 7. The eighth case of death within the past two years in the family of former Mayor Celso Lopez occurred today when Rafael Montoya, aged 70 years, succumbed at his home on Agua Fria street. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at Agua Fria.

AN ALBUQUERQUE FAILURE

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—William Louis Staley of Albuquerque today filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court, giving his liabilities as \$4,617.88, of which \$2,367.88 is unsecured, and \$2,250 is because of Staley's endorsement of a note payable to the State National bank of Albuquerque, drawn by the Sunset Mining and Smelting company of Albuquerque on December 31, 1914, and due June 30, 1915, bearing 8 per cent interest. The assets are \$1,373, of which \$923 is due on open accounts but declared to be of no value; \$25 household goods, \$10 books and pictures, \$1 patents, \$450 for 483,251 shares of mining stock and \$495 on property that is exempt. The creditors are Elfego Baca, judgment \$173.43; Albuquerque

Foundry and Machine company, \$236.26; Hubbs Laundry, \$11.95; A. J. Maloy for merchandise, \$20; Otto Newlands, \$11.50; John and Will Kelly, \$70; J. D. Emmon, \$100.10; M. F. Myers, \$35; Kisler Hollister Company, \$20; First National bank, \$500; Sturges Hotel company, \$75; Clason Map company, \$303; American Hotel Supply company, \$24; P. F. McCanna, \$55; C. L. Berger & Sons, \$24.14; A. E. Hutchinson, \$87; Charles E. Boldt, \$21.50; Alexis With, \$600.

Federal Court Meets

Federal court convened yesterday with Judge John H. Colter on the bench. A special venire had to be issued to complete the petit jury. J. P. S. Mennett was appointed interpreter; H. S. Allison court crier, Carlos Abreu, J. P. Delgado and Adolf Seligman bailiffs. The case of the United States vs. Jose Lujan, for cutting timber on the public domain, was dismissed. The case of the United States vs. James A. Hann, perjury in connection with a public land entry, went to trial. In the case of Carroll, administrator, vs. the Victor American Fuel company, plaintiff was ordered to furnish a cost bond of \$500.

SPECIAL SESSION IS NOT NECESSARY NOW

REPUBLICANS TELL GOVERNOR THEY WILL NOT CHANGE TAX LAW

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The republican leaders who attended the organization of the New Mexico Taxpayers' association at Santa Fe last week, have reached the agreement that no special session of the legislature is necessary, and have intimated this to Governor McDonald. They express the belief that before the Bursum law is denounced or cast aside it must be given a thorough trial and predict that it will do all that has been claimed for it by its advocates, reducing the taxes paid, yielding sufficient revenue and paving the way for the strictest economy. The first year may have to be tided over by drawing upon the surplus in various funds in the state treasury but even though here there is a deficit and state and county officials do not get their full pay, the leaders argue that this will be a spur that will result in a more complete collection of the taxes and greater economy along other lines. The governor is said to have been informed of this state of mind among the republicans, in fact, was served with an ultimatum warning him that he need not expect any change in the Bursum law from a special session of the legislature and that it would be idle to call such a session and that the responsibility for enforcing the Bursum law is up to him and the state tax commission.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S BIRTHDAY

St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 7.—St. Augustine, the first permanent European settlement in the United States, will be 350 years old tomorrow. Menendez de Aviles had arrived on the coast of Florida on St. Augustine's Day in 1565, and accordingly he gave the name of that saint to the city that he founded on September 8. The founding of the city was accompan-

ied by much pomp and display. Accompanied by his chaplain and numerous ecclesiastics, Menendez went ashore, while flags waved, cannons roared, drums beat and trumpets sounded. The chaplain, arrayed in rich sacerdotal robes, kissed the cross and then planted it in the sand by the side of the royal standard. With such consecration Menendez laid the foundation of the city of St. Augustine.

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.

VIRGINIA FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Fredricksburg, Va., Sept. 7.—A large attendance marked the opening today of the twelfth annual meeting of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute. The two-day program calls for addresses by Governor Stuart, former Governor Mann, President Eggleston of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and others of prominence.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHES FARMING

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—A four years' agricultural course was instituted at the central high school in this city today, the first of its kind to be offered any large city high school in the country. The course provides for instruction in farm crops, agricultural botany, animal husbandry, farm mechanics, soils, and farm management. Truck farms and dairy farms near the city will be utilized as demonstration places for the classroom problem.

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.

WISCONSIN CLOTHIERS MEET

Madison, Wis., Sept. 7.—The Wisconsin Retail Clothiers' association began its second annual convention here today with many representatives of the trade in attendance. Governor Philipp is scheduled to speak at the banquet with which the convention will close tomorrow night.

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The A. T. and S. F. has made final arrangements to consolidate its office forces at Los Angeles, and as a result a contract has been let for a \$400,000 skyscraper at the corner of Sixth and Los Angeles streets, adjoining the Kerckhoff building in which part of the offices are now located. The Santa Fe will occupy seven entire floors of the new structure.

JAIL IS CROWDED

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—Las Cruces jail is one of the best filled in the state for at present a total of 24 persons are languishing in durance vile in the Dona Ana county bastille.

CONSERVATISM IS URGED BY THE BANKERS

TRUST COMPANIES ARE ASKED TO BE CAREFUL DURING THESE WAR TIMES.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7.—The executive committee of the trust company section of the American Bankers' association in its report presented at today's session of the convention urged "extreme conservatism" on the part of trust companies in the extension of business. It also held the view that the Federal Reserve Act must undergo a number of changes before trust companies should consider entering the Federal reserve system.

The committee, of which Uzal H. McCarter of Newark, N. J., is chairman, pointed out that the year has been full of anxiety for the banker, owing to the European war, and the actual monetary disturbances had undoubtedly been avoided largely because of the confidence felt by the public in the inherent strength of the financial institutions and their ability in an emergency to avail themselves of the provision of the Federal Reserve Act for rediscounts and the obtaining of such additional currency as might be necessary. Money had been plentiful during the entire year with the result that profits to the banks had been correspondingly low. Dull business conditions particularly meant heavy deposits for the trust companies, and that in turn, necessitated the careful consideration as to how to profitably employ funds on hand.

The action which the trust companies have taken jointly to test the constitutionality of the portion of the Federal Reserve Act in which the granting of trust powers is given to national banks was referred to in the report. Pending the outcome of this suit the committee had also taken up with the Federal Reserve board the question of certain regulations in relation to trust companies and the report had this to say:

"While the reserve board has met your committee's suggestion in some particulars, nevertheless it is the judgment of your committee that the Federal officers have not as yet gone far enough in this regard to permit it to advise the trust companies of the country to join the system. On the contrary, it is the judgment of your committee that certain necessary changes in the act itself, as well as in the regulations of the board, ought to be made before the trust companies should consider entering in the Federal Reserve System."

ENGLISH GOLD ARRIVES

Bangor, Me., Sept. 6.—The third gold shipment from London for New York arrived safely at Halifax on a warship today. The gold was transferred to a special train which left for New York this morning. It should reach its destination Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. Word of the arrival of the ship was received here from various sources.

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE NOTICE MAY BE OUT

SAVINGS BANKS CONSIDERING A PLAN BY WHICH TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7.—Means by which the savings banks of the country might do away with the provision that calls for advance notice before a depositor withdraws his money were advocated in an address by G. E. Edwards, a New York savings bank president, before the Savings Bank section of the American Bankers' association convention here today.

The solution of the problem, he contended, was in allowing savings banks to invest in more liquid securities. Panics, he continued were not developed from the fear of depositors that they would not ultimately obtain their money from the banks but from the fear that they would not be able to get their money just when they wanted it.

"Not only, in fairness to depositors, but as a matter of policy, would it not be far wiser to invest a portion of our funds in short time loans, of the character generally referred to as liquid, and in time of emergency depend upon such loans rather than upon the required notices of withdrawal?"

"The entrance of the Federal Reserve Banks into our financial system did away with one unfortunate necessity—the clearing house certificate. That other unfortunate necessity—notice of withdrawal from the depositors—should have passed away by virtue of the same measures.

"As an aid to arriving at a plan it seems essential:

"First: That the Federal Reserve banks should be given power to accept the collateral of savings banks for currency. This may be done by member banks authorized to act as intermediaries.

"Second: That state laws should be enacted permitting investment by savings banks in certain securities acceptable to the Federal Reserve Board.

"That savings banks would derive no benefit from direct membership in the Federal reserve system is clear. The Federal reserve law was designed with a commercial object, and inasmuch as the savings banks do not transact a general commercial business, they can derive no benefit from actual membership. If their assets can be made liquid they will be free from fear of a run, and in disturbing periods would not have to depend on depositary banks or rely upon the extension of the time of payment afforded by notices of withdrawal.

"It is to be hoped that congress, which expects through the instrumentality of the Federal reserve system, to make the country panic proof, and the several states will pass laws whereby the demands of millions of savings bank depositors will be provided for. Such laws will make for better banking and that unfortunate necessity—the notice of withdrawal—like the clearing house certificate, will be a thing of the past."

Optic Want Ads bring sure results—any where—anytime.

EXEMPTIONS ARE MANY UNDER NEW LAW

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION LEAVES SEAMAN'S ACT RIDDLED

Washington, Sept. 7.—A large proportion of foreign ships in the American trade and all foreign-built ships now under the American flag are exempted from important provisions of the seaman's bill by a legal opinion made public today by the department of commerce.

Attorney General Gregory, in an opinion submitted to President Wilson upholds Solicitor Thurman of the department of commerce, who ruled that vessels of foreign countries whose navigation laws "approximate" those of the United States are not subject to the section of the new law making extensive safety-appliance requirements.

In another opinion Solicitor Thurman held today that the inspection provisions of the new law do not apply to foreign-built ships, admitted to American registry under the president's proclamation suspending survey, inspection and measurement of those vessels.

According to Solicitor Thurman the attorney general's opinion will exempt from the provisions of the act the vessels of practically all the great maritime nations. Solicitor Thurman's second opinion will exempt 163 vessels of 565,512 tons now under the American flag.

LARGEST AERIAL WAR OPERATIONS

FORTY FRENCH AND BRITISH AEROPLANES ATTACK SAAR BRUECKEN

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (Via Paris).—The aerial bombardment of Saarbruecken recorded in yesterday's official statement from the French war office was probably the most notable operation of its kind during the war.

Forty French and British war aeroplanes circled close down to the town and accurately threw bombs on the small arms factory, the barracks, the railway station, the engine shed and other military buildings. Several hundred yards of railroad trackage were destroyed, and many recruits in the barracks were killed or wounded.

Saarbruecken is not provided with artillery for high angles, and an armored train that had been summoned from Metz bringing aerial guns on trucks arrived too late to interfere with the operations of the aeroplanes. After discharging about 400 projectiles they returned safely to Nancy.

A TRIPLE MURDER

Snow Hill, Me., Sept. 6.—Levi R. Robinson, his wife, and Alonzo Redden, a farm hand, were shot and killed

by Frank Grano, at Robinson's farm near here today. Grano was arrested on the road to Snow Hill where he was going to give himself up, he said. Jealousy of Mrs. Robinson was given as the cause of the triple murder.

A NEW COMET

Chicago, Sept. 7.—John E. Mellisch of the Yerkes observatory discovered his fourth comet last night. It is the constellation of Monoceros, right ascension, six hours and 37 minutes, declination north eight degrees and 50 minutes.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND

Washington, Sept. 7.—A three hundred dollar contribution to the treasury conscience fund was received today from a Maine woman, who wrote that she wished to pay the duty on some clothes smuggled into the country for a friend 20 years ago.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6.—Nebraska's annual state fair, one of the greatest agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the west, opened its gates this morning for a week's business.

MILLIONAIRE DEAD

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7.—Marshal Jeukins, multimillionaire banker and philanthropist, died at his home here today of pneumonia. He was 72 years old. Mr. Jenukins was one of the chief owners of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

CLOUDBURSTS DO BIG DAMAGE IN KANSAS

IOLA AND FORT SCOTT SUFFER—MANY PEOPLE ESCAPE WITH DIFFICULTY

Iola, Kas., Sept. 7.—Hundreds of persons were made homeless and property damage estimated at \$100,000 was done as the result of a cloudburst which inundated the east and south parts of Iola today. The government weather bureau announced that 6.1 inches of rain fell.

Sleeping residents of the flooded section were warned by telephone, the discharge of fire arms and the ringing of fire bells. Scores of men worked all night rescuing people from housetops. Corporal Louis Drake of the Iola signal corps rescued ten persons by swimming his horse through the current. The refugees were quartered in churches, public halls and the police station. Mayor Verner estimated that 600 persons were rescued from the flooded district.

Fort Scott Is Soaked

Fort Scott, Kas., Sept. 7.—More than 100 persons in the lower parts of the city are marooned on housetops here today as a result of a six inch rainfall which caused the Marmaton river and Mill creek to flood the town. Bridges over these rivers are washed out or are under water. All available boats were being used to rescue the refugees. Four feet of water was running through the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad depot and passengers in marooned trains were being rescued with boats and ropes. No fatalities have been reported. The retail business district is under several feet of water.

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"GENERAL CZAR NICHOLAS"

The czar of Russia showed good judgment in allowing Grand Duke Nicholas to remain in command of the troops in the east until the major portion of the Slav army had been withdrawn successfully before a superior and better armed Austro-German force. Such skill was shown by the grand duke that one wonders whether the czar would have been able to have made so good a showing.

This conjecture should not be taken as an effort to create discord in high circles in Russia, as The Optic would be horrified should it cause a serious rupture of the friendship of the little white father and the grand duke.

The world now will have an opportunity to see what kind of a military man the czar really is. If the kaiser could be induced to take the field with his forces, we might witness the interesting spectacle of two sovereigns commanding opposing troops. Popular opinion has it that sovereigns are more successful when they stick to the business of ruling than when commanding armies. Maybe Czar Nicholas will change this opinion.

As to the cause for the grand duke's removal only conjecture can be offered. The pro-Germans in this country declare it was because the czar wished to make peace with Germany, while the grand duke declared he would start a revolution if anything of the kind were attempted. This sounds rather far-fetched. Another theory, and the one held by those who sympathize with the allies, is that the czar, believing his presence in the field would give his armies renewed enthusiasm and facilitate their reorganization or an effort to repel the invaders, decided to leave the throne and take up the sabre.

AMERICAN SUGAR

The United States ought to produce its own sugar. Germany gets sugar enough from the beet to supply its own people, and in normal times has a surplus for export. In making sugar Germany leads all countries. Yet the United States grows cane as well as beets, and its per capita consumption of sugar is much larger than that of any other people. Our sugar industry has been subject to vacillating policy, and is now in a state of suspense.

According to the present democratic law the duties on sugar will cease May 1 next. They now bring \$60,000,000 a year to the national treasury, and that is running behind as matters stand. The new congress that meets in December will have this problem on hand, or, rather, two problems, one the demand for more revenue, and the other that of protective duties. If the question were left to the democrats of Louisiana and the beet-growing states the sugar duties would be continued, and the protective principle recognized, at least indirectly. A country in which each inhabitant consumes an average of 85 pounds of sugar a year ought not to treat the production of the article as a matter to be fooled with by a party with fantastic theories, and identified with a deficit that continues to pile up.

One of the most important triumphs in agriculture, and in chemistry as applied to the practical needs of the world, is beet sugar. It pays German and French farmers to grow the sugar beet, and factories in those countries handle the crop at a good profit. They are both protective nations. If they had not been they certainly would never have succeeded in growing the sugar they use. There is an increasing appreciation of the wholesomeness of sugar, and it is a source of energy hardly second to meat. American per capita consumption of sugar has doubled within 30 years. Congress should not allow the subject to be tampered with by mere political theorists. Democrats like Mr. Bryan are for absolute free trade. They have also been for dollars very different from the gold dollars we are now gathering in from all continents, and handing each other in all transactions. Beet sugar is plainly a product that must be intelligently encouraged, as it has been in Germany and France.

If the \$60,000,000 a year from sugar duties is to be lopped off next May, as the democratic party has arranged, the country will have a costly lesson in bad politics.

PRIEST BOUND OVER

Winona, Minn., Sept. 9.—Father L. M. Lesches the priest who on August 27 last shot and twice wounded Bishop Patrick R. Heffron, was held to the grand jury by Judge S. H. Somsen of the municipal court. The grand jury will reconvene September 20.

A VACATION FOR DUMBA TALKED ABOUT

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR MAY RETURN HOME AND FORGET TO COME BACK

Washington, Sep. 9.—Unless the Austrian government itself takes some step in the case of Dr. Constantin Dumba, its ambassador here, the incident growing from the disclosure of the ambassador's action with regard to plans for hampering manufacturers of war munitions in the United States probably will be called to the attention of the Vienna foreign office.

Further developments in the case today awaited receipt of certain documentary evidence, which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are expecting from London.

Those closest to the president describe his attitude as being reluctant to take initial action and hoping that the situation would be relieved by the action of the ambassador himself or his government. It has been reported the ambassador contemplated taking a vacation to attend to personal business at home. That might satisfy the needs of diplomacy.

Passports Cancelled

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing has cancelled the passports of James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent upon whom British secret service men found a communication from Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, to his foreign office on the subject of fomenting strikes in American munitions plants. Archibald now is at Rotterdam, and American Minister Vandyke has been instructed to issue an emergency passport to permit his return to the United States, when the department of justice will be called on to decide if he has violated any law of the United States in acting as a messenger for one of the European belligerents.

Cancellation of Archibald's passports is the first official action in a diplomatic situation which it has been suggested might possibly extend so far as to cause the departure of Dr. Dumba from this country. Dr. Dumba has made his explanations to Secretary Lansing saying the only instructions from his country were to give a wide publicity to the decree announcing enforcement of the Austro-Hungarian penal code against subjects who engaged in the manufacture of war munitions for their country's enemies.

WILL PAY RANSOM FOR MISSING SKIPPER

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY REPLIES TO ANONYMOUS LETTERS IT RECEIVES

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—The United Fruit company advertised today that it would pay the ransom demanded by

an anonymous letter writer for Captain McLaren, two members of the crew and two passengers of the lost liner Marowijne, who, the writer says, are held prisoners on an island in the Gulf of Mexico. The advertisement was signed by C. T. Ellis, vice president of the company, who explained it was called for by the receipt of a second anonymous letter from the person who wrote the company August 3 that five men from the Marowijne were held for ransom, and that the ship's papers and the captain's watch had been sent to the company's New York office as proof. The writer was invited to communicate with Mr. Ellis.

"We have received none of the proofs you refer to at our New York office," the advertisement read. "If you have any proofs present them; they are willing to pay the ransom demanded."

Mr. Ellis said he placed no faith in the truth of the letter but said he wished if possible to clear up the mystery. Recent search of the gulf islands by naval and United Fruit vessels revealed no trace of any survivors.

THE SUPREME COURT

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—For tomorrow, the case of W. C. Leonard, et al, appellants, vs. V. A. Geenleaf, appellee, from Bernalillo county, is set for hearing before the state supreme court. The cases on the docket for today were: State, appellee, vs. Jessie Smith, appellant, from Quay county; and Erastus Lacey, appellee, vs. Charles Lemon, appellant, from Lincoln county.

ANCIENT BURGER FOUND

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—J. P. Adams, engineer in charge of the sewer construction in Santa Fe, today dug up one of the prehistoric burghers of Santa Fe, while digging a trench on Johnson street. It has the skeleton of a young man of good proportions. The skull is well rounded and is now on exhibit in the museum. The teeth are well formed and rather small but the jaw is heavy. The rear of the skull is quite flat, as if deformed by having been tied to a board in childhood. Most important of all, with the burial were found pieces of the most primitive pottery, both corrugated and so-called black and gray ware, as well as a metate and a polishing stone. The skeleton was found at a depth of six feet and is rather well preserved. In prehistoric times there was at least one Tanoan village on the present site of Santa Fe and according to the legends of the San Ildefonso pueblos the site of Santa Fe was sacred, here the virgin who gave birth to the sun and the moon having landed after the deluge.

WALKED THROUGH WINDOW

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Henry Pacheco, while in anebulous state of mind because of his visit to a nearby saloon, walked into a large plate glass window of the O. K. barbershop on San Francisco street, smashing it to smithereens. Nathan Salmon, owner of the building, and also of the plate glass, happened to be around, although it was early in the morning and took charge of the soused Pacheco until a policeman arrived who took the offender to the county jail to sober up.

EDUCATION GETS IMPETUS IN CHINA

UNITED STATES ASSISTS BY THE
FOUNDING OF TSING HUA
COLLEGE

Peking, Sept. 9.—Thirty-nine American universities and colleges were represented at the midsummer dinner and outing of the American College club held recently at Tsing Hua college, in the suburbs of Peking.

The occasion was of special significance as Tsing Hua college was established at the suggestion of the United States, with money remitted by that government from the Boxer indemnity. More than 100 graduates of American colleges, among whom Chinese alumni prevailed, were welcomed to the beautiful campus by Dr. T. Y. Tsur, a Yale graduate, who is president of the school.

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins university and legal adviser to China; John V. MacMurray, American charge d'affaires; Charles D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American legation and many other prominent Americans fraternized with Chinese whom they had known in their school days. There were present a number of alumni of Columbia university, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Yale, Harvard, California, West Point and Annapolis. The band of the American legation guard furnished music.

In discussing the occasion the Peking Daily Gazette said:

"It is more than a mere social event. Even as the ways of the Japanese indicate the working of a mind in essential conflict with the welfare of China, so the friendly gathering of Americans and Chinese at a place associated with a great act of moral reparation and justice by the United States suggests a reading of the future relations between China and the mighty republic of the west that is at once hopeful and full of meaning. If there is a single international fact that is certain and beyond doubt it is the non-territorial aim of American policy in China; and while the policy may be intended to promote and subserve the interests of American commerce and industry, there is evidence of a tendency in American thought and action which some of us are inclined to interpret as indicating the ultimate predominance of moral and cultural aims over the more material purposes of the market place.

"We do not suggest that the United States will ever pursue a purely philanthropic policy in China; and we do not think that self-respecting Chinese would care to see their country the object of an eleemosynary policy on the part even of our American friends. But there is an immense difference in values between a policy inspired exclusively by a commercial end and one that achieves the same material object as a result of the work of American culture. There is every reason to hold that a system of Chino-American trade, established as the result of a policy that is predominantly

cultured, has the elements of expansion and permanence in a degree which are entirely lacking in a system based on a commercial policy per se."

Dr. Wellington Koo, the retiring president of the college club, has just been appointed minister to Mexico and is to leave in a few days for the United States. He is a Columbia graduate who won high scholastic honors and in seven years became one of the most influential younger Chinese in governmental affairs.

Dr. Goodnow, addressing the club, urged the necessity for the training of more Chinese students along vocational lines. He said China has rare culture, traditions and history which it should cherish, rather than abandon in favor of European culture as reflected in American institutions. But China needs engineers, skilled agriculturists, medical men and other scientists who will direct the development and conservation of her great resources. The speaker urged China to develop her coal and iron. The world stands in need of these great commodities with which the Chinese are so richly blessed. If China does not develop its own material wealth, Dr. Goodnow said, foreigners will do it for her.

Dr. Hawking Yen, a Columbia graduate who is an assistant to the minister for foreign affairs, reviewed the history of Chinese students who have been educated in America and said at least 500 of them are now living in China. Until the republic these men were not given much chance in governmental affairs, but since the more liberal regime men of American training have had opportunity to show their worth both at home and abroad. Alfred Sze, minister to England, is a Cornell graduate. Dr. W. W. Yen, minister to Berlin, was educated in America, and many of the president's cabinet ministers and assistants were trained in American universities. At present over 1,000 Chinese students are between 50 and 60 students to America for university training every year. Dr. Wellington Koo will leave in a few days for the United States with this year's graduates from the college so generously founded and supported by the American government.

Tsing Hua college is delightfully located at the foot of the mountains north of Peking and occupies an estate adjoining the old summer palace, which was used in past centuries as the home of a prince. The Chinese government maintains the prince's home and gardens, which are available as recreation grounds for the students.

Modern buildings which accommodate 600 boys have been erected among the lakes and ancient forests of the estate. The school also has a model athletic field. Dinner for the College club was served in a great hall in the old palace and the after dinner speaking took place on a veranda outside the palace overlooking a lake of several acres, whose water was almost entirely concealed by the mammoth leaves and gorgeous pink blossoms of the lotus.

American college cheers and songs seemed singularly modern in surrounding typical of a civilization four thousand years old. The American band's rendition of "Star Spangled

Banner," under the five-colored Chinese flag, brought the collegians of the two republics to their feet. Chinese engineers, missionaries, teachers, physicians, diplomats, statesmen and merchants alike stood at attention in honor of the older republic after which the world's newest republic has been so largely fashioned.

TWENTY KILLED IN A RAID ON LONDON

ZEPPELINS VISIT BRITISH CAPITAL FOR SECOND TIME
IN TWO NIGHTS

London, Sept. 9.—There were no Americans among the Zeppelin air raid victims the American embassy and the American consulate reported this afternoon.

London, Sept. 9.—Twenty persons were killed and 86 others injured in last night's Zeppelin raid.

These figures were given out here officially today. The German airships flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district.

Papers Issue Warning

The raid of Zeppelins last night is declared by the Pall Mall Gazette as "Londoners' first glimpse of the war at close quarters.

The Evening Standard speaks of the coolness shown everywhere, but warns the public against the "noticeably widespread and dangerous disposition to regard the affair as a species of spectacle."

It suggests that in addition to the Zeppelin, which, within limits, "is a terrible instrument of war," there is also danger from anti-aircraft guns. Therefore the public, it says, would be well advised to take aerial visitors more seriously than it did last night.

The official statement gives the following list of casualties:

Killed—12 men, two women and six children.

Injured—Eight men, four women and two children.

Injured slightly—38 men, 23 women and 11 children.

One soldier was killed and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

The attack of last night brings up the total casualties from Zeppelin raids to 12 killed and 349 injured. On the previous night 13 persons were killed and 43 wounded.

Were Americans Hurt?

Washington, Sept. 9.—As late as 3 o'clock this afternoon no dispatches had been received at the state department from Ambassador Page on the Zeppelin raid on London, and officials did not know whether Americans had been harmed or endangered. As the raid was over a section where many Americans gather, there was some apprehension.

In Center of City

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The Daily News today bases a surmise that the Zeppelin raid of last night must have been over the heart of London, on two telegrams from a staff correspondent at London. The first read: "Daily News office and staff safe,"

and the second: "All well."

"It is evident," says the Daily News, "that the raid on the British capital was effective in or near what is called the heart of London. The Daily News office there is on Trafalgar Square, not far from such landmarks at the St. James palace, Westminster abbey, the parliament buildings and the Charing Cross railroad station."

GOULD MAN INTERESTED

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—President B. F. Bush of the Gould systems of railroads, who makes his home in St. Louis, left Santa Fe yesterday on his special train for Chamita, from where he will make a leisurely jaunt up the Chamita valley and thence down the San Juan drainage. He has with him Vice President E. L. Brown of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, Chief Engineer J. G. Gwyn and Superintendent of the Fourth Division R. T. McGraw. They were joined at Santa Fe by Senator Overfield and M. Skinner. The party was given a reception last evening at the Santa Fe club and while noncommittal except as to affirm that they are on an inspection trip, it is certain that their visit has much to do with a campaign to divert tourist travel to Taos and Santa Fe and a rebuilding of the narrow gauge line from Antonito to Santa Fe, either via Ojo Caliente or Taos, and Santa Cruz and Hildeson, the new line to be standard gauge. There is also talk of a line up the Chama from Chamita to Farmington and thence to Salt Lake, the track of the Santa Fe Central to be used for an extension to Roswell and a connection with the Gulf of Mexico.

WHEN GRANT VISITED

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Colonel William M. Berger, who returned to his home at Belen yesterday, while at the museum recalled the visit of President Grant to the palace and also his visit to the Methodist Sunday school on Sunday morning. The room in the old adobe building, opposite the present Presbyterian church, is practically in the same condition as it was the year that President Grant visited Santa Fe.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT GROWS

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Thirty-three per cent greater than the first week last year is the enrollment this year in the public schools. The number of pupils in the high school, taking the commercial course, which is new, is so large, that dress rooms have to be fitted up in the barracks building for their accommodation until the addition to the Sena high school is completed. Miss Westlake, the new teacher in history in the high school and manual training in the lower grades, arrived today from Peoria, Ill.

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 9.—Frank T. Rogers, today was re-elected president of the United States Association of Postoffice clerks. The delegates to the convention voted to amend the constitution and voted to hold the convention biennially hereafter. Congress J. W. Ragsdale of South Carolina, who spoke today, denounced the present pension system as "iniquitous," and said he intended to work for the passage of a law which would give pensions to civil employes of the federal government as well as to soldiers.

LAW BOOKS AND GUNS IN COURT

BORDER TROUBLES MAKE OPENING OF NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT DANGEROUS

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 6.—The disposition of troops in the Brownsville section continued today. By mid-week there will be 4,000 men, cavalry, infantry, artillery, signal and aero corps, in this district, a display of men large enough, it is hoped, to exert sufficient moral force to make the use of physical force unnecessary in maintaining quiet in the border counties with their 70 per cent Mexican population. The troops are patrolling a territory nearly the size of Maine, which contains only one city, Brownsville.

How to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Mexican citizens is an unsolved problem, and a lack of this knowledge is a menace to the international relations.

Some Americans have come to believe that even other nations are trying to involve Mexico with the United States. A few credit reports that Americans who wish intervention are behind most of the bandit outbreaks.

In the two months since the bandits began operations four American men have been murdered. Two have been killed at Sebastian by Mexicans who were their personal enemies. Apparently the element of racial revenge did not enter into these killings until last week's murder of two Americans near San Benito. It is now established that these two Americans were killed partly in retaliation for some picture postcards which have been spread over all northeast Mexico. These were pictures of Texas rangers on horseback with ropes about the bodies of some Mexicans killed several weeks ago in the first battle at Norias. The rangers did not drag these bodies. They only posed for the pictures to satisfy a photographer. The wide sale of these pictures produced bad feeling.

The new seventy-ninth district court held its first sitting today at Rio Grande city, about 100 miles up the river from here. Some of the attorneys who attended court from the old counties said they were carrying a law book in one hand and a pistol in the other.

Carranza Disclaims Charges

Washington, Sept. 6.—Major General Funston reports that General Nafarrette, the Carranza commander at Matamoros, had again denied that Carranza troopers were raiding the Mexican border, and proposed bringing more Carranza troops to the Mexican side to suppress disorders. The Carranza authorities have suggested a conference.

General Funston's message included the following report from Colonel Bulard at Brownsville:

"Carranza consul states to me that he has today in person informed Nafarrette at Matamoros of the fact that American and Carranza troops face each other near Mission, and in danger of conflict; that Nafarrette replied he would order his troops to move back from the banks of the river and

that any shooting from the Mexican side would be by men other than his; that yesterday one constitutionalist officer was killed and one civilian wounded in fighting across the river at Cavazos already reported by Captain McCoy.

"Same consul suggested a conference of American military authorities with constitutionalist military authorities to try to avoid difficulties. I replied that I would inform the department.

"Constitutionalist consul visited me Saturday and stated that Friday afternoon while an aeroplane was in flight here his vice consul heard shots from the Mexican side of the river, apparently directed at the aeroplane. He reported to General Nafarrette, who said he could not believe the shots were fired by his soldiers; at that very hour he had them all assembled for a review in Matamoros. Nafarrette made an offer or suggestion that more constitutionalist troops be ordered to the Matamoros district for the purpose of co-operating from the Mexican side in stopping bandit disorders along the river against the American side.

"The consul added for himself his belief that recent firing from the Mexican side had been by men who because of unsettled conditions in Mexico for some years have turned from honest men into outlaws and that he will by wire and letter at once report, explaining conditions to General Carranza and to the constitutionalist representatives at Washington. The consul emphasized repeatedly Nafarrette's suggestion of ordering more constitutionalist troops to the Matamoros district."

Aeroplane Activity

Another message from Colonel Bulard to General Funston, sent Saturday night from Brownsville, said:

"Aeroplane in vicinity of Brownsville has been fired on three separate times. Some 100 shots were counted. It has been over United States territory all the time. Our outposts at the international bridge and the one at the Brownsville pumping plant located firing as coming from a big bend in the river just west of Brownsville, probably Mexican outposts, as the firing on aeroplanes reported on September 1 was from the same locality. The troops occupying south bank of river are Carrancistas. At the same time that firing on aeroplanes was going on our outposts at Brownsville pumping station were fired on. This fire was returned. No casualties on our side."

Capture of Paredon by Carranza forces under General Trevino was announced to the state department in consular dispatches from Nuevo Laredo. Paredon is just north of Saltillo. Consul Silliman reported that the victory was being celebrated in Vera Cruz.

The Carranza agency here said official information received stated that the Frontera revolt had been quelled Saturday. State department reports further said that other officials at Frontera were killed, but that no foreigners had been injured. Troops, it was said, were ordered from Merida and Vera Cruz by General Carranza to suppress the revolt, and succeeded in restoring order. The former governor of the state was said to have been in charge now.

Two more railroad wrecks by dynamiting were reported in consular dis-

patches.

The second section of a passenger train from Vera Cruz to Mexico City was blown up at Esmeralda on September 3, according to a telegram from Consul Silliman which gave no details. Near Monterey the engine of a northbound passenger train was blown off the track, but none of the passengers was injured.

MAYOR BELL TO BE TRIED FOR FRAUD

INDIANAPOLIS EXECUTIVE IS SAID TO HAVE HELPED STEAL ELECTION

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.—Of the second time within a year the state of Indiana is about to be treated to spectacle of seeing a considerable number of her foremost citizens and most prominent political leaders and officeholders arraigned in the criminal court to stand trial on charges of having conspired to commit election frauds.

Less than 12 months have passed since the state was shocked by the revelations of political corruption in Terre Haute, when the mayor of that city and numerous other public officials and well known citizens were caught in the federal dragnet and are now serving terms in Leavenworth prison as a result of their conviction on charges of election conspiracy.

While the Terre Haute cases are still fresh in the public mind a hundred or more officeholders and political leaders, including several high in party councils, are to be tried in the criminal court here on charges similar to those involved in the Terre Haute cases.

The first to be called to the bar is Joseph E. Bell, mayor of Indianapolis, whose case is docketed for trial today. When the case of Mayor Bell is disposed of the court will take up for trial the cases of Thomas Taggart, democratic national committeeman for Indiana; Samuel Perrott, chief of police of Indianapolis; Fred Barrett, city attorney and democratic county chairman; Robert Metzger, former chief of police and republican member of the board of safety; Frank P. Baker, former county prosecutor, and several score of citizens of lesser prominence.

All the defendants—democrats, republicans and progressives—were named in a single indictment which was returned by the Marion county grand jury on June 22 last. The main charge contained in the indictment is conspiracy to commit felonies to corrupt the election, by violation of the primary law, the registration laws, by bribery and blackmail. The charges are based on the election of November 3, 1914, the registration of last September and October, and the primary of May 5, 1914. The original indictment contained 48 counts.

Included among those indicted are a number of primary registration and election officials. The indictment charges certain of these officials with

conspiring to permit persons to register falsely and to vote falsely in the primary and in the election. Another count charges persons with repeating. Other counts alleged that certain primary and election boards permitted the destruction of ballots for the purpose of substituting other ballots therefor. Two counts set up a conspiracy to aid and abet primary poll clerks in marking ballots in a manner differently from that requested by the voter, while other counts allege the use of money in influencing the electors, both at the primary and in the general election. In this connection another count charges certain election officials with giving information to outsiders as to how some of the electors voted.

Padding the tally sheets for certain candidates is alleged in other section of the indictment, while another count charges policemen were permitted to stand within 50 feet of the polls "for improper purposes," in violation of the state law. Repeaters were imported from outside the county for use in the election, it is asserted in the indictment.

In all 128 men were named in the indictment, which is said to be the largest number of men ever indicted in a single bill in Indiana. Of the original 128 defendants six entered pleas of guilty when they were arraigned in July. A seventh defendant, James H. Gibson, entered a similar plea of guilty two weeks ago, on the eve of going to trial.

Joseph E. Bell, whose case is the first to come to trial, was chosen mayor of Indianapolis on the democratic ticket at the last election. He has long been prominent in local politics and is known as a Taggart man. His term in the mayoralty will expire January 1, 1919.

Mayor Bell, together with Mr. Taggart and other of the prominent defendants, have repeatedly proclaimed their innocence and asserted they have committed no crimes for which they should have been indicted. They have likewise declared that they had no political dealings with Gibson and the six other defendants who have pleaded guilty.

BIG DAM AT TAOS

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The highest earth dam in the United States will be built in Taos county by the Costilla States Development company to impound sufficient of the waters of the Red river to reclaim 20,000 fertile acres. The dam will be 125 feet high and specifications for it were filed today with State Engineer James A. French.

WILSON IS COY

Washington, Sept. 7.—President Wilson has declined to allow democrats in New Jersey, his home state, to endorse him for another term, because he feels it might seem as though he were taking advantage of the international situation to gain some personal advantage. A letter from Secretary Tumulty to Sheriff inhead of the Hudson county democratic committee, made public at the White House today, expresses that view also at some length.

MRS. ANNAH R. CLARK
Osteopathic Treatment
Nursing Massage
910 Fourth Street
East Las Vegas, — New Mexico

OLD TIME COWMAN'S REUNION

Sweetwater, Texas, Sept. 7.—A reunion of pioneer cattlemen, the first of its kind ever held, is now on in this city. Old time cowmen from all over the southwest have joined in the reunion to talk over old times of the free grass era, when cattle pastures and barbed wire fences were unknown. A complete cow camp typical of the days of '85 has been established near this city to serve as headquarters of the reunion.

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.

YALE BEGINS GRIDIRON WORK

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7.—Sixty or more candidates for the Yale football team reported today for preliminary practice at Madison on Long Island Sound, twenty miles east of this city. The squad will practice on the grounds of the Madison Country Club until September 20, when training will be shifted to the Yale field.

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.

MEN OF TRADE PRESS CONVENE

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Representatives of the trade press of the country, including publishers, editors, advertising men and others, assembled here to the number of more than 500 today for the tenth annual convention of the Federation of Trade Press associations. The chief purpose of the convention, which will continue three days, is to secure cooperation among the various trade press associations and among publishers of trade, class and technical papers.

COMPANY WOULD RAISE RATES

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 7.—Whether the Southern Express company will be permitted to increase its rates in Alabama depends on the outcome of a hearing begun before the state railroad commission today. The company asks permission to increase its rates on an average of three and three-fifths per cent on intrastate packaged weighing 100 pounds or less. The interstate commerce commission recently allowed the same increase in all interstate express rates.

TO INQUIRE INTO LAKE LEVELS

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7.—Following a two months' recess, the international boundary commission today resumes its activities with an investigation to determine the proper level at which the water should be maintained in the Lake of the Woods and its tributaries. The commission is scheduled to hold its first hearing today at the town of Warroad, in northern Minnesota. Hearings will follow

at International Falls, and at Kenora, Ont., where the Lake of the Woods has its outlet.

The Lake of the Woods with its connecting waters is a factor of very considerable importance in the development of northern Minnesota, Manitoba and western Ontario. The lake covers an area of over 1,800 square miles and many industries have been established on its waters. The joint commission will endeavor to agree upon a recommendation to be made to the two governments of all concerned on both sides of the boundary—power interests, agricultural interests, transportation, fishing, lumbering and other interests.

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.

THE RAILWAY HELPS

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The corporation commission announced today that it has secured a freight rate for exhibits to the state fair at Albuquerque, under which exhibits can be returned free of cost for freight if shipped within 10 days after the close of the fair. Chairman Jose Ortiz y Pino and others filed complaint today with the state corporation commission that the A. T. and S. F. passenger trains on the Santa Fe branch are unduly delayed by the unloading of steel rails and bridge materials. The matter has been taken up by the commission with the Santa Fe officials.

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.

RETURNING SOLDIERS TO CHANGE CUSTOM**ENGLAND EXPECTS CONVENTION WILL BE OVERTHROWN AT CLOSE OF THE WAR**

London, Sept. 7.—Englishmen discuss perhaps more frequently than any other war subject, "What influence will the experience of our soldiers in foreign countries have on social conditions in our insular island?" These soldiers, constituting a big proportion of the male population of the nation, will return after having sampled life in Belgium, India, France, Egypt, the Ardennes and elsewhere. In most cases their daily intercourse with the foreign peoples is very intimate, and a large proportion of the soldiers who return will come back with a fairly easy command of a new language, with new thoughts and new requirements.

A contributor to a small English trade paper, writing from the front, says:

"I am under the impression that when Tommy comes marching home again he will expect lots of things he had not been used to before he began to travel on the continent. And not only in the way of food; with regard to drink he will have got so out of the habit of standing up for his refreshment that he will insist on and only patronize those public houses that give him little tables to sit round and chairs to sit on.

"I notice him through the open windows and doors of the places in which he takes his ease, and it is extraordinary how quickly he has picked up the foreign fashion of discussing his liquors, and has got out of the habit of bolting them, wiping his mouth, and coming out in five minutes. Which is a capital thing, and I hope that in the peaceful years ahead our English publicans will see to it that temperance is served and pleasant company secured by adopting the cafe system our Tommies have dropped into so naturally."

Touching on the same subject the Daily Telegraph says: "Yesterday these soldiers were just ordinary civilians, perhaps a trifle narrow in their outlook; tomorrow they will be men who have seen grim things, acquired strange knowledge and learnt in the school of experience just what is wrong with things as we do them. They will probably retain throughout their lives a suggestion of the newly-gained discipline of mind and body, a respect for order in their daily surroundings. Their criticisms will not reveal themselves at once, for at first everything homelike will be welcomed, but in course of time they may be expected to review their experiences and bring their freshly-acquired knowledge to bear on the old conditions in their native land."

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.

"DON'T WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANTS"**THIS IS THE WARNING THAT AUSTRIA GIVES FORMER SUBJECTS HERE**

Washington, Sept. 6.—The White House and the state department continued to preserve strict silence today on the published statement of Ambassador Dumba of Austria that he had taken part in a movement to curtail production of war materials in the United States by reminding Austro-Hungarian subjects that they were violating the criminal code of their native land by accepting employment

in the munition plants.

The state department had no information other than the ambassador's statement that he was coming to Washington to see Secretary Lansing. The White House had no request for an engagement with the president. The ambassador's statement of his activity, however, was received with undisguised surprise in official circles. No officers are willing to make an opinion on what position the state department might take until the ambassador has seen Secretary Lansing.

Admittedly the situation was regarded as one of the most unusual and susceptible of development that has arisen in diplomatic quarters since the outbreak of the war.

Secretary Lansing later in the day received a request from Ambassador Dumba for a conference and an appointment to meet him at the state department tomorrow afternoon. It was understood here the Austrian ambassador wished to offer explanation of dispatches which British officials found in custody of James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, regarding American war munition factories. State department officials said that none of the details regarding these dispatches had been received, although Ambassador Page had sent word of their existence and that they had been forwarded. Ambassador Dumba, it is understood, will produce copies of the papers, which were directed to the foreign office at Vienna.

No Precedents

Officials here point out that the subject which has arisen from this incident is a new one to American diplomacy, and that there are absolutely no precedents for official guidance. It is declared that unless evidences of a conspiracy can be shown it is doubtful whether any statutory violation has been involved.

The question of the legality of approaching naturalized American citizens by foreign ambassadors in time of war is said to involve the question of dual citizenship, for years a subject of continuous controversy between the United States and several of the great European powers. In this connection it is recalled that this government never has been able to secure from the French government an abandonment of its claim to jurisdiction within French territory of French birth or descent, even to the second generation.

This government has been obliged in many cases to recognize the European doctrine that the individual and not the territory govern, because it was not able to resist its application, which would involve a breach of official relations with several of the great European powers. Therefore, some officials cannot see the way clear to make strong legal protest against the action of the Austrian ambassador in addressing himself to his countrymen in the United States and warning them of the consequences of the Austrian law.

RETURNING TO RUSSIA

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States ambassador to Russia, leaves here today for New York, whence she will sail for Russia. On arriving at Petrograd Mrs. Marye will again resume her work of nursing in the Russian military hospitals.

LOVE OF JEWELS CAUSED HER DEATH

BURGLARS ARE LURED TO MRS. NICHOLS' HOME TO STEAL \$500,000 IN GEMS

New York, Sept. 7.—Owney Talas, a Russian Finn, for two and one-half months a hall boy in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, the aged widow who met death last night at the hands of masked men who robbed her of gems valued at \$10,000, was arrested today after he had confessed, the police assert, to having played a part in the crime. He was formally charged with murder.

Deputy Commissioner Lord announced that Talas had made a confession relative to the murder, details of which would be made public later in the day.

Detectives working on the case asserted soon after reaching the house that they believed the robbers probably had assistance from someone on the premises. Accordingly they sought the friends of the hall boy, found five of them in Harlem and took them to a station house for interrogation.

Died of Fright

The maid and Talas told virtually the same story: That masked men had forced their way into the house, overpowered them, tied and gagged them and then attacked the aged widow. Mrs. Nichols, in the opinion of the police, resisted the masked burglars with all the strength her 60 years permitted. Mr. Lord said today that a preliminary examination of the body showed that she had died of fright and that notwithstanding the cloth drawn tightly around her neck when the body was found she had not been strangled.

With Mrs. Nicholas lying dead on the floor of her room, the hall boy apparently unconscious from a blow on the head from the butt of a revolver and the maid bound and gagged in the servants' quarters, the masked robbers looted the premises. Apparently their first act was to strip the diamonds from their victim's fingers. The ear rings also were taken. The value of these gems was placed today at about \$10,000 by Mrs. Nichols' nephew, Maitland F. Griggs.

The key to the Nichols strong box, which she carried on a string around her neck, was reported missing. The strong box, in a safe in the house contained, it was estimated, gems worth from \$250,000 to \$500,000. At first it was feared the burglars knowing that she had these jewels in the safe, had rifled it, but examination of the safe today showed that the strong box with its contents was intact.

Mr. Lord said that after the cook and the butler, Ernest Vital, had left the house, Talas had been seen to leave the premises several times to converse with men in front of the house. Mrs. Nichols was the widow of James Edward Nichols, founder of the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols and Company. She was re-

puted to be worth about \$2,000,000, and it was known that much of this was invested in gems which she kept in the house. She was 60 years old and quite stout.

Talas, in what the police claim was his confession is alleged to have said that for some time several men have been endeavoring to get him to "stand in with them" to rob Mrs. Nichols, but that he had refused such advances until Tuesday night when he consented, upon the understanding that Mrs. Nichols was not to be harmed.

He is further alleged to have told the police, it was understood, that only the jewels his employer wore on her person were to be taken. The police version of the confession quoted Talas as saying that the men arrived at the Nichols home at 9 o'clock last night by appointment, and in response to a double ring at the basement door he admitted them. He told of being backed into a corner by the men. The maid, he is alleged to have said, was threatened and tied up. One man was left to stand guard over her while the others hurried up stairs to the apartment of Mrs. Nichols.

Talas is said to have asserted he was entirely ignorant of what happened in the apartment, as he heard nothing. He did say, however, that the men were upstairs 10 or 15 minutes, leaving by the basement door and passing him without comment.

STATE WILL MEET ITS EXPENSES THIS YEAR

TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE COMMITTEE FINDS CONDITIONS NOT UNSATISFACTORY

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—At the meetings recently held in Santa Fe for the formation of a State Taxpayers' association there was some discussion of the question of the finances of the state for the fourth, or coming fiscal year. It was suggested that the executive committee of the association ascertain, if possible, just what are the requirements and resources of the state, and publish the same so that the public might have the data necessary to formation of an intelligent opinion on the question. The most reliable information obtainable at this time is included in the following summary:

The state appropriations, for convenience, may be divided into three classes:

- I. Appropriations by special acts of the 1915 legislature.
- II. Continuing appropriations by special acts prior to 1915.
- III. Appropriations in the general appropriation bill of the last, or 1915, legislature.

Under the first heading, appropriations by special acts of the 1915 legislature, are included the following items which are binding appropriations:

Museum of New Mexico	\$ 10,000
Railroad fares of Normal students	7,000
State tax commission	16,500
State traveling auditor and	

bank examiner	11,700
San Diego exposition	12,000
New Mexico building reductions	15,000
Charitable institutions	32,000
Total	\$104,200

The second heading, continuing appropriations by special acts prior to the 1915 legislature include those appropriations made in Ch. 52, laws of 1912; Ch. 62, laws of 1907; Ch. 126, laws of 1909 and Ch. 54 and 61 of the laws of 1913 and amount in the aggregate to \$22,100.

Heading number III, appropriations carried in the general appropriation bill of the last or 1915 legislature, for the next or fourth fiscal year, may be summarized as follows:

Interest on the bonded debt and principal on certificates of indebtedness, \$56,540.

Educational institutions, including the University, School of Mines, Military Institute, Normal schools, Deaf and Dumb and Blind institutes, \$317,500.

Other state institutions, including Insane asylum, Reform school, Miners' hospital and penitentiary, \$158,220.

Expenses of the general government, including salaries of officials and assistants, expenses of National Guard, library, the courts, corporation commission, printing, buildings, etc., \$213,700.

For the legislature, \$25,000.

Miscellaneous, \$1,419.

Total net standing appropriations, \$782,379.

Add to above the "estimated expenses of state traveling auditor and state bank examiner, \$5,000.

Total, \$787,379.

To recapitulate:

Appropriations, Class I	\$104,200
Appropriations, Class II	22,100
Appropriations, Class III	787,379

Total, all purposes, \$913,679

From this, in figuring the sum which must be raised by taxation on a 3 mill levy, we can deduct:

First. Interest (which is not included in the 3 mill maximum levy, \$56,540.

Second. The appropriation for the legislature, not required until 1917, \$25,000.

Third. Estimated income available other than by taxation, including fees, \$30,000.

Fourth. Estimated income available from tax on production of mines, \$30,000.

Total deductions, \$141,540.

Net total to be raised by taxation, \$772,139.

What is there available to meet these requirements? The total assessment of all property in the state, as shown by the tax rolls as they have been filed by the assessors with the state tax commission, is \$283,276,934.

Now a 3 mill levy, if all collected, would produce on the above assessment a total of \$849,830.89.

If but 90 per cent of the whole be collected it would produce a total of \$764,847.72.

This shows probable resources of \$764,847.72 to meet appropriations amounting to \$772,139.00, or an apparent deficit of \$7,291.28.

In case only 85 per cent of the taxes should be collected the net income would be \$722,356.18 to meet appropriations as above \$772,139.00, or an apparent deficit of \$49,782.82.

It is reasonable to expect, in view of the state's extreme need, that all collecting officials will bend every effort to secure at least 90 per cent collection of the taxes and that under the conditions public sentiment will require such officials to do so.

The income from the mine output tax, shown above as "estimated," is an unknown quantity. But the best authorities estimate it variously at from \$25,000 to \$55,000. It seems safe, therefore, to estimate this income at \$30,000, while an equally conservative estimate would place the income available from fees, etc., at approximately an equal amount, or a total of \$60,000 as shown above, which may be expected with reason to become available from these two sources.

A special levy of one-third of one mill for road purposes was authorized by the last legislature. Whether or not this levy is to be included in the three mill maximum permitted for state purposes, or may in whole or in part be added to the three mill levy, is a question which we understand is now being considered by the taxing officials of the state. If it should be decided that this one-third of one mill could be added to the three mills the interest on the state road bond issue of \$500,000 would be provided for and thus reduce the total requirements of the state as above tabulated, by \$25,000, and reduce the estimated deficit on the basis of an 85 per cent collection to approximately \$25,000.

On the basis of a 90 per cent collection the availability of this extra one-third of one mill would leave a balance of about \$17,000.

It would seem from this statement, drawn from all official sources available, that there is no present cause for serious alarm, and that there is little prospect of a deficit which would require any extraordinary measures of relief.

COPPER STILL PAYS

New York, Sept. 9.—Directors of the Butte and Superior Copper company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an extra dividend of \$5. This is an increase of \$2.50 over the previous disbursement.

HUNGERFORD VISITS MUSEUM

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Edward Hungerford, the author and magazine writer, visited the museum and viewed the mural paintings that are being prepared by Artists Carlos Vierra and K. M. Chapman for the auditorium of the new museum building. Mr. Hungerford inquired into the plans for the structure and will incorporate them in a story on Santa Fe he has written for Harper's Magazine. He made the rounds of the city with Secretary George H. Van Stone of the chamber of commerce. The museum is much interested in a beautiful battle axe found at Silver City by H. A. MacGowan while plowing a field at the Cottage sanitarium. It is an especially fine specimen of neolithic handicraft.

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Probate Judge Canuto Alarid today granted the petition of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Haynes for the adoption of Benarthur Randolph Castle, and Charles Haynes Castle, minor sons of Mrs. Eva Castle, a niece of Mrs. Haynes and stenographer in the office of the state corporation commission.

TRANSPORT SUNK IN TURKISH WATER

THE BRITISH VESSEL SOUTHLAND
IS REPORTED TO HAVE
BEEN LOST

Berlin, Sept. 9 (By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A statement given out by the Overseas News agency today quotes the Weser Zeitung of Bremen as saying that the British steamship Southland, serving as a transport, was torpedoed recently in Turkish waters.

The news agency says:

"The Weser Zeitung of Bremen points out that the transport Southland was torpedoed in Turkish waters. The Southland formerly was the Red Star liner Vaderland. These steamers flew the Belgian flag up to the time of the occupation of Belgium, and then sailed under the American flag. Now the Southland which lately was flying the American flag, suddenly was changed into a British transport."

No Report in England

No previous report has been made concerning the torpedoing of the Southland. The British government has no announcement of the sinking of another transport in that section following the loss of the Royal Edward on August 14. Shipping records show, however, the Red Star liner Vaderland was renamed the Southland, being placed under the British flag and was commandeered by the British government for war purposes last March. She is listed as being employed in the hospital service.

New Attack on Dardanelles

Sofia, Bulgaria, Tuesday, Sept. 7, (via Berlin and Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Sept. 9.)—According to information received from reliable sources, the allies are now concentrating large forces, including heavy landing artillery, for a general attack on the Dardanelles.

The presence of mine sweepers at Sddul Bahr, near the entrance to the straits, is regarded as foreshadowing increased fighting.

Bulgarians Getting Ready

Paris, Sept. 9.—According to a dispatch to the Temps from Dedeaghat the Bulgarians are actively fortifying that port and its environs. Heavy guns are being placed at all strategic points, the dispatch adds, 18 large pieces having been taken through the city last night.

The Temps also says that Said Pasha, military governor of Adrianople, has been summoned to Constantinople, to be court martialed for refusing to execute orders relatives to the cessation of territory to Bulgaria along the railroad line to Dedeaghat, as provided in the recent agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey.

"There is growing unrest in Constantinople, the dispatch adds. "The young Turks are growing weary of German activities. The Sheikh Uli Islam has resigned."

THRIFT CAMPAIGN PLANNED FOR 1916

CENTENNIAL OF SAVINGS BANKS
WILL BE CELEBRATED NEXT
YEAR

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—A celebration of the centennial of the establishment of savings banks in the United States is proposed for next year, according to the report of the method and systems committee of the savings banks section of the American Bankers' association which was presented at today's session of this body by V. A. Lersner of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee.

It was suggested that the celebration take the form of a systematic thrift campaign throughout the United States, to be concluded in December, 1916, with a thrift congress in New York city, where the first meeting took place in November, 1816, to consider ways and means for the operation of a savings bank.

"Thrift seems to be the order of the day," said Mr. Lersner in introducing his report. He referred particularly to the remarkable progress shown in school banks, of which there are now 2,925 duly established with 398,540 depositors and \$1,792,640 on deposit. In 61 Chicago schools uniform savings banks had been established, each conducted by six pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, who rapidly became proficient as bank clerks. Over 13,000 pupils were depositors in the Chicago school banks, having an average deposit of about \$2.

The report told of success in promoting thrift by showing moving pictures, illustrating the results of thrift and extravagance.

One of the most interesting passages in the report, however, was the reference to the lack of thrift among college men.

"Except for a few local savings clubs," the report read, "a campaign for the purpose of encouraging the college boys to be more thrifty has never been attempted in any college or university. It seems the college boy is given up as a hopeless subject, even before he is tried. With the purpose of merely making an experiment we have arranged with the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and the Middletown National bank, to conduct a savings bank in the college store near the university campus, commencing this coming November. In conjunction with the operation of the bank there will be a course of eight lectures given in the university on thrift, or 'practical economics.' We have already secured a young man who will enter his sophomore year at Wesleyan next year to take care of the detail work of the bank. If the plan is successful by the end of next year, it is our purpose to encourage their establishment in other colleges of the country."

MONTANA PIONEERS MEET

Great Falls, Mont., Sept. 9.—The annual reunion of the Montana Society of Pioneers began here today and will continue over tomorrow. An elaborate program has been prepared for the entertainment of the members and their friends who are here from all over the state.

GENERAL VILJOEN WRITES SCENARIO

"UNDER THE VIRKLEUR" DEPICTS
STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS

Santa Fe, Sept. 9.—Genedal B. J. Viljoen, of the Boer army, who is a resident of La Mesa, Dona Ana county, and incidentally a politician and gentleman farmer, has blossomed out as a playwright, having written an elaborate photoplay depicting in many scenes the struggles of Huguenots who migrated to South Africa and culminating with the presentation of a universal peace plan. The scenario is based on General Viljoen's novel, "Under the Virkleur." International copyrights have been procured and the Planet Motion Picture company will produce the play, General Viljoen personally directing many of the scenes because of his extensive and accurate knowledge of South Africa and military affairs. Parts of the play may be staged in the Mesilla valley and at Santa Fe.

The novel is used as the basis for a theme which has been enlarged upon to include in its scope the universal struggle of the human race for the right to enjoy freedom of religion, thought, self government and the fruits of peace.

In developing the idea, the film will portray life at the court of Louis XIV of France, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the incidents that resulted in the migration of the Huguenots to the Cape of Good Hope. The scenario provides for a graphic presentation of the efforts of these people to establish a government of their own. The story terminates with a well conceived project for securing and maintaining world peace. Albert E. Kiralfy, the famous motion picture king, will be managing director of the production.

JEWS CELEBRATE NEW YEAR

New York, Sept. 9.—The Jews throughout the world, wheresoever dispersed, are engaged today in the general celebration of the Jewish festival of "Rosh Hashannah," or the New Year. This festival marks the beginning of the year 5676 in the Hebraic calendar, which, according to the rabbinical tradition, dates from the creation of the world. With the single exception of Yom Kippur or the day of atonement, which follows quickly upon it, the New Year festival is more generally observed than any of the other feasts in the Hebraic calendar. In celebrating the festival Jews abstain from all manner of work during Rosh Hashannah, and attend the morning, afternoon and evening services at the synagogues. They also pay congratulatory visits to relatives and friends, expressing their wishes for a happy New Year and make the occasion one of joy and happiness.

LUTHERAN CONVENTION

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 9.—The three contiguous cities of Rock Island, Moline and Davenport today began the entertainment of the biennial convention of the general council of the Lutheran Church in America. The gathering has attracted several thou-

sand delegates and visitors, who represent the 13 district synods of the denomination, with a combined membership of half a million communicants. Meeting in conjunction with the general council is the woman's auxiliary, known as the Woman's Federation of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in America. The notable function which the joint bodies are expected to arrange will be the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Lutheran reformation, which will be due in the year 1917.

LAY KEEL FOR NEW WARSHIP

New York, Sept. 9.—The laying of the keel for the battleship California at the New York navy yard tomorrow will mark a significant forward step in naval and marine engineering. The California will be the first fighting craft in any navy equipped with electric engines for her own propulsion, although such engines have been thoroughly tested in their use by the collier Jupiter. The California is one of three superdreadnaughts, others being the Mississippi and Idaho, which were authorized by the last congress. In most respects, other than the electric engines, the California and her sister ships will resemble the battleship Arizona, but will have a tonnage of 32,000 as compared with the Arizona's 31,400. The California will cost approximately \$15,000,000. She will be equipped with twelve 14-inch guns, which are the largest guns in use in our navy. Her plans call for a maximum speed of 24 knots and an economical cruising speed of 16 knots. Her motors will be adapted to run at either speed with equal facility, by merely the throw of a switch or a movement of the controller handle.

GOODNIGHT-HOGAN

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Pat F. Hogan, the Cerrillos saloonkeeper, who is in Santa Fe attending federal court, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy Special United States Officer C. M. Goodnight, on the charge of selling liquor to an Indian, Paddy Martinez of Chaves, Valencia county. Hogan will be given a hearing tomorrow forenoon at 10 o'clock before United States Commissioner M. T. Dunleavy.

A PECULIAR CASE

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 10.—Case No. 1754, Grover William Harrison, appellant, vs. George W. Harrison, appellee (Bernalillo county), is being argued today before the state supreme court. Attorneys Catron and Catron, of Santa Fe, appear for the appellant and Judge Edward A. Mann, of Albuquerque, for appellee. In this case an estate said to be valued at \$107,000 is involved, although there was a settlement, it is alleged, a few years ago by which appellant received from his father, Dr. Harrison, the appellee, the sum of \$25,000.

Grover Harrison sued his father, who had been his guardian for the estate. There are two questions involved in the suit. The first is, was the son estopped by the contract he is alleged to have made with his father through attorneys when there was a settlement of \$25,000? The second is, was the son or the father the heir of an infant sister of appellant? Dr. Harrison's contention is that he himself was the heir of his infant daughter.

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 * CALENDAR OF SPORTS FOR *
 * THE WEEK *
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Monday

Women's national championship golf tournament opens at Onwentsu C. C., Chicago.

New Hampshire amateur championship golf tournament opens at Maplewood, N. H.

California state championship golf tournament at Del Monte, Cal.

Opening of Grand Circuit race meeting at Charter Oak park, Hartford.

Opening of New England fair race meeting at Worcester, Mass.

Opening of Lake Erie circuit trotting meetings at Wheeling, W. Va., and Canton, O.

Opening of Michigan Short Ship circuit trotting meeting at Detroit.

Annual regatta of Middle States Regatta association at Philadelphia.

Annual regatta of Detroit River Amateur Rowing association at Detroit.

Annual regatta of New England Amateur Rowing association at Boston.

Annual trials of the Great Western Field Trial club at Aberdeen, S. D.

Opening of annual polo tournament at Squadron A, New York city.

Automobile track races at Detroit, Mich., and Providence, R. I.

Baseball season closes in the Central association, Interstate league, New England league, New York State league, Northern league, Ohio State league, Texas league and Virginia State league.

Horse show opens at Detroit, Worcester, Wilmington, Del.; Hamline, Minn., Indianapolis and Rutland, Vt.

Central states junior track and field championships at Chicago.

Annual track and field games of the New York Caledonian club at Maspeth, L. I.

Y. M. C. A. track and field championships at Panama Pacific exposition.

Florida state amateur track and field championships at Key West.

Johnny Kilbane vs. Alvie Miller, 12 rounds at CCedar Point, O.

Battling Murphy vs. Rudy Donkin, 10 rounds at Cedar Point, O.

Luke Ginley vs. Art Strawhacker, 10 rounds at Cedar Point, O.

Jack Britton vs. Johnny Griffiths, 12 rounds at Canton, O.

Jack Dillon vs. Yankee Gilbert, 10 round at Lima, O.

Battling Nelson vs. Bobby Waugh, 20 rounds at Juarez, Mexico.

Frank Loughrey vs. Joe Borrell, six rounds at Philadelphia.

Joe Sherman vs. Jimmy Murphy, 10 rounds near Chicago Heights, Ill.

Tuesday

Annual intercollegiate championship golf tournament opens at Greenwich, Conn.,

Yale's football players begin training for the coming season.

Wednesday

Championship motorboat and yacht speed races begin at Chicago.

First annual tournament of Alabama Golf association opens at Montgomery.

Thursday

Opening of fall meeting of Kentucky Racing association at Lexington.

Opening of fall race meeting at Dufferin park, Toronto.

Five thousand dollar stake race at the Panama Pacific exposition track.

Annual regatta of Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen at San Diego, Cal.

Friday

Second series of East vs. West tennis matches begins at Forest Hills, L. I.

Opening of fall race meeting of Dorval Jockey club at Montreal.

Saturday

Tristate championship tennis tournament opens at Cincinnati.

Western New Jersey championship tennis championship opens at Moorestown, N. J.

Allegheny county championship tennis tournament opens at Pittsburgh.

Packey McFarland vs. Mike Gibbons, 10 rounds at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

"Kid" Williams vs. Johnny Ertle, 10 rounds at St. Paul.

Billy Miske vs Jack Lester, 10 rounds at St. Paul.

LETTER CARRIERS AT OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 6.—For the last 24 hours there has been an almost continuous line of letter carriers arriving in this city. They come from all parts of the country to take part in the big parade and the annual convention of the National Letter Carriers which will begin its regular sessions here tomorrow morning.

POSTAL CLERKS MEET

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Civil service retirement and pensions will form a leading subject of discussion at the annual convention of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, which met here today with delegates in attendance from every part of the country. The convention will be in session four days.

MADE-IN-BALTIMORE SHOW

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6.—The second annual Made-in-Baltimore exposition opened at the Fifth Regiment armory today and will continue until September 29. Every foot of available space in the big armory is filled with exhibits showing the extent and wide variety of manufactured goods produced in Baltimore.

JEWISH NEW YEAR WILL BE OBSERVED

SERVICES IN TEMPLE MONTEFIORE WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Thursay, September 9, the Jewish New Year will be observed by the adherents of the Hebrew faith in Las Vegas by services in Temple Montefiore and the closing of their houses of business. Dr. Jacob H. Landau, spiritual director of the temple, today announced that services will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Sermons appropriate to the occasions will be preached at both services.

Dr. Landau said today:

"The Jewish New Year's festival is the oldest of all festivals celebrated in the civilized world. But it is unique for its significance as well as for its antiquity. The secular New Year (on January 1) is a day of gratifications; men rejoice in what they have achieved; it is a day for sordid inventories.

The Jewish New Year's day, however, is a time for serious thought on the Meaning of Life; it evokes pious contemplation of the difficult and inevitable problem as to right and wrong and its appeal is not that we should get more out of practical life but value more genuinely, more truthfully, more morally the life God has entrusted to us.

"Much of the success and failure of our work depend, not upon our equipment, but upon our motives. The Jewish New Year's Day, accordingly, is placed by a wise tradition at the beginning of autumn, when men enter upon their enterprises and obligations with zest and zeal. Just then they need a right interpretation of life and a true measure of its values.

"The antique features of the ritual of that day express the aspirations all men feel equally. The Trumpet Calls, constituting the central part in the worship of that day are appeals for the moral stir which men should feel when they contemplate their experiences and seek for re-enforcement of their hopes. The calls are also an appeal to the large sense of life. Our week-day wishes and prayers are self-centered and do not give us a perspective of our relations and obligations to the community and fellowman, and of their influence upon us. But the New Year's Day offers us an occasion to re-affirm our respect for and trust in Providence which is the organization of all lives into an all-encompassing justice. The Jew comprehends this as a comfort in the case of misfortunes and as monition in the successes he may have. The function of the New Year's Day is to establish a moral judgment in our life and experiences."

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.

DEMING'S DEPOT

Santa Fe, Sept. 6.—The corporation commission reports today that the ticket office and baggage room of the Southern Pacific at Deming have been satisfactorily arranged and sufficient help provided to attend to passenger travel expeditiously. This closes the case.

STATE COLLEGE CHANGES

Santa Fe, Sept. 6.—The department of education has been notified of the following changes in the faculty of the State College: Professor M. L. Hoblit, who teaches Latin and modern languages, who will remain in California another year in the hope that his wife will recover her health, and Professor Frank Stockton, who teaches physics, who remains in California to take the master's degree at the University of California. Professor Raymond Matthey, B. S., succeeds Professor George Kable in irrigation engineering. He is a graduate of the University of California. Dr. Louis Allen Highley succeeds Dr. R. F. Hare. Highley is a graduate of the Ohio State Normal University and has a degree from Chicago. Miss Zoe

Donaldson of the University of Minnesota will teach English. Miss Helen Thibel succeeds Miss Lucy Boyd in the domestic science department, coming from the Denver schools; James Theodore Barlow comes from the University of Missouri to teach agronomy; Dr. Charles Berry Newcomer takes the place of Professor Hoblit and has a degree from the University of Berlin. Miguel Bolamas Cacho, former governor of the state of Oaxaca, will teach Spanish.

FIRST FLORIDA ATHLETIC MEET

Key West, Fla., Sept. 6.—The best of the amateur athletic talent of Florida assembled here today for the first state-wide track and field championship competitions. The meet was staged under the auspices of the Key West Athletic association.

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE FAIR

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 6.—The annual exhibition of the Columbia River Interstate Fair association opened here today and will continue through the week. An unusually liberal offering of premiums this year has served to attract a record-breaking display of the choicest products of the stock farms, orchards, factories and fields throughout this section.

PREMIER VISITS SOLDIERS

Deal, England, Sept. 6.—A Canadian soldier sent to this coast resort on sick leave was walking along the sea front when he was stopped by a man in civilian dress who shook his hand vigorously and asked him how he was getting on. "Very well, thank you," said the soldier.

"You dont know me?" asked the stranger.

"No," was the reply.

"Well, my name is Borden, and I am quite well known in Canada."

The Canadian riflemen came to attention and saluted.

The premier spent the day on the sea front, exchanging stories with the wounded soldiers. He was just beginning a week's holiday motor trip around England.

FORTY YEARS IN PRISON

Boston, Sept. 6.—Jesse Pomeroy, the most notorious of life prisoners in the Charlestown state prison, today enters upon his fortieth year as a solitary confinement prisoner behind the gray walls of that famous institution. When but 15 years old Pomeroy was sent to prison for life for diabolical attacks on several small children. For nearly 40 years he has seen little or nothing of the outside world. The sentence of the court directed that he be kept in strict solitary confinement. Within the past year, however, the sentence has been modified to the extent of permitting him to attend services in the prison chapel.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Physicians, surgeons and bacteriologists from all parts of the United States and Canada, are gathering in Rochester to attend the forty-third annual meeting of the American Public Health association, which is to be held here this week. The necessity for increased vigilance against epidemic diseases owing to the war in Europe is to be the leading topic of discussion. The president of the association, who will preside at the meetings, is Professor William T. Sedgwick of Boston.

How to Keep Well

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

Grape Juice As a Beverage

It is a deplorable fact that the average individual always believes that the more expensive an article the more valuable it becomes. In the matter of food and drink the opposite condition really prevails in many cases. Take the various drinks, for instance: pure water is unquestionably the best drink under nearly all circumstances. Next to the water, however, in value for drinking purposes, are the various unfermented fruit juices. These could be supplied very cheaply, but usually they are extremely difficult to secure. Take cider, for instance; about the easiest and cheapest fruit juice to manufacture, and one will ordinarily have to go to considerable trouble in order to secure this healthful drink, and if you dare to ask for it where expensive drinks are served the tone and manner of those in charge will quickly indicate that they consider it a "cheap" drink, and do not keep it. It is a cheap drink, but that does not prevent it being the best. Unfermented apple juice is one of the most beneficial drinks. In many cases it has been known to remedy very serious troubles. It is almost a certain means of arousing a torpid liver to activity, and if one's stomach does not furnish a sufficient supply of acids to properly digest food, it is of special advantage. It is well, however, to remember that what is sold for cider on the market at the present time is usually a mixture of water and acids. These drinks are of course deleterious in their influence. Be sure that you secure good cider. It is a drink that can be specially recommended. Grape juice is also especially valuable and is really as much of a food as a drink when pure and properly bottled to prevent fermentation. The nourishing qualities it contains are almost equal to milk. It is especially valuable to weak stomachs and for invalids, but anyone can be benefited by using grape juice when a fruit juice of some kind is needed. It would be well to note, however, that one cannot drink grape juice as freely as water even though our friend William J. Bryan did much to bring it before the public.

Food Value of Vegetables

Tomatoes contain iron and assist to rouse torpid liver. Lettuce has a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves and is a remedy for insomnia. Celery is an acknowledged nerve tonic. Onions are also a tonic for the nerves. Potatoes should be eschewed by those who "have a horror of getting fat." Spinach has medicinal properties equal to the most indigo of all blue pills ever made. Parsnips, it is contended by scientists, possess almost the virtues claimed for sarsaparilla. Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments. Cucumbers contain an acid that is helpful in some cases of dyspepsia, but beware of them if not fresh. Cabbage in Holland is regarded as something of a blood purifier. Parsley will assist good digestion, like cheese and nuts. Pumpkins are an ingredient in a certain patent medicine that is guaranteed to cure quite a variety of the ailments that flesh is heir to, but the world is increasing in inhabitants

who do not believe all they hear. Rhubarb, celery, lemons, sour oranges and all other tart fruits are especially beneficial to those suffering from rheumatic troubles. Onions, celery and turnips relieve nervous disorders, onions being accounted the best nerve known. Digestion is prompted by the use of onions, tomatoes, olives, garlic and peanuts. Elder berries are considered beneficial to those suffering from dropsy. Spinach and onions relieve gravel. Carrots are good for asthmatic patients. Turnips, onions and salt relieve scurvy. And there is scarcely anything better than lemons to break up a cold, to relieve feverish thirst, biliousness, low fevers, liver troubles and rheumatism.

H. R. P. Will you kindly tell me the cause of grease constantly working its way out of the nose and forehead and treatment. Answer: Cause is superlactive condition of Sebaceous glands. Would ask if you are a blond or brunette as nature has provided brunettes with glands that secrete more sweat and sebaceous material than the blonds. A further example by the brunette having thicker and more abundant hair. Treatment would be to endeavor to carry off superfluous waste material through the channels. The most logical way would be by diet, internal bathing and more perfect elimination of the entire body. Avoid pastry, rich and greasy foods. The treatment will be slow but sure. Some form of exercise that will stimulate the liver is necessary and valuable.

Mrs. D. Please give me advice on how to feed my year and six months old baby. Should he have anything besides milk? Answer: Half the second year babies need four regular meals daily with strained cereal jellies, one-third jelly and two-thirds milk, with first and last meals; three ounces of beef juice, or six ounces of soup for noon meal; either zwelback, buttered toast, graham crackers or hard biscuit with all meals and dessert of prune pulp or apple sauce. digest fresh vegetables and rare. Last half of second year babies can scraped beef steak or chops in addition. Second and third year they need cereals and cream, butter, thickened soups, sugar, more vegetables, larger amounts and a quart of milk. No chops, steak or roast beef much before 18 months. No vegetables much before two years; peas, string beans, spinach, carrots, asparagus tips cooked soft and colandered; baked potato. Soup stocks should be of chicken, beef or mutton. Cereals mean corn meal, rice, barley, hominy, farina, etc.; oatmeal is too heating in summer. Prolonged cooking breaks up cellulose of cereals into digestible bits. All fruit juices should be strained; all cooked fruit pulped. Up to six years children cannot incorporate too much cereal for their good. Give freely of chocolate, molasses varieties and home made fudge. Between noon meal and supper day-old bread layered with butter and sugar. Regular food and fresh air are nature's appetizers. Don't allow children to go to bed with cold feet; see that the feet and legs are warm and dry. This will make them comfortable and ensure rest and also prevent suffering and serious illness.

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—Burglars broke into the office of the Watkins Transfer company at Deming and stole money and checks.

NORMAL TO OPEN WITH AN INCREASED FACULTY

THREE ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTORS HAVE BEEN ENGAGED FOR 1915-16

The New Mexico Normal University will open tomorrow for registration for the fall term. It is expected that the student body will be larger than last year.

The faculty this year shows an increase of three regular teachers and three assistants. The teachers now number 23 and the assistants six.

The Normal is prepared to take care of the scholarship students in the department for the training of rural teachers, created by the last state legislature. H. V. Mathew has received the post of supervisor of rural education, and Miss Maude Hancock will be assistant supervisor in that branch.

The faculty for the term opening tomorrow will be:

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president and professor of sociology and history.

Frank Carroon, dean and professor of psychology and education.

Thomas G. Rodgers, assistant dean and professor of mathematics.

Antonio Lucero, professor of Spanish.

Mrs. Ida Kruse McFarlane, special lecturer.

Arthur H. Van Horne, professor of Latin and librarian.

Miss Bessie Watt, critic teacher, first and second grades.

Miss Esther Mangan, critic teacher, third and fourth grades.

Mrs. Mabel E. Hall, matron, La Casa de Ramona.

Miss Susie Whittaker, secretary to the president.

Miss Jennie Pearl Hutchison, critic teacher, eighth grade.

Miss Sue Hutchison, critic teacher, seventh grade.

Miss Wilhelmina Vollmer, assistant in Spanish.

Miss Marie Senecal, director of art and music.

Charles Edward McClure, associate professor of education and history.

Miss Lulu E. Stallman, professor of household arts.

Clyde D. Williams, director of manual arts.

Clarence Flavis Lewis, professor of science.

Miss Ida M. Larsen, director of student welfare.

Mrs. S. Elizabeth Hart, assistant in domestic science.

M. R. Trexler, professor of commerce.

Miss Margaret Kennedy, professor of English.

H. V. Mathew, professor of biology and supervisor of rural education.

Miss Maude Hancock, assistant supervisor of rural education.

Miss Ruth Melvin, critic teacher, sixth grade.

Miss Anne E. Wiltse, critic teacher, fifth grade.

Miss Ruth Anderson, assistant librarian.

Miss Gladys B. Hamilton, assistant librarian.

Frank M. Culberson, assistant in science.

Miss Louise Consuelo Jaramillo, assistant in science.

Miss Juanita Jewett Kilgore, assist-

ant in art.

LABOR'S DAY TO CELEBRATE

Washington, Sept. 6.—For the thirty-fourth successive year organized labor throughout the land today observed a general holiday in honor of the success of the trades union movement. The first Labor Day celebration ever held was on the first Monday in September in 1881, in New York City. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was in session at that time and a parade of 20,000 members was reviewed by the general officers in Union Square. Labor unionism in America, however, had its beginning many years before that time. The first union was the Shipwright's society organized in New York in 1803. In 1806 the tailors and carpenters followed the example of the shipbuilders and organized. In the next four or five decades organizations were effected by various other crafts. The printers were the first to form a union of national scope. The first big organization aiming to take in all crafts was the Knights of Labor. The American Federation of Labor rose as the Knights of Labor fell. Today the federation embraces 110 national and international unions, representing a total membership in excess of 2,000,000.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES OPEN

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Except for four forestry schools, all the German institutions of higher education have kept open throughout the war, though, of course, with diminished attendance.

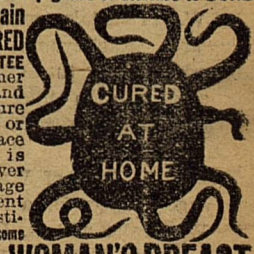
In the summer term of 1914 there were, at the 22 German universities, 11 technical academies, 5 commercial colleges, 3 veterinary schools, and six agricultural and mining schools, 79,1000 students, a number which in the autumn of 1914 had sunk to 64,700. Of this number 50,900 were registered as "under arms."

In the present summer term, there are only 2300 students attending lectures at Berlin University, as compared with 8600 last year. This number includes women students.

The percentage of German university students who have gone to the front is largest at Koenigsburg—84 per cent; while it is 60 per cent at Heidelberg; 56 per cent at Munich, 54 per cent at Berlin and only 11 per cent at Frankfurt.

The total number of German students and professors killed in the war, according to the Academic Rundschau is 1200, Leipzig University has suffered most severely of all, losing 263 students.

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 If I FAIL to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to BONE Without Knife or Pain No PAY Until CURED
 WRITTEN GUARANTEE No X Ray or other swindle. An Island plant makes the cure Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the lip, face or body long is CANCER; it never pains until last stage 120-PAGE BOOK sent FREE, 10,000 testimonials. Write to some
Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and always poisons deep arm-pit glands and KILLS QUICKLY One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report We refuse many who wait too long & must die Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small
Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHAMLEY & CO. Chamley Building BOOK SENT FREE "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist Living" 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



PERSONALS

From Friday's Daily.

M. Schutt, representing Kreiler and Tineberg of New York City, was here today calling on the trade.

William Morgan arrive last night from his home in Syracuse, Kan. He will spend the winter here.

F. Goldbar of Madrid, N. M., was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Miss Lucy Clement left this morning for Rosa, where she will teach during the coming term.

Mrs. Alfred Long left this morning for her home in Rosa, after a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. R. Johnston and E. L. Johnston, all of Valley Ranch, were in Las Vegas today for a visit.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railroad, came in last night from Raton.

Ted Ford, representing the Barton Brothers Hat company of Kansas City, Mo., was in Las Vegas today, calling on the trade.

Charles Kircher representing the Hagerdine-McKittrick Dry Goods company of St. Louis, Mo., was here today on business.

Mrs. H. G. Coors, Jr., of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas last night for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Coors, Sr.

Herman C. Ifeld left today for Dawson and other northern points.

Cecilio Rosenwald left today for his ranch, where he will be busy for a short time.

"Candy" Jones, representing the Rood Candy company of Pueblo, Colo., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Danziger returned this morning after a trip to Chicago.

Charles F. Walter of Carlsbad drove into town last night, putting up his car at the Midway garage. He is bound for Flagler, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Almirall of School, Colo., were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston and William Johnston, all of Detroit, Mich. were in Las Vegas today to visit.

Mrs. Carl Straussen and Miss Isabel Straussen, both of Raton, were in Las Vegas today.

Miss Lillian Stevenson and Miss Hazel Augeler, both of Chicago, left this afternoon for Trinidad, Colo., after a visit with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevenson.

E. Chambers, vice president of the Santa Fe railroad, will pass through Las Vegas tonight in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 2. He is bound for Chicago.

E. W. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western railroad, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car "Anthracite." He is bound for the coast.

Wendel L. Paul of Watrous was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

F. W. Drake and G. P. Allen, both of the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie company camp near Holman, were in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

J. C. Lucero left this afternoon for Ocate.

Mrs. J. W. Harris and Miss Mary Harris returned this afternoon from Boulder, Colo., where they have been

visiting for some time.

Mrs. C. V. Hedcock returned today from California and the expositions, making the trip by way of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver.

Miss Nellie Helfrisch, daughter of Leroy Helfrisch, former Wells Fargo Express company messenger here, but now located at Pasadena, Cal., passed through Las Vegas this afternoon on her way home from Topeka, Kansas.

Miss Lenoir Francis, superintendent of education of Coconino county, Arizona, passed through Las Vegas today. Miss Francis is located at Flagstaff, Ariz. When she wants to visit a school at Fredonia, in her county, she has to travel from Flagstaff to Trinidad, Colo., on the Santa Fe, and double back to Fredonia on the Denver & Rio Grande, as the two towns are separated by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

POLICE SET DRAGNET FOR NICHOLS SLAYER

NEW YORK OFFICERS EXPECT TO ROUND UP MEN WHO KILLED WEALTHY WOMAN

New York, Sept. 10.—The police today finished their arrangements for a widespread dragnet for the men responsible for the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, the wealthy widow whose home was entered and robbed late Wednesday night through the confessed collusion of Owney Talas, the hall boy in the Nichols home.

Having completed the arrangements the police this afternoon made public the names, so far as known to them, of the three men wanted, together with their descriptions. This information has been sent broadcast and it is hoped that Talas' alleged accomplices will soon be apprehended.

With the return of Mrs. Nichols jewelry today, definite estimate of the stolen jewels was given. Their value is placed at \$17,200. Talas, the hall boy who has confessed, according to the police to his share in the robbery and the death of Mrs. Nichols, was taken to police headquarters today, where he was photographed, finger printed and given over to the scrutiny of 350 detectives. Talas, who is held on the charge of homicide, will probably be indicted by the grand jury today.

NEW RUSSIAN CABINET

Petrograd, Sept. 10 (Via London).—Consultations regarding the formation of a new cabinet are in progress. The cabinet members deputized to hold conferences are expected to report the council of ministers tomorrow. The public is awaiting with keen interest the result of these conferences. Several ministers in newspaper interviews have repudiated the idea that they would cling to office from personal ambition. There is no further talk of an immediate prerogation of the duma. Everything hinges upon the question of recognition of the ministry.

ROBERTS AT BROWNSVILLE

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—John W. Roberts, executive messenger under Governors Curry and Mills, left El Paso for Brownsville, Texas, yesterday to represent the Hearst papers at the Mexican front.

OGDEN'S CONVICTION UPHeld IN COURT

SUPREME TRIBUNAL HANDS DOWN AN OPINION IN LIBEL CASE

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—In an opinion by Chief Justice Roberts, the district court for Mora county is affirmed in the libel case of the State vs. Irvin Ogen, publisher of the Spanish-American at Roy, who was convicted of libeling J. D. Medina, one of the officials of Mora county. Supreme Court Justices R. H. Hanna and Frank W. Parker, concur in the opinion. The district court for Guadalupe county is reversed in the case of the Kemp Lumber company, appellee, vs. W. T. Whitlatch, Joe McCutcheon and A. P. Anaya, probate judge of Guadalupe county, trustee, appellants. The case was brought to cancel deeds of conveyance from the probate judge to the other appellants and to compel him to execute a deed to the appellee for a townsite lot at Fort Sumner.

GUADALUPE WANTS TEACHERS

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—County Superintendent J. V. Gallegos of Guadalupe county today applied to the department of education for two first grade teachers. County Superintendent John V. Conway thereupon recommended three such teachers to Mr. Gallegos. Mr. Conway has not only supplied his rural districts with high grade teachers but is also helping out other counties. Miss Miriam Cartwright left today to teach at Chama.

FOLSOM FAMILY REUNION

Exeter, N. H., Sept. 9.—The annual reunion of the descendants of John Folsom, an English immigrant who arrived in Massachusetts in 1633, met here today with members of the family association in attendance from a number of states. A feature of the gathering was the erection of a bronze and stone memorial to the founder of the family in America.

BIG SHRINERS' CEREMONIAL

Youngstown, O., Sept. 9.—More than 1,000 Mystic Shriners from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and other cities in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania assembled here today for a ceremonial of the Shrine by the Al Koran temple of Cleveland. The gathering was the largest ever held by the order in this section. The day's program included a big street parade in addition to the ceremonial.

FIRE MARSHALS' CONVENTION

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Fire marshals from all parts of the United States and Canada have gathered in Chicago for the tenth annual convention of the Fire Marshal's Association of North America. The opening session was held at the Hotel La Salle today with Walter H. Bennett, state fire marshal of Illinois, presiding. Personal responsibility for negligence resulting in fire is the leading topic scheduled to receive attention during the two days' session. An interesting feature in connection with the convention is a motion picture exhibition of fire hazards, arson plants and fire prevention methods.

COURTMARTIALED FOR LOOKING AFTER SON

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GOODIER INTERFERED WITH THE AVIATION CORPS

Washington, Sept. 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Lewis E. Goodier, United States army, stationed at San Francisco, has been ordered before a general court martial at San Francisco October 1. It is said Colonel Goodier has been interfering with administration affairs at the aviation school at San Diego. The formal charge is conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Acted for His Son

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Goodier's son, Captain Lewis Goodier, Jr., a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, assigned to the aviation section of the signal corps, fell while making a flight recently at San Diego, breaking both his legs and injuring his back. At the insistence of his father he was brought to the Letterman general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco for treatment.

Charges against the father were preferred by Captain Arthur S. Cowan of the aviation section of the signal corps, stationed at San Diego. The elder Goodier, a graduate of Yale and of Hamilton college law school, is judge advocate with rank of colonel for the western division of the army, and ordinarily would present the charges to the court martial. Someone will be appointed to act for him.

Casualties at the aviation camp at San Diego have called forth strictures before this, the best known instance being that of the late Lincoln Beachey, who followed the death of an aviator with the declaration that the machines in use were thoroughly dangerous and that in using them the army was responsible for loss of life incurred. Beachey was summoned to Washington and conferred with the secretary of war concerning the situation. There have been no recent fatalities at San Diego.

GERMANY'S NOTE IS DISAPPOINTING

UNITED STATES WILL NOT AGREE TO ARBITRATION OF THE ARABIC CASE

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson devoted several hours today to study of Germany's note on the sinking of the Arabic. No official comment was made, but it was indicated plainly that the German explanation was disappointing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had assured Secretary Lansing that full satisfaction would be given if a submarine sunk the Arabic. It is understood that the United States government would be willing to submit to The Hague the question of how much indemnity should be paid, but it's improbable that it will consent to arbitrate the principle involved. Answer to Germany is expected to go forward promptly.