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GERMAN ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON "IN BAD"

STATE DEPARTMENT MAY DE-
CLARE HIM PERSONA
NON GRATA

Washington, Dec. 3.—The state department announced formally late today that it had asked for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively of the German embassy here, because of the "objectionable activities in connection with military and naval matters."

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Lansing is understood to have informed Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that Captain Boy-Ed, naval attache to the German embassy, had rendered himself persona non grata to the United States government as the result of his connection with the conspirators of the Hamburg-American line, who yesterday were found guilty in New York.

The subject was understood to have been discussed at the cabinet meeting today. Secretary Lansing, at the end of the cabinet meeting, flatly refused to answer any questions on the subject, and other members of the cabinet were equally silent. The German embassy also refused to talk about it.

The state department was believed to be of the opinion that as Captain Boy-Ed had admitted his connection with the financing of operations which the New York jury gave a verdict as being illegal, there was nothing else to but inform government of its views.

By informing the ambassador that the attache is persona non grata the United States leaves it with the German government as to the manner in which Captain Boy-Ed shall terminate his connection with the embassy. This is the usual diplomatic procedure in the case of an attache of an embassy or legation whom the United States finds objectionable.

Boy-Ed Closely Watched

Captain Boy-Ed's activities in the United States since the war began have been the subject of close attention by the state department and the department of justice. Several times it had been broadly hinted that the

American government might intimate to Germany that the operations of her naval attache were objectionable, with the inevitable suggestion that his connection with the embassy should be terminated.

Each time, however, the threatened action came to nothing. While the state department consistently refused to discuss the captain's case, the German embassy intimated that it had reason to believe he had done nothing for which he should be censured.

Captain Boy-Ed's first activities which attracted the attention of the government were in connection with the misuse of American passports by German reservists in seeking to slip through the allied lines to join their army. Some of the men in connection with those whose cases the captain's name was mentioned now are serving terms in federal prisoners.

Later Captain Boy-Ed's name was mentioned in connection with the chartering of ships from American ports to supply fuel and food to German vessels, which in the first months of the war were hard pressed by the allied flying squadrons. The same alleged connection came up again during the trials of the Hamburg-American line officials just concluded in New York, in which witnesses testified that Captain Boy-Ed handled the money which came from Berlin for chartering the ships and furnishing them with supplies.

The government did not contend that an offense against the neutrality of the United States had been committed by sending the ship, but that the officials of the Hamburg-American line had guilty knowledge of the fact that the customs houses of the United States were deceived and defrauded into issuing clearance papers for ships on false statements.

The inference ran broadly all through the trial that Captain Boy-Ed too, was cognizant of the offenses which the government charged, and in the early days of the trial his name was frequently mentioned in open court by the government prosecutors. Finally the state department here suddenly intervened and cautioned the officials of the judicial arm of the government that unless they expected to indict Captain Boy-Ed for the offenses charged, the language employed by prosecutors should be avoided, for the reason it might endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Germany.

The German embassy manifested to the state department its displeasure with features of the trial in New York which reflected upon the character of officials not under charges. The state department in turn indicated that it could not permit any ac-

tion of the department of justice to bind to any course it might later follow.

Steamer Officials Guilty

New York, Dec. 3.—The federal district court's final disposition of the case of Dr. Karl Buentz and his three associates in the Hamburg-American line, convicted last night of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States, hung fire today.

Judge Howe had set this forenoon as the time for hearing the usual formal motions of the defense, but when court convened the defendants' lawyers announced they were not yet ready, and a further postponement until tomorrow morning was granted. At that time motions to set aside the verdict and to arrest judgment, pending appeal, will be made. Meantime the bail of the defendants, \$5,000 each, will be continued. The late hour last night when the verdict of guilty came in, was assigned as the reason for today's delay.

Captain Boy-Ed Makes No Comment
Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attache, declined today to comment on the press reports from Washington that Secretary of State Lansing had informed the German ambassador that he had become persona non grata to the United States because of his connection with the Hamburg-American line conspiracy.

RUSSIA OPENING CAMPAIGN IN BULGARIA

REPORTS OF UNOFFICIAL NATURE SAY THE INVASION HAS BEGUN

Scattered divisions of Serbians are still offering resistance on Serbian soil southwest of Mitrovitza to the Teutonic drive. In this region Berlin reports the defeat of Serbian detachments with the taking of more than 1,200 prisoners.

According to Rome advices, it is declared in some quarters there, that an Italian expedition in aid of Serbians is already on the way.

Bombardment of Westende on the Belgian coast by British monitors is reported by Berlin. In Volhynia the Germans under General von Linsingen are showing signs of activity. Berlin army headquarters tells of a surprise attack on a Russian division on the Styr.

Saloniki had a report that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria. It is not

confirmed.

Monastir, the southern Serbian city whose fate has been in doubt for days, is now apparently in the hands of an Austro-German force.

The Montenegrins admit the evacuation of Plevlje, in northeastern Montenegro.

Fog and rain have hindered Italian operations against Gorizia. Rome reports the repulse of surprise attacks by the Austrians. Snow is 10 feet deep in the Caucasus zone of operations, according to a Constantinople official report.

London, Dec. 3.—Circumstantial accounts of the occupation of Monastir in southwestern Serbia by an Austro-German force and the cutting of telegraphic communication with the city are regarded here as ample evidence that the Macedonian capital has fallen, although no official report to that effect has reached London. The effect of the capture of Monastir, the last Serbian city of importance to hold out on the position of the Anglo-French forces is awaited with the greatest interest, for the penetration by the invaders of this part of Macedonia may threaten the flank of the allies in the Vardar and Cerna valleys; where they are on the defensive.

In Montenegro the Austrians continue their advance. Elsewhere in the northern Balkans no heavy fighting has been reported of late.

Italy's adhesion to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace was welcome news in England, but the failure of Foreign Minister Sonnino to give more than a vague promise of military support to Serbia caused some disappointment. Little light has been thrown as yet on the mystery of Italy's policy in not declaring war on Germany. In this connection it is noted that other nations face a similarly delicate situation. It is reported the Austrian flag, instead of the Bulgarian, was hoisted over Monastir, presumably in an effort to relieve Bulgaria of the possibility of offending Greece.

Except for Russian reports of minor successes on the Dvina in the north, and on the Styr in Galicia, no news has been received from the Russian front. Artillery and mining operations occupy the fighters along the western battleline.

Fog and incessant rain are delaying operations on the Austro-Italian fronts. Reports from the Dardanelles indicate that the combatants are engaged almost constantly in minor encounters, which do not seem to have any marked effect on their respective positions.

The Optic will pay 5c per pound for large, clean cotton rags

WASTE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

The waste of war is more apparent than real. The true loss to belligerents is not the materials expended in combat, but the loss of productive services of the troops engaged in battle. This loss is not a positive one, but consists only of what might have been produced had there been no war. Even the expenditure of ammunition is not entirely waste. Much of the cost of modern munitions is labor cost and this is conserved to the nation just as truly as though it had been expended in the grinding of flour or the mining of coal, which respectively are consumed by being eaten or burned just as effectively as a shrapnel is destroyed by explosion. No one would think of describing the sums annually spent for coal as pure waste. It is true the coal is consumed and so is the gunpowder, but neither are of any utility unless thus used. The loss is the loss of services of men producing these commodities when they might have been producing flour to be eaten or woollens to be worn. The difference in relative utility is the measure of loss and the life of these commodities is the duration of the loss to the nation, and it may readily be seen that within a few years after peace, an industrious belligerent will have completely recovered.

It is a question of very nice analysis whether national economy in the manufacture of useless luxuries does not greatly offset the loss of service of men in the field and munition factories. In France the production of laces and perfumes has greatly decreased. Workers in such manufactories have been transferred to the production of munitions and service in the field. If then, for example, there was sufficient economy in luxuries and in necessities, the loss to the nation would only be those things which might have been produced but which were not.

The price of the commodities in no way reflects the loss to a belligerent, whatever the amount of that loss may be. The loss is in economic goods other than money, since the commercial turnover in no way affects the result. Much of the money spent by the belligerent governments, which is frequently considered the measure of national waste, is spent time and again in the course of war, and finds its way back into the national purse by taxation, to be again expended for the maintenance of the army.

The thing which attracts attention is that all the purchases are being made from one source, whereas formerly they were made by a million individuals.—From American Industries for November.

HOW WILL THEY BE ABLE TO DO IT?

"National preparedness and national revenues are two problems that go hand in hand. The democratic administration proposes the one, when it has utterly failed to solve the other."

These are conclusions reached by Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the appropriations committee. His statement has greater significance when it is remembered that for weeks Mr. Gillett has been in daily conference with both democrats and republicans of the house in an effort to improve the present system of financing government appropriations.

"The question of revenues is the most difficult problem the democratic party must face when congress meets," said Mr. Gillett. "Republicans have always claimed that lack of business efficiency was an inherent and inevitable defect in every democratic administration. That theory has been abundantly illustrated since March 4, 1913.

"Dilatoriness, vacillation, change of plans and deficits have marked the democratic fiscal policy. A constant excess of expenditures over receipts has been shown by treasury statements. Furthermore, the sudden change in the form of statements adopted on the first of October, whether made for that purpose or not, had the effect of preventing easy comparisons and unfairly swelling the apparent treasury balance.

"Now the president is going to recommend enormous appropriations for the army and navy. The serious problem will be how to pay them. In the past republicans have been allowed no voice in these matters. Plans have been formulated by a democratic subcommittee, endorsed by a democratic caucus, and passed by a democratic majority kept solid by the pressure of party tyranny and administration patronage.

"Whether the same system will prevail in the coming session will depend, I suppose, upon the harmony in the democratic ranks and the necessities of the administration. At all events I think the funds necessary for the program should be raised by taxation and not by the sale of bonds. The proposed expenditures for national defense should not be shifted on to our successors, but should be paid from current revenues.

"This involves cutting off our luxuries and pruning down our necessities on the one hand, and increasing our income on the other.

"It involves surveying the field from a business and not from a political or sectional viewpoint and that is where I fear democratic failure. Unless the party can meet the situation with better business foresight and efficiency than it has so far displayed, the current drift toward the republican party will become a landslide."

CARLSON TO ENFORCE LAW

Denver, Colo., Nov. 29.—Governor Carlson sent "regrets" to Henry Ford that he could not act on his peace commission. The governor's declination stated that he could not well be absent from the state on January 9, 1916, because he should personally be engaged in the enforcement of Colorado's statewide prohibition law, effective on that date.

MAN SHOTS SELF

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—While hunting in the Mal Pais country, northeastern Socorro county, A. H. Tiffany, who is visiting his brother, D. D. Tiffany at Carrizozo, shot himself through the right foot.

SEED SELECTION IS NEXT LESSON

COUNTY AGRICULTURIST WILL SHOW THE FARMERS HOW IT IS DONE

M. R. Gonzalez, county agricultural agent, is conducting a demonstration of the proper methods of seed selection. The object of this work is to demonstrate to the farmers of the county the effectiveness of proper selection of seed, to build up the degenerated seed now in use, to increase the yield of grain per acre, to teach the proper methods of selection before and after harvesting and to secure the interest and co-operation of every crop-raiser.

Business men of the various communities will co-operate by furnishing imported seed at cost. The principles of seed selection will be explained in the newspapers before the farmers complete their harvest this year, and also in talks at farmers' institutes, agricultural clubs, county teachers' institutes and country schools. The boys and girls are expected to give their parents an idea of what they learn in school regarding seed selection. Suitable farmers will be asked to assist by acting as supervisors of demonstration farms in various parts of the county. On these farms will be planted several acres of good seed and a corresponding number of acres of poor seed, in order to make comparisons. A careful record will be kept of each demonstration farm, and the data compiled will be used as a basis for future activities.

Mr. Gonzalez is employed jointly by the United States department of agriculture, the state agricultural college and the county of San Miguel.

WAS BOY-ED CONSPIRATOR?

New York, Nov. 29.—The government was called on today to state whether it considered Captain Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, in the light of a conspirator with Hamburg-American line officials, in dispatching relief ships to German cruisers at sea early in the war.

The demand was made by William Rand, Jr., counsel for Dr. Karl Bueenz and his three subordinate officials, in the course of their trial for alleged conspiracy in the United States district court here.

"The government has taken no position in the matter," replied Roger B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney in charge, when pressed by Mr. Rand for a reply.

"We have brought nobody's name into this case unless it had to be brought in. All the government has wanted to do was to submit all the facts in the case."

MEXICO STOPS RACING

Washington, Nov. 29.—General Carranza's agency here today announced receipt of advices from Mexico City that the race track concession at Tijuana, Lower California, which is conducted by wealthy Americans, most of them Californians, and also the race track concession at Juarez, probably will be declared forfeited because they were obtained from the Villa state government. No new concessions of that character will be made, it was announced.

WATSON IS LOSING

Agusta, Ga., Nov. 29.—Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia editor, took the witness stand in his own defense today at his trial on charges of having sent obscene matter attacking the Roman Catholic church through the mails. He attempted to show that there were motives behind the prosecution which were possibly unknown either to the grand jury which indicted him or to the present district attorney, who was not in office when the indictment was returned. The court, however, ruled his testimony out on the ground that only the guilt or innocence of the defendant was relevant. Before taking the stand Watson was overruled in his attempt to place in evidence copies of the publications containing the language mentioned in the indictment, the court holding that the articles themselves mentioned in the indictment were sufficient. Watson contends the publication must be taken as a whole.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Publications added to the geographical library of the museum today include: "Documents Regarding the European War, Declaration of London, Contraband of War; Restraints of Commerce and Case of the Wilhelmina"; "Monographs of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities"; "The Grasshopper Outbreak in New Mexico"; "State Highway Mileage and Expenditures"; "A System of Pasturing Alfalfa"; "Grasshoppers and Their Control"; and "The November Crop Report."

A FORD OVERTURNS

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—The overturning of a Ford car near Roy, resulted in severe injury to Miss Elizabeth Epps and slight injuries to Miss Vivian Dunn and Joseph Gilstrap, who was driving the car.

OIL MAGNATE DEAD

New York, Nov. 29.—William E. Bemis, second vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New York and identified with Standard Oil for 33 years, died suddenly today at his summer home near Port Jervis. He contracted pneumonia while duck shooting last Friday, but his condition had not been thought serious. Standard Oil's great foreign trade is attributed largely to the work of Mr. Bemis, who spent much time in Asiatic and European countries developing it.

CARD OF THANKS

On behalf of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association, and for those who attended the annual Thanksgiving dinner, the general secretary wishes to take this opportunity cordially to thank every lady, merchant, rancher and special friend who contributed to make the dinner a success.

CAMPBELL FOUND GUILTY

Joilet, Ill., Nov. 29.—Joseph Campbell, a negro convict, was today found guilty of murdering Mrs. Mazie Odette Allen, wife of former Warden Allen, in the warden's apartments of the state penitentiary here. The verdict fixed the punishment at hanging. It was returned after 44 hours' deliberation by the jury.

CANADA SEIZES BIG PART OF WHEAT CROP

TWENTY MILLION BUSHEL COMMANDEERED MAKES AMERICAN PRICES RISE

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Wheat jumped in price today as a result of the Canadian government's seizure of 20,000,000 bushels. Predictions, however, that a five cent advance would be added to values here right at the start were not verified, the extreme opening changes being two and a half cents.

Sharp advances took place at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis Minneapolis New York and other important grain centers. Reaction from top initial figures quickly took place. Bulls were to a large extent held in check by opinions industriously circulated that the English government would probably do all or nearly all of the British French and Italian business.

The Canadian government's move was made under a special war act. An official statement from Ottawa said the price would be fairly adjusted and dealers promptly paid. It is estimated that there is still in the hands of farmers and dealers in western Canada about 130,000,000 bushels available for export out of a total crop of 350,000,000 bushels in the dominion.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 29.—There will be no opinion market today except for coarse grains. It was not yet decided at 10 o'clock this morning whether there would be a cash market for wheat.

Suspension of wheat trading on the Winnipeg grain exchange, as a result of the government order commandeering from 12 million to 15 million bushels of wheat, probably will be of short duration. A meeting of the grain exchange council will be held late today for discussion of the necessity of further suspension.

Long before the trading room was thrown open for business, the precincts of the Winnipeg grain exchange were filled with an anxious throng of grain men, elevator men and transportation men, discussing the situation brought about by the seizure of 12 million to 15 million bushels of grain grade wheat by the dominion government on behalf of the imperial authorities. This wheat was practically all sold to fill contracts before the close of navigation, or about December 10. It had been purchased at a premium, and in the case of sales for export had been hedged in some other month in some other market.

Plenty of Wheat on Hand

Port Arthur, Ontario, Nov. 29.—A statement of stocks in store at the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William at the end of last week shows wheat receipts to have been 10,083,624 bushels, with shipments by lake of 9,788,380 bushels and by rail of 1,296,616 bushels.

Britain Didn't Ask It

London, Nov. 29.—The official press bureau made the following statement: "With reference to the announcement from Ottawa on November 28 that the Canadian government had readily growing in favor on account of commandeered 16,000,000 bushels of wheat at the request of the British of them.

government, the board of agriculture states that the British government has made no such request, and that at present they have no information on the subject.

New York, Nov. 29.—Grain exporters here were at sea today as to the probable outcome of the Canadian grain action but all viewed the action seriously, as many have sold Canadian wheat for shipment to Europe, and have engaged ocean freight for some of it.

One exporter took the view, however, that Liverpool buyers might have reason to be lenient with American shippers, since it was obvious that any wheat they receive now will come in competition with government-owned grain.

Steamship men would venture no opinion on the effects of the Canadian government's action except to say that it would divert many ocean carriers from domestic to Canadian ports until the latter were frozen up, when grain would leave American ports.

IRISH WOMAN IN A BLACK HAND PLOT?

CELTIC WOMAN SAID TO HAVE DISPLAYED UNUSUAL PROPENSITIES

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Lola Quisada O'Donnell, who lives in what locally is known as the "dynamite belt," underwent rigorous examination here today at the hands of the police following the death of Police Sergeant J. E. Browning, who was shot last night while trying to arrest an alleged blackhand, Calogero Finnochio. Finnochio took refuge in Mrs. O'Donnell's house, and the police found there some high power dynamite and a clockworking bomb.

Browning was killed by the discharge of a sawed-off shotgun which Finnochio is said to have carried. Sergeant Rowe fought his way with the dying man through a mob to a telephone, summoned aid and went back alone and arrested Finnochio.

Antonio Bladino, who received a letter demanding \$1,000, informed on Finnochio. In Mrs. O'Donnell's house the police said a second letter to Bladino was found.

NO SHORTAGE OF TOYS

New York, Nov. 30.—There is no danger of a shortage of Christmas toys this season, despite the war, according to local dealers. At the outbreak of the war, stocks large enough for two years were bought in Germany and huge stocks of German toys refused by the allied countries were bought by American merchants. It is said that the stocks on hand in this country are big enough to carry through not only this season, but the season of 1916. American merchants are looking forward to a big business in mechanical toys during the approaching holidays, not on account of any shortage in mechanical toys, but because the American toys have steadily growing in favor on account of the variety of uses which can be made

SANTA CLAUS TO HAVE A FAT PURSE

CHRISTMAS BUSINESS WILL BE HEAVIER THAN FOR SEVERAL YEARS

New York, Nov. 30.—Merchants here say Americans have more money to spend for Christmas this year than in any holiday season since 1906. The big stores are preparing for a record trade, and wholesale houses are unable to fill orders in many lines. This is attributed to a rush of buyers from other cities to replenish depleted stocks.

Pacific Coast is Happy

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—Business improvement wholly aside from that attributed to the Panama-Pacific and Panama-California expositions, was reported from all portions of the Pacific slope and the far northwest today. Trade organizations reported that local business would show a increase of 30 per cent. Agricultural conditions in California were reported to be the most promising in the history of the state, both as to crops and because of many organizations effected among producers.

Money was said to be easier in the smaller centers of population than for years and many reports from smaller banks were that confidence in banks was increasing because of the federal reserve system.

Seattle reported the best business conditions in Washington in four years, with the lumber business going well, big crops, money easy and few unemployed. Northern Idaho, eastern Washington and western Montana reported increases in trade of from 15 to 25 per cent over last year. Portland merchants reported an unusually heavy holiday trade throughout Oregon, due to good crops and a bracing up of lumber conditions.

Mountain States Prosperous

Denver, Nov. 30.—Wholesale and industrial firms report export business conditions throughout the Rocky Mountain states exceptionally prosperous, with money easy and collections good. Abundant crops, a rising market for silver and zinc, and good prices for other metals resulted in enlarged activities in farming and mining districts. Bankers report money easy and deposits on the increase. Wholesalers and retailers confidently predict an increased holiday trade.

Texas Trade is Good

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 30.—Financing of the Texas cotton crop so that the farmers have been able to hold their staple for a full 12 cents a pound was the explanation given today for excellent early trade in this territory. Bank deposits show big increases. Local merchants declare their trade at this time is much better than for the last two years.

Big Crops in Missouri Valley
Kansas City, Nov. 30.—Bumper crops and increased outputs of mines and factories, all marketed at war

prices, have left a profit in Kansas City trade territory, which makes the Christmas shopping season just opening the most prosperous known in many years, according to E. M. Clendenning, secretary of the Kansas City Commercial club.

Throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Nebraska and southern Iowa and western Missouri, messages of unusual prosperity have stirred Kansas City merchants to enlarge stocks in preparation for heavy buying.

Kansas Produces \$90,000,000

According to figures compiled by state officials in Topeka the income to the people of Kansas alone from the sale of products of the state during the last 12 months amounted to \$90,000,000.

Few Failures in Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Wholesale and retail dealers report business in better condition than for two years. The Memphis Association of Credit Men says collections are better and there have been fewer failures and adjustments.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 30.—Wholesale merchants here are said to have reported that their November business increased to 50 to 100 per cent. Throughout the territory an unusually heavy wholesale and retail trade obtains.

REICHSTAG TO TAKE UP FOOD

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The session of the Reichstag which opened today is expected to concern itself chiefly with the food question. The government has promised a statement on the measures taken and in contemplation to regulate the food supply of the empire. The subject will be discussed by representatives of all parties, most of whom are expected to go even further than the government in demanding the abolition of speculation and unreasonable profits in the trade in foodstuffs and other articles of daily consumption.

DOUBLE TRACK ORDERED

Washington, Nov. 30.—The order of the Arizona corporation commission requiring the Phoenix Railway company to double track its line, serving the state capital, was upheld today by the supreme court.

FRENCH IN LONDON

London, Nov. 30.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the western front was in London yesterday and conferred with Premier Asquith.

KITCHENER AND COCHIN CAN'T AGREE

Berlin, Nov. 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville)—Differences of opinion arose between Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British secretary for war, and Denys Cochin, French minister without portfolio, when they met at Athens recently, the Overseas News agency says. A press dispatch from Athens by way of Budapest given out by the News agency, asserts Earl Kitchener desired Greece to enter the war with the allies, whereas M. Cochin merely asked safe passage for French and British troops.

RAILROADS ARE GUARDED WITH CARE

RUSSIA TAKES NO CHANCES OF
LOSING TRANSPORTATION
LINES

Harbin, Manchuria, Dec. 4.—Russia's banishment of liquor has driven vodka from the trains and stations of the Trans-Siberian railway and in consequence has practically put much of Manchuria into the prohibition ranks. Being the chief artery of business, the Russian railway is the center of most activities in central and northern Manchuria. In many of the smaller places the railway station cafe and bar are the only social center. Before the war vodka was sold at all stations and in the dining cars. Now the patrons of the railway refreshment stands must confine their drinking to non-alcoholic beverages.

At present the railway is used primarily as a route for war supplies and troops, and the successful enforcement of the no-liquor regulation is of such vital importance that Russian officials are very alert. Vodka is smuggled occasionally into railway property notwithstanding all precautions but railway employes, passengers and troops in transit across Manchuria have little opportunity to obtain it. The military is so completely in charge of the railway property that liquor smugglers soon come to grief.

Absolute sobriety on the part of railway employes is vital at this time when every moment's delay is serious to the Russian army. The despatching of munition and troop trains on a single-tracked line requires the greatest care. Sending these trains from Vladivostok to Moscow is much more difficult than it would be to send them from European Russia to Vladivostok. During the Russo-Japanese war the railway was equipped for rush service eastward. Consequently the switches and sidings are more convenient for trains bound for the Pacific coast.

Passengers riding on the Trans-Siberian line are never permitted to forget the railway is a strategic line. Before a train crosses a bridge soldiers enter the cars, throw open the doors of compartments, make sure there are no windows open, and then signal the train to proceed. At the opposite end of the bridge the soldiers leave the train. No opportunity is afforded Russia's enemies to throw dynamite or other explosives which might wreck one of the bridges now so essential to the Russian army.

Sturdy Russian soldiers, already equipped with high fur caps and sheepskin coats, stand guard even at the most remote prairie stations. Every mile of the line is under heavy patrol and there is little opportunity for persons not supplied with proper credentials to encroach upon military property.

Passports of neutrals entering Russian territory at this time must bear an oath, certified to before a diplo-

matic or consular agent of the country to which the bearer belongs, to the effect that he was born in that country and not a naturalized citizen. This certification is necessary before a Russian legation or consulate will give a passport for travel in Russia. When a train enters Russian territory the conductor collects passports along with tickets and these are scrutinized carefully and retained until the Russian officials are satisfied as to the identity of the bearer.

Every guest entering a Russian hotel is also required to turn over his passport when he registered. This is sent by the innkeeper to the police officials, who hold hotel-keepers responsible for their guests. The police stamp satisfactory passports and return them to the hotels where the bearers live. Guests are immediately advised in Russian towns that they must not be away from their lodgings after midnight and persons found wandering about after that hour are subject to arrest.

As troops are in training at many points along the Trans-Siberian line and thousands of new recruits are constantly moving westward from Vladivostok, Harbin and other points in the east, the no-liquor provision was very essential to proper morale. Frequently it requires 30 days for a troop train to move the length of the Trans-Siberian line. Trains are delayed for hours at sidings, waiting for the passage of rush shipments of ammunition. Time hangs heavily on the hands of recruits packed into freight cars. Hungry soldiers besiege the refreshment places in the Manchurian stations, and if liquor were available trouble would doubtless follow.

Under liquor the Russian privates are extremely brutal. The Associated Press correspondent saw one group of five soldiers in their cups. All wore the gray-green blouses and caps of the Russian service. One of the men, who seemed somewhat worse for liquor than his comrades, said something which offended the rest of the group. One of the men knocked him down. The others jumped upon his body with their heavy cowhide boots and kicked him in the face. An old woman rushed to the assistance of the bleeding and bruised soldier. She pushed his assailants away the stunned man to his feet and led the tunned man to his feet and led him away. The four men followed, but were frightened away by a threat of the woman to report the assault to an officer.

AMERICAN LOCKED IN A FRENCH PRISON

RUMMEL AND HIS WIFE ARE SUB-
JECTED TO MANY IN-
DIGNITIES

Paris, Dec. 2.—Difficulties for Americans traveling on the continent are increasing. Walter Morse Rummel, the American composer and pianist who has been living for many years

in Paris, and his wife, formerly Therese Chaigneau, a French pianist, were arrested at Dieppe recently, suspected of being spies.

They were returning home from London where professional engagements called them. They had submitted their papers to the French consulate general in London and had received a safe-conduct to Paris. They had an American passport and a personal letter from Mr. Thackara, the consul general. They were searched after their arrest at Dieppe. Although nothing suspicious was found they were detained in a hotel overnight. The next morning Rummel was taken by gendarmes through the streets, followed by children calling out that he was a German. Both he and his wife were locked up in prison until the next morning. Rummel's cell companions were two persons accused of theft.

Mr. and Mrs. Rummel were transferred by train to Rouen, imprisoned there in cells, the floors of which were covered with filth and the walls with obscene drawings. They were there six hours before being able to buy a piece of stale bread and a piece of cheese. Rummel's fellow prisoner was an Apache who confided to him that he had just stabbed a woman. Rummel had at every stage of his experience explained who he was and demanded that the authorities should inquire at the American embassy in Paris. Luckily he had been able to send a telegram to the consul general in Paris before being interned. He and his wife were released therefore after 48 hours' detention altogether, upon representations of the American consul in Rouen.

Mr. Rummel's father and grandfather were British. His mother was the daughter of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; Rummel happened to have been born in Berlin during a period when his father was there on business. He was registered as British-born at the British consulate. His parents went to America when he was three years old. After the death of his father his mother resumed American citizenship. Young Rummel was entitled to take his mother's nationality and did so. The circumstance that he was born in Berlin appears to have drawn upon him the suspicion that he was German.

The American embassy has gone fully into the affair and has made representations to the foreign office upon the indignities Mr. and Mrs. Rummel suffered. They have spent most of their time since the war began in hospital and other charitable work in France, particularly in organizing funds for musicians.

HEARTLESS RED TAPE

London, Dec. 2.—The heartlessness of the red tape system is shown in the letter written by a mother to one of the London papers, who instead of a letter from her soldier son, now in the trenches, received the following typewritten notice from the military censor: "Letter destroyed. This pattern of envelope is obsolete, and its use is forbidden."

Lately it was decided that the green envelopes served out to the soldiers in France should not be used, possibly because they had fallen into the hands of spies. But the act of the censor fell hard on the mother, who writes:

"My son was sent out to France in the first week of February, and has had no leave. He came out of hospital on October 7 where he had been a month (during which time not one of his letters was forwarded, each one coming back to us), and was sent straight up to the front line again.

"We have heard nothing about him since October 11, so our anxiety can be understood. A comrade wrote to tell us he was missing and that the sergeant was writing details.

"Our indignation may be imagined when we received, not news of our dear lad, but the heartless slip of paper already described. He was a lance-corporal, and the best of sons."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform league began in this city today with a fair attendance of representative reformers. The recent progress of the civil service movement will be reviewed at the several sessions and plans outlined for its further spread to cover all federal, state and municipal offices except those that are elective. Prominent among those scheduled to address the meeting are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university; Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, former attorney general of the United States; Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' league; Samuel H. Ordway, president of the New York state civil service commission; Dr. Henry Toskowitz, president of the New York city civil service commission; Richard Henry Dana, president of the league, and George W. Norris, United States senator from Nebraska.

FOR THREE-CUSHION CUE TITLE

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2.—Alfred De Oro, who won the three-cushion carom billiard championship by forfeiture from William B. Huey some time ago, is to defend his title against August Kieckhefer in a series of matches by inning in this city tonight. The contest will cover three nights, 50 points being played each night. The players will contest for the Brunswick trophy, emblematic of the championship. In addition, De Oro has been given a flat guarantee of \$800 and Kieckhefer will be given a share of the receipts.

"OLD MAIDS" TO HOLD SESSION

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2.—There is considerable excitement in the aristocratic Bala-Cynwyd section of Lower Merion township as a result of the announced "Old Maids' Convention," to be held in the Bala auditorium tomorrow night. Squire Bart Currie, of Bala, reckons an old maid's convention is impossible. "Old maids don't convene," he says, "they postpone." Others disagree with Squire Currie, and declare that, while old maids might have postponed in Harlem, N. Y., where he hailed from, the opposite sex might be accused of postponing in these parts. Anyway, everybody in the section is going to be on hand and pay 50 cents to see what an old maids' convention is really like. The aggregate 50-cent pieces will go toward the good work of St. Andrew's mission, at Manayunk.

Read The Optic Want Ads—They

What the Censors Would Have Left of Shakespeare

IMMORTAL BARD'S WORKS WOULD HAVE LOOKED AS THOUGH STRUCK BY A GERMAN SHELL, OR WORSE.

The censor boards of Pennsylvania and Ohio have established "Rules and Regulations" and "Standards" to which the producers of motion pictures are expected to conform under all kinds of pains and penalties. These rules are little known, except perhaps one or two that are particularly foolish, such as Breiting's edict that "all comedies must have a serious purpose." Even the censors themselves recoil from applying all their rules and regulations. I have, therefore, judged them by their performances rather than by their theories.

Tried by this fearful test, only six of the great Shakespeare's plays escape unscathed. These are: "King Henry V," the first part of "King Henry VI," "Timon of Athens," "Coriolanus," "The Comedy of Errors" and "Love's Labor Lost."

I have omitted "Pericles, Prince of Tyre" and "The Two Noble Kinsmen" from my list. There is doubt as to the part Shakespeare had in these two plays and beside they have been acted very rarely.

None of the other plays stand the Pennsylvania-Ohio test. Some of them are ordered suppressed entirely; others are mutilated out of all recognition; the rest suffer more or less material damage. Comedies, historic dramas and tragedies—all fall under the ban in varying degrees, with the sole exceptions above noted.

Here is the result in detail:

Comedy of Errors.—Passed by Ohio censors. Pennsylvania censors deplore the lack of serious purpose in this play, but find no detailed objection and let it pass.

Twelfth Night.—Not approved. The strange mixing of the sexes leads to immodest thoughts. A woman masquerading as a man and vice versa violate the state law and many city ordinances. Shakespeare does not claim that a license for this masquerading was properly obtained.

Love's Labor Lost.—Passed.

Midsummernight's Dream. Eliminate Scene I in Act. III. It ridicules respectable mechanics and serves no good purpose whatever. The use of a so-called love juice is strictly against the rules of the board. Cut out latter part of Scene II in Act III. Reduce all passionate love scenes to about six feet.

Merry Wives of Windsor.—Scenes between Falstaff and Mistress Quickly in Act II must come out.

The Merchant of Venice.—The scenic views in this play may stand, but Shylock must be reduced to a flash, otherwise the tendency to ridicule the Jews will cause the entire suppression of the play.

As You Like It.—Reduce all scenes of reckless love making to a flash and eliminate the duke from the last act.

Winter's Tale.—Cut out entirely Scene III in Act III, showing the abandonment of an infant, which is contrary to the statutes of our states in

such case made and provided.

Much Ado About Nothing.—Not approved. Aside from the levity with which matrimonial questions are treated in this play, we cannot tolerate the ridicule thrown upon Dogberry and Verges, the representatives of lawfully constituted authority. These two estimable officers of the law are held up to ignominy and obloquy.

Taming of the Shrew.—Eliminate all scenes showing Petruchio in the act of offering physical violence to Kate.

The Tempest.—No objection to the scenic views and the spectacular parts, but we insist that Caliban be either eliminated entirely or reduced to a flash.

All's Well That Ends Well.—Everything after Scene VIII in Act II must come out. Helena has recourse to a degrading artifice which is bound to shock orderly and respectable married couples and may stimulate false sentiments in the breasts of our young men and girls. All the prolonged and passionate love scenes between Bertram and Diana are especially objectionable and must be removed in their entirety.

Measure for Measure.—Not approved. Begets contempt for constituted authority. Shows murder and prostitution.

King John.—All reference to burning out eyes of prince in Act VI must come out. Scene I in act III is offensive to Catholics and must be removed.

Richard II.—Remove scene IV in Act I as likely to excite prejudice against the rich and thereby exciting class hatred. Cut scene V in act V as it consists almost entirely of acts of criminal violence.

Richard III.—Not approved. This play abounds in crimes and villainies.

Henry IV. (Part II.) Suppress scene II in act II, as it plainly shows an act of highway robbery. Suppress all scenes in Eastcheap tavern, because vulgar and disgusting.

Henry IV, part two.—Suppress shallow and Silence. These caricatures of our lawful courts and judges breed a disrespect for law among the young.

Suppress Dolly Tearsheet and Falstaff. The latter character is scandalous in every respect. His actions with Dolly Tearsheet cannot be visualized without grievous moral harm resulting to our children. Suppress all scenes laid in Mrs. Quickly's return to the tavern. Such resorts will not be tolerated in this state.

Henry V.—Passed.

King Henry VI. (Part I) Passed.

King Henry VI. (Part II) Passed.

King Henry VI. (Part III)—Omit scene I, act I, showing bloody swords, all the fight between Warwick and York and all the gruesome sights in scene IV of the same act. Omit greater part of scene V in act II, as too horrible for portrayal; in scene VI of act V omit stabbing of fray of King Edward and Gloucester.

King Henry VIII.—The divorce pro-

ceedings against Catherine by the king are pointed out in too much detail. They might have a bad effect on married couples and must be reduced to a flash. Scene IV in act I, must be radically changed. The subtitle, "He Would Kiss You Twenty Times with a Breath," must be omitted and the kiss following title must be reduced to normal length ordained by board. Scene III in act II must be omitted as tending to corrupt young of both sexes. Omit scene V of act V as it might give offense to a large division of Christians.

Titus Anronicus.—Not approved. The play is altogether too horrible and gruesome. There are too many deeds of violence and crime and no soothing effects whatever. There is also torture and mutilation of which the board cannot approve.

Timon of Athens.—Approved.

Cymbeline.—Not approved. Board cannot approve this play as the plot is based upon a scandalous and immoral wager. A man by trick and device gains entrance into a woman's room where the woman reposes in bed, partly disrobed. The man steals a bracelet from the partly disrobed woman. Such sights must scandalize the young and very possibly incite them to theft and other crimes.

Troilus and Cressida.—Omit entirely scene II in act III, scenes II, III, IV and V in act IV. These scenes show a disgraceful understanding between Achilles and a daughter of Priam. Cressida's conduct is positively immodest. Omit all passionate love scenes and reduce the frequent embraces and kisses of Troilus and Cressida to the length of one embrace and one kiss of the regulation fixed by the board.

Romeo and Juliet.—Cut out Juliet. Here is a girl just in her teens conducting herself in a most unmaidenly manner and opening her window in the night time or possibly in the early hours of the morning to a young man to whom she has never properly been introduced. This play abounds in the very kisses and embraces and passionate love scenes which the board has repeatedly condemned. Too many street brawls of extreme violence. Reduce these to a flash of about ten feet. The board has frequently announced its disapproval of secret sleeping potions and all such scenes in the play must come out. The ball which Romeo and his companions appear in, may remain as it is—educational in character.

Othello.—A colored man marrying a white woman may give offense. The play may, however, be shown with the following eliminations: cut out Iago. His conduct and language cannot be tolerated in a respectable community. Omit entirely act V. This act shows the smothering of Desdemona and the suicide of Othello. Two such horrible crimes in one short act will not be approved by the board.

Julius Caesar.—The assassination of Julius Caesar must be eliminated, as plainly offending against the rules of the board. As the plot, however, requires that the fact of the death be conveyed to the spectators, two courses may be pursued: Mark Antony may be shown receiving a letter announcing Caesar's death or Caesar may be shown dying a natural death caused by rheumatism or old

age. Reduce all riots to a flash. Omit scene II in act III as plainly contrary to rules of board.

Antony and Cleopatra.—Eliminate Cleopatra. Her professed contempt for marriage and her plainly adulterous passion for a married man and her habitual cruelty to her slaves stamp her as a woman from whose dreadful example the boys and girls of Ohio or Pennsylvania must be saved at all hazards. There is a snake in this play. It is true that the snake is small, but its effect on the women and children cannot be deleterious.

King Lear.—Not approved. This play is a grave menace to the family life and homes of Pennsylvania (or Ohio). There are at least four shameful and scandalous family discords and disruptions, involving criminal relations on the part of husbands and wives, illegitimate offspring and also faithless servants. Bloody and barbarous scenes abound (death of Cordelia, blinding of Gloucester, almost habitual tearing out of eyes, inhumanities of Duke of Cornwall). Immoral scenes are scattered through the play. Adulteries, poisonings and acts of degeneracy are constantly met with. Never have the rules and regulations of the board been more recklessly violated than in this play.

Macbeth.—Not approved. This is too hideous to receive the approval of our board, which has repeatedly ruled out the very things in which this play abounds. "The drinking of hot blood," for instance, and the doing of such "business as the bitter day would wake to look on" is highly unbecoming and might amount to disorderly conduct or even graver crime. Such things will not be allowed in the state of Pennsylvania (or Ohio). Evidently the author never heard of our rules and regulations else he would have omitted at least all the capital offences.

Macbeth.—Not approved. This play visualizes several murders in the first degree and a shocking suicide committed by a woman. The conduct of Lady Macbeth if we permitted it to become generally known in Pennsylvania (or Ohio) would undoubtedly have a corrupting influence on our people and especially on the young of both sexes. What this woman says she would do to her own suckling baby if it stood between her and her ambition is not fit to be known by the young matrons of this state. If the producer will cut down the play to the scenes showing pretty scenes in the Scottish highlands, we will be inclined to give it our approval.—W. Stephen Bush in Moving Picture World.

AMEN BRETHREN ARE NEUTRAL

New York, Dec. 2. The Brethren of the Amen Corner have completed arrangements for their fifteenth anniversary dinner at the Waldorf tomorrow night. The society is composed of politicians and newspaper men and made its headquarters at the old Fifth avenue hotel until that establishment ceased to exist. Last year the Ameners did not hold a dinner, on account of the war. This year, according to Charles T. White, president, the dinner will be along patriotic lines, and, to be strictly neutral, even the menu will be cut out in favor of a plain bill of fare. The food items will be printed in English.

JUSTICE WAS SWIFT

The record for swift sentences in Eddy county probably occurred last Saturday when Deputy Bob Armstrong brought in Al Buford and Gregorio Duran on the evening train from the south and both were sentenced within three hours, receiving sentences of 15 months and not over 18. Buford was caught in Oklahoma by the deputy who picked up Duran at Pecos where he was held in jail. Duran is the Mexican wanted for theft of G. M. Pendleton's horses last spring and was apprehended at Pecos and held there. Buford was wanted for forgery, raising a check from \$6.00 to \$60.00. Judge Richardson happened to be holding an adjourned term of court here last Saturday when the parties were brought in both pleaded guilty and were at once sentenced, getting off light considering the crimes they committed. The check which Buford raised was given him by the Harroun Land company, and was cashed at the Hill saloon in Loving after being raised. The horses the Mexican stole were recovered by parties that were employed by Carl Gordon and the Mexican was caught at Pecos by officers who held a warrant secured by Gordon and given the officers.—Carlsbad Current.

RAILROAD MAN HURT

Joe Goscinski, a boiler-helper, received injuries Tuesday which will probably prove fatal.

He was helping in the boiler rooms on an engine with another man when the big coal-passer, which weighs 2,000 pounds or more, fell upon him crushing him against the water tank. It was removed as soon as possible by fellow workmen and Mr. Goscinski hurriedly taken to the Tucumcari hospital where medical attention was at once given, but no operation has yet been made on account of the condition of the patient.

He received internal injuries and a number of bad fractures. He says he does not know exactly how the accident happened. The coal-passer was suspended by a block and tackle and in some way came loose, it is thought, letting the heavy passer fall on the young man with the above results.

Mr. Goscinski has been in Tucumcari only a short time and was not well known. He is 27 years of age and a foreigner by birth. It is sincerely hoped he will be able to recover but it is thought he cannot survive.—Tucumcari News.

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* CURRENT MAGAZINES *
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Cartoons Magazine for December

A survey of the entire field of world politics, from President Wilson's engagement to the German drive through Siberia, is presented through the eyes of the cartoonist in the December Cartoons Magazine. Strangely exaggerated and curiously twisted some of the interpretations of European events appear, as given by the cartoonists of the various warring countries. The British satirists, no longer paying their respects to the kaiser, have had their hands full trying to put sugar coating on the big war budget pill, or visiting contempt upon King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whom they have consigned unani- mously to the suicide club.

German cartoonists, who have trans-

ferred their interest from England to America, are paying their compliments to President Wilson and the money masters of this country in a manner that imparts new meaning to the term "efficiency." Thus, in one cartoon, Schwab, Rockefeller, and Morgan are seen swimming in the sea of gold that all but engulfs the statue of liberty. "The deeper Europe swims in blood," they are represented as saying, "the deeper we swim in the golden flood."

Flashes of humor, however, relieve this international business, and even Russia and Italy might laugh at some of the German caricatures of themselves.

A series of quaint Japanese cartoons reflects far-eastern opinion on such subjects as President Yuan's dreams of empire, and the proposed Russo-Japanese alliance.

Subjects treated editorially and in cartoon include Wall Street's speculation in "War brides"; President Wilson's demand for a "lineup"; Britain's cabinet crisis; the Weehawken bomb plot; the Balkan situation and its meaning; the shooting of Miss Cavell; the defense program of Uncle Sam; the Armenian massacres; the race for the Golden Horn; Carranza's recognition, and Russia's newly-given lease on life.

Erik Sjoestedt of Paris writes intimately of some of the French war painters—Georges Scott, J. Simont, Lucien Jonas, and others—who are recording for future generations the heroism of the "Poilus."

Your Baby Day by Day

(Quoted from Pictorial Review, December, 1915)

When a healthy, breast-fed baby, with normal digestion, is a month or six weeks old, he begins to have an occasional bottle-feeding, usually in the middle of the forenoon or afternoon, instead of breast-milk. This feeding consist of cow's milk, properly modified as described later in this article. If he draws away from the rubber nipple, it may be dipped in the same warm milk with which the bottle is filled. This usually convinces the small person that here is something worth trying. The hole in the nipple must be large enough to let the milk flow easily.

The mother does not dry up the milk in her breasts. Her diet and the regular hours for nursing should stimulate the flow of milk. The bottle-feedings are designed only to supplement the breast-feedings and gently to prepare the baby for the final weaning. At any time the mother may wish to leave the baby for a few hours, the bottle may be given and at five months he should be having two bottle-feedings a day.

At nine months, a cup or spoon-feeding may be substituted for the bottle-feeding.

At ten months, the baby is having six feedings a day—two from the bottle, spoon, or cup, and four from the breast. Gradually the breast is withdrawn, a feeding at a time, until at the age of 12 months, the mother wakes up to find her baby completely weaned to bottle and cup-and-spoon feeds. Moreover, the milk in her breasts is drying up gradually and without any disturbance.

After the twelfth month, the number of bottle-feedings is gradually reduced, until, at 16 months, baby has three meals of soft food, by cup and

spoon, during the day, and a bottle at 9:30 or 10 p. m. At 18 or 20 months according to the baby's health and strength, the night bottle is stopped and the baby sleeps from 6:30 p. m. to 6 or 6:30 a. m.

The principal advantage of this modern system of weaning lies in the fact that while the baby is being gradually accustomed to the bottle, the supply of breast-milk is still at his command, to be drawn on if the modified milk does not agree with his digestive apparatus.

In selecting bottle-food, one must consider first and always the composition of breast-milk which agrees so admirably with the average child. It is said that 76 per cent of the babies who die during their first and second years are bottle-fed babies, and the vast majority die as the result of the dread "summer complaint" or dysentery, which is a form of poison in the stomach and intestines generally carried there by the wrong sort of food.

Therefore, it follows that if a baby is to have all bottle-feedings, or mixed breast and bottle feedings, the bottle-feedings must follow closely in composition, strength and quantity, the breast-feedings of a normal baby.

Breast-milk consists of 87 parts water and 13 parts solids. The solids are fat, sugar, salts, and proteids. The fat is represented by cream, and it is to the baby's body what fuel is to the fire. The sugar is represented by lactose or milk-sugar, and is the principal solid element in mother's milk, furnishing heat and muscular force; it is also laxative in quality. Proteids are represented by casein or milk curd, and make blood-cells. The salts are needed for bone, teeth, nails, hair, and similar structures of the body. The water serves two purposes—it keeps the solids in solution and carries off waste matter.

The nearest substitute for mother's milk is high-grade, clean, fresh cow's milk. And by high-grade milk is meant milk that comes from healthy cows, kept and milked under sanitary conditions, and which is carried quickly from dairy to home in cooled receptacles.

Every mother has the right to know where the milk served at her door is secured, the conditions under which the cows live, how they are milked, and how the milk is transported. Any milkman who refuses satisfactory evidence of the purity of his dairy output is undeserving of patronage. Any honest dairyman welcomes visitors and inspection of his cows.

WILL PUT A TAX ON FRONT NAMES

DUTCH GOVERNMENT SEEKS NEW WAY TO INCREASE ITS REVENUE

The Hague, Netherlands, Nov. 29.—The Dutch people are to be called upon to pay nearly five dollars per head more taxes every year into the national exchequer as a direct result of the war. Hitherto the annual taxation of the country has usually amounted to something over \$80,000,000 in round figures, or about \$16.20 per capita; but the new bill just laid before par-

liament brings the annual total up to approximately \$105,000,000 or \$21 per capita.

Besides increasing the ratio of already existing taxes, the government has decided to impose ones which directly affect capitalists, holders of stocks and bonds, pensioners, persons not belonging to the army or navy, institutions enjoying incomes from bequests, drawers of registered documents, railroad and street car travelers, smokers, cardplayers, and possessors of more than one front name.

Marie Willen Frederik Treub, minister of finance, who himself will come into the latter category, has the task before him of convincing the Dutch public of the necessity of these inroads upon its income. It is generally assumed, however, in parliament circles, that Dutchmen as a rule will coincide with him in the view that it is better to pay the higher taxes rendered necessary by the national defense than to leave the Netherlands open to violation by one or other of the fighting nations which might see fit to enter its territory in order to further its military ends.

The sum of the increased annual appropriations for the Dutch army and navy (now together about \$22,500,000) does not appear very big when compared with the present military budgets of other nations. The Netherlands, however, make only a very small spot on the map and the addition for this purpose of \$3,200,000 to the already existing expenses of its five million inhabitants is regarded as a considerable further burden.

One of the principal points of objection by the Dutch public against the newly-proposed taxes is that concerning the impost on railroad tickets. In this proposition the Dutch government has, knowingly or not, followed the example of Germany, where railroad travelers are taxed proportionately to the class in which they travel. The proposed tax here amounts to 15 per cent on the price of first class tickets, eight on second and three on third. Laborers' commutation tickets and schoolchildren's tickets are to escape taxation.

Another point has aroused discussion everywhere—namely, the tax on front names—for the Dutch are prone to burden their children with from four to six names. A glance at any Dutch directory brings to light many instances of family names being preceded sometimes by nearly half the alphabet. However, the tax is evidently not to be very heavy, as the total amount it is expected to bring in is only about \$200,000.

Distilled liquors, tobacco of all kinds, beer, salt, sugar and playing cards are all to provide their share toward the increased government outlay, which, in consequence of the recent issue of loans, promises even to augment with the coming years, as the interest amounts to a large sum.

SHIP FOR HINDENBURG

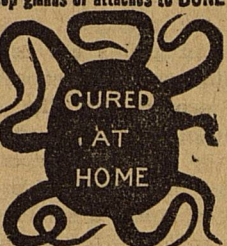
Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—According to a dispatch from Bremen, a new 35,000-ton passenger liner, which the North German Lloyd is about to build for service in the trans-Atlantic trade after the war, will be named the Hindenburg.

The Optic will pay 5c per pound for large, clean cotton rags. MUST BE CLEAN.

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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

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

FOREIGN MARKET OPENING TO AMERICA

THIS COUNTRY IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE WAR CONDITIONS

New York, Nov. 30.—Our foreign trade continues on its phenomenal course and is building up the greatest favorable trade balance on record. October exports reached a new high level, amounting to \$334,600,000, which was almost \$40,000,000 in excess of September. The imports for October were only \$148,500,000, leaving an excess of exports amounting to \$186,000,000. During the past 12 months our total foreign trade exceeded \$5,000,000,000, of which \$3,318,000,000 were exports and \$1,691,000,000 imports, leaving an excess of exports for the year of \$1,626,000,000. During the same 12 months our net imports of gold were \$326,000,000. This tremendous expansion of foreign obligations in the United States has undoubtedly been largely adjusted by gold imports, by the liberal return

of securities, by the placing of large foreign loans and by the granting of very unusual foreign credits. That our foreign trade is now on a much more satisfactory status than at the beginning of the year is shown by the recent recovery of 20 points in sterling exchange and the diminished pressure of commercial bills. The future of our exports is somewhat uncertain. We shall probably soon reach the high peak for this season, if we have not done so already. Food and cotton exports will shortly have reached their highest level, and the shipments of war munitions within a few weeks or months will become less urgent. The allies now report that they are well supplied with explosives, and in view of the tremendous increase in the capacity for British output of munitions, it is likely that in future the volume of orders placed with American manufacturers will be materially reduced. No early end of the war in sight, but the emergency orders for the allies are being satisfied, and their continuance on the recent scale is improbable.

Enterprise Stimulated

One of the most significant and satisfactory results of the war is its stimulating effect upon American enterprise. More than anything else it has forced upon us recognition that we are a world power, commercially and industrially as well as politically. We have too long considered ourselves self-sufficient, and labored under the delusion that we could indefinitely shut ourselves in and others out. We must awaken to the fact that we are a nation of grown-ups; we must take our place in the world's affairs accordingly and adapt ourselves to the new opportunities and new obligations that are fast pressing upon us. With the growth of population the United States is rapidly changing from an agricultural nation to a nation of manufacturers. The past generation has seen big changes in this direction, and the next will see further changes of vastly more consequence. We urgently require foreign markets for our surplus manufactured products, and if we intend to sell to others, we must be prepared to buy from them in exchange; for the simple reason that all foreign trade in the mass is nothing less nor more than barter, even though in detail the operations may be highly complex and delicate. From this it follows that if we wish to export we must be more ready to import; and an enlightened public opinion will in due course of time cease placing obstacles in the way of imports, the only method by which our customers can pay for what they buy. Among our leading manufacturers and merchants there has been a steadily widening recognition of these facts for some years past; and yet in spite of their efforts it required the great European war to really awaken public opinion here to the opportunities that lie outside of our own borders. That calamity imposed demands upon American resources beyond all previous imagination. It created a gap which, temporarily at least, only America can fill. These demands fell first upon American financiers, and were met with a skill and resourcefulness which astonished the world and ourselves also. The giant of the western hemisphere has at last awakened to the new door of opportunity opened by the declaration of war in August, 1914; and already occupies a considerable place in the sun, which is fortunately big enough for all. As just said, American manufacturers, merchants and bankers are fully conscious of the new opening and are already demonstrating their faith in the future. Our chambers of commerce, our leading business organizations, our big exports and big bankers are taking the initiative; and as an illustration this week a \$50,000,000 corporation, backed, officered and directed by a number of the ablest and strongest business men in the country, completed plans for the development of a great foreign trade. This is substantial and practical evidence of whither we are going. There are but two things more necessary for securing a bigger market for American manufacturers, and that is the co-operation of the American investor and American labor; both of which can be had if intelligently reasoned with and led. That trade follows the loan is axiomatic; which means that in order to sell our merchandise we must be prepared, not only to give credit, but to actually invest abroad. This is a new but absolutely necessary departure for the American investor, and he may require both education and experience before venturing. Although the large and quicker profits obtained at home will always command a large degree of preference, the rewards of many home enterprises are settling down to more moderate and stable limits, and foreign fields begin to offer larger opportunities and larger profits than in the past, especially in view of the impaired ability of Europe to supply many of these requirements. Further the help of American labor must also be invited for our labor is more interested than any other party in finding a profitable market for its products. In order to conquer foreign markets labor must recognize the necessity of meeting foreign competition, and will have to learn that it cannot impose prohibitive burdens in the form of excessive wages and oppressive regulations, except to its own disadvantage. American labor already possesses a good start owing to plants, methods and organizations which are often superior to any of those abroad. If each division of industry will but do its share, there will be no doubt about success in our gaining a position in the world's markets commensurate with our skill and ability.

The halt in speculation which began three weeks ago was prolonged through last week by the holidays, by development in the Balkans, by a feeling that the war stocks had more than discounted their future, and by the consequent bearishness of some of the leading traders. The undertone of the market, has, however, unquestionably improved through liquidation and the test thus applied to values. Towards the end of the week there was more aggressive buying, and good stocks found ready support. As to fundamental conditions the outlook continues favorable; trade revival seems to be making further progress, especially in the steel and textile industries; enterprise is recovering; railroad earnings show better results, both gross and net; money is easy and plentiful; gold continues to come in freely from abroad; sterling exchange is still advancing, and a good investment demand prevails

for all desirable issues. December dividends payments will be \$147,000,000, or \$19,000,000 more than last year. Next week congress opens and its drift will be watched with intense interest. The war is sure to make its impress upon congress during the session and, as previously said, problems pertaining to revenue, preparedness, shipping, tariff, etc. promise to occupy first attention. In view of the approach of a presidential year, it may be a session filled with much and perhaps excited discussion, but little real action beyond what is necessary.

HENRY CLEWS.

VERMONT BANKER TO TRIAL

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 30.—Under a federal statute prohibiting the making of entries on a bank's books with intent to deceive the officers or any agent appointed to examine the bank's affairs, George C. Averill of Brattleboro will be arraigned for trial in the federal court here tomorrow. Mr. Averill is a leading citizen of Brattleboro and was for 18 years the president of the Vermont National bank of that place. The warrant upon which Mr. Averill was arrested charges the making of false entries in the bank's books, the effect of which was to make the reserve and deposits appear larger than they really were. No charge is made of any misappropriation of funds.

Charles A. Spiess was in Santa yesterday on business before the federal court.

Manuel Maes, a merchant of Mora, is spending the day in the city on business and calling on friends.

Pedro Sanchez of Mora is a caller in the city for a few days.

L. E. Disque, representing the Western States Cutlery company of Boulder, Colo., is in the city for the day in the interests of the firm.

TAX MONEY COMING

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Saturday 140 of the 4,000 and more tax payers of Santa Fe county had marched up to the counter of Tax Collector Celso Lopez to pay their 1915 taxes, which become delinquent on next Wednesday, when a penalty is added. The rush on Monday and Tuesday was expected to be so heavy that Deputies Federico Lopez and Alfredo Hinojos have made special preparations to handle the crowds. Santa Fe county expects to establish a record this year for payment of taxes.

Cut This Out— It Is Worth Money

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

- (1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.
- (2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.
- (3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

O. G. SCHAEFER AND RED CROSS DRUG STORE

Down and \$2 Per Month
Total: \$18

COMPLETE OUT-FIT.

Beautiful Victrola in oak, and 8 fine selections, including band and orchestra music, popular songs, sacred music, violin and whistling solos, dance music, comic songs, and other wonderful selections—complete in every detail. Cannot be bought cheaper anywhere in the United States.

Send today for our big Christmas Bulletin, describing six Victrola outfits, fifty especially fine records, and over 200 special bargains in Pianos, Player Pianos, Organs, Mandolins, Guitars, Violins and Horns.

Knight-Campbell Music Co., Denver.
Send me, prepaid, your big illustrated Christmas Bargain Bulletin.

Name.....
Town.....State.....

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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THE FORD EXPEDITION

It has been difficult for The Optic to refrain from commenting on the Henry Ford peace mission, especially when all the other fellows were having so much fun with that much talked-of expedition. Now that it is fairly well established, however, that Henry and his company expect to advise the men in the trenches to throw down their weapons, irrespective of what their commanders or their governments may ask them, it is impossible for The Optic to suppress a grin and a word or two.

Today's dispatches state that the party will not be given passports to belligerent countries, but that it will settle in a neutral land, where it will organize a convention which will send resolutions and letters urging the belligerent nations to make peace, advising the soldiers to quit fighting, even if not ordered to do so.

It seems to The Optic that such requests from the Henry Ford peace mission will greatly resemble letters to Santa Claus—the kind that are written and then sent to their destination through the stopepipe. The kind that didn't often bring a reply.

OPEN DANUBE IS A BOON TO THE GERMANS

IT WILL ENABLE THE TEUTONS
TO SECURE BADLY NEEDED
SUPPLIES

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The resumption of steamboat travel on the Danube is an event of much economic importance for Germany and Austria-Hungary. That river is in peace times, the great highway for freight traffic between Rumania and Bulgaria on the one side and the central powers on the other; and by far the greater part of the foreign trade of the two little Danubian kingdoms has been with their big western neighbors. But river traffic has been entirely suspended since the war broke out—and this for two causes. Not only did Serbia put mines into the river, but

the Russians sank several old vessels in the narrow channel of the Iron Gate just below the Hungarian frontier. This wholly stopped the export of grain from Bulgaria to Germany and the dual monarchy, and also greatly restricted shipments from Rumania as well. Some shipments by rail were made from Rumania, indeed; but not only were the railroads quite inadequate for the traffic offered, but the Rumanian government pursued a policy which appeared to be dictated by the wish to check shipments.

The government apparently believed that Germany and its ally were placed in a position of dependence upon Rumania for grain supplies; hence it was disposed to drive a hard bargain with them. Not only were export duties on grain introduced, but special fees for placing freight cars at the disposal of shippers were charged. In consequence of this policy the greater part of the grain available for export from the 1914 crop was left in the country and is still there. Only recently—after the Serbian campaign was well advanced—did the Rumanian government see that its system of squeezing the trade for all that could be got out of it could no longer be maintained; and about a week before the Germans and Austrians effected a junction with the Bulgarian troops the Bucharest authorities began to relax the onerous burdens upon the exportation of grain and other agricultural products. In view of the harsh measures enforced by Rumania, however, there is now a strong disposition in Germany and Austria to buy no Rumanian grain at all, and to buy from Bulgaria instead; but doubtless the trade will later come around to taking Rumanian grain without objections as soon as it is offered on equal terms with Bulgarian.

The supplies to be obtained from those two countries are very large—much larger, in fact, than Germany and her ally are likely to need. Here in Germany, the fact has been established through official inquiry that the stock of grain in the country is ample for feeding the population; hence there is no need for buying abroad for bread making purposes. On the other hand, a big addition to the grain supplies will come in very acceptably, as it can be fed to live stock and thus increase the meat sup-

ply.

Rumania produces about 6,500,000 tons of grain, of which about 3,000,000 tons represent corn, 2,300,000 tons wheat, and the rest is chiefly barley. Nearly half of the crop has hitherto been exported. The amount now available for export, however, is believed to be at least 5,000,000 tons, after about two-thirds of last year's exportable surplus was left in the country through the government's restrictive measures. In Bulgaria, according to official estimates, there will be about 1,000,000 tons of grain for export from this year's crop of which about 200,000 tons represent corn and the rest chiefly wheat; and besides these amounts there are about 400,000 tons of corn and barley left in the country from the 1914 crop. There is thus a possible supply of some 6,500,000 tons (or more than 225,000,000 bushels) in the two countries for Germany and Austria to draw from.

Other food stuffs can also be obtained from Bulgaria. Before its recent period of wars began the country was exporting about \$5,000,000 worth of animals and meats yearly; and it is expected that considerable quantities of butter and eggs will now be exported to Germany. The resumption of traffic on the Danube will also bring Germany into trade relations with Turkey again. The importance to Germany of this connection is evident from the fact that Turkey's exports of raw materials amounted before the war to nearly \$110,000,000, and those of food products to about \$135,000,000.

CHINA OBJECTS TO LEGATION GUARDS

ORGANIZES A CORPS FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Peking, Dec. 3.—Chinese newspapers are carrying on a campaign for the withdrawal of the legation guards which foreign powers maintain in Peking. At present only the Americans, the Japanese and the Dutch have a full guard at their legation compounds. As a result of the war the English, the Russian, the French, the Italian, the German and the Austrian legations have reduced their guard to small squads, but even the few soldiers left in Peking by these belligerents have managed to engage in some clashes which the Chinese use as an argument against the employment of troops by foreign legations.

Under the direction of Lieutenant General J. Munthe, a Norwegian officer and military adviser to President Yuan Shi-kai, a special Chinese corps has been trained for the defense of the legation quarter. This corps now numbers over 600 members, and is held by the Chinese to be a very effective organization, capable of affording adequate protection to foreigners resident in Peking.

The Chinese government has not formally presented a request for the withdrawal of the legation guard, and it is not likely that the matter will be presented in an official way to the foreign governments in the immediate future. However, the comment of

the Chinese press indicates the general Chinese attitude which will doubtless take form in some official action before the end of the present European war. The Chinese papers constantly suggest that when the legation guards are depleted it is plain to see how unnecessary their presence is for the defense of the legation section. It is pointed out by the vernacular papers that Taku, the entrance to the river leading to Tientsin, is now absolutely unfortified. Consequently, foreign powers could not be hindered from landing troops speedily at Tientsin in case any emergency were to arise.

The American legation guard at present stationed in the legation quarter numbers about 250 marines. The Japanese guard is about the same and the Dutch guard slightly smaller. All told the Americans have about 1,500 troops, marines and infantry in Peking and Tientsin and as guards along the railway between Peking and Tientsin. A year ago the entire number of foreign troops in North China exceeded ten thousand. At present the number is considerably less than five thousand.

NORWAY RESTRICTS BOOZE

Christiana, Norway, Dec. 3.—A bill restricting and regulating the sale of liquor has been prepared by a government committee, and as it has the support of two-thirds of the members of the newly-elected Norwegian parliament, it will soon be enacted into law.

Total prohibition has been rejected by the committee as impossible to enforce and detrimental to real temperance. But it is felt that the sale of strong liquors should be strictly controlled. Beer containing less than three per cent of alcohol is regarded not only as a harmless but a beneficial drink. Light wine will also be favored. The strong drinks will be dealt with according to their relation with the grosser forms of drinking.

The teetotalers, however, are not satisfied with the bill as drawn, and are trying to bring pressure on parliament for statewide prohibition. Many members of parliament, to win the votes of the teetotalers, pledged themselves to extreme measures while personally favoring the moderate. These men may be forced to vote for absolute prohibition because of their pledges, with the result that the proposed bill may be amended to a somewhat severer form.

DEER FOR GOVERNOR

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—William H. Bartlett, the millionaire wheat king, today sent Governor McDonald, a five-pronged buck weighing 240 pounds, from Vermejo park, Colfax county, where the animal was shot.

OLD SOLDIER DEAD

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—Robert A. Jackson, who entered the Soldier's Home at Sawtelle, California, from Albuquerque in 1893, died at the age of 75 years. He had served in Company B, Second New Jersey cavalry, during the civil war and lived for quite a number of years in New Mexico.

AN INTERESTING FOSSIL

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—A stone flower, with truncated petals and stamen intact, standing out from a rock in the Silver City arroyo, has been sent to the Smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C. The interesting fossil was found by C. C. Whitehill.

GOVERNOR WORKING FOR STATE EXHIBIT

OTHER OFFICIALS FAVOR KEEP-
ING SAN DIEGO BUILDING
OPEN

Santa Fe, Dec. 1.—Governor McDonald and State Engineer James A. French started this afternoon for Clovis on good roads business. Governor McDonald also plans to interest eastern New Mexico and the southern counties in the continuation of New Mexico's publicity campaign at San Diego during 1916. At El Paso he will be joined by Commissioner Guy A. Reed, while Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, president of the exposition board goes to Gallup tomorrow.

The board concluded its sessions today after Secretary-Treasurer Guy A. Reed, manager of the New Mexico building, made his gratifying report of the success this year. Resolutions were passed favoring the proposition to keep open the building in 1916 and also the following:

"Be it resolved, that Governor William C. McDonald be asked to issue a statement as in his judgment shall be best and proper, setting forth the advisability of the state of New Mexico participating at the Panama-California International exposition in San Diego, California during the year 1916, and calling upon the enterprising sentiment of the people to devise ways and means to raise funds that may be necessary for such participation, and to aid this board in its canvass to raise a fund for that purpose in a sum not less than \$15,000."

Mr. Reed outlined to the board many suggestions regarding changes to be made in the exhibit and the advisability of enlarging the present exhibit. The principal suggestion and recommendation made was pertaining to the preparation of a large scenic working model of the entire state, this model to carry out in detail and show the resources of the state, especially the agricultural resources, mining industry, transportation and good roads system, also showing the irrigation systems, the shallow well districts, the artesian belt, in fact, a scenic working model portraying to the onlooker the many advantages and opportunities awaiting the home builder and investor in New Mexico. These suggestions were heartily concurred in by the entire board, including Governor McDonald.

In conclusion the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, the board of the New Mexico exposition managers, is indebted to Fred Harvey for the loan of many Indian blakets for decorative purposes at the New Mexico building during the year 1915; and

"Whereas, the board wishes to extend to the several daily and weekly newspapers throughout the state who so generously assisted the board through the agency of Mr. Paul A. F. Walter, publicity secretary; and

"Whereas, it also desires to extend to Mr. Earnest G. Dudley, United States forest examiner, who has charge of the United States forestry exhibit in the New Mexico building during the year 1915, its appreciation of his hearty co-operation and the manner in which he so ably assisted

the board at all times, now, therefore, Be it resolved, that the sincere thanks of the board of managers be extended to each of these, and that the secretary be instructed to make a permanent record of such resolutions on the books of the board of managers."

The board of county commissioners of Santa Fe county will meet Monday and will be asked to take the lead in the movement to enable New Mexico to keep its building open at San Diego during 1916.

RAILROADS GET A RAISE OF TWO MILLION

A FEW EXTRA THOUSANDS ARE
THROWN IN JUST FOR
GOOD MEASURE

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 30.—A net increase of \$2,681,329 in the valuation of the railroads of New Mexico has been made by the state tax commission. Two railroads—the El Paso & Southwestern system and the Southern Pacific—will stand by far the greater part of the total amount, the former having been raised \$1,523,000 and the latter \$747,330.

Increases made in the valuations of various classes of cattle in the state amount to an average of a trifle more than \$3.55 a head. If New Mexico has 1,000,000 head of cattle, as estimated by the cattle sanitary board, and all are assessed, the cattle raises will mean an addition of approximately \$3,500,000 to the taxable property of the state.

Orders resulting in the increases stated were made by the tax commission at a meeting which ended November 20. The figures in detail in connection with the valuations fixed were made public today by Secretary Howell Earnest.

The increases in the valuations of New Mexico's railroads bring them to within about a million and a half of the 100-million mark. The total is \$98,462,332, as against \$5,840,940, the total fixed by the commission at its first meeting last spring. The last amount included a valuation of \$60,000 on the road of the Continental Tie & Lumber company, which was stricken from the rolls at the last meeting.

The Santa Fe valuation was not changed by the commission, but a slight correction in mileage resulted in an increase of \$127. The Arizona & New Mexico railroad was increased \$380,510, and the New Mexico Central, \$28,925. The rate per mile of the New Mexico Central, fixed at \$2,000 at the first meeting of the commission, was increased to \$2,250. The rate of the Rio Grande & Pagosa Springs railroad was cut from \$2,000 to \$1,000 per mile, resulting in a decrease of \$6,000, and that of the Rio Grande & Southwestern was raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a mile, making an increase of \$33,000. The logging road of the American Lumber company was placed at \$76,500, instead of \$102,000, a decrease of \$25,500. The road of the Continental

Tie & Lumber company was found to be exempt under the law until January 1, 1918 and the valuation of \$60,000 placed on this property at the meeting early this year was stricken off.

The assessment of the street railway line of the Albuquerque Traction & Power company was reduced from \$79,460 to \$39,732.

An increase of \$1,250 was made in the valuation of the Wells-Fargo Express company property taxable in the state, and of \$655 in the valuation of the American Express company.

No changes were made in the valuations of the other rail lines, the other express company, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, or the Pullman company.

The valuations of corporate property, as they now stand, follow:

Santa Fe lines, \$55,687,767; Rock Island, \$3,918,670; Southern Pacific \$8,789,000; El Paso & Southwestern system, \$22,335,910; Arizona & New Mexico, \$1,413,000; New Mexico Midland, \$74,250; Colorado & Southern, \$2,156,250; New Mexico Central, \$260,325; Denver & Rio Grande, \$3,221,650; Rio Grande & Pagosa Springs, \$6,000; Rio Grande & Southwestern, \$66,000; Cimarron & Northwestern, \$132,000; American Lumber company, \$76,500; McGaffey Contracting company, \$50,160; Santa Fe, Raton & Des Moines, \$50,000; Santa Barbara Tie & Pole company, \$17,850; Las Vegas Transit company, \$13,500; Albuquerque Traction & Power company, \$39,732; Trinidad Electric Transmission company, \$61,500; Adams Express company, \$110; American Express company, \$1,500; Wells-Fargo Express company, \$80,235; Pullman company, \$613,290; Postal Telegraph company, \$77,350; Western Union, \$432,510; Mountain States Telephone company, \$900,000.

The valuations of horses and mules, goats and swine, were not changed by the commission. Twenty-five cents was added to the value of each class of sheep in the state. The minimum valuations per head placed on cattle follow:

Average Mixed Herds

Common, on open range, \$33; common, in pasture, \$35; graded, on open range, \$36; graded, in pasture, \$38.50; thoroughbred Herefords, or other beef, \$55; common dairy, \$55; improved dairy, \$82.50.

Common Cattle on Open Range

Coming yearling heifers, \$25; coming yearling steers, \$27.50; coming 2-year-old heifers, \$35; coming 2-year-old steers, \$38.50; coming 3 and 4-year-old steers, \$44; cows, \$38.50; bulls, \$38.50.

Common Cattle in Pasture

Coming yearling heifers, \$27.50; coming yearling steers, \$31; coming 2-year-old heifers, \$37; coming 2-year-old steers, \$41; cows, \$41; bulls, \$41. Old steers, \$41; coming 3 and 4-year-old steers, \$46; cows, \$41; bulls, \$41.

Graded Cattle on Open Range

Coming yearling heifers, \$29; coming yearling steers, \$31; coming 2-year-old heifers, \$33; coming 2-year-old steers, \$42; coming 3 and 4-year-old steers, \$47; cows, \$42; bulls, \$42.

Graded Cattle in Pasture

Coming yearling heifers, \$31; coming yearling steers, \$33; coming 2-year-old heifers, \$41; coming 2-year-old steers, \$44; coming 3 and 4-year-old steers, \$49.50; cows, \$44; bulls \$44.

WHO COMES HERE?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal, in the United States alone, over \$300,000,000 each year.

I spare on one, and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and old, the strong and weak; widows and orphans know me.

I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor from the turning of a grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners every year.

I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are constantly warned against me, but you heed me not.

I am relentless. I am everywhere; in the home, on the streets, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush, maim; I take all and give nothing.

I am your worst enemy!

I am Carelessness.

MARRIED LIFE—THE FIRST DAY. Breakfast Time

He: Isn't it cold this morning?

She: Yes. What?

He: The weather, of course.

She: Oh, I thought you meant the coffee.

He: I'm not going to the office today.

She: I'm so glad. Have some mush? And he did, and then all at once it was

Lunch Time

He: Ummm! This is good. And you made it yourself?

She: Do you really like it?

He: Can I kiss you at the table?

She: Why not?

He: That's right—why not?

They do, and suddenly it is

Supper Time

She: You don't know how happy I am.

He: How happy WE are, dear.

She: I'm so tired.

He: So'm I.

She: You may kiss me.

He does, and suddenly it is

Breakfast Time

—PUCK.

BIG INDIAN DANCE

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 1.—The museum has received word that the Shalico dance at Zuni will begin on December 7. The Navajoes are at present dancing the Yabechi dances at Pinedale. The year has been one of unusual prosperity for both Zunis and the Navajoes. Miss May Nobel, who visited the museum this summer, has sent a copy of the catalogue of the Arizona art exhibition, which is modeled after the exhibits held by the museum. Miss Nobel has interested Arizonans in the museum of New Mexico to such an extent, that they are planning an archaeological museum with art gallery for the Arizona capital. Tucson has already established one on the same plan.

Cyclone letter files at Optic office.

Cheaper Than Home-Made

You cannot make a good cough medicine at home for as little as you pay for Foley's Honey and Tar, nor can you be sure of getting the fresh, full strength, clean and pure materials. Did you ever hear of a home-made cough medicine doing the work that Foley's is doing every day all over the country? O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

QUEEN GOES GADDING

London, Nov. 30.—Queen Victoria of Sweden arrived in Copenhagen from Sweden and proceeded on her way to Germany, a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company states.

Went to the Hospital

C. E. Blanchard, postmaster, Blanchard, Cal., writes: "I had kidney trouble so bad I had to go to the hospital. Foley Kidney Pills completely cured me." Men and women testify they banish lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles and sleep disturbing bladder ailments. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

ALLEGED SLAYER'S TRIAL

Minneapolis, Min., Nov. 30.—For the second time within a month Frank Stobbe was arraigned in court today to stand trial on a charge of first degree murder. Stobbe is accused of having murdered Delia Stokes in a hotel on October 8. His first trial resulted in a jury disagreement. The case attracted more than ordinary attention owing to the fact that the revelations at the trial have resulted in a vigorous police crusade to close all the alleged disorderly hotels in Minneapolis. The proprietors of some of these establishments already have been indicted and a number of others have fled the city.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. HERBINE is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine vigorous condition. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

GIRL KILLS SELF

San Bernardino, Calif., Nov. 30.—A note found in a clump of shrubbery seemed today to establish the identity of a young woman found drowned in a lake here as Miss Cora Stanton, formerly of El Paso, Texas. The note said:

"My name is Cora Stanton. I came from El Paso, Texas. I have neither kith nor kin, and I am sick and unable to find work. So, unto the hand of God I give my soul."

With the note was found the woman's hat and purse, containing the sum of her wealth—\$2.91.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

DISCUSS CATTLE PLAGUE

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30.—In pursuance of a call issued by Carl Vrooman, acting secretary of agriculture, a national conference of state live stock and sanitary officials, agricultural college experts, practical stock men and others interested in the live stock industry assembled in Chicago today to discuss methods of combat-

ting the foot and mouth diseases among cattle. The problems to be considered by the conference during its two days' sessions include the following: Lack of "preparedness" on the part of federal, state and local authorities, lack of proper co-ordination of efforts between federal, state and local authorities and livestock owners, and the lack of knowledge on the part of people generally as to the extraordinary infectiousness of the foot and mouth disease.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—This and 5c DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley and Co, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foleys' Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

COURT IN ROSWELL

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—District court convened at Roswell today, District Judge G. A. Richardson having closed court at Carlsbad and returned home. The first trial will be that of the state vs. Joseph Gay, assault with intent to kill.

Made Over Again

Mrs. Jennie Miner, Davidson, Ind., writes: "I can truthfully say Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best I ever used. They are so mild in action. I feel like I had been made over again." They keep stomach sweet, liver active and bowels regular. They banish constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PROMINENT BULGARIAN KILLED

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Bulgarian minister, Stephan Panaretof, today asked the state department to investigate through its own channels the report of the death in the Serbian campaign of his only son, a lieutenant in the Bulgarian army.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

LONDON SALOON HOURS SHORT

London, Nov. 30.—The London authorities today put into effect the most stringent regulations adopted since the beginning of the war with a view to curtailing the sale and consumption of intoxicants in the metropolis. Under the new regulations the sale of intoxicating liquors in London and its suburbs is confined to five and one-half hours on week days and five hours on Sundays.

Favorite Cough Medicine

There are good reasons why Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is preferred to any other by many mothers of young children. Read what one of them says about it: "Last winter my daughter had an attack of croup and I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved her at once. My experience and that of my friends is that this medicine will do all that is claimed for it," writes Mrs. W. H. Wood, Lima, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Indigestion and Constipation

"For some time prior to taking Chamberlain's Tablets I was troubled with indigestion and constipation. I lacked ambition, and felt tired and worn out. Chamberlain's Tablets afforded me quick relief, and eventually toned up my system generally and restored me to good health," writes Mrs. S. J. Ryther, Eden Center, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

SHARPE INSPECTS GUARD

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Lieutenant Sharpe, U. S. A., has completed the inspection of Battery A, New Mexico National Guard, at Roswell, and starting a school for commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He left for Denver and Salt Lake to inspect the batteries there.

A tight feeling in the chest accompanied by a short, dry cough, indicates an inflamed condition in the lungs. To relieve it buy the dollar size BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP; you get with each bottle a free HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POROUS PLASTER for the chest. The syrup relaxes the tightness and the plaster draws out the inflammation. It is an ideal combination for curing colds settled in the lungs. Sold by the Central Drug company.

PASSENGERS DIDN'T KNOW

New York, Nov. 30.—Officers of the French line steamship Rochambeau, which arrived today, said that the fire in her bunkers on her last spontaneous combustion. Most of the voyage from this port was caused by passengers escaped alarm, as they were not told of the fire.

Singing the Praise of Chamberlain's Tablets

"Ever since I used Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion, when living in Fulton, N. Y., about five years ago and they did me so much good I have been singing their praise in the ears of neighbors and friends," writes Mrs. Ernest Crookes, Camillus, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

AMERICANS IN DANGER

Washington, Nov. 30.—Two regiments of Mexicans were being hurried to Los Mochis district and to Topolobampo, where Americans have been reported threatened, and are expected to control the situation. Rear Admiral Winslow, on his flagship San Diego, is on his way there with marines.

GLOVE CUTTERS' WAGES RAISED

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Following out a promise publicly made a year ago, when the fine glove industry of the United States was paralyzed by a strike of from 1,200 to 1,500 cutters, to advance the wage scale whenever conditions permitted, the manufacturers of Gloversville and Johnstown today put into effect a new scale providing a 10 per cent increase in the wages of all their employes.

Cured Boy of Croup

Nothing frightens a mother more than the loud, hoarse cough of croup. Labored breathing, strangling, choking and gasping for breath demand instant action. Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of croup after other remedies failed." Recommended for coughs and colds. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

TRUE WILL EXHIBIT

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 30.—Allen Tupper True, the artist, writes the museum that he will exhibit 48 of his canvasses in the Old Palace in December. The exhibit will go to El Palso for two weeks at the end of December, and has been at Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Seattle, Peoria, Denver and Des Moines, in each of which places the newspaper criticisms are very enthusiastic. Some of the canvasses are of large size, and the exhibit will fill not only the reception room, but also the assembly hall of the museum.

Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

"I had a severe cold on my lungs for weeks. I coughed and coughed and would be disturbed in my rest coughing nights. On the recommendation of a friend I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved me at once," writes Mrs. George McClanahan, Huntington, Ind. When you have a cough or cold give this remedy a trial. We are confident that you will be much pleased with it. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

FLAMM IS FORTUNATE

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—In the federal court Saturday afternoon Federal Judge William H. Pope sentenced Roy Flamm, formerly an employe of the Albuquerque postoffice, to the minimum sentence of \$100 fine and costs, for opening a letter while an employe of the Santa Fe postoffice Flamm merely opened the letter so that he might ascertain the sender to whom to return the latter, which was undeliverable. Attorney E. S. Longley of Albuquerque was admitted to practice in the federal court. Royal H. Whitaker was appointed United States commissioner at Weed, Otero county.

In damp, chilly weather there is always a large demand for BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT because many people who know by experience its great relieving power in rheumatic aches and pains, prepare to apply it at the first twinge. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

SPRAGUE RETURNS HOME

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Charles T. Sprague, manager of the S. J. Clarke Publishing company, who has been in Santa Fe the past three weeks, completing arrangements for the publication of the new edition of Colonel Twitchell's "Leading Facts of New Mexican History," left this afternoon for Albuquerque.

Locating the Trouble

When one is suffering from backache, rheumatism, lumbago, biliousness, sharp pains, sore muscles, and stiff joints it is not always easy to locate the source of trouble, but nine times out of ten it can be traced to overworked, weakened or diseased kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills have benefited thousands of sufferers. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BEANS ARE BURNED

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—A prairie fire in eastern Mora county, in addition to destroying considerable range, also burned up \$750 worth of beans belonging to Fred Fluhmann.

"COME-BACKS" TO BE FOUND IN CONGRESS

NEW SESSION WILL SEE RETURN OF REPUBLICAN FORMER MEMBERS

Washington, Nov. 29.—Veterans of many legislative struggles will be missed from the house floor when the Sixty-fourth congress meets one week from today. Chief among those whose absence will be noticed will be Representatives Bartholdt of Missouri, McGuire of Oklahoma, Palmer of Pennsylvania, Reed of New Hampshire, Bulkley of Ohio, Korbly of Indiana, Samuel W. Smith of Michigan, Stevens and Hanahan of Minnesota, Floyd of Arkansas, and Burke and Martin of South Dakota.

In addition to those members of the last congress who will not return because they failed of renomination or re-election will be a number of members who retired near the close of the Sixty-third congress to accept federal appointments. These include Clayton of Alabama, Covington of Maryland, McCoy of New Jersey and Ansberry of Ohio, who have become federal judges, and Murray of Massachusetts and Kinkead and Townsend of New Jersey who were appointed to post-masterships.

But even more notable than the "missing list" will be the return of many former representatives who went down to defeat in the democratic landslide in 1912 and consequently were absent from the Sixty-third congress. It will be a happy reunion, indeed, when the old timers get back to Washington this week, headed by "Uncle Joe" Cannon 79, and by "Cy" Sullo way of New Hampshire, aged 76.

The Illinois state delegation, in particular, will have cause for rejoicing. In addition to Mr. Cannon the Illinois "come-backs" will include William B. McKinley, former chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee and the republican national committee; George E. Foss, who used to head the naval committee, William A. Rodenberg, William W. Wilson and John A. Sterling, all of whom were conspicuous members of the house previous to the election two years ago.

Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt, and Ebenezer J. Hill, for many years the representative of the Fourth Connecticut district, will also be among the notable "come backs".

The oldest member of the house in point of years will be General Isaac R. Sherwood of the Ninth Ohio district, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. The "baby member" of the house will be Thomas W. Miller, the lone representative from the state of Delaware. Mr. Miller, who is a son of Governor Miller of Delaware, is in his twenty-ninth year. Although youthful, he has had considerable experience in public life. He was in Washington several years as private secretary to Congressman Heald and later served two years as Delaware's secretary of state.

The changes in the senate will be comparatively few. Underwood of Alabama and Broussard of Louisiana come up from the house. Charles Curtis of Kansas returns to the upper chamber after a campaign which retired from congress Representative Murdock, the progressive leader of the house, and Representative Neeley, democrat.

Influential Senators Gone

The missing senators, though not numerous, include a number of highest prominence, such as Root of New York, Burton of Ohio and Perkins of California. Mr. Root, whose absence is the greatest loss the republican side sustains, was on the foreign relations committee, where his knowledge of international law made him easily overtop any other senator on either side. He is succeeded as senator by James W. Wadsworth. Mr. Burton of Ohio was classed as among the ablest members of the upper house and his information on the subject of rivers and harbors was not approached by any man in congress. Mr. Perkins of California was on several important committees and was especially well informed on matters pertaining to naval and commercial affairs.

Other senators who retired at the end of the Sixty-third congress were Bristow of Kansas, Crawford of South Dakota, Camden of Kentucky and Stephenson of Wisconsin.

Of the new senators several are well known because of past experience in public affairs. Mr. Wadsworth, the successor of Mr. Root, has had a notable career in New York state politics. Warren G. Harding, the new senator from Ohio, has long been a republican leader in the Buckeye state and is credited with bringing about the nomination of Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention of 1912. J. C. W. Beckham, the new senator from Kentucky, has had a lively career in politics. He was the boy lieutenant governor of the Blue Grass state at the time of the assassination of Governor-elect Goebel. Mr. Phelan, who succeeds Senator Perkins of California, was formerly mayor of San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM GUARANTEED TO ALL

SECRETARY TUMULTY BELIEVES THAT CARRANZA WILL BE FAIR TO CATHOLICS

Washington, Nov. 29.—The administration's reply to those who criticize the recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico because of the charges of outrages upon priests and nuns of the Catholic church was made public here last night in a letter by Secretary Tumulty to Dr. James J. McGuire of Trenton, N. J., who recently wrote the White House asking for an explanation of what he characterized as "widespread criticism."

Secretary Tumulty advised Dr. McGuire that the files of the state department failed to disclose any official record of a single proven case of outrages upon nuns, and he included in his letter a statement by the Catholic vicar general at Mexico City, which while disclosing the shooting of priests, and the expulsion

and imprisonment of others, declared there had been no violations of nuns in that district.

Secretary Tumulty said in all wars the horrors of the conflict have been kept in mind by those on the losing side, but that it should be the duty of all citizens of both the United States and Mexico to contribute in every manner to the early rehabilitation of the nation so long torn by civil strife and to avoid keeping open the wounds.

"Counsel and sympathy are needful and would be merciful now, because they would be of wonderful efficacy in uniting the people of Mexico in the work of reconstruction," wrote Mr. Tumulty. "Efforts to arouse rancorous feelings among them will have the effect of opening anew the wounds which should be healed, and of creating an open sore to torture that poor people as long as their minds are kept inflamed against their brethren."

The secretary also called attention to the recognition of President Juarez by the Buchanan administration following "the bloodiest of all civil wars ever waged in Mexico," marked by "all the bitterness and cruelties of a religious war."

Emphasis was laid on the recognition of Carranza by the Latin American countries which joined in the Pan-American peace conferences. All of these Latin-American countries, Mr. Tumulty pointed out, were Catholic nations.

Finally, a statement was reproduced which was given the state department by Eliseo Arrendondo, the Washington representative of General Carranza, last October, pledging the Carranza government to respect everybody's "life, property, and religious beliefs."

Secretary Tumulty inclosed in his message, a letter written by former Secretary Bryan last March to Rev. Francis C. Kelly, of Chicago, giving in detail various steps taken by the United States government during the progress of the revolution in Mexico to protect the representatives of all religious organizations in Mexico. It previously has been published.

ARIZONA DIVIDES HONORS WITH US

ALL SOUTHWESTERN FOOTBALL TEAM LINEUP IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

Albuquerque, Nov. 29.—Coach Ralph F. Hutchison of the University of New Mexico, and Coach Russell of the State Agricultural college have agreed upon all but one selection for the all-southwestern football team of 1915. The New Mexico university, the college at Mesilla Park, the New Mexico Military institute at Roswell and the University of Arizona share about equally in the distribution of the honors. For the position at left end Hutchison has picked Nohl of the New Mexico University, and Russell insists that Ladd of the Agricultural college team is entitled to the post. Neither expert is willing to yield, and the final selection will be left to the coach of the Roswell Military institute for a decision. Other men chosen are as

follows:

Right end, Hammels, of the University of Arizona.

Right tackle, Hindry University of Arizona.

Right guard, Powers of New Mexico Agricultural college.

Center, Runyan, of the New Mexico Military institute.

Left guard, Lampton of the University of New Mexico.

Left tackle, Queensbury, of the Agricultural college.

Quarterback, Porter, University of Arizona.

Right half, Aydelotte, of the University of New Mexico.

Left half, Waddell of the Agricultural college.

Full back, Talbot of the Military institute.

Both the coaches agree that this season's playing schedule was not as satisfactory as could have been desired. But both consider the kind of play developed means much better football in the two southwestern states in future. There is little doubt that a full schedule will be arranged for next season, which will include games with the University of Arizona both at the University of New Mexico and the Agricultural college. A large percentage of Hutchison's 1915 squad are lower class men who will be in the game next year. The University coach is well satisfied with the showing made by his team in winning the Thanksgiving game at the Agricultural college.

A MUNICIPAL TREE APPEARS CERTAIN

IF DECIDED UPON, IT IS EXPECTED TO LEND GREATLY TO HOLIDAY SPIRIT

Indications are that the municipal Christmas tree, which was an idea a few days ago, will be a reality on the eve of the Feast of the Nativity. Those who are in favor of the plan say that they have received encouragement from all persons with whom they have talked. The program is to have the tree brightly illuminated beginning on Christmas Eve and on each succeeding night up to and including New Year's Eve.

Singing of Christmas carols by the children of the city on Christmas Eve, and short band concerts or some other for mof entertainment on the succeeding evenings of the holiday season, are suggested as means of attracting people to the tree. The Las Vegas Light and Power company has agreed to furnish the current for lighting the tree each night. Fountain Square and Sixth street in front of the Y. M. C. A. have been suggested as possible locations for the tree. It is believed that a municipal Christmas tree, with its lights burning brightly each night of the holiday season, would contribute materially to the "Christmasy" spirit that everybody enjoys seeing prevail in Las Vegas between December 24, at 6 o'clock p. m. and January 1 at the hour of 12:01 a. m.

The Polo grounds in New York is to be the scene of an all-star football game to be staged by "Ham" Fish, the old Harvard.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

Germany's War Medals

To commemorate the progress of the German armies, medals by well-known sculptors and medallists in bronze, silver, and even gold, depicting the leading events of the world-war, are being made and sold in Germany. The medallists of the fatherland have been kept fairly busy, for there are no fewer than 85 events, mostly "victories" over the allies in Belgium, France, Russia, Poland, Chile, China, the Caucasus, Turkey, and East Africa. As the reader will discover, many of these medals, however dear to the hearts of the great German people, are calculated to add not a little to the gaiety of other nations. Liege, Namur, Brussels, Louvain, Tirlemont, Ostend, Dixmude, Ypres and Nieuport are all commemorated. A medal for Maubeuge, August 21, fixes the defeat of the English cavalry brigades; while two medals testify to the destruction of the French and British armies at St. Quentin, August 28, by von Kluck and von Buelow!

The taking of Antwerp is recorded by no fewer than five medals; the most interesting shows the city with its cathedral, and the River Scheldt, on the bank of which a large German eagle, heavily crowned, is standing; while the reverse bears St. George and the Dragon. The Teutons, for this occasion, have annexed England's patron saint, and, as a compliment to Winston Churchill, Belgium and the naval brigade are indicated by a ferocious-looking dragon. It does not appear to have occurred to the designer that a Hun and a saint are not precisely the same thing. The destruction of Antwerp by the famous 42-centimeter mortars figures on one side of a medal, while the other bears a portrait of their inventor, Professor Dr. Rausenberger.

Rheims, Mulhouse, Luneville, Metz, Lille, Soissons are all bemedalled. The crown prince alone has four silver medals dedicated to his prowess as conqueror of Longwy. As this was in August of last year another medal is surely overdue.

Perhaps the gem of the collection is the silver medal inscribed "Nach Paris, 1914," with a portrait of General von Kluck on the face of it, on the reverse, a female figure on a horse, holding a torch, with a burning town below. The fool-fury holding the flaming brand possibly unconsciously delineates that Teutonic "culture" with which we are now acquainted—if so, it must be reckoned one of the happiest designs on record. As the designer, however, was also aspiring to the rank of a prophet, the medal being struck in anticipation of the triumphant entry into Paris, it somewhat missed its purpose. Paris, without any consideration for his feeling, declined to fall, and the prophet-designer got badly left. Several other medals were struck in readiness for the capture of Paris, but later they also had to be consigned to the melting-pot.

The reader must not imagine that these medals are manufactured of cheap white metal, sold by itinerant street hawkers, on the contrary, they are in silver and bronze, and cost from 75 cents to \$7.50 a piece. They vary in size from less than an inch to three and four inches in diameter,

and of the smaller sizes many thousands have been sold.—From the Strand Magazine.

MAINLY ABOUT WOMEN

Queen Alexandra, mother of King George of England, will be 71 years old tomorrow.

Three hundred and seventy women in Missouri are members of the medical profession.

Mrs. Lucretia Roberts is constable and deputy sheriff of Santa Cruz county, Ariz.,

Wyoming has the smallest proportion of unmarried women to its population of any state in the Union.

Yankton college has just celebrated the formal opening of a new woman's dormitory, costing \$75,000.

Bertha A. Meusner, of Newark, N. J., is said to be the first woman in this country licensed to operate a motion picture machine.

Miss Emily Porter of Philadelphia has been elected fire chief at Wellesley college. The post is considered the highest college honor.

Mrs. Bessie Reynolds is a rural mail carrier on a route out of Neosho Falls, Kan., and covers her territory of 24 miles every day.

The board of directors of the Sherman (Texas) chamber of commerce has voted to employ a woman agricultural agent for Grayson county at a salary of \$900 a year.

Harriett Louise Keeler is the first woman elected as trustee of Oberlin college. Miss Keeler was formerly superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

The appointment of a prominent suffragist leader, Miss Pressley Smith as an assistant secretary in the British legation at Christiana, is a departure in British policy and a tribute to the work of British women in the war.

City planning is the career of Miss Elizabeth H. Jackson, a Wisconsin young woman, still under 30, whose work in developing private park properties has brought her into the bigger and more profitable field of landscape architecture.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has been president of the National American Woman Suffrage association for 11 years, will not be a candidate to succeed herself at the annual convention of the organization to be held in Washington on December 14 to 19.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the president, has accepted the invitation of the Women's Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to assist in receiving delegates and guests of the convention which will meet in Washington simultaneously with congress.

The Women's Civic League of Deer River, Minn., has undertaken the work of clearing that place of rats. As a means of accomplishing its task the league has offered the boys of the town a bounty of five cents for each rat killed.

Mrs. Margaret Foley of Minot, N. D., has the distinction of being the oldest person to register for an opportunity to take part in the distribution of the Fort Berthold lands. Mrs. Foley confessed to 94 years when she enrolled her name. So far as can be ascertained she is the oldest person who ever registered for a land drawing.

The Optic ~~Want~~ Ads get results ~~any where—anytime.~~

PRIEST AS MAYOR OF BATTLETORN TOWN

LOOS-EN-GOHELLE EXECUTIVE WAS FORCED INTO OFFICE BY THE GERMANS

Loos-en-Gohelle, Pas de Calais, France, Dec. 2.—Three hundred only of the 5,000 inhabitants of Loos-en-Gohelle were still in the town when the Germans took it in October last year. A hundred of them escaped through the French lines, the rest lived just ten days short of a year under foreign domination and under the direct administration of the Abbe Campagne, the parish priest, made mayor in spite of himself by the German kommandatur.

During all that time the town received an average of 100 shells a day.

Loos-en-Gohelle, which should not be confounded with Loos in the department du Nord near Lille, was on the line of the great race between the Germans and the allies toward the road to Calais and the sea last year. The Uhlans came October 4, followed by four regiments of the Prussian guard. A battalion of French infantry sent against them four days later was obliged to retire before superior numbers, after a violent fight. The Germans then began to fortify the position and occupied it in force. The Abbe Campagne, who with 200 of his parishioners was liberated by the British troops in the recent battle of Loos, affirms that "the first measure of the Germans was to shoot seven civilians, among whom were two men 80 years old and one 70; the others were from 32 to 40. Four of the men were farmers; the reason for their execution was never made clear; what they did was simply this: they went out to feed their cows one night and while doing so were caught by the German sentinels and held as prisoners until shot. These four were buried in the Rue Huilluch in graves dug by a miner that the Germans had left all night tied to a tree before forcing him to do the work. The two other victims were buried in a ditch in holes dug by the same miner.

"The majority of the population remaining in Loos at the time were women, children, a few old men and six or even valid men, besides a dozen or so of invalids. The men who were strong enough to work were employed by the Germans in dismounting all the machinery of the mines, taking off the copper and loading it upon cars. The moment of their arrival in Loos the Germans called upon me and demanded at the point of a revolver where the mayor and his assistants were. When I told them that all the authorities of the town had left, they said:

"You shall be the sole authority here; you shall be mayor."

"I replied that my religious functions in the eyes of the French law were incompatible with municipal responsibility. They declared that it did not matter and that they should hold me responsible for all that might happen in the village; for any dis-

covery of concealed arms, for any telephones that might be hidden, for any luminous signals, etc. I had no choice but to accept the dangerous honor and I have done what I could for my compatriots during the period of occupation, with two German soldiers at my door with fixed bayonets all the time acting as sentinels. I was unable to go out more than three times a week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, to visit the population, accompanied by a German interpreter.

"A short time after the Germans arrived they notified me that a contribution of war of 7,000 francs had been levied upon the town of Loos. Since the population remaining in the town was mostly of the poorer class, I had no idea where I could raise such a sum. We finally decided to make it up from portions of the relief allowance made by the director of the mines of Lens to the women of mobilized miners. We finished paying the 7,000 francs August 14, 1915.

"During the long months that we lived under German domination our life was most difficult; provisions became rarer and rarer, until at the beginning of May we were on the point of dying of hunger. Each person had to live six days on the half of a loaf of bread weighing 3 pounds. The situation was desperate. I succeeded in collecting quietly a few bushels of wheat that remained in the neighboring granaries, and my parishioners ground it in their coffee mills. We lived on this until the American relief commission finally came to our aid. Later, I was called to Lens, with the mayors of the different towns of the region who had arranged to supply us with 190 grams of flour, sufficient to make 250 grams of bread, per day, per head.

"Our difficulties, however, were not at an end; as soon as it became known that we had flour with which to make good bread, we were obliged to defend our improvised bakery in the farm house of Mademoiselle Petit against the German soldiers. We finally secured from the kommandatur a sign: 'Civil bakery; entrance prohibited to soldiers.'

"During the bombardments the worst hours were from 10 o'clock in the morning until noon and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until sunset. After the intensive bombardment of May 8, we were obliged to remove the bakery to a cellar, where we lived practically underground from that time until began such a cannonading as we, who had been within the sound of bursting shells a year, had not conceived possible. The sound of that cannonading, however, was agreeable to our ears because it was not difficult for us to infer from it that the French or British were forcing the attack and that our delivery was no doubt near."

CANAL INDEFINITELY CLOSED

Washington, Dec. 2.—General Goethals, governor of the Panama zone, will venture no prediction as to when the big waterway, now closed by the earth slides, will be re-opened to traffic. In a report to Secretary Garrison today, General Goethals said small renewals of activities and new breaks of a minor nature occurring from time to time, make anything like an accurate forecast impossible.

William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, has voted himself out of the republican presidential race.

MUSEUM'S WORK A VALUABLE ASSET TO STATE

IS PRESERVING ANTIQUITIES AND FORMING ATTRACTION FOR THE TOURISTS

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—The report of the secretary of the museum of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1915, was among the first of the state institutions to be received by the governor. The report says:

"Hon. William C. McDonald,

"Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, "Supplementary to my report to the board of regents of the museum of New Mexico, of September 1, 1915, of which a copy was mailed you, I beg leave to report as follows:

"The museum closes the fiscal year with all of its debts paid, this being the first year in its history that this is the case.

"The museum has successfully closed the negotiations for the site for the new museum building upon which construction is to begin early next year.

"The museum has added to the assets of the state during the past year, real estate holdings and other tangible property, conservatively estimated to be worth \$30,000 or three times the appropriation from the state, an achievement that is unique in the history of New Mexico state institutions.

"The museum has restored the mission church ruins at Pecos thus giving to the state a great heritage of the past and adding an attraction whose value is difficult to estimate. This has been done at practically no cost to the state except for provision.

"The museum has during the past year fitted up several more studios for artists and has placed a new roof on the rear tier of buildings of the Palace of the Governors. It has made other necessary repairs and paid off the \$2,000 which were still owing on the reconstruction of the portal, doing this with current funds. The rear of the palace was replastered and kalsomined and a foundation placed under the rear walls which were crumbling. All of this work was done under the skilful supervision of Jesse Nusbaum, the superintendent of construction.

"The museum has during the past year loaned Museum Assistant Wesley Bradfield to the New Mexico exposition commission for lecture work, paying his salary out of museum funds.

"The patio of the old palace was planted to lawn and flowers and otherwise beautified.

"Mr. Frank Springer conducted a most successful research expedition to the Pajarito park during the summer at no cost to the museum, making important discoveries that have thrown much light upon the prehistoric cultures of New Mexico. Through co-operation with Phillips academy, the excavation of the Pecos Pueblo ruins was begun at no expense to the museum. Other scientific ex-

peditions and excavations took place in New Mexico with the approbation and encouragement of the museum, at no cost to it, but doing work that the entire appropriation to the museum could not have paid for.

"The Museum Journal, 'El Palacio,' was published during the year at no cost to the state. A large amount of publicity for the commonwealth, publicity of a very desirable kind, was obtained through the museum at no expense to the state.

"During the year, the number of visitors from the outside it is estimated, was 30,000. Art exhibits of great merit took place weekly, lectures and classes were conducted throughout the year, all at no expense to the state.

"A geographical and statistical library, the most complete of its kind, has been installed, at no cost to the state and is proving of greater value each day as it is consulted by more and more people and the secretary answers more and more queries.

"The membership of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico has been increased to almost 600, through it reaching every part of the United States.

"The museum continues the civic center not only of the capital but of the state, a center of art, science and culture, with a message for every one of the people of the commonwealth.

"In addition to the many gifts to the museum enumerated in my report of September 1, a large number of books, pamphlets, maps and pictures have been received, among the chief donors being Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell; a bronze bust by Rogers of Lew Wallace, given by his son, Henry Wallace, who also gave to the museum the favorite arm chair and lap board of his father; a pedestal for the bust given by Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell; Clay Tablet from Babylonia by Herbert Lieurance; collection of California arrowheads by F. M. Gilham; as well as additions to the Lew Wallace collection by various donors.

"The museum has had free of charge the services of lecturers of national fame, of men like W. Templeton Johnston, and artists like Sheldon Parsons, who have given time and talent to the state without compensation. Mr. Johnson accompanied Mr. Nusbaum on a trip of the churches and missions of New Mexico and was instrumental in saving to the state and posterity much valuable material and securing photographs of old Spanish and Indian handicraft, the record of which would otherwise have perished.

"Mr. Frank Springer again rendered invaluable service and gave liberally from his means to the museum and is at present engaged in raising \$30,000 toward the construction of the new museum building. Director Edgar L. Hewett has been engaged the greater part of the year with the Panama-California expositions, to the great advantage of the state and its people, receiving no compensation, however, from the state. The exposition at San Diego, from the standpoint of art, archaeology, publicity, thanks to the work of the museum and those connected with it, has proved even a greater triumph for New Mexico and its interests, than of California.

"A set of voucher receipts of all expenditures of state funds is on file with the state auditor, while a dupli-

cate set is in the office of the secretary. They will be enumerated in detail in the biennial report. The following is a synopsis of the financial report, December 1, 1914, to November 30, 1915:

Receipts	
Balance, December 1, 1914	\$ 4.23
Appropriation for fiscal year	10,000.00
	\$10,004.23
Expenditures	
Building, including \$2,000 indebtedness on Fortal	\$3,048.47
Excavations, collections, educational	881.47
Heat, fuel, water, light janitor	1,016.53
Insurance	52.50
Library and Librarian	1,002.96
Office expense, postage, freight, express, etc.	301.80
Printing, photography	451.46
Salaries	2,450.00
Museum Assistant at San Diego exposition	580.00
Balance due on appropriation	219.43
	\$10,004.23

WILL NOT VISIT BELLIGERENT LANDS

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary Lansing announced today that members of the peace party planning to sail on the ship chartered by Henry Ford will not be given passports to belligerent countries, but only to neutral states in Europe.

Secretary Lansing made it plain that passports were given to American citizens for belligerent countries only when business made it absolutely necessary to visit there, or when they were invited by some governmental agency in those countries.

The ruling was generally interpreted as meaning that the United States does not regard unofficial missions in efforts to make peace by private persons as business of an urgent character.

Few applications have been made for passports to visit belligerent countries, the plan of the peace party being to assemble a convention in one of the neutral countries and use a neutral capital as a base for the operation of their plans.

Officials of the passport bureau have not held up any passports for persons of American birth, but it was admitted today that there have been the usual difficulties with reference to naturalized persons. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the suffragist, was refused a passport because her husband is a citizen of a foreign country.

Government Not Behind It
Officials of the state department said today there seemed to be some impression in Europe that the United States government was in some way sanctioning the Ford plan, and they emphasized that there was not the slightest ground for such an intimation. Each application for a passport will be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

it being feared, as one official said, that "a wolf in sheep's clothing" might get aboard the ship and while playing the part of an advocate of peace be in reality a spy.

The state department does not contemplate that it could stop wireless messages being sent out from a neutral European country calling the soldiers from the trenches, but the belief was expressed today that such messages would necessarily be received in belligerent countries by official government stations and would be promptly suppressed.

Legal authorities of the state department expressed the opinion today that if the peace party went to any belligerent country and attempted to stop the war, they might be considered by the country involved as promoters of sedition and treason. The number of applications for passports received so far is small, and Mr. Ford himself has sent no application. Only two more days remain before the peace ship is scheduled to sail, and it is considered doubtful that a great number of passports can be issued by Saturday, unless the department received a large number today and before noon tomorrow.

NOVEMBER WAS WARM

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—The temperature for November averaged 40 degrees, or almost 2 degrees a day above the normal, according to the weather report of the United States weather observer. The precipitation for the month was .61 of an inch. There were 26 days with more than 50 per cent of sunshine and 15 with more than 90 per cent. The wind totaled, 5,703 miles, an average hourly velocity of 9.3 miles.

PROSPERITY ALL OVER COUNTRY

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DECLARE CONDITIONS ARE EXCELLENT

Washington, Dec. 2.—Reports of business conditions throughout the country from federal reserve agents are in the main fine, and show improvement for November, according to information from these sources published today by the reserve board.

Although farmers in the Kansas City district are reported as showing a decided inclination to hold wheat for higher prices, a considerable amount is now moving to the markets. With cold weather approaching, improvement is looked for in commercial, industrial and business conditions, and the district is said to be facing the next months with optimistic compacency.

Reports from Texas, southern Oklahoma, northern Louisiana, southern New Mexico and southern Arizona are said to show a gratifying recovery from conditions existing at this period a year ago.

San Francisco is hoping for reasonable stability in its commerce, its report declares, with a perceptible betterment in lumbering, with important inquiries and considerable buying which have strengthened "the demoralized prices."

GALLANT SPIRIT OF ST. CYR'S MEN

FRENCH MILITARY ACADEMY
TURNS OUT SOLDIERS OF
GREAT COURAGE

Saint Cyr, France, Nov. 29.—Saint Cyr, the West Point of France, made heavy sacrifices to the country in the first year of the war. Nearly 2,000 of its graduates were killed, including 287 of the 2,000 cadets of the classes of 1914 and 1915. Thirty-one of these young officers were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, nearly 700 of them were cited in orders of the day and more than 500 were wounded. Altogether, more Saint Cyr men perished on the battlefields of Morhange, Charleroi, the Marne, the Aisne and in the Vosges than were killed in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Jena, Wagram, Moskva, Montmirail and Waterloo. Nearly as many died on the field of honor from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, as had previously fallen from the date of the birth of the academy in 1802.

On July 20, 1914, the officer commanding Saint Cyr notified the cadets of the class of 1915 that the customary fete called the "Triomphe" that takes place each year incidental to the ceremony of the promotion of the junior class and its christening would not be held. Each class at Saint Cyr at the time of its promotion receives a distinctive name, a sort of "nom-de-guerre," which its members carry throughout their career; it is conferred upon the juniors by the graduating class. The suppression of the fete was a momentous revelation to the young officers—the first official confirmation they had received of the impression that war was imminent. The rejoicing was by official orders to be replaced by military honors that gave to the occasion an unwonted solemnity and a sort of grave enthusiasm. Drawn up in the spacious court of Louis XIV. the "Montmirails"—the class of 1914—paid honors to their juniors. Only general officers, a captain and a lieutenant of the guard were the privileged spectators of an impressive scene that will be recorded in history. A few sober words of presentation pronounced by the major of the "Montmirails" and the new class entered upon its military career under the significant name of the "Croix du Drapeau" (the cross of the flag.)

Jean Allard Meeus, the poet of the class, recited a patriotic poem, his only contribution to literature but on that will make his name enduring. When he had finished reading his inspiring lines a voice cried out from among the exalted thousand young patriots:

"Swear, all of us, that when we go into action it will be in full uniform, with white gloves and plume flying in our shakos."

A thousand voices blended in one reply:

"We swear it."

The Fighting Spirit

Some war correspondents have thought to have discovered some d'Artagnans among the French sol-

diers at the front. With the cadets of Saint Cyr the spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac and the cadets of Gasconne may surely be said to live again.

The soldier poet, Jean Allard Meeus, kept the oath that he had taken. He went into action in full uniform the most conspicuous target of all, leading his section to the assault, and was one of the first to fall. On August 22, at Charleroi, second Lieutenant de Fayolle, of the class of the "Croix du Drapeau," received his baptism of fire. Under a furious shelling by the German artillery his men hesitated. Lieutenant de Fayolle turned to encourage them but perceived that though he had kept his vow to go into the fight with his white gloves, he had forgotten his red and white plume. Immediately drawing it out of his knapsack he stuck it into his shako and the section, electrified by his example, rushed forward.

"You are going to get yourself killed, Lieutenant," cried a corporal.

"Forward! Forward was the young soldier's reply as he bounded forward at the head of his men. A few minutes later he lay inanimate on the Charleroi battlefield with a bullet-hole in his forehead directly underneath the red and white plume.

Lieutenant de Castelnaud was a member of the "Montmirail" class. He, with his section, held the enemy in check half a day and at the very moment when he had succeeded in throwing them back he received his death wound.

"He had a noble end," was the comment made by his father, General Curieres de Castelnaud, on being informed of his death.

Second Lieutenant Lanquetot, aged 19, cited in the orders of the army for his presence of mind in taking command of his company under fire after the commandant had been wounded, and for the courage, coolness and energy he showed, was a "Croix du Drapeau" man.

Second Lieutenant Wachter, another "Croix du Drapeau" man with his section held a bridge head an entire day in order to facilitate a difficult retreat. He got every man away safely at night and in good order, a most creditable achievement when it is considered how much easier it is to maintain men in attack than in retreat.

A young Saint Cyrlian, wounded once and returned to the front, took command of a company of territorials, all old enough to be his father. "My dear old Daddies", he calls them, and every one of them swears by him and each and every one would give his life for him.

The story is told of a second-lieutenant of the class of 1914 who was leading his section on the line of the Yser in junction with the Belgian troops, without apparent consciousness of a great danger that he was running into.

"Where are you going like that, lieutenant?" asked an officer of King Albert's staff.

"As far as the Vistula, commandant; the Russians are calling for us," was the reply.

"How I wish the world could have heard his men laugh behind him as if they were deaf to the screeching of bullets all around," said the Belgian officer. "And how I would love to command French troops," he added. "Why?" someone asked. "Are they braver than others?"

"No, it's not that; the others are quite as brave only the French soldiers are joyously brave."

The 475 young men accepted at Saint Cyr but who were still in their year's service with the regiment before entering were also promoted second-lieutenant, and 91 of them have been killed, while the proportion of wounded and honors is about the same as in the other classes. They had no opportunity to be christened at Saint Cyr, but in view of the heroism they showed they had the honor of being christened on the field of battle the "Grande revanche." This name was particularly appropriate for although the average French civilian had ceased to think of recovering Alsace-Lorraine before the war, the Saint Cyrilians, never; from class to class since 1870 the idea of the recovery of the lost provinces was passed with the interesting ceremony of christening and baptism and the moment was awaited amidst souvenirs that kept alive the idea. One of the conspicuous ornaments of the war school is a life-sized statue of General Bourbanko, one of the heroes of the war of 1870.

Saint Cyr altogether has furnished the French army 1,850 generals, 31,323 officers, the first of whom to die for his country at the battle of Wagram. Four Saint Cyrilians became marshals of France: Pelissier, Canrobert, MacMahon and Forez, while it has the honor of having graduated one king—Peter of Serbia.

SUFFRAGE BODIES TO MERGE

New York, Nov. 30.—Consolidation of the five suffrage organizations which joined their forces for the recent suffrage campaign in this state, is the principal task before the annual convention of the New York Woman Suffrage association, which assembled in this city today for a two-day session. The organizations which it is proposed to consolidate are the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, the New York State Women's Suffrage association, the Equal Franchise league, the Collegiate league, and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

HAWAII HAS MARK TWAIN DAY

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30.—"Mark Twain Day" was celebrated at the Panama-Pacific exposition today under the auspices of the Hawaiian commission. Exercises were held at the Hawaiian pavilion to commemorate the famous author's early life in Honolulu, where he resided during the greater part of the year 1866.

HEAVY BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

London, Nov. 30.—British casualty lists during November total 1,232 officers and 45,184 non-commissioned officers and men in all fields of war, bringing the total since the beginning of hostilities up to approximately 600,000. Heavy as were the losses in killed, wounded and missing for the present month, they were much lighter than in October, when the names of 3,110 officers and 71,197 non-commissioned officers and men were included in the list.

LONDON PAPERS ARE FOR NAMING TERMS

THEY DO NOT WANT ENGLAND
CAUGHT NAPPING WHEN NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

London, Nov. 29.—Belief that the time has arrived for the allies to begin to define clear and definite terms of peace is expressed by the Post in an editorial, on the ground that there then would be less chance of losing in negotiations what has been gained on the sea and the field. The Post contends that without "selling the skin before killing the bear, it may be assumed victory for the allies is assured if only because, without undue strain, Great Britain could maintain a naval blockade indefinitely, and history has shown that such pressure alone would in the end secure victory."

FIRE ON CATLINA

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 29.—More than half the town of Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, was destroyed by fire today. The fire started about 2:30 o'clock this morning and destroyed the two principal hotels, a number of business blocks, the bath house and clubs and damaged the pier and freight house, before it was brought under control about 4 o'clock. Estimates of loss run as high as \$500,000. Practically all of Avalon was owned by the Banning company, which also owns Santa Catalina island.

ALIEN LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

Washington, Nov. 29.—The New York anti-alien labor law of 1909, under which it was made compulsory to employ only citizens in the construction of public works, was today held constitutional by the supreme court.

THIRTY MINERS MAY BE DEAD

EXPLOSION IN WEST VIRGINIA
TEMPORARILY JEOPARDIZES
300 MEN

Boomer, W. Va., Nov. 30.—Three hundred miners were entombed today in mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal and Coke company here by a blowout shot, followed almost immediately by two other explosions of less violence. All but 25 or 30 of the men had made their way into the open air by 3 o'clock, and Superintendent E. T. Hudder expressed belief that they will be saved, as they were working back in the mine beyond where the explosion occurred.

The explosions fired the second north entry and the mine filled with smoke. A majority of the miners, mostly Italians, quickly ran to points of safety. Rescue parties which had been quickly organized expect to reach the men still imprisoned before night.

The Optic will pay 5c per pound for large, clean cotton rags

WILSON WILL BE CIVILIANS MOVE FRANK TO OUT OF SERB CONDEMN CITY

THE PRESIDENT WILL POINT OUT THINGS HE CALLS "UN-AMERICAN"

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Wilson's address to congress next week not only will treat upon greater preparedness for national defense but will call the attention of congress to the explosions and fires in American industrial plants.

The president intends to recommend that the Sherman law be amended to include severe penalties for such restraints of trade. Any division in the ranks of American citizens whose sympathies with the warring belligerents may have led to excesses, will be emphatically condemned as Un-American by the president. In recent speeches the president has spoken for "America first," and called upon Americans to stand united. That he considered the situation of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of congress had not generally been realized.

NEUTRALITY HAS CHARMS FOR GREECE

THEY ARE NOT SURE WHAT DEVELOPMENTS TO EXPECT IN THE BALKANS

London, Nov. 29.—The Greek government is ready to discuss the proposition made by the entente powers and satisfy all demands which will not compromise its neutrality, says an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Reply Received Sunday

Paris, France, November 29.—The Greek government's reply to the latest note of the entente powers was delivered Sunday, says a Havas agency dispatch from Athens.

The ministers representing the quadruple entente sent to the Greek government Friday a collective note outlining certain measures the powers desire Greece to take in conformity with the preliminary agreement recently reached. The note was in response to the Greek government's request for precise information as to what was wanted.

Kitchener in Paris

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British secretary for war, arrived in Paris from Italy today. He was given an ovation by soldiers and travelers at the station when he stepped from the train.

The Optic Want Ads get results—any where—anytime.

THE FALL OF MONASTIR IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR AT ANY TIME

A battle between Bulgarians and Serbians is raging between Prilep and Monastir, an Athens dispatch states, and it is thought there that Monastir cannot hold out much longer. The civilian population has left the city.

A total of 502 guns, many of them of heavy caliber, was taken from the Serbians during the campaign, the German statement declares. Emperor William arrived in Vienna today, and visited Emperor Francis Joseph.

Pressing their attack in Gorizia, the Italians have taken a mountain slope northwest of Oslava and stormed strong trenches east of Hill No. 188, the war office at Rome reports.

Further successes have been gained by the Franco-British forces in the German colony of the Kamerum.

Sinking of the French steamer Omara by a submarine in the Mediterranean with the probable loss of the crew of 20 men is announced in Paris.

Monastir May Fall

Paris, Nov. 29.—A further advance by Bulgarian troops in the direction of Monastir, in southwestern Serbia, is reported in a dispatch filed at Saloniki to the Havas agency. It is said the Bulgarians on Saturday crossed the River Carassou to the north of Monastir, which city is being covered by Serbian positions extending four miles in the direction of Prilep.

"The entry of Bulgarians into Monastir is considered possible," the dispatch says.

London, Nov. 29.—The British public is not inclined to grant the German contention that the Serbian campaign of the central powers has been brought to a successful conclusion. The hope is expressed here that the wintry weather will give time for reinforcing the Anglo-French troops until they are strong enough to assume the offensive before the invaders have consolidated their positions in Serbia. Russia also is counted on to play a part in these operations.

In the meantime the only active military operations seem to be centering around Monastir, the fate of which is obscure. The many contradictory reports on this subject vary from the assertion that the city is still in the hands of the Serbians to the claim that the Bulgarians, accompanied by detachments of Austrians and Germans have occupied the city.

Further to the north, it is said the Serbian armies, divided into two sections, are retreating into Albania and Montenegro. It is not yet apparent whether Austro-German forces are to be sent against the Anglo-French lines north of Saloniki, but at the other extreme of the Balkan front the Montenegrins are expecting a heavy attack from the Austrians.

The entente ministers at Athens are said to have received the reply of Greece to their second note. Greece

is reported to have promised to meet all demands which do not threaten to compromise her neutrality.

An unmistakable lull prevails along the eastern front. From the west come official reports of a lively air and sea skirmish off the Belgian coast.

Civilians Leave Monastir

Athens, Nov. 28 (Via Paris, Nov. 29.)—Monastir has been evacuated by the civilian population. There is a prospect that the Serbian town will be occupied by Bulgarians, as it seems likely, according to reports received here, that the Serbs will not be able to resist long in the battle now in progress between Prilep and Monastir. The northern Serbian army continues to retire toward the Albanian town of Scutari.

The German Statement

Berlin, Nov. 29 (Via London.)—Fair and cool weather has favored artillery and aerial operations along the Franco-Belgian front, today's statement from the German army headquarters says, and there had been considerable activity of these arms of the service. The statement adds:

"To the north of St. Mihiel an enemy aeroplane, forced to land before our front, was destroyed by our artillery.

"In Cormines, near the Belgian border, 22 civilians have been killed, and eight injured by the fire of the enemy during the last fortnight.

"Eastern theater: The situation is unchanged."

Bulgarians Expect Trouble

London, Nov. 29.—"The Bulgarians are withdrawing troops from the Turkish frontier and are dispatching them to other fronts in anticipation of an attack from the side of Rumania or way of the Black sea," says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki, "while some of the German forces in Serbia are proceeding to the support of the Bulgarians against a prospective Russian invasion."

British Los In Mesopotamia

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—(Via London)—A victory over the British in the Mesopotamian campaign is reported by the Turkish war office received today from Constantinople. The British, it is declared, were driven out of Turkish positions which they had penetrated, and suffered heavy losses.

SHERIFF HELD UP

"Come across with the booze and keep your hands high, you crooks," announced a guardian of the law as he held up a big Buick touring car near Globe, Ariz., last week. Four men alighted from the car and proceeded to become the subjects of one of their own habits: that of going through criminals. The men who were searched were: Sheriff Herbert J. McGrath, of Grant county; John Casey, marshal of Silver City; Mack Tabner, former deputy sheriff and County Assessor James A. Shipley. Last Thursday morning the party left Lordsburg for San Francisco to take in the Panama-Pacific exposition. Their car bore a New Mexico license and was a dead give-away as they entered Globe. It took a lot of apologizing to square things up when the Arizona officer found who he was detaining. When last heard of the auto party was at Williams, Ariz., and all the country side looked with suspicion at the automobile from New Mexico.—Lordsburg Liberal.

KERN WILL LEAD DEMOCRATS IN SENATE

INDIANA MAN CHOSEN AS OFFICIAL MOUTHPIECE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Washington, Nov. 29.—Senator Kern of Indiana was elected chairman of the democratic senate caucus and floor leader by unanimous vote. Senator Pittman of Nevada was elected secretary of the conference, to succeed Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, who wishes to relinquish the office.

Selection of a vice chairman, president pro tempore of the senate, committee assignments and the report of the special committee on revision of the rules, were postponed until Wednesday. Senator Kern was authorized to name a steering committee of eight to be approved by the conference.

Chairman Owen of the special committee to revise the rules will submit a report Wednesday, recommending a modified form of cloture on debates. Upon that a division of opinion is expected, and discussion may prolong the conference several days.

REV. ROY DUM WILL SUCCEED SIMONDS

BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL NAMES PASTOR FOR METHODIST CHURCH

Official announcement was made here today of the appointment of the Rev. Roy Dum of Clayton to pastorate of the First Methodist church of this city. The appointment is to become effective on January 1 and Mr. Dum is expected to arrive in time to take up his work then. Rev. Royal A. Simonds, who has been filling the pulpit of the First Methodist church here for over a year, has a large number of friends here who will regret to learn that he is to depart at the conclusion of two more weeks. Mr. Simonds contemplates going to Arizona, where he thinks the dry air will be beneficial to his health. Mr. Simonds has been remarkably successful in his work here and is recognized by Las Vegans as an able preacher and a conscientious pastor.

Rev. Mr. Dum, whom Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Denver has appointed to the Las Vegas church, is a graduate of Dixon college, and took a theological course in Drew seminary. He is said to be a man of great ability and enthusiasm.

TEXAS WOMAN 109 YEARS OLD

Waxahachie, Texas, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Narsis Burns, a resident of Waxahachie and without question one of the oldest women in the United States, entered upon her one hundredth and tenth year today. She was born in Madison county, Tennessee, November 26, 1806. At the age of 10 she came with her parents to Texas, then

Subscribe for The Optic.

SNOW HANDICAPS MAY REDUCE THE EUROPE'S ARMIES

OLD BOSTON COMMON

ESPECIALLY IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS ARE OPERATIONS CEASING

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 3.—In the semi-circle from Trent to Trieste where Austro-Germans and Italians are fighting for supremacy, military operations will be seriously affected by snow. Neither side dares to advance large guns which may be lost in a night owing to a heavy snowfall.

On the Austro-Italian frontier where fighting is taking place at ten thousand feet above sea level over several miles of mountains where every little pass means a small battle, weather conditions and snow are important factors. On these mountains ordinary regiments, however brave, are practically useless as they cannot stand the climate and only Alpine troops on both sides are being utilized.

Since the beginning of October several feet of snow has fallen in the Swiss Tyrolean and Italian Alps above 9,000 feet and there is besides always the danger of an avalanche. Under these conditions Alpine warfare will be impossible even for a strong force. The men and mountain artillery are practically buried in deep snow in the higher Alps and the attack must be postponed until spring. Thus Italy feels secure from an invasion of Lombardy and Venetia during the winter and can employ her reserve forces for other spheres.

On the Isonzo, however, it is another matter for the country around is a plain and there is little doubt that the Italian army will attempt to force its way to Trieste and Fiume via Tolmino and Goritza this winter. Daily the attacks on these two towns on the main railway are becoming fiercer. The Italians continue to bring up more heavy artillery which now is in a semi-circle around both cities.

HIGH BID FOR CONVENTION

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2.—Philadelphia is going after the republican national convention in earnest. When the republican national committee meets in Washington week after next a special committee from Philadelphia will present an invitation to the members to hold the convention here. This invitation, it is predicted, will be accompanied by a check for \$100,000. Already \$50,000 of the required sum has been pledged, and the business men are determined to raise the remaining \$50,000 in a short time. Meanwhile letters urging Philadelphia's facilities as the best convention city in the country are being sent to members of the republican national committee and republican state chairmen throughout the United States. These letters point out that Philadelphia has a convention hall seating 20,000 persons, and the hotels here are unexcelled.

MANUEL CARRIED A GUN

Santa Fe, Dec. 2.—Manuel Ortiz was given 90 days in jail and fined \$5 and costs at Roswell for carrying a deadly weapon and being intoxicated.

THERE IS OPPOSITION TO THE MOVE PROPOSED BY THE STREET COMMISSION

Boston, Mass., Dec. 1.—Hundreds of public-spirited women attended a hearing at the city hall today to protest against a proposal to diminish the size of the historic Boston Common, America's most famous playground and recreation park, where one is supposed to find more freedom of speech than in any other spot in the United States. A petition bearing thousands of signatures was presented in protest against the proposal. The women signed the petition as "property owners of the Common," on the theory that all the women of Boston share in its ownership.

The street commissioners have a plan to take a strip 15 feet wide off two sides of the Common to widen the adjacent streets for the purpose of relieving traffic. It is generally admitted that the plan is a good one from a traffic standpoint and that it would materially help in solving the congestion in the shopping district, but thousands of Bostonians are still of the opinion that the Common is sacred ground and that its area is already diminished as much as it ought to be. Every time that the Common has been encroached upon it has been done against the wishes of a large element of Bostonians who believed that the Common should not be sacrificed to commercialism.

There is a widespread belief that Boston Common was given to the city by some public spirited citizen way back in the colonial days. Such, however, is not the case. It was bought by the public authorities of the town in 1634 from William Blaxton or William Blackstone. About this time Mr. Blackstone, who was not in religious sympathy with the public authorities of the town, decided to move to Rhode Island, where there was a little more religious freedom than there was under the Boston Puritans.

He parted with 45 acres of his homestead for the sum of \$150. Today one couldn't buy one foot of the same ground if it were in the market for twice the sum that Blackstone received for the entire tract.

Recent investigations by historians have established the fact that the town of Boston exercised unquestioned authority over the Common and made use of it for public purposes, not all consonant with the notion that it could be utilized only as a pasture and training field. Thus the whole of the present Granary Burying ground was taken out of the Common, which once extended to Beacon street. Public buildings in considerable variety also were erected on the Common in the early days, including a prison, an almshouse, a schoolhouse, a powder-house, gunhouse, etc.

Later the Massachusetts legislature prescribed in the first city charter in 1822 that the city shall never sell the Common or Faneuil hall. Still later the statutes prohibited streets from

being built through the Common and also forbid the erection of any building of more than 600 feet in area there, on the idea that the Common is ever to remain a park or pleasure ground.

Notwithstanding the statutes cited and the public protests against the so-called desecration, the street commissioners believe they will be able to carry through their plan to take off the strips desired to widen the adjacent streets, in the event that they decide to do so. They point out that under the law 10 or more citizens may request in writing to have the question voted upon by the people at the next city election. In that event the question would be referred to the voters at the city election following the proposed taking.

HARD COMPETITION

Buenos Aires, Dec. 2.—The fact that the agent of an American company recently offered American flour for sale on the Bolsa, or local stock exchange, at a price lower than that at which Argentine flour is quoted, has evoked much comment in business circles. It is argued that there must be something wrong with the milling business either here or in the United States if flour brought from a country several thousand miles away can be profitably sold here in the center of a great wheat-producing country. It is said that an investigation may be ordered with a view to discovering the phenomenon which underlies the sale of American flour at a lower price than the Argentine product. The farming industry in Argentina is known to be heavily handicapped by tariffs, but even in the face of these it is a surprise that the Argentine mills can be the victims of successful competition from the United States.

Local importers of well-known American and European products are also much exercised over the fact that trade-marks and labels of their products are being forged successfully on a large scale to cover a very prosperous but illegitimate business, especially in the food and drug line. Numerous raids have been made upon premises where these falsifications have been carried on, but up to the present there have been no prosecutions, and there is a feeling among importers that the government has not been very zealous in defending their interests.

An additional American trade note is found in the announcement that American capitalists are to erect here a new refrigerating establishment, a site for which has been chosen at South Dock, where a most modern structure will be built, complete with all the latest devices for dealing with cattle, sheep and hogs. This is but one of a number of indications that American progress is becoming more marked in Buenos Aires.

The leaders of the progressive party in Missouri are said to favor entering the 1916 campaign with full national, state and county tickets, headed by Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson. That attitude was indicated in a resolution adopted by the party leaders at a recent conference in Kansas City.

Charles McCourt of Pittsburg and Ed Helm of Cleveland are running neck and neck for the championship of the Interstate Billiard league.

FERDINAND POPULAR IN HIS OWN LAND

BULGARIAN RULER ENCOURAGES HIS SOLDIERS BY VISITING THE TRENCHES

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 3.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been by all odds the most talked-of figure in the public eye of Hungary since he took the step which arrayed his country on the side of the Germanic allies. Many columns of newspaper space have been devoted to descriptions and anecdotes of the popular monarch, who appeals especially to the Hungarian heart because of his long and close connection with Hungarian affairs.

It is remarked particularly that Ferdinand, once the embodiment of the autocratic ruler, has of late years shown more and more of democratic tendencies, until now, "without in any way derogating his royal dignity and the majesty of his appearance, he moves about among all classes and ranks in the attitude of a brother rather than that of a king." There is said to be a great enthusiasm for him among his soldiers, and he is constantly seen with the troops, even as far as the extreme firing line, encouraging them and appealing to them frequently with words of recognition.

Since Ferdinand entered on the war he has received innumerable messages congratulating him on his action and on the bravery displayed by his troops. Telegrams and letters have reached him from all parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. He reads all these messages personally, it is said, and takes great pleasure in them. "When he receives a bundle of letters of this kind," remarks one correspondent, "his countenance, usually so gloomy, lightens up."

The whole Bulgarian campaign centers at the king's headquarters, which is connected by wire with every section of the field in which Bulgarian armies are operating. The strict court etiquette which has been always a matter of great pride in Sofia, has been relaxed, and the king has requested his generals to interrupt him at any time, even at dinner, if there is urgent business to be discussed. At headquarters the king and his generals are said to constitute "one big family." When matters of war are not pressing he talks with them of past times and of his travels in all parts of Europe. He is especially proud of his popularity in Turkey. He was a great friend of the old sultan, Abdul Hamid, who on one occasion spoke of Ferdinand as "the greatest man in the Turkish empire save only the sultan."

The religious side of the Bulgarian monarch receives due attention in the newspaper tributes. Ferdinand never misses attending the Orthodox mass on Sunday, but he is tolerant in his religious views and the Orthodox and Catholic clergy receive like treatment in his armies.

Thirty-six republican voters of Nebraska have filed a petition with the Secretary of state asking that the name of former Senator Burton of Ohio be placed on the primary ballot as a candidate for the republican nomination for president.