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AMERICANS HUNT CONTRACTS IN EUROPE

DRUMMERS MAY BE SEEN IN ALL
OF THE BELLIGERENT
CAPITALS

Paris, Oct. 15.—The American agent, drawn by the lure of war contracts and the exceptional demand for American goods in all lines, is becoming one of the most familiar figures of London, Paris and the other war capitals of Europe. He is taking the place of the American pleasure tourist, who has almost disappeared from the scene and the channel boats, the great hotels and the boulevards now have a goodly quota of Americans telling their stories and relating their latest experiences in dealing with officials over war supplies. They are of the audacious and adventurous type and prepared on short notice to talk in round millions on a contract for horses, guns, munitions, or supplies of any kind.

Two of the new type of war contractors chanced to meet at the Grand hotel the other day, and after the usual greetings and inquiries about home, one of them asked the other:

"What is your line?"

"Canned goods."

"Doing any business?"

"Fine; just closed a big contract with the military people for a war ration."

"What kind of a war ration?"

"Well, we call it Irish stew in America, but ever here, since the war began, I am calling it a war ration, and it has caught on fine. We take a certain portion of meat—good first class meat and no poor stuff—and add a portion of rice, a portion of onions, a portion of carrots, with seasoning, that you see makes a fine Irish stew, but as I say over here we call it a war ration."

"And what do you think?" he went on. "We put up that stew in one-pound tin cans, and after they eat the Irish stew they're going to use the tin cans for hand grenades. Now that's a fact, and that's where our goods appealed to these military people, the most—the double use they could get out of them—first as a war ration and then as a hand grenade, and that's what closed the contract."

This was told in all seriousness and was not a story of "the road," so that there is every reason to expect that Irish stew made in America will soon be nourishing allied troops and after-

ward serving them as a receptacle for explosives to offset liquid fire, asphyxiating gas and other deadly contrivances.

A "Bayonet Glove"

The group of American traveling men had considerably enlarged while this talk was going on, and one of the new comers remarked:

"I've got something that beats your Irish stew, but those people at the London war office wouldn't adopt it."

He drew from his pocket a wad of pliable metal that gradually unfolded itself into the form of a perfect glove. It was made of minute links of steel, much as a ladies' link purse is made, so that the linked-steel glove fitted to the hand and was flexible to all its movements.

"Have you noticed," he explained, "that the wounded Indian troops in the streets of London invariably have their right hand in a sling. That is because the Indian fighter, when he rushes a German trench, grabs the German bayonets as they're thrust at him, and when the bayonet is jerked back it cuts an ugly double-edged wound in the Indian's hand. That's why half the Indian troops are in hospitals with wounded hands."

"Now it was to meet just such a condition and keep the Indian on the firing line that we got up this steel-linked glove. With that on his hand an Indian can jump in a trench and grab a bayonet, with no danger of a wounded hand. But somehow those war office people wouldn't see it; they're standing in their own light, for every one of those gloves would have kept an Indian soldier at the front."

European Officials Difficult

It appears to be the concensus of opinion among the commercial men that it is very hard to do business with the average European official. First the bureau system make an endless amount of circumlocution and red tape, and it is difficult to find out who is the official who has the real decision. And after that the travelers say that hide-bound conservatism stands in the way of the adoption of anything outside of old, well understood models, many of which are out of date. They tell many strange experiences in their efforts to reach the right people.

"I was told," said one of the travelers, "that an introduction from prominent people was necessary to get you any attention. One firm advertised in London that they could furnish the right kind of introductions. I looked them up and found they were house agents. Then I heard that the Duke of — could give the sort of letter required. So I managed to see him, and told him that in America we were able to tell a customer when we saw one, and I was so anxious to see what a British customer looked like that I would be willing to spend a

thousand dollars to have one introduced to me. The duke said he would be glad to introduce the very man who had the final signing of contracts for my line of goods, and he would bring him to me in two days. I waited anxiously the second day, but he did not come, and I have been waiting ever since. But the duke can do it if he wants to, there is no doubt."

The Subletting System

Another representative of an extensive American industry related the following experience:

"An artillery harness for six horses is being furnished to one of the belligerent governments for \$356. The contract was first let as a whole to an American agent at that net price. But as the agent was not in the harness business—this being only one of many war contracts—he sub-let it to another contractor who made a specialty in horses but not in harness, so that he in turn sub-let the contract to us. Now I was able to go to these government people and say to them that I would furnish this six-horse artillery harness at \$318 instead of \$356 and also would give them our first grade of harness instead of the third grade they are getting. Why it was just like offering a man gold sovereigns. But do you know they would not listen to me. No, they were perfectly satisfied to pay \$356 and it did not appeal to them in the least to hear they could get something better for \$318. That's what they call conservatism. Can you beat it?"

An Aerial Cruiser

One of the most remarkable propositions put before the allied governments was for an aerial cruiser, supported by seven gigantic airplanes, with a crew of seven men carrying 350 50-pound dynamite bombs, guaranteed to fly from the French frontier to Berlin and back or no sale. This was worked out with the utmost detail, with blueprints showing a hull something like the trim lines of a large steam yacht, and small quick-fire guns mounted on the bow and stern. Above this hull were the huge airplanes, in two alternate series, one above the other, so as to catch the "air billows." The specifications were equally detailed; including several high power engines. The arrangement of the planes and the construction as a whole had the approval of an influential aeronautic society in America. But the British and French air experts were skeptical, some of them declaring that what was presented on paper could not be carried out in actual flight, notwithstanding the offer made to build the craft and send it on a trial voyage before making a contract. It was thought the recent Zeppelin raids might inspire officials to take up this novel air project as an offset, but so far they have not lent a sympathetic ear.

A French literary man fell in with one of the new order of American commercial men the other night, and asked him if he had seen the sights of Paris.

"Yes," he said, "but I find that the police have closed most of the sights."

"Oh no," said his literary friend, "the real sights of Paris, the monuments, are always open—the Pantheon, Notre Dame, the Invalides, the Madeleine, and the Louvre."

"Ah yes, I have seen the Louvre thoroughly."

"Thoroughly?" said the French homme de lettres in surprise, recalling the labyrinthine vastness of the Louvre collection, "and how long did it take you?"

"Fully an hour," was the reply, which has left the Frenchman puzzled ever since.

MAY HANG MOTHER'S SLAYER

Murphysboro, Ill., Oct. 15.—When Joe Deberry, negro, is hanged here tomorrow for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin the trap that will send the slayer into eternity may be sprung by Milton Martin, the 20-year old son of the murdered woman. The son has pleaded with Sheriff White for permission to spring the trap and it is regarded as possible the sheriff may grant his request.

The murder of Mrs. Martin occurred in her home here July 30 last and was one of the most diabolical crimes in the history of this section. Mrs. Martin, through kindness of heart, had interceded to have Deberry released from jail, where he was serving sentence for a minor offense, and had given him employment about her house. On the day of the tragedy the negro demanded of Mrs. Martin 50 cents with which to buy rum. On being refused he beat his benefactress to death with a poker.

The crime aroused the citizens of Murphysboro to fury and the authorities spirited the negro away to prevent violence. On the day of the trial three companies of the National Guard were on hand to prevent any attempt at lynching. The trial proceedings—indictment, plea, presentation of evidence and passing of sentence—occupied less than six hours. James P. Martin, husband of the murdered woman and a leading attorney of southern Illinois, died two weeks after the murder as the result of the shock of his wife's violent death.

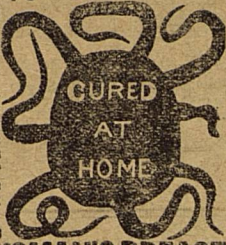
KANSAS LUTHERAN SYNOD

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 15.—Many ministers and lay delegates assembled in Topeka today for the forty-eighth annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Kansas. The sessions, which will continue until Tuesday, are being held in the First English Lutheran church. The Woman's Home Missionary society also is in annual session.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

If I fail to cure any **CANCER** or **TUMOR** I treat before it **POISONS** deep glands or attaches to **BONE** Without Knife or Pain **No PAY** until **CURED**

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



Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is **CANCER** and always poisons deep arm-pit glands and **KILLS QUICKLY**. One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report. We refuse many who wait too long & must die poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small. **Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHAMLEY & CO.** Chamley Building **BOOK SENT FREE** "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist living" **747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.** **KINDLY MAIL THIS** to someone with **CANCER**

FOOTBALL RESULTS

- Purdue, 26; Beloit, 0.
- University of Michigan, 35; Mount Union, 0
- Wisconsin, 86; Marquette, 0.
- Nebraska, 31; Kansas Aggies, 0.
- Amherst, 7; Brown, 0.
- Western Reserve, 21; Kenyon, 0.
- Army, 22; Gettysburg, 0.
- Cornell, 46; Williams, 6.
- Chicago, 7; Northwestern, 0.
- Case, 0; Ohio State, 14.
- Dartmouth, 20; Tufts, 7.
- Swarthmore, 3; Bucknell, 0.
- Trinity, 42; Bates, 14.
- Stevens institute, 0; Middlebury college, 0.
- Villa Nova, 3; Ursinus, 0.
- Union, 6; Fordham, 0.
- Muhlenburg, 42; Susquehanna, 0.
- Rutgers, 96; Rennselaer, 0.
- New York university, 31. Hamilton, 13.
- Phillips Exeter academy, 7; Worcester academy, 0.
- Hobart, 6; St. Lawrence, 0.
- University of Maine, 14; University of Vermont, 0.
- Bowdoin, 14; Boston college, 0.
- Rochester, 0; Colgate, 44.
- Franklin and Marshall, 48; St. Johns college, 0.
- Johns Hopkins, 55; Mount St. Marys college, 0.
- Wesleyan, 20; Norwich, 0.
- University of Pittsburgh, 47; Navy, 12.
- Pennsylvania State college, 13. University of Pennsylvania, 3.
- Princeton, 3; Syracuse, 0.
- Harvard, 29; Carlisle, 7.
- Yale, 7; Lehigh, 6.
- Indiana, 41; Miami, 0.
- Olympia Club of San Francisco, 7; University of Nevada, 6.
- Illinois, 75; Rolla, 7.
- Minnesota, 34; Ames, 6.
- Washington, 13; Missouri, 0.
- Iowa, 17; Morning Side, 6.
- University of Kansas, 21. Kansas State Normal, 3.
- Highland Park, 16; Drake, 13.
- Grinnell, 19; Simpson, 0.
- Knox college, 19; Northwestern college, 7.
- Washington and Jefferson, 17; Lafayette, 0.
- Ohio university, 15; University of Cincinnati, 0.
- Mississippi Agricultural college, 56; Colby, 0.
- Kentucky State, 54; Earlham, 13.
- Catholic university, 16; Maryland

Agricultural college, 0.
University of Buffalo, 0; Syracuse freshmen, 48.
Montana Aggies, 47. Colorado college, 0.
Colorado Aggies, 33; Colorado university, 23.
Notre Dame, 34; Haskell, 0.

ZIMMERMAN-GUNN

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Zimmerman announce the marriage of their daughter, Eileen, to Richard Willard Gunn in Los Angeles on September 18. The bride was born in Santa Fe where she received her early education in the Santa Fe High school and Loretto Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn now are on their wedding journey which will include a tour of the Pacific coast and a visit to Vancouver, British Columbia. They will be at home at 2806 La Salle avenue, Los Angeles, after October 15.

The Zimmermans resided in Las Vegas for some time, and Mrs. Gunn has visited here frequently since their departure.

WAR HURTS CHINA

Peking, Oct. 11.—The effects of the war upon China have been severe in many ways, and one of the worst is that the government, driven for need of money to desperate straits, has now been compelled to relax, for the purposes of revenue, on the splendid opium reform which it achieved in recent years to the amazement of the world.

The Chinese government has been living for a number of years largely on loans procured from European countries. These loans came to an abrupt end when the war began. The Chinese government endeavored to make domestic loans, but succeeded only in a comparatively insignificant way. It is now trying to institute a new system of taxation, but is making little progress; and recently agents of the ministry of finance have come to an agreement with a combination of foreign opium merchants in Shanghai to permit six thousand cases which have been lying there for over a year to enter the province of Kiangsu on payment of a surtax of \$1,500 a case, making for the government \$9,000,000.

These six thousand cases represent the last of the Indian opium that will come legally to China. This was stock which was certified by the British government in India and permitted to come to China during the last few years before the British government finally terminated the shipments to this country. Since that time opium merchants in Shanghai have been fighting hard to get the drug into China, and the Chinese have been struggling to keep it out. Now, however, the Chinese minister of finance, Chow Hsueh-hsi, being driven to desperate ends, has (undoubtedly with the sanction of President Yuan, without whose approval it could not be done) agreed to settle this long standing question by allowing opium to be consumed in Kiangsu for, it is estimated, at least two more years.

Meantime, governors of different provinces, according to authentic and persistent reports, have also modified their restrictions on the planting of the poppy, because of the need of money and the large revenue which can be derived from the sale and transit of opium.

TAX COMMISSION GRANTED FEW APPEALS

THIRTY-FIVE OUT OF 109 WERE ACCEPTED DURING THE RECENT SESSIONS

The detailed report of the proceedings of the state tax commission at the sessions extending from August 30 to September 18, which is now being printed for distribution, shows that only 35 of the 109 appeals filed were granted. In some instances, the appeals were only granted in part. The amounts involved in the 109 appeals total several millions. As previously announced, the appeals granted resulted in a reduction of only \$54,979.20.

The 35 appeals granted, in whole or in part, by the commission follow:

Appeals Granted

- Albuquerque Traction company—Valuation of 6.02 miles of street car line is reduced from \$13,200 to \$6,000 a mile.
- Pete Escheverry—Assessment reduced from 11,067 head of sheep to 8,000 head.
- Continental Tie & Lumber company—Assessment of 10 miles of railroad at \$6,000 a mile struck from the rolls.
- B. B. Polk—Cattle assessment reduced from 700 to 250 head.
- Joe McVannon—Cattle assessment reduced in one instance from 150 to 53 head, and in another from 1,000 to 515.
- John T. Muir—Cattle assessment reduced from 2,500 to 1,848 head, and goat assessment from 1,500 to 855.
- Gila Farm company—Cattle assessment reduced from 3,000 to 2,500 head.
- Hugh L. Hodge—Cattle assessment reduced from 800 to 738 head.
- Red River Valley company—Assessment of 3,840 acres reduced from \$4.50 to \$3 an acre.
- Hugh Riley, owner of Perea grant—Total acreage reduced from 13,045 to 12,712.
- A. C. de Baca—Sheep assessment reduced 1,500 head.
- Miguel C. de Baca—Valuation of Ford automobile reduced from \$600 to \$400.
- Antonio Gurule—Sheep assessment reduced 800 head, and that number added to the assessment of Frank Bond.
- Francisco Valdez—Sheep assessment reduced 508 head, and that number added to the assessment of Frank Bond.
- Juan Lopez—Entire sheep assessment of 1,000 head stricken from the rolls.
- Jemez Land company—Land assessment reduced from 300,000 to 110,308 acres at \$2 an acre.
- Heirs of A. Abeyta, owners of Caja del Rio grant—Assessment in Sandoval county fixed at 14,029 acres at \$1.50. In Santa Fe county, 52,820 at \$2, instead of 43,000 at \$3.
- Camfield Development company—Land totaling 14,121 acres reduced from \$6 to \$4.50 an acre.
- Teodoro Pena—Land amounting to

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. SCHAEFFER AND RED CROSS DRUG STORE**

Read The Optic Want Ads—They bring Results.

- 2,619 acres reduced from \$3 to \$2 an acre.
 - Charles H. Lamkin—Appeal on lots in San Miguel Town company's addition and Rosenwald's addition sustained.
 - Estate of Leonard Lewisohn—Appeal sustained, fixing 280 acres at \$60 an acre.
 - J. S. Candelario—Merchandise stock reduced from \$5,360 to \$3,210.
 - Cosme Herrera—Fifteen acres of orchard land reduced from \$150 to \$75 an acre.
 - C. C. Catron, owner of Gabaldon grant—Land fixed at 10,690 acres at \$2 an acre, instead of 8,130 acres at \$3 an acre.
 - Pajarita Land company, owner of the Ramon Vigil grant—Assessment reduced from 14,923 to 14,429 acres, at \$2 an acre.
 - New Mexico Mining company, owner of the Ortiz mine grant—Assessment fixed at 3,700 acres of placer, \$30 an acre; 63,758 acres of grazing, \$2.25 an acre; improvement, \$6,000.
 - Santa Fe Gold & Copper Mining company, owner of the Canon del Agua and San Pedro grants—Value of Canon del Agua land reduced from \$3 to \$2.25 an acre; acreage of San Pedro grant fixed at 7,118 acres, at \$2.25; improvements fixed at \$70,000.
 - Cieneguilla grant—Acreage fixed at 2,000, at \$2.25 an acre.
 - Ozark Smelting & Mining company—Improvements reduced from \$210,000, to \$62,000.
 - Diamond Bar Cattle company—Cattle reduced from 750 to 164 head.
 - First Savings Bank & Trust company of Albuquerque—Torrance county assessment of 3,520 acres at \$7.50 and 3,520 acres at \$3, stricken from the rolls.
 - W. M. McCoy & Co., bankrupts—Merchandise reduced from \$2,695.91 to \$2,160.46.
 - Harry Kelly, trustee—Grazing land totaling 4,020 acres, reduced to \$3.
 - Henry Hahn—Real estate improvements, reduced \$250.
- MRS. ANNAH R. CLARK**
Osteopathic Treatment
Nursing Massage
711 Sixth St. Phone 322
East Las Vegas, — New Mexico
- SINGLE gentleman of refinement wants board on ranch. Reference furnished. State location, terms, etc. Address, X., Optic.

RECOGNITION OF A MONUMENT FOR CARRANZA IS CERTAIN

PRESIDENT TYLER

IT WILL BE EXTENDED SOME
TIME DURING THE PRES-
ENT WEEK

Washington, Oct. 11.—The governments of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala remained to be heard from today in approval of the action of the United States government in deciding to recognize the Carranza government. The other countries which participated in the Pan-American peace conference, through their diplomatic representatives, Argentine, Brazil and Chile—already have sanctioned the work of the conference. The approval of the first named governments is expected momentarily.

The next step to be taken by the United States will be determination of the form in which recognition shall be accorded. It is expected to be extended this week, possibly through formal notification to Elizeo Arredondo, Carranza's official agent here.

Prohibition of shipments of arms to factions opposed to the Carranza government will follow. Although an arms embargo will materially weaken the resources of the Villa element, M. Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister of the convention government, in a formal statement given out, announced that the struggle will be continued in Mexico. Similar advices have been received by the state department from American Consular Agent Carothers following an interview with Villa.

Villa Troops at Guaymas

Guaymas, Mexico, (Oct. 10 (By Wireless to San Diego, Calif., Oct. 11.)—A military train arrived here today with four pieces of artillery, two machine guns and about 1,000 Villa troops. Advices from Topolobampo represent the arrival of the Carranza steamer Korrigan II with 200 Carranza troops aboard. The arrival of the gunboat Guerrero was momentarily expected.

Juarez in Danger

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 11.—Forces of General Obregon are reported to be within a few days' march from Juarez. This is known in Juarez, patrols having been sent into the country. Carranza consulate advices declare a revolt is pending in Casas Grandes, where Villa has mobilized his army for an overland advance into Sonora.

How an Engineer Keeps Well

Railroad engineers are more exposed to catching cold than other workers. E. G. Dunaphant of Monette, Mo., has run a Frisco engine 25 years and all the medicine he has taken is Foley's Honey and Tar. He writes: "I always keep it in my house and recommend it to all who have a bad cough or cold." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, of the Sixth Minnesota district, may try for the governorship next year.

AN EXECUTIVE WHO UPSET WHIG
PARTY IS HONORED IN
VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12.—A monument to John Tyler, eminent Virginia statesman and tenth president of the United States, was added today to the list of imposing memorials erected in Hollywood cemetery in this city to the memory of the famous southerners buried there. The monument, which is the first public memorial erected to President Tyler, was made possible by a congressional appropriation.

The unveiling exercises were preceded by a military parade in which the National Guard of Virginia, the Richmond Blues and other organizations took part. Governor Stuart presided over the exercises at the cemetery and Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary college and son of President John Tyler, was among the guests of honor. The principal address of the day was delivered by Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, rector of the University of Virginia.

John Tyler, to whose memory the public has been rather tardy in paying honor, was one of the most unique characters known to American statesmanship. He was born in 1790 in Charles county, Virginia, the son of Judge John Tyler, a soldier of the revolution and afterwards a prominent jurist. The son began his public career at the age of 21 as a member of the Virginia house of delegates. Before his fortieth year he had served several times in congress, two terms as governor of Virginia and a term in the United States senate.

Then came the presidential campaign of 1840, the most extraordinary of political campaigns that the country had experienced up to that time. President Van Buren was renominated by the democrats, and William Henry Harrison, who had been defeated four years before, by the whigs.

In the whig convention no platform or declaration of principles was adopted. John Tyler, who had been a member of President Jackson's party, was nominated to catch democratic votes. It was perfectly well known that he was opposed to the whole Whig theory of government, but it was never supposed by those who voted for him that he would become president, as he did through the death of General Harrison one month after inauguration.

The situation that developed with Tyler's accession to the presidency was not long in producing startling results. Though no platform had been adopted in the Whig nominating convention, it was well understood that the doctrines of Henry Clay, involving the policy of a national bank, a high tariff, and internal improvements, held the Whig party together, and it was supposed that most people who voted for Harrison did so in the belief that his election meant the vic-

tory of Clay's doctrines and the re-establishment of the United States bank which President Jackson had put out of existence.

Tyler did not share these views, but regarded the Whig triumph as a victory over a corrupt and tyrannical faction which he believed to be led by Jackson and Van Buren and their friends. Henry Clay was convinced that he could control Tyler, but he and all the Whigs soon discovered their mistake.

Tyler owed his place to the Whig party, but he had not changed his politics, and he remained what he had always been, a democrat. The Whigs began immediately the work of undoing the financial legislation that Jackson and Van Buren had put through. The sub-treasury of the previous administration was abolished by a bill which Tyler approved, but when the Whigs in congress attempted to establish "the fiscal bank of the United States" Tyler vetoed the bill.

The cabinet at once resigned, with the exception of Daniel Webster, secretary of state, and the Whig members of congress issued addresses in which they declared that "all political connection between them and John Tyler was at an end from that day forth."

Only a handful of Whig congressmen thereafter supported the president, but as time wore on the administration was successful against its Whig opponents, who were compelled to surrender or who went down in opposition.

Perhaps the most important acts of Tyler's administration were the annexation of Texas and the treaties with England and China. At the end of his term he was nominated again for the presidency, but with drew from the contest when it was seen that his election was improbable. After leaving the White House he withdrew to private life and did not emerge from his retirement until the civil war period, when he was elected to the confederate congress.

Tailor says, "Most Delightful"

Most tailors suffer from constipation. G. W. Roberson, Wichita Falls, Tex., says: "I find Foley Cathartic Tablets the most delightful, cleansing cathartic I have ever taken." They keep the stomach sweet and liver active, and drive away biliousness, bloating, headache, dullness and other results of clogged bowels. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

NEW MEXICO VISITORS

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—Peter Terwilliger and Lotta Ferson, Artesia; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Moon, Nogal; Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wheeler, Las Vegas, and Mrs. Maud King Stewart and Junior Stewart of Roswell, were among the New Mexicans who registered at the New Mexico building at San Diego on last Thursday.

Among the visitors of note was Joseph Hayden Roberts, analytical chemist for the Midvale Steel company. The fame of the Painted Desert and the New Mexico building took him to San Diego and he declared that he was not in the least bit disappointed.

F. T. A. Fricke of Melbourne, Australia, president of the Australian exposition commission, was delighted with the New Mexico display and

predicted it would do the state untold good. He is negotiating for a display by Australia at the San Diego exposition during 1916.

The following is a typical letter received by Guy A. Reed, manager of the New Mexico building.

Culver City, Calif., Oct. 6, 1915.

Dear Sir:—After looking over the greater part of the reading matter I brought home with me, I have become convinced that New Mexico is the place I want to see. I have talked to several of my friends, and I think I can arrange to get quite a few of them interested enough to share the expense of a trip of inspection. Now, in order to make the expense as light as possible for each one interested, I would like to have about a dozen more of those books entitled "New Mexico, The Land of Opportunity." I brought three of them home with me and I have distributed them to some of my friends who are interested. Thanking you in advance, I remain, Very Truly yours,

HUDSON RICH.

TEXTILE SHOW AT PATERSON

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 12.—A novel exhibition of textiles was opened in the city hall here today and will be continued until the end of the month. The chief aim of the exhibition is to illustrate the artistic and historic side of the industry. To this end valuable loan exhibits have been secured from the museums of New York, Boston and other cities and from the private collections of textiles owned by J. P. Morgan and others.

NORTH DAKOTA CLUB WOMEN

Minot, N. D., Oct. 12.—The brightest minds among the women of North Dakota have assembled in Minot for the annual convention of the State Federation of Women's clubs. The program for the gathering covers four days and provides for addresses by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the general federation, and several other leaders of national reputation.

NO COLUMBUS PARADE IN N. Y.

New York Oct. 12.—For the first time in 18 years there was no Columbus day parade in this city today. The Italian societies that conduct the yearly celebrations decided to omit the parade this year and to devote their energies to the success of a charity festival for the benefit of the war sufferers.

LOST HIS SCRAPBOOK

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—General B. J. Viljoen of La Mesa, who is in California, mourns the loss of a historical scrapbook in the mails. The book is 10x13 inches and is filled with newspaper clippings relative to the Boer war and numerous manuscripts on the same subject.

IMPROVING A CHURCH

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—The contract for renovating the First Presbyterian church edifice was let today to Contractor F. A. Hill, and he began work at once. He expects to finish the work in four weeks.

SANTA FEANS GALLIVANTING

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—The local Santa Fe station yesterday sold \$1,100 worth of passenger tickets on account of the fair at Albuquerque, and all week Santa Feans will pour into its neighboring city on trains and in automobiles.

THIRD PRESIDENT TO MARRY IS WILSON

CLEVELAND AND TYLER TOOK
BRIDES WHILE IN EXECU-
TIVE OFFICE

Washington, Oct. 14.—When President Wilson weds Mrs. Norman Galt next December he will be the third president of the United States to marry during his term of office. By peculiar coincidence all three of the marrying presidents have belonged to the Democratic party.

John Tyler was the first president who married while he was in office. June 26, 1844, near the close of his term of office, President Tyler was married in New York to Miss Julia Gardner, daughter of Senator Gardner. Her father had been killed in an explosion of a big gun aboard the Princeton, one of the navy vessels, while President Tyler, members of his cabinet and other high officials were taking a trip on her. President Tyler's bride was famous for her beauty. As mistress of the White House she assumed a good deal of state in her entertainments. She is remembered as the only "first lady of the land" to receive her guests upon a chair on a raised platform. Her habit of driving four horses to her carriage also attracted much attention at the time.

When President Cleveland had been in office only little more than a year he married Miss Frances Folsom. This wedding was one of the most interesting events which ever took place in the White House. The president and his bride went to Deer Park, Md., for their honeymoon. The White House was renovated and refurnished for the bride, and all of Washington was anxious to bid her welcome upon her return to the city.

The wedding of President Tyler and Miss Gardner was Mr. Tyler's second marriage. His first wife was Letitia Christian of Virginia, to whom he was married in 1813 and who died in 1842. Three other of our presidents have been married twice—Millard Fillmore, Benjamin Harrison and Theodore Roosevelt.

Millard Fillmore was married in 1826 to Miss Abigail Power of New York. She died in 1853 and some five years later Mr. Fillmore married Mrs. Caroline McIntosh, widow of Ezekiel C. McIntosh of Albany, N. Y., and with her visited Europe. After his return the former president passed his life in retirement at his home in Buffalo, where he died in 1874. Mrs. Fillmore's death occurred in the same city in 1881.

Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third president of the United States, was married in 1853 to Miss Caroline Scott, daughter of Professor John W. Scott of Oxford, O. Mrs. Harrison was one of the most popular mistresses of the White House and her death in 1892, during her husband's term of office, was widely lamented. Mr. Harrison was married a second time in April, 1896, to Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick, who was a niece of the first Mrs. Harrison, her mother having been

Mrs. Harrison's sister.

In the year of his graduation from Harvard Theodore Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee of Boston. Mrs. Roosevelt died three years after the marriage, leaving one daughter, the present Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Mr. Roosevelt was married secondly, December 2, 1886, to Edwith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow of New York City.

President Arthur was a widower during his term of office, his wife, who was Miss Ellen L. Herndon of Virginia, having died about a year before Mr. Arthur was called to presidency through the death of President Garfield.

James Buchanan was the only bachelor president, unless exception can be made in the case of Mr. Cleveland, who was unmarried during the first few months of his term. Not only was Mr. Buchanan a bachelor during his occupancy of the White House, but he remained unmarried during his entire life.

PITTSBURG REPORTS PROSPERITY

Pittsburg, Oct. 14.—More money will be paid out in wages in Pittsburg and vicinity this month than ever before in the history of the district. Estimates for the monthly payrolls place the total at \$32,000,000. The previous high record was attained in October, 1911, when the payrolls of the Pittsburg district aggregated \$26,000,000. One of the chief reasons for the unusually large payrolls at present is that the percentage of skilled mechanics employed is the highest ever known in the district. Recent big orders for war supplies have set every mill and machine shop working to its fullest capacity.

SEPTEMBER WET AND COOL IN STATE

WEATHER BUREAU IN SANTA FE ISSUES ITS MONTHLY REPORT

Santa Fe, Oct. 13.—Good local showers that covered much of the state occurred from the second to the fourth of September, and thereafter little rain fell till the thirteenth, when again showers occurred till the nineteenth, says the United States weather bureau summary of New Mexico September weather, issued today by Section Director C. E. Linney.

A third period followed on the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and a fourth on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth, while local showers occurred over southeast counties on the twenty-first and twenty-second. The average precipitation for the month was in excess of the normal, for the state as a whole. Over the eastern border counties, below the Canadian, over the lower Pecos valley, the Sacramento valley and the adjoining mountain area, the lower Rio Grande valley, as well as a few other localities in the central and southern portions of the state, the precipitation exceeded 3 inches, and it exceeded 5 inches over large areas in Chaves

and Eddy counties. On the other hand, northern mountain areas and southwest and the northwest counties received light rainfall and show a considerable deficiency. Portions of western Mora and western San Miguel counties were also greatly deficient in precipitation.

Heavy local downpours occurred at many stations during the several showers period, reaching a maximum fall of 4.40 inches at Boaz, northeast Chaves county, on the seventeenth. Hail accompanied a few of the storms, but as a rule little damage resulted. The storm at Roswell and vicinity on the twenty-ninth of the month, however, resulted in a considerable loss.

The warm southern valleys of the state had an average temperature for the month of about 70 degrees, the central valleys 65 degrees to 68 degrees and the northern plateau and mountain areas 51 to 55 degrees and upward to 60 degrees, according largely to altitude. A deficiency in temperature was general with the exception of a few small areas. Cool weather prevailed at the beginning of the month but warm weather quickly followed, reaching the maximum of the month, as a rule, from the tenth to twelfth, and remaining moderately high until the twentieth. Quite a number of northern and western districts, however, experienced a brief cold period on the fourteenth and fifteenth, with fairly general light frost. From the twentieth to the close of the month comparatively cool weather prevailed, with the lowest temperatures of the month generally on the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth. Heavy to killing frost occurred in many northern districts during this period, and light frost was observed over central mountain areas, but no frost occurred over the southern counties, and no damaging frost over central districts. The month as a whole was highly favorable for the maturing and harvest of late small grain, corn, kaffir and fodder crops, alfalfa and hay crops and range.

Temperature

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from the records of 93 stations, having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 63.5 degrees, or 1.10 degrees below the normal, as shown by the departures of 34 stations, having records for 10 years or more. The month averaged 2.2 degrees colder than September, 1914. The highest monthly mean temperature was 73.4 degrees at Carlsbad, while the highest recorded temperature was 103 degrees at Artesia on the seventh, tenth and twelfth. The lowest monthly mean temperature was 50.4 degrees at Elizabethtown, and the lowest recorded temperature 22 degrees at Bluewater on the twenty-eighth. The greatest local daily range of temperature was 58 degrees at the same station, on the twenty-eighth.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe at 6 a. m. was 69 per cent; at 6 p. m., 42 per cent, and for the month, 56 per cent. At Roswell the mean at 6 a. m. was 75 per cent; at 6 p. m., 45 per cent, and for the month, 60 per cent. At the Agricultural college the 8 a. m. readings averaged 71 per cent, the 5 p. m. readings 40 per cent and for the month 55 per cent, while a series of forenoon readings at Fort Bayard averaged 42 per cent for the month.

Precipitation

The average precipitation for the

state, as determined from the records of 163 stations, was 2.24 inches, or 0.42 inch above the normal, as determined from the departures of 52 stations having records for ten years or more. The month averaged 1.57 inches greater than September, 1914. The greatest monthly amount was 7.02 inches, at Knowles, northeast Eddy county, and the least but a trace at Rodeo, extreme southwest Grant county. The greatest amount in any 25 consecutive hours was 4.40 inches at Boaz, on the seventh. There was an average of six days with 0.01 inch or more of precipitation. A trace of snow occurred at one or two higher northern stations.

NO FIRE IN STATION; MAN DIES OF COLD

WOMAN SUES, ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY FOR DEATH OF HER HUSBAND

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—A late train, a heavy storm, a passenger train arriving on a siding instead of the main track, the failure to provide a fire in the station in chilly weather and resultant cold, followed by the death of a passenger figured in the complaint of Mrs. M. A. Wright, who filed suit in the federal court against the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe railroad. She asks \$5,000 damages on account of the death of her husband which she charges is due to the negligence of the defendant railway. The suit comes into the federal court on removal from Union county. Mrs. Wright's attorneys are Hugh B. Woodward, F. O. Blue and L. C. Barrett.

The complaint states that on August 1, 1914, the defendant railroad advertised a schedule of trains to the effect that a passenger train left Raton, Colfax county, at 6:30 a. m., and arrived at Des Moines, Union county, New Mexico, at 9 a. m. The plaintiff states that she and her husband purchased a ticket to travel on this passenger train, but instead of arriving at 9 o'clock the next morning it reached Des Moines at 7 o'clock at night owing to the handling of freight. The plaintiff further states that the train arrived during a "violent rain and hail storm, and the air was chilled and cold, the ground wet and muddy." Further on it is declared that the railroad company failed to run its train in to the regular station but put it on a siding, making the passengers walk from 25 to 50 yards through pools of water and mud to the station.

Mrs. Wright says she and her husband walked through the rain and the puddles and when they arrived at the depot asked the station agent to have a fire built in the stove so that the chill could be dispelled. This request, she alleges, was refused. As a consequence of the drenching he received the plaintiff says Mr. Wright caught a severe cold and died on August 28 at Amarillo, Texas.

TAX EXPERT BUSY

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—Tax Expert A. E. James of Wisconsin, has been consulting yesterday and today with Chief Clerk Rupert F. Asplund, of the department of education, in reference to the various school levies James is posting himself on those levies in every county and district.

WON'T TELL THE NAME OF THE WOMAN

MAN WILLING TO DIE AS MURDERER BEFORE TELLING HOW HE WAS SHOT

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 13.—Joseph Hillstrom was convicted of the murder of John G. Morrison, a grocer of Salt Lake City, and his son, Arling, 17 years old, at Morrison's store in the southern portion of the city about 9 o'clock on the evening of January 10, 1914.

The shooting was witnessed by Merlin Morrison, another son, 14 years old. According to this boy's story, which was corroborated on many points by other evidence, two masked men entered the store with drawn pistols and, saying, "We've got you now!" opened fire on Morrison, who fell mortally wounded with a bullet through his chest. Arling Morrison ran to an ice box in the store, seized a 38-caliber revolver and fired. Before the boy could shoot again, he fell pierced by three bullets and died almost instantly. The men then ran from the store, one of them exclaiming that he was shot, and were observed to run southward from the store. The surviving son bent over his father, who became unconscious after having inquired where his assailants were, and died soon afterward.

also known as Joe Hill, was arrested three days after the shooting on information given by a doctor near Murray, Utah, two and a half miles south of the scene of the crime. Hillstrom staggered into the doctor's home two hours after the shooting, with a large bullet wound through his left lung. He told the doctor he had been shot in a quarrel over a woman and requested that nothing be said regarding his visit or wound. The doctor, not having heard of the murders, treated the wound and took Hillstrom to a house where he had been staying for several days. News of the murders recalled the case to the doctor and he informed the officers. The doctor found an automatic pistol, of the same caliber as shells found in the grocery after the shooting, in Hillstrom's pocket. Hillstrom threw the weapon away after leaving the doctor's home. Blood was found at several places between the store and the home of the doctor and members of the family where Hillstrom lived. said a companion had visited him late the night of the murders, talked privately with him and left. This man was not apprehended and has not been heard of since.

The Morrison boy, because of the masks and confusion of the shooting, was not able to identify Hillstrom except in general description of his size and clothing, but another witness gave a minute and particular description of Hillstrom as one of the assailants seen in bright moonlight near an electric arc lamp with snow on the ground. Hillstrom also was identified as a man who visited the store the afternoon of the murders and

talked with Morrison.

Hillstrom's recovery from his wound was rapid and complete. He has always maintained his innocence, but has never told where he was the night of the murders or who shot him. He created a scene at his trial by dramatically discharging his attorneys in open court, later giving as his reason their failure to "tear young Morrison to pieces on cross-examination," referring to the boy who witnessed the shooting. He refused to go on the witness stand himself or to offer any evidence as to where he was or what he did the night of the murders. He was found guilty by the trial jury, the judgment was affirmed by the supreme court, and the board of pardons, after an exhaustive review of the case, declined to commute his sentence of death.

He was sentenced to be shot October 1 and was reprieved by Governor Spry September 30 at the request of President Wilson, who acted on a request of the Swedish minister. The case had previously been investigated for the Swedish minister by the Swedish vice consul for Utah, a well known attorney, who advised that his investigation developed nothing that would justify the board of pardons in commuting the sentence.

Hillstrom declined to make any statement before the board of pardons or to give it any information as to where he was or what he did the night of the homicides or the circumstances under which or the place where he received his wound. He also declined to give the board any reasons why he should receive clemency and refused to let his own counsel or any member of the board interrogate him on any subject whatever. He declared he did not wish a commutation or pardon and insisted that he have a new trial, which the board and his own counsel informed him the board was powerless to grant.

Hillstrom, who says he has been a machinist and laborer, claims to be a Swedish subject and on that ground the interest of the Swedish minister was obtained. Hillstrom was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, the members of which have been active in demanding his pardon or retrial. Resolutions to that effect have been passed all over the United States and in several foreign countries. Many of them showed ignorance of the crime charged against Hillstrom and indicated a belief that he was accused of some political offense. The governor's office has received thousands of communications on the subject. As the day set for his execution approached the number of communications sometimes reached 400 a day. Many of these contained threats of death to the governor and members of his family, who were placed under guard. Other threats were to destroy buildings and other property and many believe a recent attempt to burn a leading hotel was the work of Hillstrom sympathizers. Elaborate police precautions have existed here for weeks past as a result of the threats.

Several local sympathizers, including a woman instructor at the state university, have been active in their efforts to obtain a new trial, a pardon or commutation for Hillstrom. One of these, who sent a cable to Sweden in Hillstrom's interest, said he desired him set at liberty, guilty or innocent. The more prominent local advocates of Hillstrom's cause were cit-

ed before the board or pardons in September and requested to present any facts they had in addition to those offered at the trial. All admitted they had no additional evidence to offer.

Murder for Revenge

Many persons familiar with the case believe the murders were for revenge, as no attempt at robbery was made when Morrison was killed. Morrison had been a police officer and was known as a man of great resolution and courage, which he had demonstrated on two former occasions in encounters with robbers. Four men entered his store the evening of February 2, 1903, and demanded that he throw up his hands. Instead of complying, Morrison ran to a rear room and returned with a shotgun, which he found would not work. Dropping the shotgun, and under fire all the time, he rushed to the rear again and got his revolver, with which he shot down one of the intruders and drove the others from the store. They carried their wounded companion with them, but failed to get any money. A running fight with the gang followed, in the course of which one of them was shot and killed by a policeman after he had seriously wounded the officer. The others escaped and the dead man was never identified.

Morrison's second encounter was the night of September 20, 1913, when he was walking home from the store with \$800 in cash in his pocket. Two holdups confronted him and demanded the money. Morrison drew his pistol and fired on them. One of them returned the fire and, after several shots had been exchanged, both ran away. Morrison said he thought he knew the men who tried to hold him up, but would make no charge as he was in doubt and feared to accuse some one unjustly. Some believe Hillstrom and his companion were these men.

Morrison had a wife and five children, besides the boy who was killed with him.

SOLD LIQUOR TO INDIANS--JAILED

OFFENDERS ARE GIVEN SENTENCES BY FEDERAL JUDGE W. H. POPE

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 13.—The federal grand jury on this, the eighth day of its session here, handed down 11 true bills and three no true bills.

One of the indictments was against Celso Carter, charged with the larceny of two horses. He gave bond. The names of the other ten persons indicted were not announced as papers have not yet been served. It is rumored that two of the indictments charge white slavery and that only two or three are for selling liquor to Indians. United States District Judge William H. Pope was kept busy today receiving pleas of guilty and meting out sentences. Antonio Molina pleaded guilty to selling liquor to Indians and received 60 days in the United States jail here and \$100 fine. Others who entered the same pleas of guilty in similar cases received the following sentences:

Vicente Carillo, 60 days in the United States jail and \$100 fine; Frank Steele, one year and one day in the

penitentiary and \$100 fine; Harry E. Hill, 90 days in jail and \$100 fine; Juan J. Valdez, four months in jail and \$100 fine; Theo Citizen, 60 days in jail and \$100 fine; Severo Chaves, drew one day and one year in the pen and \$100 fine; Thomas King, 60 days in jail and \$100 fine; Jesus Orbina, 90 days in jail and \$100 fine; Jose Maria Tafoya, a Santa Clara Indian, who pleaded guilty to introducing liquor into a pueblo, received 90 days in jail and \$100 fine.

Pleads "Not Guilty"

There was one defendant who entered a plea of not guilty. He was Gregorio Vielpondo, who was charged with selling liquor to an Indian and introducing liquor into Indian country.

Modifies Injunction

Judge Pope signed an order modifying the case of the Raton Water Works vs. the City of Raton, so the citizens could obtain water for domestic purposes from any source they wish. This order does not permit them to obtain water from any source for other purposes, such as fire hydrants. The final hearing of this water fight is set for October 18.

Receiver Muoge Resigns

In the case of the American Steel Foundries vs. the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company, the ancillary order of the western district of Missouri was entered in this judicial district accepting the resignation of H. U. Mudge as one of the receivers.

Hearing Suit

Judge Pope is hearing this afternoon the suit of Thomas Peck vs. the Fort Sumner Land and Canal company, on motion to modify the decree as to the amount fixed for attorney's fees and trustee's fees.

Judge Pope sentenced three men, who plead guilty late Saturday afternoon. He gave Hosteen-On-Day-She-Be-Pah, charged with stealing a \$250 necklace, 90 days in the United States jail; Alberto Salas, selling liquor to an Indian, 90 days in Otero county jail, and \$100 fine; Joseph Richards, robbing a postoffice, on three counts, four months in jail in Otero county and \$100 fine on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE BULGARIAN COMMANDER

Sofia, Oct. 13.—General Michel Savoff, the commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army, has been frequently called the "Moltke of the Balkans". For many years he has enjoyed the reputation of being one of Bulgaria's strong men. He received his early military education in Russia and had his first real war experience in the conflict between Bulgaria and Serbia in 1885. After this war, in which he served as chief of staff of one of the Bulgarian armies, Savoff became minister of war under Stambuloff. In this position he effected a thorough reorganization of the Bulgarian army. Then he became the director of the Military school in Sofia and introduced a system of training based largely on French models. During a second term as minister of war General Savoff put through the great military act of 1904; which still forms the basis of Bulgaria's war force. In the war of 1912 he was unanimously chosen to lead the Bulgarian forces and by his success over the Turks added to his reputation as a great military genius.

Subscribe of The Optic.

MARKET RELIEVED BY SET BACK OF WAR GROUP

RAILROADS AND HIGHER CLASS
OF INDUSTRIALS ARE EN-
JOYING POPULARITY

New York, Oct. 12.—Pacing of the allies' loan of \$500,000,000 in New York must be regarded as the greatest transaction and the greatest success in financial history. For the time being it gives New York unqualified primacy in the world's money market; and, though London will undoubtedly regain its leadership after the war, the importance of New York as a financial center has been permanently advanced to a close second; the strength and position of European financial centers having meantime been correspondingly diminished. Henceforth London and New York will be the controlling factors in the world's money markets. Should they ever choose to work together, as in the present instance, they will prove irresistible. More likely, however, they will prove keen though friendly rivals in the coming struggle for the world's markets; for without support of the bankers, our merchants and manufacturers cannot secure the coveted trade after which the United States as well as the United Kingdom is going in search with all its power and capabilities.

The most important immediate effect of the loan was a positive relief in the sterling exchange situation,

which had reached a stage that was rapidly making international trading impossible. Now that exchange is nearer normal conditions, the currents of foreign trade should run with more smoothness. The season is opening when the flood-tide of exports begins. Shipments of grain, cotton and other natural products will continue to run on a heavy scale for several months to come. Europe needs our big surplus; and fortunately we have plenty to spare. Indeed we must sell, for if our farmers do not find a good market for this surplus, the result here would be disaster and discontent. This loan is, therefore, quite as much a benefit to ourselves as to the allies. Our exports are also being stimulated as every one knows by heavy shipments of war materials; so that in view of continued small imports the outlook is for a continued huge excess of exports running at the rate of about \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 per month. Some experts already calculate that if the war continues, the surplus when the fiscal year ends will have reached anywhere from \$1,300,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. Continued small imports due to Europe's limited ability to sell, are a problem that time alone will solve. Our customs revenue is being sharply reduced and the treasury deficit is growing, with increasing expenditures for "preparedness" ahead. Some new form of taxation will be inevitable. Very little additional can be raised from the tariff, for the reason that an advance in duties would still further restrict imports, and tend to diminish rather than increase customs revenue. The sugar duties which now provide \$50,000,000 of revenue ought to be retained; because if cut off the consumer would probably not receive any of the advantage. Small duties on tea

felt by the consumer, if at all. Very considerable revenue could be derived from stamp taxes, one of the most efficient and least objectionable forms of taxation. Present war stamp taxes will possibly be retained.

The war has been largely, if not entirely discounted. We are now discounting the approach of peace. Owing to the numerous cross currents in trade, it is almost impossible to predict what the ultimate effect of the war will be upon this country. The world at large cannot benefit from wholesale destruction. Nevertheless the United States, unhampered by the derangements and interruptions falling upon other nations, will be free to continue the natural development of its resources and to aid reconstruction abroad, which will inevitably make large demands upon American manufacturers. Undoubtedly the early future of this country promises a period of prosperity resulting from renewed internal development, as well as from a larger share in the world's trade. As an offset, however, we must take into consideration that Europe's buying power will be temporarily impaired, that the cost of production in Europe will be placed at the lowest limit and that we shall not secure these foreign markets without a struggle in which we may be temporarily handicapped by inflation and high prices in the United States resulting from present abnormal conditions and the great expansion of credit. All indications point to increased domestic activity during the approaching autumn and winter months.

Our harvest as a whole is the largest and best on record. This means continued prosperity on a large scale in the agricultural districts. The wheat crop is estimated at 1,002,029,000 bushels, or 111,000,000 bushels above the record crop of 1912. Corn is figured at 2,026,000,000 bushels, or only 98,000,000 bushels below the record. Oats are expected to reach 1,517,000,000 bushels, or 891,000,000 above last year. These three crops show an increase of about 20 per cent over the average of the last four years upon an expansion for the year of about 6 per cent in acreage. Prices are lower but the farmers are sure of satisfactory results, and the masses will secure cheaper food; while the railroads must benefit unusually in the carrying of crops and in the stimulus to general business they afford. This big harvest is the best thing that has happened to the railroads in a long period, and may be of more value to them than the small concessions granted by the interstate commerce commission. The activity of the steel trade, the largest industry in the country, and the prospects of its continuance for months to come, are already matters of common knowledge. The railroad situation continues to improve, traffic is growing. Decreases in earnings are becoming less and less conspicuous. Important economies have been put into effect and a number of roads are already feeling the benefit of advanced rates. Although some companies are still showing the adverse effects of past conditions, quite a number of standard properties such as Atchison, Pennsylvania and New York Central are making very encouraging progress. The speculative situation has been materially improved by the setback to the war group, many of which had

Very been advanced to hazardous figures. Liquidation weeded out weak accounts and infused a desirable spirit of caution respecting this particular group. A bear army of considerable importance has been in operation, and any decided shrinkage in this department would probably be quickly followed by new buying on both long and short account. Attention is now being attracted to railroads and the better class of industrials which thus far have not advanced in keeping with the rest of the market. The speculative spirit seems to have been thoroughly aroused, and in view of an improving and more hopeful outlook, nothing more than a temporary setback is expected and a fresh toward movement may be anticipated as soon as the present selling force has been exhausted. Money is abundant and cheap at current rates. The big harvest and success of the great loan are bullish factors of much importance. Our difficulties with Germany appear to be practically settled, and considering the disappearance of many doubts which had weighed upon the public mind for months, the outlook may be regarded as assuring.

HENRY CLEWS.

Two Children Had Croup

The two children of J. W. Nix, Cleveland, Ga., had croup. He writes: "Both got so choked up they could hardly breathe. I gave them Foley's Honey and Tar and nothing else and it completely cured them." Contains no opiates. Cuts the phlegm; opens air passages. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ACCUSE PREACHER OF LYING

Emporia, Kan., Oct. 12.—Dr. Percival H. Barker, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Coffeyville, is to be tried for the second time by the Kansas synod of the Presbyterian church which met here today. The charges against the minister contain eight specifications of alleged lying. At a previous trial the Rev. Mr. Barker was found guilty. He appealed to the general assembly and succeeded in having his case remanded for a new trial.

How to Be Efficient

Nothing saps the vitality like kidney trouble. It causes backache, headache, stiff joints, sore muscles, "always tired" feeling, rheumatism and other ills. To be efficient, you must be healthy. Foley Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys, help them do their work of filtering out from the system the waste matter that causes the trouble. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BURKE'S LAST JOURNEY

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—The body of the late E. C. Burke, former postmaster of Santa Fe, was yesterday afternoon sent to Pittsburgh, Pa., where his brother, Congressman Burke, is making the funeral arrangements. Interment will be at the old home near Pittsburgh.

Neuralgia of the face, shoulder, hands, or feet requires a powerful remedy that will penetrate the flesh. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT possesses that power. Rubbed in where the pain is felt is all that is necessary to relieve suffering and restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.



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CONCRETE EXTENSION BUREAU

NEW BRIDGE AND ROAD WORK ON SANDS ROAD

STATE ANNOUNCES IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS ON SANTA FE HIGHWAY

After an overland journey to Santa Fe, Road Commissioners Robert J. Taupert and George H. Hunker declared this morning that State Engineer French has ordered the improvement of the highway between Sands and Rowe at a point where there is a bad arroyo and a difficult hill. Two-thirds of a mile of new highway will be built and a high bridge will be placed over the arroyo. When this work has been completed, the state road gang will move to Bernal and will work toward Las Vegas, improving the highways as far as La Manga.

All of the road work being done by the state recently is being surfaced with gravel, which will make the highways fast and easy to maintain. The Santa Fe railway, through Superintendent F. L. Myers, has agreed to furnish the county road board with four carloads of cinders for use in repairing the crossing and approach on the Antonchico road at Romeroville.

FRATERNAL ORDERS IN STATE SESSION

GRAND LODGES OF NUMEROUS ORGANIZATIONS IN SESSION IN ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, Oct. 12.—More than 100 delegates were present when the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of New Mexico convened this morning in Albuquerque. A big Pythian banquet will be held tonight in the A. O. U. W. hall. George S. Clock of Albuquerque, formerly district attorney will be the toastmaster.

Grand Encampment

The Odd Fellows Grand Encampment of New Mexico held a session yesterday in Albuquerque and elected the following officers:

Grand patriarch, C. Bert Smith, of Artesia; grand high priest, J. J. Votaw, of this city; grand senior warden, Mr. Reens; grand junior warden, J. Dodson; grand scribe, C. F. Doty, of Roswell; grand treasurer, J. C. Spears, Gallup; grand representative to the sovereign lodge, W. W. Ogle, of Roswell.

A meeting of the Odd Fellows grand lodge and that of the Rebekahs are in session today.

Masonic Bodies Meet

Meetings of the Masonic Grand Lodge for New Mexico and of Ballut Abyad Temple, Ancient and Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, are in session in Albuquerque having begun yesterday. The following candidates were initiated into the shrine last night, at ceremonials which were followed by a banquet:

Roy L. Lyman, Watrous, N. M.; Leigh J. Hand, Watrous, T. M. DuBols, Corona; Jaffa Miller, Roswell; Earl B. Siffert, Clovis; John Thomas McMillen, Silver City; Martin J. Gled, Gallup; R. G. Webb, Gallup; W. B. Heisel, Santa Fe; L. L. Sabin, Gallup; John S. MacTravish, Magdalena; Lyle B. Hawthorne, city; Edward Tamony,

Gallup; John E. Reinberg, La Union; A. C. McElwain, city; Samuel E. Wood, Gallup; John Henning, Raton; John H. Berker, Belen; John A. Hurst, Dawson; Loren Ringlund, Socorro; James T. Stone, Corona. William James Allison; San Agee, Silver City; J. B. Van Horne, Santa Rosa; Milton J. Helmick, Socorro; William C. Moser, Hurley; L. M. Cary, Gallup; S. A. Selover, city; Harvey R. Wharton, city; H. Emory Davis, city; Adelbert E. Lake, city; Pell Perry Turner, city; Morris W. Bushman, Gallup; Eugene Gordon, Tucumcari; H. H. Betts, Silver City; George E. Micksch, Gallup; Sharp Hanson, Gallup.

VEGANS IN SANTA FE

The following personal items were clipped from yesterday evening's Santa Fe New Mexican:

W. Marcotte, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arnot and Mrs. Stewart are Las Vegans registered at the Montezuma.

Dr. R. K. McClanahan, who is accompanied by Mrs. McClanahan, is here from Las Vegas to attend the meeting of the medical board.

Filadelfo Baca, assistant superintendent of public instruction, expects to leave tonight for Albuquerque to attend a meeting of the state geographical society.

Dr. W. E. Kaser, secretary and treasurer of the state board of health and medical examiners, arrived last night from Las Vegas to attend a meeting of the board at the capitol.

Thomas E. Mix, the motion picture actor and impressario, and Ethelyn and Lee Ora Chrisman, motion picture actresses, were visitors in the city yesterday registering from Oklahoma City.

SAN MIGUEL'S DISPLAY INTEREST AT FAIR

ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL GIVES DESCRIPTION OF THIS COUNTY'S EXHIBIT

Today's Albuquerque Journal had the following to say regarding the San Miguel county display at the state fair:

The visitor has only to look at the big "billboard newspaper" over the San Miguel county exhibit to learn in a nutshell of the wonderful resources of that county, and if he will then pass along and see what is spread before him he will be given a practical demonstration that the billboard newspaper has told no falsehoods.

A big picture of the huge Bell ranch, one of the largest in the world, showing an enormous herd of cattle, with an invitation to guess on the number shown in the picture and an offer of a cash prize of ten dollars to the one guessing nearest the exact number, is a feature which drew many visitors to the exhibit yesterday, and Secretary Phil H. LeNoir, who with County Agent M. R. Gonzalez and Thomas G. Kain, are in charge of the exhibit, was kept busy yesterday recording the guesses of the many contestants for the prize.

The grain exhibit of San Miguel county is second to none at the fair, and the progress that has been made in scientific farming by the people of the county is strikingly demonstrated by the various excellent features of the exhibit. Oats, wheat, feterita and

all the fodder crops are shown in profusion and with only two exceptions the various crops displayed were grown by dry farming methods and on homestead lands.

A unique feature of the exhibit is a showing of ten varieties of soil found in San Miguel county with their adaptability for different kinds of farming. A set of test tubes showing the rainfall for each month of the year discloses that August is the wettest month in that county with an average of 4.41 inches, while June is the driest with only a trace of moisture. A display of Lucero wheat, a special variety of wheat developed in the county by a planter for whom it takes its name, is one of the features of the exhibit.

That an exceptionally fine quality of brick is made in San Miguel county is proved by specimens shown at the exhibit, while the lime and clay from which these bricks are made, together with the process of manufacture, are also shown. The ores are to be found in the mountains near Las Vegas are displayed to excellent advantage, and a modern silo in miniature is operated for the benefit of visitors.

The needlework display is a distinct feature of this exhibit. Practically all the work was done by the native women of San Miguel county and is of an exceptionally fine quality. A set of curtains made by Mrs. Jose Hilario Montoya, which took a prize at the San Diego exposition, is valued at \$500.

CHESHER FOUND GUILTY

Clovis, N. M., Oct. 12.—One of the hardest fought murder trials in years in this part of the country came to a close here yesterday afternoon when the jury in the case of the state of New Mexico vs. Lem Cheshier, after deliberating for about 14 hours, returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

Cheshier was charged with killing Sam Byars, of Portales, in the Deatz asylum in Texico on November 23, 1914, by shooting him with a revolver. There had been considerable ill feeling between the two men for several years, it was said. Cheshier claimed he had received warnings that Byars was "looking for him," and pleaded self-defense in extenuation of his act.

The defendant lives in Texas and at the time of the shooting held a deputy sheriff's commission in Parmer county, of which arwell, just across the line from Texico, is the county seat. On the day the killing took place he came over to Texico, as he was in the habit of doing.

The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney K. K. Scott and his assistant, A. W. Hockenul. The defense was represented by Patton & Bratton and W. A. Gillenwater.

BANISHES CONFESSED GAMBLER

Clovis, N. M., Oct. 11.—Most people are boasting in an endeavor to have people come to New Mexico, but Judge John T. McClure in the district court here yesterday took an action which will reduce the population at least one for a period of five years.

At the last term of court Mose Ashton was convicted of gambling on three counts. He was admitted to bail but jumped his bond. Later, on, however, he experienced a change of heart and returned voluntarily, his excuse being that he had been sick. Today he appeared before the court and changed his former plea of not guilty to one of guilty.

Thereupon Judge McClure sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100 and to be confined in the county jail for a period of five years.

JOCKEY FATALLY HURT

Latonia, Ky., Oct. 12.—Jockey Carl Ganz, of oLuicville, Ky., was probably fatally injured at the Latonia race course here today following an accident in the first race of the day. As the horses rounded the club house turn there was a mix-up and two horses fell. When the dust had cleared away, Ganz was picked up in an unconscious condition and rushed to the hospital where he is reported to have little chance of recovery. He was reputed to be one of the leading jockeys on the western tracks during the last several seasons.

COLLIER'S GOOD JOB

Santa Fe, Oct. 11.—A complete set of the Pacific Railway Reports has been added to the library of Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell through gift of Colonel D. C. Collier, a member of the managing board of the School of American Archaeology. The gift is prized very highly, as it embodies all the old transcontinental surveys and the historical episodes leading up to the building of the Pacific railroad. Colonel Collier picked up the set, which is very rare, in Washington, while on his way to New York to assume the position of director of the South American States association, with capital of \$16,000,000. Mr. Collier's salary is to be \$15,000 a year with a bonus of \$25,000 if he stays with his post for three years.

EPISCOPAL RECTOR ON TRIAL

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The case of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, came up for trial this afternoon before the ecclesiastical court of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. The Richmond case has been marked by a series of delays, which began last January. During this time Bishop Rhinelander has made vain efforts to oust Dr. Richmond from his church. The minister is accused of violation of his ordination vows and conduct unbecoming a clergyman.

EASTERN STARS AT FT. WORTH

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 12.—Fort Worth is entertaining for three days the thirty-ninth annual session of the Texas Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. The opening session was held in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium this afternoon and was occupied with the exchange of greetings and the reports of officers and committees.

SKILLFUL JAIL BREAK

Santa Fe, Oct. 11.—A skilled mechanic locked in the new county jail at Roswell, according to word received by the police here today, picked the combination lock on one of the cell doors and let himself and two others out into freedom. Those who escaped are C. Jones, an auto liveryman accused of larceny; Phillip Lucente, sentenced to the state reform school, and B. I. Newton, charged with larceny. This is the second escape from the new jail. After getting out of the inner cell, the three men sawed off the bars in one of the windows and let themselves tie like a rope by means of blankets tied like a rope.

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SAN MIGUEL'S EXHIBIT

Albuquerque newspapers are generous in their praise of San Miguel county's exhibit at the state fair. The publicity the county has obtained through its exhibit is worth thousands of dollars. On Saturday afternoon, the Santa Fe will stop its farmer's special train in Albuquerque for six hours, and San Miguel county's exhibit will be looked over by several hundred agriculturists from all over the country. We San Miguel county people believe the display will stand the most critical observation and inspection. But, Gosh! How much better an exhibit we could have had if more time had been available!

Here is what yesterday evening's Albuquerque Herald had to say

"San Miguel County
"San Miguel county is San Juan's

rival for profuseness in exhibits. Far be it from one who has friends in both counties to pass upon the comparative profusion. It is enough to state the fact by the way of guiding visitors in the midst to the sights for to see. You can be absolutely certain in advance that there will be enough to see when you strike the San Miguel display.

"Behold, for one thing, a miniature silo and all the wherewithal for treating grains to get rid of smut. These things are shown to make it plain that San Miguel farmers are given to studying their business from the efficiency angle, satisfied not alone with knowing how to raise things, but learning what to do with them after they are raised.

"Here, as in other displays, one gets the impression that everything under

the sun is raised by the county. There are bearded sheafs of wheat, barley, speltz, timothy, red top hay, a seven-foot specimen of oats, Sudan grass 7½ feet high, and millet. There are watermelons, all manner of beans, lentils, milo maize, kaffir corn, macaroni wheat, five distinct other varieties of wheat and all sorts of fruits, plump and dried. There is a display of white kersher oats that runs 40 pounds to the bushel, and of hull-less, beardless barley that runs 65 pounds to the bushel. There are beets, carrots and 'sich' in characteristic profusion

"San Miguel's exhibit ought to make a hit with the suffragettes, because it gives a prominent place to women's handiwork. Among the astonishing things shown is a pair of lace curtains made entirely by hand by a Las Vegas woman. They came back from San Diego a week ago with a blue ribbon. The artist who made them refused \$500 for them.

"Another thing that has a prominent place in the San Miguel handiwork section is a big lionskin rug. S. L. Barker of Beulah, who is helping Professor Gonzales care for the exhibit, met the rug one day when he was on a hunting trip. He took it away from the lion that was wearing it. He ruined the lion entirely in doing it, but he has never been able to make himself feel sorry for doing it. If you ask him about it Mr. Barker will tell you how he did it, but he would a heap sight rather tell you how he came to get the diploma from the Chicago World's fair for the best oats. The diploma a part of San Miguel's proud showing.

"And if you get tired of looking at beets and beans and such, turn for variety to some molybdenite that comes from the Romero mine. Mr. Romero, of San Miguel, is the only rival to Germany in the matter of making molybdenite concentrate. Molybdenite is not the least of San Miguel's jewels, since it sells for \$5 a pound, and San Miguel has the only process for making the concentrate to be found outside of Germany. Molybdenite is used in hardening armor and projectiles.

"If all this isn't enough to send you running to the San Miguel exhibit, you are hard to move."

LAWLESS EUROPE

When it was found some time ago that in spite of universal treaties there was nothing to prevent the violation or destruction of mails by belligerents, it naturally followed that communication by cable was exposed to similar risks. Germany has sent mail ships to the bottom without notice. Great Britain and France have rifled the mails that passed through their hands. It was inevitable that cable correspondence should be subjected to the same outrages.

The American complaint against Great Britain is not aimed so much at the odious censorship of cable dispatches as at the illegitimate use that is made of the information which they contain. To plead war as an excuse for interfering with American commercial enterprises, for diverting American merchandise orders and for appropriating American money is to garish piracy in a new fashion, but the piracy is there none the less.

Our diplomatic controversies with the fighting nations of Europe proceed upon the theory that there is an in-

ternational law that they recognize. It is a false premise. The great body of the law of nations established by common consent, if not always by direct obligation, is no more binding in Europe today than it is in the villages of the Yaquis.—New York World.

CONVICT'S BANK LASTS NO TIME

FRENZIED FINANCE AND SPECULATION CLOSE SING SING INSTITUTION

Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Sing Sing Prison Savings bank has suspended payment after an existence of five days, and today the prisoners are incurring the loss of the token money they had deposited. An excess of loans without security, followed by unsuccessful gambling by the borrowers, wrecked the bank. The plan of using "token money" in the prison was put into effect late Friday, and each prisoner was paid \$2 for two days' work on Saturday. Financiers among the convicts promptly started a savings bank, and many prisoners deposited their savings.

Warden Osborne notified the prisoners Tuesday morning that they must pay 40 cents a day in the "tokens" for their board. There was a run on the prison bank, which revealed the fact that its funds had been dissipated by bad loans. The warden ordered the bank dissolved. A depositors' committee has been appointed to save all possible of the assets, and the Future Welfare league is to put the bank's officers on trial for malfeasance.

DUTCH FIRE ON GERMAN AIRSHIPS

VIOLATION OF HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY THE CAUSE OF THE ACTION

Rotterdam, Oct. 15 (Via London).—Four Zeppelins, which are believed to have participated in the raid over London Wednesday night, were sighted, homeward bound, over various parts of Holland early yesterday morning. In most cases they were fired on by Dutch sentines under recent orders, but apparently were uninjured. One airship bore the number L-Z-77.

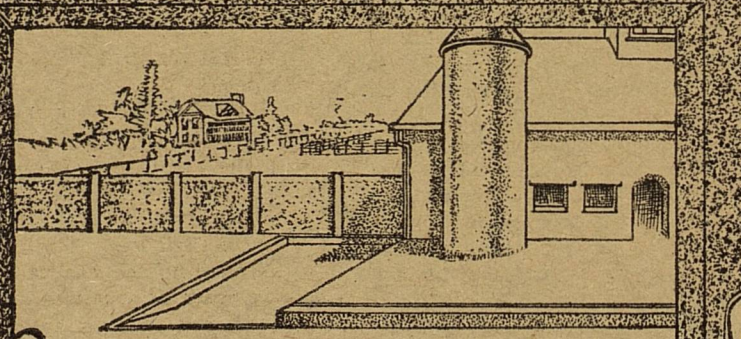
According to one report the L-Z-77 was crippled and disappeared toward the German frontier moving erratically and apparently in great distress.

ROBERTS' NEW JOB

Denver, Oct. 15.—J. V. Roberts, for several years representative here of the United States bureau of mines, has resigned to become the first professor of the Dr. Joseph A. Holmes chair of safety engineering at the Colorado state school of mines at Golden, it was announced today.

A STUDENTS' BANK

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 15.—A bank to be managed entirely by students is to be opened at Wesleyan University, it was announced here today.



The Concrete Dairy
-the Sanitary Dairy

NO DAIRY CAN AFFORD TO NEGLECT CONCRETE

All modern farmers realize the usefulness, convenience, cleanliness, low cost and permanence of concrete. A DAIRY—of all farm buildings—is where concrete is the master building material. NO dairy is too small to profit by the advantages of concrete.

WHY DON'T YOU CONCRETE YOUR FARM—NOW?
You can build a concrete milk-house at once—a floor later—a tank, silo, fences and troughs when you can afford it—and YOU CAN DO THE WORK YOURSELF.

Just send for our book, "Concrete on the Farm"—it will show you how. You NEED this booklet—send for it NOW. Department "D"

CONCRETE EXTENSION BUREAU

MONARCHY PLANS LAID ON THE SHELF

CHINA LIKELY WILL STICK TO
THE REPUBLICAN FORM
FOR A WHILE

Tien-tsin, China, Oct. 13.—Promoters of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, the organization which is endeavoring to re-establish the monarchy and is generally conceded to have the support of President Yuan Shi-kai and his administration, have apparently stirred up an opposition quite different from what was expected.

The avowed purpose of the society was to insure succession and prevent disturbances. However, the papers printed in foreign concessions almost universally have attacked the movement as the possible creator of immediate trouble if persisted in at this time. Dr. G. E. Morrison, the English adviser of Yuan Shi-kai is also widely discussed as having taken the same position and urged a discontinuance of the attempt to restore the monarchy at such a crucial time in world history.

President Yuan Shi-kai is said to be extremely susceptible to foreign criticism and the general attack made on the so-called peace society by the newspapers printed at various treaty ports and by students is supposed to have resulted in a temporary halting, at least, of the monarchial movement.

Instead of creating a desire for the proposed change in government the effect of the monarchial movement up to the moment seems to have been to focus attention upon the decidedly non-republican character of the so-called republic, and has subjected it to harsh criticism. It is generally pointed out that there really are no elected officers now in China and the government is not what it pretends to be. The press offers no especial objection to a constitutional monarch but points out that such a government would merely be the same as the present with the single difference that the first emperor—either Yuan Shi-kai or his son—would have life tenure instead of a ten-year term.

In discussing the peace society's plan, the Tien-tsin Morning Times says: "The last few weeks seem to have revealed the fact that foreign opinion, generally, is not hostile toward the monarchial government. Many foreigners share Dr. Goodnow's view that for China, in her present condition, a monarchy would possess certain advantages over a republic. Providing the change were accomplished peaceably, and in such a manner as to avoid reflecting discredit upon the president, it is probable that the powers would regard the episode as a purely domestic matter in which they were not called upon to interfere."

"Can the suggested change be made without bloodshed, and without discrediting the chief executive? It becomes more and more doubtful as days go by, and the maneuvers of the monarchial party become more fully revealed. There is not the slightest indication as yet of the widespread

desire on the part of the nation that the president or that anyone else should ascend the imperial throne.

"The Society for the Preservation of Peace makes much of the fact that provincial delegates are being sent to Peking to participate in a discussion of the pros and cons of the change in the name of the government—for it would merely be a change of name. But it is pertinent to inquire who appoints these delegates, and what claim they possess to speak on behalf of the provinces they are said to represent. In our opinion, the selection of these delegates is an imposture financed by interested parties for their own ends, and as remote from a really representative expression of public opinion as it is possible to conceive.

"Many provincial petitions have already been faked in the capita and sent to the council of state for consideration. The latter is itself in no way a representative body and has at least had the sense to refrain from considering these fictitious memorials and to decline to discuss the proposal for a change of government. It could not consistently take any other course. Although it possesses no substantial claim to be regarded as the national legislature it poses as such and ratified the amended provisional constitution under which China is supposed to be governed. Having done so it can hardly be a party to any scheme for overthrowing the republic or inducing the president to violate his inauguration oath."

After a discussion of recent events which the Times regards as proof positive that Yuan Shi-kai inspired the action of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, the editorial says:

"Its activities, if persisted in, may lead to serious breaches of the peace or even revive the separatists movement of the south. Were the change to be made under present conditions no one would seriously believe that the president had been absolved by the nation from his inauguration oath. The reversion to a monarchy ought certainly not be effected until some really representative body has passed on it."

Chinese newspapers are filled with letters criticizing the present monarchial movement. J. E. Jernigan, an American attorney who has practiced law in Shanghai for 20 years and was formerly United States consul at Yokohama, contributes a letter to the Shanghai Daily News in which he denied that the present government of China possesses a single feature entitling it to be called a republic and says it is ridiculous to enter into serious discussion of a proposed constitutional monarchy until the present government shows some disposition to respect a constitution.

Chinese students educated abroad have been harsh in their criticism of Dr. Goodnow's position. In a letter to the Shanghai Evening Mercury K. S. Koh says: "We are perfectly aware that the Chou An Huei (Society for the Preservation of Peace) have on their side a brilliant or rather fairly well-known advocate in the person of Professor Goodnow, to say nothing of lesser satellites. The professor means well, no doubt—as well to us as to himself; and for his officiousness we owe him many precious thanks."

Cyclone letter files at Optic office.

BRITISH TAVERN KEEPERS ARE BLUE

ENFORCEMENT OF RULE AGAINST
TREATING, THEY FEAR,
WILL HURT

London, Sept. 24 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—"At a meeting of the privy council at Buckingham Palace today the king signed an order applying the regulations respecting the sale of liquor in the districts of the Metropolitan area."

This rather cryptic announcement, appearing in black-faced type in today's London papers, meant that the long expected "no-treating" order is now in operation throughout the greater city and that a great change must be made in the social habits of the people.

Though designed mainly to check the custom of providing free liquors to soldiers from the front—especially those who are about to depart again for the trenches—the order nevertheless is applicable to everybody, and its violation will bring upon the offender heavy fine or imprisonment, or both. Hereafter, except in the privacy of the home, the Londoner may not share a bottle or half bottle with a friend. There is but one exception, and that is at meal times. Then a host may provide liquor. But in all saloons, hotels and clubs the words, "What will you have?" are taboo.

Even the exclusive army clubs are affected, and members are asking many questions. For example:

Can members wager whiskey and sodas on a card game?

Can drinks be ordered to seal a compact, or for a toast?

Is an officer leaving for the front to be denied a parting drink with his fellows?

Can a glass accidentally upset be refilled?

Saloon keepers are very doleful over the outlook. They say that, with treating barred, the whole atmosphere of the saloon will be changed. Few men, it is argued like to drink alone, and a tremendous slump in trade is predicted.

What constitutes a meal with which one man may buy drink for his friend will doubtless have to be defined by the courts. Whether a meal will consist of the antiquated sandwich so familiar in the United States remains to be seen. There is of course the patent subterfuge by which one man may give the person he wishes to treat the amount required before they enter the saloon; but this would be cumbersome, commercial and hardly popular.

Police regulations, it is said on good authority, are about to be issued, closing all night clubs in London, during the entire period of the war. If this reform takes place, it will come as a result of a protest by military authorities that the "night club evil" has turned what ought to be a period of rest and recuperation for officers on leave from the front, into a prolonged decauch which leaves the men

in a worse condition than when they came across from the trenches. It is commonly known that in most of the night clubs, evasion of the 10 o'clock law has been developed to a fine art and that drinks can be easily obtained at all hours of the day and night.

"I am in favor of closing down all night clubs for the duration of the war," said Lord Athlumley, provost marshal. "Naturally enough in our supervision, we rarely detect anything. We must visit them in uniform, and it is almost impossible to effect a real surprise. As for the disreputable night clubs, they have about an army of scouts. They watch and report our movements and a club almost invariably knows in advance when we may be expected."

"They all look as innocent as tame doves when we appear. We have no doubt in our minds that liquor is obtainable at many night clubs, and that is quite another matter from going into a witness box and swearing to specific instances. While we are given supervision of these places, we have no powers to do anything except through the courts. The only satisfactory remedy is to close them all down as long as the war lasts."

NEW HAVEN MEN FACE TRIAL

New York, Oct. 13.—William Rockefeller and eleven other directors or former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company faced trial in the federal court here today under the indictments for criminal conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictments were returned by the federal grand jury last November and were based on an alleged conspiracy of the accused men to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. The penalty which may be inflicted upon the defendants, if they are convicted, is imprisonment for one year, or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S WILL

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15.—Governor Stuart has ordered that the will of Martha Washington, recently returned to the state by J. Pierpont Morgan, be given into the custody of Fairfax county, from which it was stolen during the Civil war. It will formally be delivered to the chairman of the Fairfax board of supervisors on Monday, and will take its former place in the court house.

SANTA FE ARCHBISHOP TO BE CONSECRATOR

WILL OFFICATE AT CEREMONY
MAKING FATHER SCHULER
A BISHOP

Denver, Oct. 15.—Archbishop J. B. Pitaval of Santa Fe, N. M., will officiate October 28 at the consecration of Father A. J. Schuler as bishop of the El Paso diocese of the Catholic church, it was announced today. The change in plans was necessitated by the illness of Right Rev. N. C. Matz of Denver, who was to have officiated.

COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—Cotton spot easier; good middling 755d. middling 723d; low middling 675d. Sales 16,000 bales.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and worry the body. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

CANADIAN LINER BURNS

Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 11.—Fire broke out early today aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Moneagle, lying at her wharf here loading cargo preparatory to sailing tomorrow for Yokohama. The blaze, at first thought to have been controlled, broke out later with renewed violence, shooting great gusts of smoke from the forward holds, where a shipment of cotton was stored. The fire was brought under control after about 1,500 tons of cargo had been damaged by fire and water, including cotton, cigarettes, canned goods, sewing machines and motor cars.

When Baby Has the Croup

When a mother is awakened from sound sleep to find her child who has gone to bed apparently in the best of health struggling for breath, she is naturally alarmed. Yet if she can keep her presence of mind and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy every ten minutes until vomiting is produced, quick relief will follow and the child will drop to sleep to awaken in the morning as well as ever. This remedy has been in use for many years with uniform success. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

MORE EXCAVATIONS

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—Ancient Cibola, or Hawikuh, the prehistoric Zuni, is to be excavated next summer by G. G. Hoyer of New York City, who arrived in Santa Fe last evening with F. W. Hodge of the ethnological bureau, editor of The Anthropologist and member of the managing board of the School of American Archaeology at Santa Fe. Mr. Hoyer and the party was taken this afternoon to the excavations at La Bajada or Tsinatsay by Jesse Nusbaum and tomorrow will view the excavations at Pecos. Mr. Hoyer is an enthusiastic anthropologist and plans the establishment of a great museum of Indian antiquities and ethnology. He is many times a millionaire and has financed a large number of important ethnological expeditions.

TALK ON SUFFRAGE

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—Judge and Mrs. Charles F. Fishback of Chicago are in Santa Fe, Judge Fishback coming on account of important irrigation enterprise developments. Mrs. Fishback is being urged to give her lecture on the suffragette movement in England before the Woman's club tomorrow. Mrs. E. St. Claire Thompson, the famous suffrage lecturer and organizer of Washington, D. C., is also in Santa Fe and will be asked to deliver an address.

URGE NEED OF BIRD LAW

Washington, Oct. 12.—Nearly one hundred organizations of farmers, stock breeders, forest conservationists and sportsmen, representing every section of the country, have taken up cudgels in behalf of the federal law for the protection of migratory birds. The law was passed March 4, 1913, and became effective Oct. 1 of the same year. On May 13, 1914, the federal court for the eastern district of Arkansas declared the measure uncon-

stititutional. Today a test case to determine the constitutionality of the law came before the supreme court of the United States. The game protective and other organizations have joined in a brief defense of the law, to make a decided stand north of the mountain range near Kragyevatz, which they already have proved to be a line offering superb facilities for defense. Telegrams from the Balkans, though not minimizing the seriousness of the Serbian position, reflect a tone of cheerful confidence in the ability of the allies ultimately to check the Austro-German invasion and successfully meet any future attack from the side of Bulgaria. The national danger, say these telegrams, has united Serbia as never before, and throughout the country men properly unfit for the regular army and women and old men are arming for the defense of their country.

GRAND JURY BUSY

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—The federal grand jury will remain in session until Thursday at least. Some 80 cases had been prepared by United States District Attorney Summers Burkhart and his assistant Charles R. Masley for submission, and indictments are being returned daily since today a week ago.

SERBIANS FIGHT AS THEY GIVE GROUND

THEY EXPECT TO MAKE A STAND AGAINST TEUTONS ON KRAGYEVATZ HILLS

The Germans left dead estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000 in number in front of the allies' lines after their ineffective assaults of the last few days in the vicinity of Loos in northern France, according to today's statement of the French war office which alludes to the outcome of the fighting as "a grave and costly check" to the Germans.

Paris gets reports that the three-quarters of Belgrade which now is in Teutonic hands was destroyed by the shell fire of the Austrians and Germans whose drive into Serbia is now in full swing.

It is hinted in an Athen's dispatch that a much larger allied force than had been reported constitutes the expedition being landed at Saloniki for service in Serbia.

All the Austro-German forces gathered on the Danube front for the invasion of Serbia have crossed that river, and the Teutons are attacking to the south of Belgrade, which they captured late last week, the Berlin war office announced today.

The Serbians are not expected by military observers in London to make a decided stand north of the mountains near Kragyevatz, about 50 miles south of Belgrade. These form an admirable defensive line, as was shown during the Austrian invasion of last year.

The Teutonic occupation of Belgrade was made good after two days of desperate fighting in the streets of the city, according to reports telegraphed to Budapest. It is declared in these that the Serbians are offering bitter opposition to the advance, fighting stubbornly and retreating only step by step.

London, Oct. 11.—The Austro-German armies which crossed the Danube and Save rivers and occupied Belgrade, are meeting with stubborn resistance at the Serbian advance defenses, but have not yet come in contact with the main Serbian forces.

The Serbians' plan of campaign depends considerably upon the amount of assistance they will receive from allied troops, but it is not believed that they will attempt, in any event,

Episcopal church, one of the most fashionable congregations in the city, early today shot and killed Lansing Pearsall, son of a prominent railroad man. Dr. Holley told the police he shot Pearsall, thinking he was a burglar. About 6 o'clock this morning Dr. Holley telephoned headquarters he had shot a man in the rectory study. The minister told the police that while in his office he heard someone in his study adjoining. Taking a pistol he stepped into the study and saw a man near the door.

"The intruder did not answer my questions as to who he was and what he wanted" said Dr. Holly, "and when I ordered him out he made a motion as if to draw a weapon. I fired and the man fell."

MORMON COLONY IN GRAVE DANGER

VILLA SOLDIERS EXPECTED TO RAID PROPERTIES AT CASAS GRANDES

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 11.—Grave anxiety is felt for the welfare of approximately 500 members of the Mormon colonies of the Casas Grandes district when the news of the recognition of Carranza becomes generally known in the Villa army mobilized there. These colonists had already reported depredations by the Villa forces but have refused to leave their properties although repeatedly urged to do so by the state department.

In connection with this feature of the situation, word was received in Juarez today that Governor Avila at Chihuahua City has demanded of the American Smelting and Refining company that it refine and coin government ores under penalty of confiscation and operation by the Villa forces there. "Government ores" are understood to be ores confiscated from foreign properties.

It is expected here that the American Smelting and Refining company, out of consideration for the welfare of the Mormon colonists at Casas Grandes, will consider the demands of Governor Avila.

BANK AT RESERVE

Santa Fe, Oct. 11.—A new bank has been established in New Mexico and that way off from the railroads at Reserve in Socorro county. It is the Reserve State bank with capitalization of \$30,000 divided into 300 shares. The incorporators are: John R. Gaunt, El Paso, 25 shares; A. Alexander, Aragon, 10 shares; August Kiehne, Reserve, 50 shares; W. G. Musick, P. S. Higgins, of Reserve, one share each; H. T. Mayberry, Datil, 100 shares; H. B. Birmingham, Datil, 50 shares; M. Aragon, Aragon, 40 shares; John R. Milligan, Aragon, 1 share. Charles McCarthy, Reserve, 10 shares; Pat McKeefe, Aragon, 1 share, and O. K. Kiehne, Reserve, 10 shares.

NO INTERPRETER NEEDED

Santa Fe, Oct. 11.—The first jury trial in the district court at Socorro without an interpreter took place a few days ago, marking a veritable epoch in the history of New Mexico. The case was that of George W. Durborow and Louis Gramas vs. Charles Barker and David Ponton. The jury awarded plaintiff damages of one dollar and costs. Manuel Castillo was found guilty of the larceny of a horse.

RECTOR KILLS SON OF RAILWAY HEAD

REV. BYRON HOLLEY SHOTS LANSING PEARSALL, THINKING HIM A BURGLAR

New Orleans, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Byron Holley, rector of St. George's

SUBMARINES ARE EASY PREY FOR AEROPLANES

DESTROYERS, TOO, HAVE NO
DIFFICULTY IN RUNNING
THEM DOWN

London, Oct. 12.—Strangest looking of all the ships with the British grand fleet is the Atlantic liner which has been transformed into a mother-ship for the seaplanes. There are platforms in place of the promenades where passengers used to lounge, bombs in place of deck-quoits, and the dining-saloons have been fitted up as workshops. Everything that a seaplane needs in the way of repairs can be supplied.

"Here is our assortment of bombs," said an officer, showing an exhibit of different sizes on the shelf. "That one weighs a hundred pounds, same as a six-inch shell."

"What do you use them on?" he was asked.

"Anything, from a German cruiser, if we get a chance at one, to a submarine. That big bomb would finish a Zeppelin, too."

A crane that once had taken passengers' trunks out of the hold lifted a seaplane off a platform and deposited it on the water, where it bounced on the waves before the motor was started and it skimmed across the surface for a hundred yards or more, rose, circled around the fleet two or three times, and then disappeared out at sea. With its floats it looked clumsy beside an aeroplane—the difference between a duck and a hawk.

Most of the romance and the action of seafaring while the British grand fleet waits for the German fleet to come out are the seaplanes and the destroyers. The dreadnaughts remain in harbor, except for occasional cruises into the North sea; but the planes and the destroyers are always on the move. They work together in hunting "Fritz" as British officers and men universally refer to submarines.

A submarine is visible to an aviator when it is cruising below the surface. It never travels deeper than 30 or 40 feet and leaves a characteristic ripple and air-bubbles and streaks of oil. When a plane has located a submarine it signals the hunters where to go. But before they arrive a squall may have hidden the track. A submarine may be known to be in a certain region and be lost and seen and lost and seen again. Submarine hunting is a tireless game of hide and seek. Naval ingenuity has invented no end of methods of location and of destruction. Experiment has proved some to be effectual and some useless. Strictest kept of naval secrets these.

Very thin the skin of a submarine and very fragile and complicated its machinery. It does not take much of a shock to put it out of order or a large cargo of explosives to dent that skin beyond repair.

"The difficulty is to know when you get them," an officer explained; "for it is in the nature of a submarine to sink, whether vitally injured or not. It may have gone to the bottom to

stay in 50 fathoms of water, or it may have submerged under a choppy sea and made its escape. We have been hunting them for a year, now, and no doubt we are getting the better of them. We have not only learned how to keep them off from our great ships, but how to destroy them."

If oil and bubbles come up for a long time in one place or if they come up with a rush, that is considered fairly good evidence of success. There is no escape for the crew. They cannot make the submarine rise or get out of it. It becomes a steel casket in a watery grave. No nautical mind is required to realize that by casting about on the bottom with a grapnel you will learn if an object with the bulk and size of a submarine is there; and the "death" of submarines is established in this way.

"The admiralty will not accept any guesswork about it," said an officer. "We may have put an explosive right into one or rammed it in a way that must have broken its back; but that is not proof enough. The record goes down on the chart as 'supposed destroyed.'"

With Admiral Crawford the correspondent of The Associated Press went to see the submarine defenses of a harbor. Cruisers and destroyers and auxiliaries were going and coming, but the narrow openings through which they passed were closed instantly they were by. There was more than one obstruction. If a submarine got past the first or the second, it was in a rocket. Several have been caught in this way.

"Take care! There is a tide here!" the coxswain of the admiral's barge was warned. "We don't want to get caught in a trip meant for Fritz."

At one naval base the correspondent saw a number of destroyers lying moored to a quay as close together as fish in a basket. They had just come in from a tour at sea.

"Here today and gone tomorrow," said an officer. "What a time they had last winter! And they are in for another winter of it. You know how cold the North sea is—no, you cannot unless you have been out in a torpedoboat dancing the tango in the teeth of that bitter wind, with the spray whipping up to the top of the smokestacks. In the dead of the night they would come into this pitch-dark harbor. How they found their way is past me. It's a trick of those young fellows who command."

If a destroyer gets on the track of a submarine it has 30 knots against the submarine's six or eight. There is no difficulty in keeping up; her wireless brings a swarm of assistance. The fast turbine destroyers seemed to slip over the water as if their bottoms were oiled. Only a few of the crew are exposed when showers of freezing spray sweep the decks, and all are clad in thick, short coats of llama wool, which keep their bodies warm and leave the legs free for movement in keeping footing as the destroyers roll and plunge in a heavy sea.

Every ship on the blockade from Iceland to the British channel is also a part of the system of submarine hunting. They show no lights; there are no lights along the coast at night.

"It gives one an idea of England's maritime resources," said an officer, "when you consider that we have 2,300 trawlers and other auxiliary ships

on service."

The trawlers plod over platted seasquares with the regularity of mowing-machines cutting a harvest, on their way back and forth sweeping up mines. They were fishermen before the war and are fishermen still. They come into harbors stiff with cold, thaw out, have a rest, and return to their vigils and their hardships. Beyond them, the cruisers and the destroyers are patrolling on the watch for any sign of a German ship coming out past Heligoland.

Our Jitney Offer—This and 5c DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Oley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 12.—Mayors and other officials of the principal cities of the state were on hand this morning when City Manager R. Stuart Royer of Fredericksburg, called to order the tenth annual convention of the League of Virginia Municipalities. Mayor Josiah P. Rowe delivered an address of welcome and W. H. Adams, of Richmond responded for the visitors. Following the completion of organization the convention listened to an address by Harold S. Buttenheim, of New York, on "Preparing the People for Progress." The feature of the afternoon session was an address on the relative merits of the commission plan and city manager plan of government, delivered by Ernest S. Bradford, of Neenah, Wis., author of the commission form of government. The convention will conclude its business with the election of officers tomorrow.

Wormy children are unhappy, puny and sickly. They can't be otherwise while worms eat away their strength and vitality. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE performs a marvelous transformation. Cheerfulness, strength and the rosy bloom of health speedily return. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

CHAPLIN FILMS CAUSE TROUBLE

New York, Oct. 12.—The "reel" antics of Charlie Chaplin are alleged to be responsible for the "real" troubles of George Levi, doing business in this city as the Chaplin Film company. Today Levi was arraigned before a United States commissioner to answer to a charge of counterfeiting the films in which the popular screen comedian appears. The game netted Levi a profit of \$50,000 in a few months, according to statements made by the department of justice agents. The offense, it is charged, is a violation of the copyright law.

For indigestion

Never take pepsin and preparations containing pepsin or other digestive ferments for indigestion, as the more you take the more you will have to take. What is needed is a tonic like Chamberlain's Tablets that will enable the stomach to perform its function naturally. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Chronic Constipation

"About two years ago when I began using Chamberlain's Tablets I had been suffering for some time with stomach trouble and chronic constipation. My condition improved rapidly through the use of these tablets. Since taking four or five bottles of them my health has been fine," writes Mrs. John Newton, Irving, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WEBB

Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 12.—New York's handsome bronze monument to General Alexander S. Webb was dedicated on the Gettysburg battlefield today with interesting ceremonies. The memorial commemorates the distinguished services of General Webb at "The Angle," where he was with the color guard of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania volunteers, of which every man was killed or wounded. General Webb left the color guard, and crossed the entire front between the lines, in order to direct the fire of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania to repel the advance of General Armistead, and by this act of gallantry kept his men at work until more than half were killed or wounded. General Meade mentioned in an act of gallantry not surpassed by any general of the field, and it won for General Webb the congressional medal of honor.

When the chest feels on fire and the throat burns, you have indigestion, and you need HERBINE to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach and purifies the bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

Dayton, O., Oct. 12.—The twenty-second annual convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvements began here today with a good attendance of municipal engineers and officials from many parts of the United States and Canada. The sessions will continue four days. Papers and addresses will be presented dealing with many problems of interest to municipalities, especially street paving, lighting, sewerage system, water-works and sanitation.

Preacher Was Laid Up

Rev. C. M. Knighton, Havana, Fla., writes: "For three months I suffered intense pain in the kidneys and back which at times laid me up entirely. I used 1½ bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and all the pain disappeared. I feel as if 20 years had been added to my life." Relieves rheumatism, backache, sore muscles, stiff joints. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

NORMAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Santa Fe, Oct. 12.—The department of education today appointed Guadalupe Romero of Las Vegas, and Agustin Duran of Chaperito, to scholarships at the Normal University under the act of the legislature.

When your food does not digest well and you feel "blue," tired and discouraged, you should use a little HERBINE at bedtime. It opens the bowels, purifies the system and restores a fine feeling of health and energy. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

SANITARY BOARD ROASTED BY SHEEPMEN

REFUSAL OF SECRETARY TO MAKE A REPORT BRINGS FORTH RESOLUTIONS

Albuquerque, Oct. 13.—Refusal on the part of the sheep sanitary board to submit to the New Mexico Wool Growers' association the detailed report asked for by the sheep men was answered yesterday by the association with a tart and condemnatory resolution that emphasized the announced determination of the sheep men to control the make-up of the board.

The wool growers Monday asked the sheep board to give them a complete and detailed statement of the finances and work of the board. In connection with the resolution calling for the report it was stated that the wool growers were not calling for the report in a hostile spirit, but that they paid the taxes that maintained the board and they wanted to see how their money was being spent; moreover, they intended to demand of the legislature a law giving them control of the board, so that they might see that the money was spent in a manner satisfactory to the men in the sheep industry. That was how the matter stood yesterday morning, when the following letter was received from Secretary R. H. Crews, of the sheep sanitary board:

Secretary Crews' Letter

October 11, 1915.

To the Honorable Members of the Wool Growers' Association of New Mexico.

Gentlemen:—

I was called upon today by a committee of your organization with a request that I submit a report of the work done by the sheep sanitary board during the past year. It is impossible for me to furnish such report for the following reasons:

First: Under the laws of New Mexico, the sheep sanitary board is required to make a report at the end of each fiscal year to the governor of the state, and I would consider it an act of discourtesy to the governor to submit such a report to any man or organization prior to submitting it to the governor.

Second: It is impossible for me to prepare such a report as is asked by your organization in time given, viz: between 11:30 a. m. today and 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Third: I have no authority to make such report unless directed to do so by the sheep sanitary board which is not now in session and will not be until 10:30 tomorrow morning, October 12.

Such a report as you gentlemen desire will be made to the governor early in December at which time it will be made public and if you gentlemen desire, I shall be glad to furnish your secretary with a copy of that report.

Regretting that I cannot comply with the request of your honorable association, I beg to remain,

Very truly,

R. H. CREWS,

Secretary.

The Resolution of Reply

The letter was received without comment, but a few minutes later the following resolution, recommended by the committee on resolutions was unanimously passed.

"Be it resolved that the success of the sheep industry of New Mexico is vital to the prosperity of the state, and by right is entitled to fair and considerate treatment at the hands of the executive department of this state, and whereas taxes collected for the maintenance of the police regulations regarding sheep are collected solely from the sheep in this state;

"We hereby demand in behalf of the wool growers that all employees or officers of the sheep sanitary board should be composed of practical men who understand and are in sympathy and are identified with the business of sheep raising.

"We condemn the practice of the sheep sanitary board in employing as secretary of said board a person entirely out of sympathy or in anywise familiar with the necessities of sheep raising. We condemn the action of the sheep sanitary board for unnecessarily harsh treatment toward sheep growers in the matter of quarantine regulations, imposing excessive penalties and expense on account of guards who in many instances perform no services. While we feel that every effort should be made to eradicate scab, yet a policy of penalizing the wool grower should not be pursued except in cases of necessity, when neglect or refusal on the part of the grower is apparent.

"We feel that the functions of the sheep sanitary board should be so exercised as to make it an institution of aid and assistance to the wool growers, and in every legitimate way promote the welfare of the sheep industry. We hereby request that the state sanitary board cause to be transmitted to the National Wool Growers' association the amount of dues owing for New Mexico, and that said sanitary board send representatives as may be recommended by the Wool Growers' association to attend the National Wool Growers' convention to represent officers of the sheep industry of the state, and pay the actual traveling and hotel expenses incurred."

Hubbell, Catron and Otero Speak

Frank Hubbell, chairman of the resolutions committee, moved the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Hubbell made a spirited protest against political control of the sheep board. He said he was not attacking the personnel of the present board, but, like all sheep raisers, he was firmly opposed to the present system of making up the board.

Senator T. B. Catron, who is a member of the organization, spoke vigorously in favor of control. He said that it was wisely and effectively spent. He said that legislature they ought to be able to get the law straightened out in accordance with their desires. It was no more than right, he said, that they, who paid the money, should see that it was wisely and effectively spent.

Harry Kelly, H. O. Bursum and Congressman B. C. Hernandez spoke during the course of the meeting. Mr. Bursum urged steady work for the upbuilding and strengthening of the organization. Congressman Hernandez said he saw a great future for the association and for the industry.

C. N. Blackwell, of Raton, spoke in favor of feeding by sheepmen in this

state. He pointed out the economic wisdom of feeding New Mexico lambs in New Mexico.

Otero New President

Ed M. Otero, of Los Lunas, was elected president, succeeding H. C. Abbott, who because of his able administration last year, was elected vice president. The election of secretary was left open. Secretary Charles Chadwick was unable to attend the meeting, and J. B. Skinner, his partner, acted as secretary pro tem.

Following is a list of the executive committee named in accordance with the recommendation of the nominating committee, of which Frank Hubbell was head:

Frank Hubbell, Melaquias Martinez, H. O. Bursum, Harry Kelly, W. S. Prager, David Farr, William Blanchard, Ed Sargent, Eufrasio Gallegos, Sylvestre Mirabal, Maccario Torres, J. B. French, Charles Chadwick, Charles Bremond, Secundino Romero, Louis Ifield, Cecelio Rosenwald, Melecio Apodaca, R. C. Dillon, and Andy Weiss.

The association adjourned at 1:00 o'clock, subject to the call of the executive committee.

NEGRO TROOPER GETS CROSS OF HONOR

SOLDIER IN FRENCH ARMY PERFORMS DEED OF UNUSUAL VALOR

Paris, Oct. 13.—The first and only trooper of the Turkos, or French black troops from Senegal and Algeria to receive the Legion of Honor from the French government, is a thick-set, coal-black, middle aged infantryman who went through one of the queer experiences of the war. While operations were active at the front a short time ago, it was determined to fall back from a given point, and this Turko was given the small steel safe containing 50,000 francs in government funds to carry back to the new position. He was given a donkey and started off with the safe and treasure. Suddenly, however, all the plans of removal were interrupted by a German raid, which swept the Turkos and all other troops, with their horses and supplies, into the utmost confusion. Many were killed and the whole force was badly scattered. It was taken for granted that the Turko with the safe and treasure was certainly lost, as even those not burdened with heavy loads had been swept away in the impetuous raid.

Some days later the French outposts were astonished to have the Turko, with the safe on his back, trudge into camp. His donkey had been killed, and for three days he had been inside the German lines carrying a steel safe on his back. He never let go of the safe. When the German lines were swept into confusion by the machine gun fire, he first lost his donkey and then with his safe crept under some bushes. The German lines rushed past his hiding place and he was left behind the German lines. He kept concealed during the day and at night, with the safe on his back, picked his way forward through the German rear

guard to some new hiding place. This was kept up until at last he trudged into the French camp and laid down the safe and treasure before the astonished French colonel.

They gave him the Legion of Honor, and the whole regiment was drawn up as he received it from the representative of the government, who gave him the accolade or kiss of honor on his coal-black face.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT

London, Oct. 13.—The arrival of the first wounded from the battle of Loos, following directly upon the first exciting news of the British advance in the west, was a dramatic incident of a London night. In a vast and gloomy railway station, which had as few lights as were needed to show the way without betraying the place to a possible Zeppelin, a silent crowd had gathered. Suburban and overland trains were steaming in and pulling out, porters rushing about with trunks and bags on hand trucks, civilian passengers asking about platforms or arguing with the women inspectors, who are not yet entirely familiar with their duties.

The crowd which waited silently and patiently in the midst of this bustle was composed of relatives of men at the front. Shortly before midnight, a train bearing the wounded drew up at a side platform. The gates swung open and the wounded, in torn and power stained khaki, heads bandaged, arms in slings, or on stretchers appeared, followed by a procession of stretchers. After a rough crossing, the wounded, usually so cheery, had no cheers left in them, and the crowd felt no desire to cheer. Those able to walk were put into motor cars and buses, and the men prostrate on stretchers were lifted into ambulances. The watchers crowded up as close as the police would allow, looking for familiar faces. But it was against orders for the wounded to talk. Soon they were whisked away into the darkened streets of London, and the crowd dispersed.

HARDWARE MEN IN SESSION

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 13.—One of the largest gatherings of representative business men ever seen at this resort assembled today for the opening of the joint annual convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' association and the National Hardware association. The two associations embrace in their membership nearly all of the prominent hardware manufacturers and jobbers of the country. During the three days' sessions the convention will consider many problems of importance to the trade.

VASSAR'S NEW PRESIDENT

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The golden jubilee celebration of Vassar college was brought to a close today with the inauguration of Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken as president of the college. The inaugural exercises were both simple and impressive and were conducted in the presence of an audience that numbered among its members some of the most eminent leaders of the higher education in America. In addition to the inaugural address of the new president the program included addresses by Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard university and Dr. John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education.

"TAX SODA WATER" SAY THE BREWERS

IT IS HARMFUL AND CERTAINLY
A LUXURY, BEER MAKERS
DECLARE

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 14.—The views of the United States Brewers' association on the extra war tax were set forth in the report of the trustees before today's session of the convention of that association here.

The report points out that while the brewers have been heavy losers on account of war conditions and because of the constant menace to its business, it also bears the heaviest burden of war taxation "while other industries, that grow fat on war contracts, escape entirely."

"Beer has been compelled to bear a war taxation out of all proportion to its relation to industry," says the report. "The increased beer tax of 50 cents per barrel (making the present tax \$1.50 per barrel) will expire by limitation next December. When this extra tax was imposed, the brewers submitted to it with the feeling that there was an emergency need for it. The burden is, however, a grievous one, particularly in these hard times, and there should be no renewal of the extra tax until the government has exhausted other means of obtaining the additional revenue. It would seem most fitting that the heaviest burden of taxation should be borne by those who are making millions out of the war—the arms and munitions manufacturers, the steel industry and the automobile manufacturers—rather than by those whose business has suffered through the war.

"In comparison with other countries, the United States taxes beer very heavily, and there is no country in which such enormous license fees are imposed for the sale of alcoholic liquors at retail as those that now obtain generally throughout the non-prohibition states. The soda fountains which dispense harmful compounds pay no tax to the federal government or any license fee to the state or municipality. These commodities certainly come under the heading of luxuries which might properly be a subject of special taxation.

"The brewing industry would bear these enormous burdens with more grace, if they were accompanied by any reasonable assurance of stability in the beer trade—or if the government showed any disposition to compensate those men whose property is ruined by the enactment of prohibition. The brewers are not only burdened with enormous taxation, but they are called upon to expend a large amount of money and energy in the defense of their business, upon which the government leans so heavily for its maintenance and support:

"When it is recalled that the tax on alcoholic beverages has yielded three billion dollars to the general government alone since the year 1900, that the annual liquor tax is more than enough to pay for the maintenance of our army and navy, and amounts to nearly half the entire revenue of the federal government—it will be seen that the matter is one of supreme national importance. The question is one of alternatives, which

must be taken into consideration whenever national prohibition is seriously discussed.

"On whom then, could the added burden fall? Possibly the remedy might be found by a large reduction in the public service? For example, we spent fifty-one million dollars last year for rivers and harbors, and eighteen million dollars for the support of the agricultural department, while the expenditures for public health and for the administration of our territories and insular possessions is an item of some magnitude. If these departments were abolished and the federal government restricted its operations to its legislative and judicial functions, we might still be able to pay for pensions out of present revenues, even if the army and navy had to be abandoned. The issue is one which cannot be abated, if national prohibition is anything more than an academic question and the prohibitionists must face the responsibility for it, if they are honest with the people."

WORKING FOR SUFFRAGE

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of Washington, D. C., national organizer for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has established headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce, and will remain for two weeks to inaugurate a campaign that will induce New Mexico's senators and representatives in congress to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States constitution, conferring unlimited suffrage upon every woman in the United States.

QUITS LAND OFFICE

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—On Friday, William Judson Barker will sever his official connection with the general field service of the United States general land office, in which he was special agent, to enter into a law partnership with his father-in-law, Judge N. B. Laughlin who is at present visiting his daughter at Globe, Ariz. Barker is a graduate of George Washington University, and has been a resident of Santa Fe the past two years.

BOYD IS PRESIDENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

STATE UNIVERSITY MAN IS CHOSEN
HEAD OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 14.—As a semi-official adjunct to the University of New Mexico, the New Mexico Geographical society has been formally launched. Organization was completed last night, with the exception of one important department, and that will be made up as rapidly as possible.

Dr. David Ross Boyd, president of the university, was elected head of the society, and the office of the secretary and the records will be kept at the university.

The important thing that remains to be done is to form the advisory committee. That will consist of well informed men—old timers or others—in every community of the state, on whom the society may depend for facts regarding original or local names of the places, historic or traditional matter bearing on the preservation of histor-

ical or apt designations and nomenclature. Wherever the society learns of a man equipped to aid in the work he will be elected a member. Such men will be, in a manner of speaking, fellows or correspondents of the geographic society, an honor not small, and one to be prized by those on whom it falls.

Dr. Fayette A. Jones, president of the State School of Mines, was named chairman of the advisory committee and Professor Roscoe R. Hill, of the university, secretary.

Following is a list of the officers elected: President, David R. Boyd; vice presidents, Governor McDonald, Senator Catron, and ex-Governor Prince; secretary, Professor C. T. Kirk; treasurer, R. J. Palen.

These officers and six others will form the geographic board, the body which will be most active in directing the work of the society. The members elected to the geographic board were: For one year, Amado Chavez and James A. French; for two years, Nestor Montoya and F. W. Clancy; for three years, G. L. Brooks and Filadelfo Baca.

United States Senator T. B. Catron moved the resolution that provided for the centering of the society's work at the university. He said that semi-official connection with the leading educational institution of the state was not enough. The society should be an integral part of the university, an important department of the institution. He advised and urged the society to ask of the legislature a law incorporating the geographic association with the university.

Senator Catron has taken a deep interest in the aims of the society, and he spoke with unusual earnestness.

The senator's suggestion that the office and the records be at the university was the one change in the constitution as reported by the organization committee, of which Professor Charles T. Kirk was the head. Professor Kirk asked former Governor L. Bradford Prince to present the constitution to the meeting as a signal courtesy to one of the most distinguished historians of the state.

FIFTY TRUE BILLS BY FEDERAL JURY

INVESTIGATING BODY COMPLETES
A BUSY SESSION IN
SANTA FE

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 14.—The work of the federal officials in investigating the sale of liquor among Indians, and the cheerfulness of the United States marshal are especially commended by the federal grand jury in its report today, which gives the number of indictments found as 50. The report follows:

United States of America,
District of New Mexico.
In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of New Mexico, at the October Term thereof, 1915.

To the Honorable William H. Pope, United States District Judge:

We, the grand jurors, having completed all matter brought to our attention, beg leave to submit this, our

final report.
We have reported 50 true bills and 19 no bills, after thoroughly examining 157 witnesses, and having had 69 cases presented before us.

We wish to convey our appreciation to the United States District Judge, Honorable William H. Pope, for the courtesies extended to this body.

We also wish to convey our appreciation to the United States Attorney and the assistant United States attorney for the prompt, business-like manner in which they have presented cases. From their legal advice and explicit instructions concerning these cases, the jury as a whole have worked in great harmony and with remarkable unison.

We further wish to comment upon the promptness and ever cheerfulness of our United States marshal. All witnesses were brought without delay, which enabled us to facilitate matters, thereby saving our country an expense that would have otherwise been incurred.

To all other court officials who have contributed to our comfort, and have made more pleasant our duty, we wish to extend our most sincere thanks, and we also further wish to comment upon the thorough manner in which investigations were conducted by the special officers of the United States Indian service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians; and, now that our services are ended, beg to be released from further service at this time.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 13, 1915.

CHAS. F. JAYCE, Foreman.
A. E. P. ROBINSON, Secretary.

TALLMAN IN CAPITAL

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—Commissioner of the general land office and Mrs. Clay P. Tallman of Washington, D. C., and Frank M. Johnson, supervisor of surveys at Denver, are in Santa Fe in an official tour. Mrs. Tallman lived in the city of Santa Fe in 1902 and in the Pecos valley before that. Tallman is an alumnus of the University of Michigan.

FIVE NEW PRISONERS

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—Sheriff McGrath of Grant county lodged the following prisoners in the penitentiary: Lucas Hernandez, one year, assault with a deadly weapon, Alberto Cordova, one year, larceny; Robert Bowman, 12 to 18 months, larceny from a shop; Leandro Para, two to three years, entering a shop; Lorenzo Rodriguez, one year to 18 months, stealing swine.

IS IT CONSTITUTIONAL?

Washington, Oct. 15.—The constitutionality of the Arizona alien labor law was up for consideration today by the supreme court. The law requires employers to employ 80 per cent nativeborn citizens or electors, and is being attacked by foreigners who claim the statute violates the constitution and treaties ratified by the United States.

REUNION OF HOOD'S BRIGADE

Floresville, Texas, Oct. 13.—The forty-fourth annual reunion of Hood's Texas brigade began here today with a large number of veterans and their friends in attendance. The town is decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the old soldiers and the citizens have prepared an elaborate program of entertainment.

MUNITIONS, NOT MEN, FOR THE RUSSIANS

THIS IS THE PREVAILING SENTIMENT THAT IS HEARD IN JAPAN

Tokio, Oct. 11.—Munitions—not men for Russia—that is the great need of entente allies today, say Japanese officials. The authorities have repeatedly denied reports that Russia has asked for troops and that Japan will send troops. They are concentrating their efforts on the big problem of increasing the output of munitions for Russia.

The decision to enlarge government arsenals and even establish special factories pleases the military circles of Japan who see in this an opportunity not only to help Russia and hasten the end of the war but to create the means of increasing their own permanent production. It signifies military expansion without the necessity of a home campaign. Now that arsenals are to be placed on a war footing the enlargements will remain for future use and thus the actual expansion of military equipment will have been effected without attracting the notice of the public. This is a cause of great satisfaction to the military interests. It is understood that regular payments for the cost of the increased production will be made in London—in cash thus augmenting the gold reserve held by the Japanese government.

Public opinion heartily endorses the governments' decision to place all its resources at the disposal of the allies—in the way of furnishing ammunition and general supplies.

"There is not a moment's hesitation," says the Japan Times, voicing the sentiments of the Japanese press. "In making a prompt response to this demand of help from Russia. It is the voice of a friend in need. To the fullest capacity of our arsenals, factories and workshops, national or private, we will help our friends. Japan is proud to be shown where and how she can help."

Referring to the impracticability of sending troops the newspaper said: "We know full well that our friends our allies, will not ask or expect this country to take the bread from the mouths of our children, to leave the home unprotected or make future recovery for this country impossible. These are the only limits we set to the share we are prepared to take in the great struggle in which our friends are involved."

Great interest is attached here to references to the European war just made by Baron Takaaki Kato, ex-foreign minister, in a series of political addresses, because Baron Kato directed the foreign policies of Japan during the first year of the war. After voicing Japan's desire to help the allies with increased ammunition the ex-minister intimated his belief that Japan's physical capacity was insufficient to meet the needs of Russia—still Japan would do all she could.

Turning to the war itself, Baron

Kato expressed the opinion that although Germany has been prepared to a degree of perfection beyond the anticipations of the allies her real strength has passed its zenith and henceforth will begin to decay.

The statesman had something to say of France and Great Britain and undoubtedly voiced the prevailing sentiment among Japanese. "France," he declared, "has brought her potential power into play at last, but Britain has not yet roused her dormant power to action. Though many noblemen in England have rallied around the colors some of the populace apparently do not take much interest in the life and death struggle in which the nation has been plunging. This state of things, the baron observed, was in sharp contrast to condition in Japan where the people in general have played the main and decisive part in two great wars. He believed the present war to be one of exhaustion and expressed his unwavering conviction that the allies would win.

He was impatient, he said, with Japanese alarmists who were obsessed with the absurd idea that Germany will become mistress of the world in the long run and eventually descend upon the Far East, seeking retaliation from Japan.

Baron Kato talked very plainly as to why Japan would not send troops to the European theaters of war. "Such a thing," he said, "is an impossibility, to say nothing of the complete absence of a proper *causus belli*." He continued:

"According to experts a large number of troops would be needed but we have no ships to transport large numbers. This difficulty might be overcome by a special agreement with allied powers for the supply of their own transports but another and still more serious difficulty is the financing of such a step. The expenditure would amount to thousands of millions of yen per annum. How could such an enormous sum be raised? National honor prevents us from fighting at the expense of others. Assuming that Japan resorts to loans for the purpose, how could she raise or redeem such loans?"

The general feeling in the various walks of Japanese life is that it would be unwise for Japan to risk its prestige in two victorious wars, by a questionable military adventure in Europe.

Optic Want Ads, bring sure results

CLAIMANTS GET TIME TO SHOW TITLE

JUDGE LEAHY MAKES IMPORTANT DECISION IN MORA GRANT CASE

All persons claiming title to land upon the Mora grant have been given until December 18 by Judge David J. Leahy in which to enter their appearance and set forth their proofs. The judge also has ordered the sale of lands and other property upon the grant subject to partition, sold in accordance with the law.

The case of the Union Land and

Grazing company vs. Carmen Arce et al., and which was filed in the district court for Mora county in the month of October 1877, nearly 40 years ago, under the title of Stephen B. Elkins et al vs. Carmen Arce et al.,—

being a suit for the partition of the Mora land grant, was on hearing before Judge Leahy Saturday, upon the report of the commissioners heretofore appointed by Judge Leahy, as to whether the grant could be partitioned, and if not, then that the part sought to be partitioned be sold. S. B. Davis and A. T. Rogers, Jr., appeared for the the plaintiff. Senator T. B. Cañon and Charles C. Cañon appeared for the Cañon interests in the grant, being twenty-three seventy-sixths. J. D. W. Veeder, appeared for himself and brother, Elmer E. Veeder, and for Catarino Maestas and Juan B. T. Maestas. O. A. Larrazola appeared for himself, and the heirs of Pedro Abeyta, heirs of Rumaldo Gonzales, heirs of Trinidad Valdez and Trinidad G. de Baca.

The report of the commissioners, H. W. Kelly, F. O. Blood and Damacio, Tafoya was presented, in which report commissioners found that it would be impossible to partition the remaining lands in the grant, and recommended a sale of the same.

Originally there were 76 grantees in the Mora grant. The grant was made by the political chief of New Mexico in the year 1835, to Carmen Arce and 75 other grantees, making 76 grantees in all, each one of whom was placed in possession of a small strip or tract of land, and all of them placed in possession of the remainder of the land in common.

The Mora grant was approved by the surveyor general of the territory of New Mexico, and was confirmed as private land claim No. 32 by an act of congress on June 21, 1860. The patent for the grant was issued on the fifteenth day of August 1876 and was signed by Ulysses S. Grant, then president of the United States. The patent recites that the grant contains 827,621.01 acres.

At the commencement of the partition suit each one-seventy-sixth interest was supposed to contain 10,500 acres. Later a dispute arose between the government of the United States and the owners of the grant as to the true west boundary of the grant, involving a strip of land about three miles wide and 40 miles long; the United States claiming that the west boundary was extended three miles west of its true line. This dispute has never been settled.

Adverse claims to interests in the grant were filed by various parties, claiming title to their lands by purchase from the heirs of grantees or by adverse possession. The claim of the United States and the claims of the parties living on the grant have cut down the total acreage until at the present time each one-seventy-sixth interest is figured to amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 acres. Up to the present time, through various suits to quiet title about 350,000 acres of land in the Mora grant has been decreased to belong to the heirs of the original grantees, their heirs and assigns. There are still a large number of people, heads of families, residing on the Mora grant who have not as yet entered their appearance in the original suit in partition, nor have they filed any suit of their own in the district court, describing the land which they live upon and which they

claim and through what source they derive their title.

After hearing the report of the commissioners, and the argument of counsel, Judge Leahy prepared and signed an order, reciting that the lands and real estate subject to partition in the Mora grant suit were in such circumstances that a partition thereof could not be made without manifest prejudice to the owners and proprietors of the grant, and that the commissioners heretofore appointed to partition the same have so reported, and that therefore the said lands, real estate and premises, subject to partition herein, should be sold in accordance with law, and it was therefore ordered that the report of the commissioners be adopted, approved and confirmed.

But, it further appearing to the court that there has been no adjudication of the rights of a large number of settlers and claimants to lands upon the Mora grant, all parties so situated, who claim title to land upon the grant were given until December 18, 1915, in which to enter their appearance in the partition case, or in a separate suit to be brought by them, and set forth their title to the lands claimed by them, with a description of the same.

All parties, therefore, claiming interests in the Mora grant, which have not been heretofore adjudicated, should at once enter their appearance in the Mora grant case, setting forth their title and a description of their land, or file a separate suit to quiet title to the land claimed by them before December 18, 1915.

LIQUOR DEALERS LOST \$400,000 YESTERDAY

THE CHICAGO POLICE SAY CRIME WAS REDUCED BY PUTTING ON THE LID

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Closing saloons in Chicago on Sunday for the first time in 44 years resulted in the day passing with the lowest crime record known to the police department, Chief of Police Healy announced today. Out of the 7,152 saloons in the city only 28 were found to have violated Mayor Thompson's closing order, which became effective yesterday.

Chicago for the most part stayed at home. There was a marked increase, however, in the theater attendance. The movies were doing a rushing business. Saloons in the suburban district, where the state closing law was not enforced, received an unusually brisk trade from automobile parties. There were only 16 arrests made for drunkenness yesterday and 40 Saturday as compared with 232, the usual number of arrests for those two days. Closing the saloons gave 20,000 saloon employes a day of rest, it was figured.

Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

"Last winter I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a bad bronchial cough. I felt its beneficial effect immediately and before I had finished the bottle I was cured. I never tire of recommending this remedy to my friends," writes Mrs. William Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

GERMAN LABORER IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION

THERE IS PLENTY OF WORK AND
GOOD PAY BECAUSE OF
THE WAR

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The huge drains and losses of 13 months of war have had the paradoxical effect of placing the German workingman in a position of prosperity unexampled in his history, of raising his wages by and large to a point they never attained before, and of almost completely solving his non-employment problem.

The faster men at the front have fallen and holes in the ranks had to be filled, the better has become the situation of the men at home, the higher have mounted the savings banks deposits of the few doing the work of the former many.

Each month has drawn from the ranks of nearly all trades men whose places have not been filled, yet whose work has to be done. Their work has been done, in part by over-time labor, in part by workers whose value—and in consequence whose pay—increased about in proportion to the withdrawals.

Yet the very fact that workers who has stayed at home is having an unprecedented hey-day has created a problem which his leaders, if not he, is studying and worrying over—the problem of what is to become of him and of how to take care of him when the war is over, when hundreds of thousands of his fellows come streaming back from the front, when the lucrative manufacture of war materials suddenly stops.

Some think the problem is to be solved by kindly employers who will immediately take back their former employes, even though business and trade do not at once resume their before the war volume. Others, less optimistic, are far-sightedly negotiating with the government already and are asking that no matter when hostilities cease the hundreds of thousands not regularly employed as soldiers shall be kept on the rolls for eight or twelve weeks till economic matters adjust themselves and the men can get back to work.

The organized trades are piling up small fortunes in their treasuries against the time when they shall have to begin again paying out the non-employment benefits that just now have dwindled to the vanishing point. And the government is practically pledged to supply hundreds of millions of marks, is necessary towards this same end.

The labor situation in Berlin today is more than a fair measure by which to gauge the situation throughout the empire. More than ever since the beginning of the war there has been an influx of workers from the country, attracted by the high wages prevailing, especially in those trades catering to army needs.

The country has always had a smaller percentage of men unfit for military service than the city. The needs of the army therefore, which have called for most of the men who

are fit, has created a greater shortage of workmen in the small towns than in the cities, and the labor situation, from the mens' point of view, in the former is in general even better than in the latter.

In Berlin the situation never was rosier—from the standpoint of the worker—as the following figures will attest:

At the great central employment bureau maintained by the principal branches of labor in Berlin, between 45 and 50 trades are represented.

At the end of the first week in September 15 of these trades reported that not one member was out of employment; 30 others reported from 1 to 183 members unemployed, and entitled to unemployment support. The total number drawing this support was 540; six trades had one man apiece; four had two men, and three had three. The unemployment on November 21, 1914, numbered 8,406, among the trades represented.

The city of Berlin assists in supporting the unemployed, and adds on an average 50 per cent of what the trades themselves pay out to this sum. Yet during the week ending August 21 last, the city was forced to expend through this channel but one half of 1,786 marks, while during the week ending November, 2, 1914, unemployment had been so great that the city's share had been one half of 54,807 marks.

The amounts paid out to unemployed trade workers through the central employment bureau, on the one hand during the week ending November 2, 1914, and on the other during the week ending August 21, indicate as suggestively as anything else how unemployment has dwindled with the advance of the war.

The economic reason for the decrease in, almost the disappearance of, employment, lies naturally in the ever-increasing number of men who have been drawn into the army. In such trades in which wages have increased markedly, the places of some of the absentees have been filled—but never all the places.

Thus figures showing the number employed on July 1, 1915, and the number drawn for military service up to June 30, 1915, when totalled together, in a majority of cases add up to more than the total employed on July 1, 1914. In other words, industrial recruits have been found, but never enough to keep wages from rising.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Washington, Oct. 11.—Patriotic women from all sections of the country, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in the capital today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their society with a program of exercises that provided for addresses by the president of the United States, the president general of the society, Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York, and the surviving founder of the society, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was given birth at a meeting of women held in this city 25 years ago. The main objects of the society, as set forth in the constitution, are to perpetuate the memory of the deeds and achievements of the heroes of the war of independence, and to help educate the people in love and patriot-

ism to country.

From a modest beginning the society has grown in 25 years until now it embraces nearly 1,500 chapters with a total membership of 110,000. Branches exist in all of the states and in Cuba, China, Mexico and the Philippines.

The membership of the society is confined to women descended from an ancestor who, "with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or or the United Colonies or states."

VILLA'S SOLDIERS QUITTING LEADERS?

CARRANZA GOVERNMENT HEARS
OF MANY DESERTIONS AT
CASAS GRANDES

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 11.—Andreas Garcia, the Carranza consul, declared today that he had advices of wholesale desertions of the Villa army mobilizing at Casas Grandes. One general, he said, had left there with 800 men during the last week to march to the nearest Carranza outpost, and another general, backed by 2,000 men, was on the point of revolt. These statements were scouted by Villa representatives.

A report that a Carranza force commanded by General Louis Hernandez was engaging the Villa forces in the neighborhood of Parral was also denied by the Villa authorities.

Colonel Hipolito Villa, financial agent of the Villa government at Juarez and brother of General Villa, today issued an official denial of recent dispatches from here that General Villa, because of the recognition of the Carranza government, felt himself absolved from all responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in his territory.

Advices outside Carranza sources state that there are 4,000 Villa soldiers at Villa Ahumada commanded by General Rudolfo Fierro. It was said that recently these men quarreled among themselves, firing several hundred shots.

Speaking for himself and General Raoul Madero, the latter Villa representative at Washington before the Pan-American conferences on peace in Mexico, General Emilio Madero stated today that neither he nor General Raoul Madero would follow General Villa in a guerrilla warfare.

"Personally I resigned from the Villa army ten months ago," he said.

ELKS TO ORGANIZE

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 11.—Elks from all parts of the state will meet Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the lodge rooms to complete plans for a state organization totalling over 2,700. The delegates to the last national reunion at Los Angeles considered the time ripe to follow the plan of other states, which is to have a state lodge strengthening the local brotherhood.

The matter was taken up with the individual lodges in New Mexico and all of them will be represented in the

organization meeting. Silver City Elks will give strong support with their white and purple uniformed band which probably will remain over Thursday to make the big industrial parade even more brilliant. Grant county day is going to be the big one for the Silver City Elks, yet they are willing to help the other fellow and will do their best to boost Albuquerque day at the fair, their leaders say.

The main object of a state organization of Elks is to get acquainted with the other fellow, discuss matters of interest and profit to the local lodges, and have a good time—something those royal fellows never overlook. The state organization will have no power to make or change any laws of the order. It can, however, recommend matters to the annual national reunion of the order, which body alone has authority to make or repeal the laws of Elksdom.

Great good has been accomplished by these state bodies elsewhere and it is expected New Mexico will see a stronger and more united fraternal spirit among local lodges after the state Elks' lodge is established.

The local committee which has been appointed to work on the plans for a state body is composed of George R. Craig, elected ruler; Frank Stortz, secretary; M. L. Stern, D. K. B. Sellers and M. E. Hickey.

ARMY AVIATOR KILLED

San Diego, Oct. 11.—Lieutenant Walter D. Talliaferro, stationed at the United States army aviation corps school at North Island, fell 1,000 feet into San Diego bay this morning, and was killed. His body has not yet been recovered.

Talliaferro ascended from the army hangars on North Island early today, and had been almost continuously in the air when about 11:30 o'clock his machine suddenly became unmanageable and fell about a quarter of a mile from shore, where the water is about 50 feet deep. Rescue boats put out, but after an hour's search no trace of the aeroplane or of Talliaferro's body had been found.

OCTOBER FOR CUPID

Santa Fe, Oct. 11.—October is always the best month for marriage licenses at the county clerk's office, at least the records for the past 20 years show that more licenses are issued in that month than in any other month of the year. Yesterday Probate Clerk Marcelino A. Ortiz issued licenses to Jose Montoya and Carmelita Gonzales of San Pedro; George Martinez and Juanita Candelaria of San Pedro, and Enrique Morris, of Bernardo, Socorro county, and Virginia Baca of San Miguel.

EMBARGO ON ARMS

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 11.—An impartial embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition into Mexico was put into rigid effect and was reported to have become operative all along the border. Supplies consigned to both Villa and Carranza factions were held up. Persons and conveyances crossing the border were searched.

General Elias P. Calles, Carranza leader in Sonora, left for Agua Prieta early today with about 3,000 men westward bound. It was said the movement indicated a renewal of the campaign against Nogales, Sonora.

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YUAN SHI KAI IS THE CHOICE FOR EMPEROR

CHINESE PEOPLE PREFER HIM
TO RETURN TO THE OLD
DYNASTY

Tokio, Oct. 14—The possibility of a "coup d'etat" in China whereby Yuan Shi-kai would proclaim himself emperor is eagerly discussed throughout Japan. The official view as expressed is that as long as any political change is not accompanied by disorder which endangers the material interests of the Japanese in China the government of Japan is not greatly concerned about whether China remains a republic or President Yuan or someone else becomes emperor. If disturbances do arise the policy of the Japanese government in any case will have to be formulated at that time.

The press is for the most part opposed to a return to a monarchy believing ensuing disorders would prejudice the interests of Japan. On the whole, however, the feeling is that Japan will have no cause to complain if President Yuan becomes emperor, just as Japan had no cause to complain when China became a republic although protests were sent to China owing to damage done to Japanese interests by the revolution.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese minister to Peking who has arrived here on leave, is quoted as predicting that the imperial regime will be resuscitated. As to the choice for the new emperor he finds that some prefer Emperor Hsuan Tung, or the descendant of Confucius, while others favor a scion of the Ming dynasty. However the minister thinks that public opinion is generally hostile to the restoration of the Emperor Hsuan Tung because it is believed that this would restore the influence of the Manchus, to get rid of which was the chief object of the revolution. So far as the Confucian or Ming nominees are concerned, the Chinese generally consider them unworthy of consideration.

Coming down to Yuan Shi-kai, Minister Hioki said: "Representative Chinese express the conviction that not entirely faultless as his past administration has been, President Yuan Shi-kai is the greatest of Chinese statesmen and exercises such ability and influence as render him the eligible candidate for the throne. To the president's accession to the throne none of the present high officials of the Peking government can have any insuperable objection since they were officers of the former imperial government and therefore would be in their element under an imperial regime. Some of the military commanders at first took exception to the imperial restoration, but not after they understood the president's real intention."

The minister concluded. "The question is being officially discussed of the creation in China of a peerage of five degrees. The opponents of manichism are particularly watchful of this since they regard it as a preparatory step towards the declaration of an im-

perial restoration. As for the diplomatic corps in Peking, the general impression is that they ought to assume a neutral attitude on the question as no foreign power could justly interfere with another's internal politics."

"SAFETY FIRST" POSTER-\$300 PRIZE

DETROIT SOCIETY TAKES THIS
MEANS OF FURTHERING
CAMPAIGN

The slogan "Safety First", embodied in a pictorial poster, is worth to the designer the snug sum of \$300. In due time this poster will mark the streets and highways of the entire country according to the plans of the Safety First society of Greater Detroit.

A contest for such a poster will be launched by the society at the convention of the Safety First Federation of America in Detroit October 19 and 20, and will close about January 1, all designs to be submitted to the society at the Detroit board of Commerce.

The competition will be open to all artists in the United States and for the design, which in the opinion of the judges will bring most forcibly to the minds of the people "safety first" on the streets and highways of the country, \$300 will be paid. The second best will be awarded \$100, the third, \$50, the fourth, \$30 and the fifth, \$20.

The five judges will be appointed by Darwin P. Kingsley, of New York City, president of the Safety First Federation of America, who will meet immediately after the close of the contest and make the awards.

This will be but one of the features of the national convention in Detroit. Reports will be presented at that time from committees on street traffic, transportation, fire prevention, health and sanitation, "safety first" for children, and a standard code of traffic regulations will be recommended for adoption by cities throughout the country; and there will be discussions by national authorities on many other phases of the subject of public safety.

Every city in the United States is asked to appoint three delegates to the convention.

The poster design must relate to safety on the streets and highways, and contain the words "Safety First" and be adaptable to nation-wide use. The design must be on flexible cardboard or paper, eight and one-half by 11 inches, and of such character as to lend themselves to lithographic or color process printing and zinc reproduction. The general rules covering the competition can be obtained from the Safety First Society of Greater Detroit.

Alonzo P. Ewing, president of the society, believes that this contest will aid in arousing such interest as to prompt the formation of many safety first organizations throughout the country and decrease the number of street accidents by one half.

"At no time in the history of the world has the recognized value of

human life been so high as at present" said President Ewing, "notwithstanding the terrible havoc that is being wrought by the European war. Evidence has not been wanting during the past 20 years to show the desire on the part of all to safeguard life, limb and property. During that time the greatest effort along this line has been made in manufacturing and industrial activities and the results have been wonderful."

With the advent of the automobile and other fast moving traffic on our streets and highways, there has been an increasing demand for public safety appliances and education throughout the country. Foremost among the larger cities which have taken up the subject, is Detroit where the citizens and public officials have actively cooperated with the Safety First society of Greater Detroit.

Through the efforts of this organization, a code of traffic rules has been adopted in Detroit which are attracting nation-wide attention. Many of these rules have been accepted as a standard by other large cities throughout the country.

WHITE SLAVERY CHARGE ADMITTED BY POLLARD

RAILROAD MAN SAYS HE TOOK
A WOMAN FROM DENVER
TO CLOVIS

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 14.—Charged with white slavery for the alleged bringing of a woman from Denver, Colo., to Clovis, Curry county, New Mexico, for immoral purposes, William J. Pollard, aged 28, a railroad man, was arraigned in the federal court before United States District Judge William H. Pope.

Pollard pleaded guilty and Judge Pope sentenced him to serve two years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The government charges that Pollard married a Miss Ollie Hagela in Waukegan, Ill., in the year 1910; that in the spring of 1915 he was in Denver and sent for his wife to join him there which she did. While in Denver, it is charged, he met Mrs. May Eckert, a divorced woman with one son.

Pollard left Denver and went to Clovis in March. It is alleged that in Clovis he was employed by a railroad and in April asked for a railroad pass to bring a person he styled "Mrs. May Pollard" and her son to Clovis. He received the pass and the persons named on it traveled to Albuquerque. It is alleged that Pollard and Mrs. Eckert were married by Police Judge Craig in Albuquerque.

In defense of this action, while he still, it is claimed, had a wife in Denver, Pollard is alleged to have stated that he and his wife had agreed to separate and that he, Pollard did not think the law required a divorce except where there was opposition on the part of the husband or wife to a separation.

Amarante Martinez and Mariano Cordova pleaded guilty to the indictments, on three counts, of the larceny of horses. Judge Pope sentenced them to serve one year on each of the three counts, making three years in all, in the United States jail in Santa Fe.

SELF SUPPORTING STUDENTS ARE NUMEROUS

NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY HAS
LARGEST PROPORTION IN
THE COUNTRY

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 14—The New Mexico State University has the distinction of having the largest percentage of any university in the United States of students who are in part or entirely self supporting, or who are paying their own expenses in getting a college education. Statistics given out today by the registrar of the university show that of the 192 students regularly enrolled, 53 men, or 45 per cent of the total enrollment, of 116 men, are paying all or a part of their own university expenses, and that the majority are paying the entire cost themselves. Only a few of the 76 women students enrolled are contributing to their own college expense, but the percentage supplied by the men gives the New Mexico university the record percentage for self sustaining students.

The same statistical statement shows the cosmopolitan nature of New Mexico's population. Out of a total of 192 students only 37 were born in New Mexico. The remainder were born in 34 states and four foreign countries. One was born in England, 39 in the South, 96 in the Missouri valley states and 51 in the Rocky Mountain and coast states.

Another interesting showing in the statement, and one which gives striking evidence of the expansion of the university's usefulness is that students are enrolled from all but four counties of the state's twenty-six. Last year ten counties were without representation and the year before less than one-half of the counties had students here. The four missing counties are Union, Mora, Torrance and Sandoval, and Torrance county will enter a student in the second semester beginning January first. The other counties, it is believed, will be represented next year.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES ON

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 15.—Following two weeks devoted to the competitions of the Florida State Rifle association and the Southern Rifle association, the marksmen entered in the national championship matches took possession of the ranges at Black Point today for two days of practice before beginning of the title events. The national individual match will take place Monday and Tuesday next, the national team match Wednesday and Thursday, and the national pistol match and national service match on Friday. All the states will be represented in the national matches with the exception of Idaho, Maryland, California, Texas, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington.

The prohibition party in Kentucky has named a complete state ticket to be voted for at the election in that state next month.