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## ENTENTE WANTS AN INDEMNITY PAID

### SENDS TERMS FOR CONCLUDING PEACE TO THE UNITED STATES

London, Jan. 11.—It has been learned by the Associated Press, that the entente reply to President Wilson makes specific designation of its terms of peace, which include the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and Montenegro and complete reparation for the damage they sustained; and the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, Russia and Rumania, with such reparation as is considered just.

The terms also require the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians and Czech Slavs from foreign domination.

The retirement of the Turkish empire from Europe also is required. The terms provide for the reorganization of Europe, guarantees of a stable regime founded upon the respective nationalities and the full liberty and security of all great and small nations.

While Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Tyrol are not specifically named, yet the terms require the restitution of territories previously severed from allied nations by force or contrary to the wishes of their people. This is considered clearly to refer to Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Tyrol.

While Russia's claim to Constantinople is not specifically alluded to, the Turkish clause is considered indirectly to mean the replacement of Turkey by Russia at the Dardanelles.

The assurances of Emperor Nicholas of Russia concerning Poland are also endorsed.

#### Note Begins Arriving

Washington, Jan. 11 (Bulletin)—The entente reply to President Wilson's peace note began arriving this morning at the state department. As fast as it was decoded it was laid before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

One neutral diplomat had information from a source that he considered reliable that the note would be of a friendly and courteous nature, but it would be of such a character that it could not be accepted by the central powers without modification,

but would not preclude another move by the president should he choose to make it the occasion for one.

Well informed sources which some time ago let it be known that at least another move was contemplated, understood today that the president would not abandon his efforts for peace unless the reply was something wholly unexpected.

The utmost secrecy was maintained at the state department, but the impression that prevailed that while the entente has been perfectly clear in stating its position, the door to peace has not been utterly barred.

In other quarters it was pointed out that whether President Wilson will take a further step depends not alone on the actual terms of the note itself, but also on his estimate of the situation and confidential advices from abroad.

The latest London reports indicated that while the allies in their note would be more specific as to terms than in their reply to the central powers, any statement on that point would be general and rather guarded in character. Nowhere was it felt that the allies have given a specific and detailed statement of terms.

The impression was general in all quarters that the allies would not enter into a conference unless under military necessity or until they were able by a military victory to obtain victory to force their own terms.

### NEWS SERVICE GOT ITS TIPS ON PRESIDENT'S NOTE FROM PRIVATE WIRES

Washington, Jan. 11.—A new version of the "leak" to Wall street on President Wilson's peace note was given to the house rules committee today by James R. Reilly, managing editor of the Wall Street Journal. A tip picked up, he said, by a Dow Jones reporter in Wall street that broker's private wires from Washington were saying the president was about to send a peace note was solely responsible for the dispatch forecasting the note which appeared on the company's tickers at 2:05 p. m. Wednesday, December 20, 10 hours before the note was published.

Between 11:30, a. m., the time Reilly said he received the tip, and the dispatch of it on the ticker, Reilly said he received two messages from John Boyle, the Journal's local reporter here. The first, filed before Boyle had received Reilly's inquiry regarding his reporter's tip, was marked "confidential," and told of the coming of some sort of a note, and said it was not a peace proposal. The second, in reply to Reilly's inquiry as to whether anything was

the brokers' wires, was to the effect available on the reports gleaned from that the reference undoubtedly was made to the coming note.

"About 11:30," Reilly said, "one of our reporters told me that Washington wires to brokerage houses said the president was preparing to issue a peace manifesto. There had been rumors to this same effect abroad in Wall street for some time. I immediately telegraphed our Washington representative. I sent him a message about 11:40. This preceded by an hour the filing of Boyle's confidential message."

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Considerable of strength developed in the wheat market today after some show of heaviness at the outset. Much of the buying was apparently based on the absence of any confirmation of yesterday's rumors about peace and submarines. Opening quotations ranged from  $\frac{1}{4}$  off to  $\frac{5}{8}$  advance, with May at  $182\frac{1}{2}$  to  $183\frac{1}{2}$  and July at  $146\frac{3}{4}$  to  $147\frac{1}{4}$ , were followed by substantial gains all around and then something of a reaction.

The close was strong, 3 to 4 cents net higher, with May at  $187\frac{1}{4}$  to  $187\frac{1}{2}$  and July at  $151$  to  $151\frac{1}{2}$ .

Corn rose mainly as a result of continued damage reports from Argentina. After opening  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents higher the market reacted a little, but later scored a decided fresh advance.

Scarcity of rural offerings acted as a handicap for the bears. The close was strong at  $1\frac{5}{8}$  cent to  $1\frac{7}{8}$  cent net advance.

Oats hardened with other cereals. Absence of support led to declines in the provision market.

Wheat, May  $187\frac{1}{2}$ ; June 151.  
Corn, May  $98\frac{3}{4}$ ; June  $97\frac{3}{4}$ .  
Oats, May  $57\frac{1}{2}$ ; June  $54\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Pork, Jan. 2875; May 2815.  
Lard, Jan. 1545; May 1592.  
Ribs, Jan. 1450; May 1490.

### KANSAS CITY PRODUCE

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—Butter, creamery, 41; firsts,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ; seconds,  $27\frac{1}{2}$ ; packing  $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; eggs, firsts,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ; poultry, hens,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ; roosters,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; turkeys, 24.

### KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—hogs receipts 9000; market lower; bulk 1015 @1055; heavy 1050@1060; packers and butchers 1035@1055; lights 990 @1040; cattle receipts 2500; market strong; prime fed steers 1075@1150; western steers 750@1100; cows 525 @900; heifers 650@1100; stockers and feeders 625@900; sheep receipts 5000; market strong; lambs 1290@

## SUFFRAGISTS IN THE ROLE OF PICKETS

### WHITE HOUSE IS SURROUNDED BY ADVOCATES OF VOTES FOR WOMEN

Washington, Jan. 10.—Woman suffragists today began their "silent picketing" of the White House. Twelve women from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage appeared at the two main gates of the White House carrying suffrage banners inscribed "Mr. President. What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?"

White House officials said nothing would be done about it so long as the women created no disturbance or attempted to enter the White House. The White House police stood smilingly by as the women took their positions on the sidewalk just outside the entrance.

Each of the women wore a white, purple and yellow sash across her shoulders. They stood at attention, three on a side of each of the two main gates. Their banners could be read for more than a block.

The suffrage leaders announced that the picketing would be maintained from 10 o'clock each morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. The "silent sentinels" will be relieved every three hours. The purpose of the picketing is to make it impossible for President Wilson to enter or leave the White House without being confronted with reminders of the suffrage cause.

### NEW ENGLISH LOAN

London, Jan. 11.—Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer announced at the Guild Hall meeting today that the basis for the new war loan was an issue at five per cent, and the prices 95. The period of the loan, he stated, was 30 years with an option for redemption in 12 years.

Athens, Jan. 10 (Via London, Jan. 11.)—In accordance with the agreement made with the allies on December 1, King Constantine today began delivery to the entente naval authorities of six batteries of mountain guns. He gave orders to the troops to suppress all hostile demonstrations.

1350; yearlings 1125@1225; wethers 900@1025; ewes 800@960.



### RICARDO LUCERO ELUDES EFFORTS OF A POSSE TO CAPTURE HIM

News of a terrific gun battle in the mountain country above LeDoux in the Cebolla canyon, last Friday night, in which Ricardo Lucero, who is wanted for stabbing to death Frank West, a prominent Trinidad, Colorado, ranchman, on August 24 last, made his escape, reached Las Vegas last night. Participating in the fight were Con Jackson of Las Vegas, an experienced man hunter; Harry West, a brother of the murdered man, and Earl Cooley, a well known Colorado attorney. The latter two are from Trinidad.

Much secrecy was used by the two Trinidad men in their efforts to catch Lucero. Upon their arrival here last week they learned that Mr. Jackson, who came here recently from Alamogordo and is employed by Gross, Kelly and Company in its live stock business, was a fearless and skillful man of the type they needed to aid them. Jackson readily consented to go on the chase, and was given a commission by Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado as a deputy. The reason the officers of Mora county or San Miguel county were not called on to assist it is said, is because of the fear that their actions would arouse the suspicion of Lucero's friends, who would tip the fugitive off to the fact that he was being sought. Lucero is said to have a large number of relatives in the mountains of Mora county, and it is feared that news of the fact that an attempt was to be made to get him might reach him through the "underground" route.

Jackson began operations by making a careful survey of the country in which Lucero was reported to be hiding, which is located in Mora county, probably 50 miles from Las Vegas. He decided that the best way to approach the cabin of Lucero's aunt, where the man had been reported as staying, was to climb over the mountains from the rear rather than to come up the valley in front. Plans were all laid, and Friday afternoon, the party surrounded the cabin. As the shadows were growing long, it was thought that Lucero who had been reported to be in the hills, would have returned home before the time the pickets were set out. This belief was a mistake, however.

#### Lucero Suddenly Appears

About 7:30 o'clock, Lucero, unsuspecting that he was ambushed, approached from the mountains. He was within a few feet of one of the members of the party before the latter discovered him. "Quien es?" (who is it?) demanded Lucero, drawing his gun. The man addressed ducked quickly, and it was well that he did so, as a bullet from Lucero's revolver passed immediately over his head. Jackson, who was standing near, opened fire on Lucero, whom he saw by the flash of the latter's gun. Lucero also got a range on Jackson, and sent a bullet so close to the latter's head that a small limb on a tree at his side was broken off. The firing became general and Lucero took to flight. He fell while running, but was on his feet immediately, and escaped in the darkness of the woods. No traces of blood were found, and it is not believed that a bullet hit Lucero.

Saturday morning Sheriff Kane of Las Animas county, Colorado, was summoned, and arrived in the afternoon, bringing with him Hugo Farmer and the latter's pack of bloodhounds. Colonel M. M. Padgett, H. W. Kelly and Dr. F. R. Lord of Santa Fe volunteered to accompany the sheriff, and they assisted in a thorough search of the region where Lucero was last seen. The search consumed all of Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The hounds traced Lucero to a house of a relative about ten miles from the scene of the fight, but there the trail ended, apparently, and could not be picked up again.

Lucero is said to have been hiding in the locality where he escaped capture for the past two months. His presence there was made known to relatives of Frank West in Trinidad, by a man who sought to obtain the \$1,000 reward offered for the fugitive's arrest. Though the house at which Lucero was staying was occupied by his relatives, they are said to have taken no part in the gun fight.

Lucero, it is stated, was employed by the Wests on one of their Colorado ranches as a shepherd. He and Frank West engaged in some kind of a dispute last August, during which West was stabbed to death by his employe. That murder was not planned in advance and that the killing probably grew out of the argument, is shown by the fact that Lucero used a small pocket knife. Immediately after the killing Lucero made his escape. Despite the fact that every settlement was notified, bloodhounds and detectives were put on the trail and a large reward was offered, no trace of the man was found after the killing. The first heard of him was when relatives were informed that he was hiding in the mountains of Mora county.

The Wests are said to regret now that they did not secure a larger posse to attempt the capture of Lucero. The man is said to be entitled to the title of "bad", and will shoot if molested. It is said by men who know his reputation that he will not be caught without a fight, and that, more than likely some of the members of any posse that goes after him will be killed. West and Cooley both showed gameness in their pursuit of Lucero. They are true westerners and not tenderfeet.

### WHITE TROOPS STRONGEST

Stand the Pain of Wound Better than Colored Men, Says Army Surgeon

Near Verdun.—Native troops from the French colonies are not so hardy as white soldiers from the cities and villages of France, according to the chief surgeon of the great field hospital here. He said:

"The opinion has been very generally prevalent throughout the world that the semi-civilized races are harder than the civilized white races. This idea, however, has been proved fallacious. I have treated some thousands of wounded men and have found in general that the white race can support pain without complaint better than any colored race. We have had here cases of all kinds and I have been able to prove that not

only our peasants, who form such a large part of our army, but the inhabitants of our big cities are as naturally healthy and amenable to surgical and medical treatment as the men of any race which lives under primitive conditions. Observation of the effects of contact with dirt upon wounds proves that natives suffer from gangrene, peritonitis and blood-poisoning just as much as white men. At the same time their complaints when they are suffering pain are much greater than those of white men."

### JAPS GOING TO SOUTH AMERICA

Big Steamship Company Makes Has Large Transportation Contract

Tokio.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Japan's largest steamship company, has concluded an agreement with the South American Emigration union for the transportation of 20,000 Japanese emigrants to South America within four years from 1917. The company has also decided to open a regular quarterly service between Japan and South America with ships of about 6,000 tons each. They will proceed by way of South Africa, but the homeward bound route has not yet been selected.

Baron Kondo, president of the company, which has just declared a dividend of 28 per cent, issues a warning that the current shipping boom will be greatly changed after the war when all the ships now used as military transports return to the carrying trade. In the meantime he declared the great increase in the cost of coal and other necessities would cut heavily into shipping profits.

During the last six months, the company, which owns 99 steamers and has ten others under charter, has transported a cargo approximating 2,470,000 tons and more than 187,000 passengers.

Speaking of the American service, the president said the shipments from China showed a falling off, but that Japan's export trade with the United States and the shipments of steel and cotton to far eastern countries were remarkably large.

### LONGEST LAWSUIT DECIDED

English Justice Dismisses a Case that Involved \$2,500,000 in Gold

London.—The longest and one of the most unique lawsuits ever heard in the English courts has just been decided. It involved the ownership of \$2,500,000 in gold which the Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia, Ltd., owners of a million acres in Rhodesia claimed that the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining company, which owns the richest gold mine in the world, has taken from the Rhodesia property. As if to be consistent the court occupied two hours in delivering judgment.

The case lasted 144 days and cost \$750,000. One witness was on the stand sixteen days, and another who was on the stand about as long, died. Two other men who were interested in the case died before it was concluded.

More than 50,000 questions were put to witnesses and answered. In the final summing up counsel for the

defendants spoke for 45 days. Chief counsel for the defense received a fee of \$5,000 and his "refresher" or daily charge was \$500.

The documents in the case were so voluminous that two large rooms were crowded with maps, assays and reports. The proceedings were enlivened by stirring scenes between opposing counsel and apologies were ordered by the court.

In deciding the case, Justice Eve dismissed the action on the ground that the Amalgamated properties had failed to prove that the gold was extracted from its mine which adjoined that of the Globe and Phoenix.

### QUARANTINE IS ESTABLISHED TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE ON BORDER

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 8.—One member of the Eighth Ohio infantry had died and one other soldier of the same command is sick with spinal meningitis, according to Colonel Edward Volrath of this regiment. Private Robert Appleby of the headquarters company of the Eighth infantry died at 6 o'clock a. m. today after being ill for two days. He was attached to Brigadier General John C. Speaks' headquarters, and the enlisted men of General Speaks' headquarters company have been quarantined.

### AFRICAN TROOPS ARE DARING

Six of Them Surrounded by Enemy Cleverly and Audaciously Make Their Escape

With South African Contingent of British Armies in France.—South African troops—men from the mines and farms of the gold country—are now serving their first winter in the field in France and are distinguishing themselves with many deeds of daring and valor. Some of them fought against Britain in the Boer war, and among them are several Americans who have made their homes in the African mining fields. One of the most thrilling exploits of the South Africans was the recent act of a young subaltern. During a night operation he became separated from his company and found himself inside the German lines. After a time he picked up six more men of his company who had become similarly detached. When dawn came the little group found itself practically surrounded by Germans. The young subaltern found that his rifle and those of his comrades had become so clogged with mud that they wouldn't work, but he drew his revolver and as the first German approached he shot him dead. A German sergeant who started forward was also killed and as daylight came two of the subaltern's companions got their rifles working and succeeded in killing 12 members of the surrounding party and capturing 22. Forming their German prisoners into a ring, the South Africans got inside of the circle and deliberately marched their prisoners over the German first lines and all got home safely amid great jubilation among their comrades.

El Paso, Jan. 8.—Private Charles E. Turner, 28 years old, of Company A, Twentieth infantry, died at the Fort Bliss base hospital this morning from pneumonia.



Washington, Jan. 8.—Thomas W. Lawson occupied much of today's session of the house rules committee hearing on the alleged stock market leak of President Wilson's peace note with a running row with the committee which ended in much of his statements being expunged from the records, and concluded with the declaration that he could tell where the leak was but would not.

At the outset of the hearing Secretary Tumulty read a statement, endorsed by President Wilson, that he had no knowledge whatever of the president's note before it was announced to the newspapers, and Secretary Lansing gave testimony about the handling of the document after it got to the state department. Both denied they had been able to find any "leak."

Lawson began his statement to the committee with a general declaration which soon led into an uproar. It ended by the clerk of the house forcing him to his chair, and the committee voting unanimously to expunge the whole exchange from the records.

#### Lawson Says He's a Farmer

Thomas W. Lawson followed Mr. Lansing. Told by Chairman Henry that he might "proceed in his own way for the present," Mr. Lawson asked if he were to be stopped at any point in his talk. Mr. Henry said that would depend on whether he confined himself to the subject before the committee.

"My name is Thomas W. Lawson," he said. "My home is Boston. My occupation, you might say, is that of a farmer."

The crowd burst into a roar of laughter and Lawson hastened to explain.

"I don't say I am a farmer to be facetious," he said. "In a way also I am connected with financial matters."

"I will give testimony," he said, "regarding the damnable condition which has existed for two years, for the purpose of finding remedies for conditions that have caused hundreds of thousands of persons to be driven to enormous losses."

Lawson flew into a rage after he had proceeded for half an hour when interrupted by Representative Chipfield. He declared he proposed to say all he had to say regardless of consequences.

"What's the penalty?" he shouted, "and I'll take it in advance."

"The committee room was in an uproar, and Representative Henry threatened to clear it and hold the proceedings in executive session. Lawson gesticulated, poked his finger in Representative Chipfield's face and loudly declared he, as an American citizen, would see to it that he got his rights. Jerry South, clerk of the house, pulled Mr. Lawson back into his chair until order could be restored."

#### Lawson Told Truth

Lawson, pacing up and down before the committee, declared all he had said in the public press regarding the leak he believed to be true. "I repeat it all now," he declared. "It is one of the commonest things in Wall street. Advance information from Washington about government affairs is of such importance that it frequently affects the country's securities. I mean also leaks from the

supreme court; advance information on decisions, advance information on senatorial matters; action on congressional committees, cabinet affairs and advance information direct from the White House itself."

#### Deliberately Planned Robbery

From that he led into charges of a "premeditated, deliberately figured-out, deliberately worked-out robbery of the American people through United States stock gamblers." He said he knew who was responsible for the leak, and reiterated he was convinced the committee did not want an investigation. He reviewed his recent trip to Washington.

"I came to Washington," said he, "to aid in an honest investigation only to have hell lambasted out of me as soon as congress convened. Promptly when the senate met, a leather-lunged, big-mouthed old blatherskite—"

The chairman stopped Lawson there and then followed a row between Lawson and Representative Chipfield which was unintelligible even to the official stenographer. Chairman Henry rapped for order, and Lawson roared. "I don't propose to be bulldozed and I will not be intimidated."

Finally, after more wrangling, by unanimous vote of the committee, all of Lawson's speech was struck from the records. The chairman then began to question him.

"You stated that there was a leak. Will you give the committee the names of the persons who carried the leak to Wall street from Washington?"

Lawson replied that the only way he could give the identity of the bearer of the "leak" would be to violate a confidence, and he could not do so.

#### Wouldn't Tell Names

"Do you know any names?" demanded Chairman Henry.

"Not in a legal sense."

"Do you know of any in any sense?"

"Oh, I know there was a leak," Lawson returned, "and knowing there was a leak I must have some information."

Asked if he refused to answer the question, Lawson avoided a direct answer.

"Do you know any persons who profited on the day of the leak?"

"I probably do," Lawson said. "I probably profited myself."

He declined to say how much. By a process of elimination, Chairman Henry drew from the witness that he knew of no one at the White House connected with a leak. Asked if he knew of any leak in the secretary of state's office. Mr. Lawson replied:

"I have no information regarding anyone in the state department which I would give in public. I would give it to the chairman. But you don't need any more information than you have to warrant an investigation."

"I cannot give the committee names in a court knowledge way as having been principals to the transaction," said Lawson. "I could give names that were given to me by people I consider responsible, but I won't—not at this time."

"Will you give them to me?" asked the chairman.

"No I will not give them at all unless it is absolutely necessary."

"The chair requests you now to give me the names," continued Mr. Henry.

"I started out with the determination, and I say again that I will not blunder up your record with names to furnish headlines for the newspapers."

"Then you flatly decline?"

"Yes, I decline to furnish names given to me by others—not now."

At this point the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Just before the afternoon session began, the rules committee issued subpoenas for F. M. Lockwood, New York stock broker, and Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America.

At opening of the afternoon session Lawson suggested that Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust company be examined about predictions that Ambassador Gerard was bringing home Germany's peace terms and about a U-53 raid.

"It was generally accepted in the district," said Mr. Lawson, "that Mr. Sabin had some knowledge of the situation. I am not prepared to say whether it was about the U-boat or peace. As it turned out, it seemed to have been more U-boat than peace."

"What did you mean?" asked Representative Campbell, "when you referred to supreme court leaks this morning?"

"I meant that advance information regarding decisions go to the street and that it might have come through officers or attaches of the court," said Mr. Lawson.

"Did you mean to include the justices?"

"Oh, no."

"Have you in mind any specific supreme court decisions, advance information of which affected the market?"

"No. I do not recall any specific cases, but there have been a number of important railroad and labor cases the decisions on which were known in advance."

#### Messages Known in Advance.

Lawson asked about other leaks, said the president's messages were always known in advance in Wall street.

Another sort of leak from Washington, he said, was where somebody went into the street to "peddle" in advance information regarding important government affairs. Men who do that, he said, might be confidential clerks, stenographers, or anyone who might come in contact with the information in its physical preparation.

"Another sort of leak," he continued, "is when some executive official of the government, some cabinet official or member of the senate or the house may be interested in stocks or bonds—they are all human, like the rest of us—acquiring information that will affect the market, passes the information to his friends."

Lawson told the committee that a member of congress had told him a member of the cabinet had speculated on the falling market caused by the leak, but he flatly refused to give the committee the name of the cabinet member or of the member of congress who told him.

#### Lawson Shocks Kansan

As the examination proceeded Mr. Lawson once declared that he did not give a damn what the committee did about his answering questions. On two occasions Representative Campbell reminded him that women

were present and that he was not in a bar-room.

Lawson's ire was aroused.

"That's twice you've said that," he said, "and now I want to lecture you a little bit."

Chairman Henry stopped the "lecture."

Dozens of questions asked by Representative Campbell during this part of the hearing with the object of pinning Lawson down to a concrete statement of what information he really possessed, if any, about the leak, were futile.

Before Lawson's examination was finished the committee adjourned the hearing until tomorrow, and went into executive session to consider Representative Chipfield's motion.

#### MENTIONED THREE OFFICIALS AS HAVING PROFITED BY ADVANCE INFORMATION

Washington, Jan. 9.—Bernard Baruch of New York denied before the house rules committee today that he had any advance information regarding President Wilson's recent peace note.

"I had no information of any nature from anyone connected directly or indirectly with the administration or from any other sources in connection with the president's peace note or von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech until I read of them in the newspapers," he said.

Baruch was named by the mysterious "A. Curtis" in a letter to Representative Wood of Indiana as having profited largely by "leak" information on the note, by selling United States Steel.

Baruch said he first learned of the president's peace note on the morning that it was issued. At the time of the market flurry, he said, he had been buying United States Steel.

"The thing that affected the market," said Baruch, "was first von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace note from Germany. That was followed by Lloyd George's speech in parliament, which, at the outset, tended to strengthen the market on December 19. The first cable bulletins said that Lloyd George refused to consider peace at all. Later, as the full speech came through, Lloyd George went on to say: 'But—' and left the door open to possible peace negotiations. That caused a decline on the market. It was a notice to the world that there was no final bar to peace and whether it was coming at once or not, we had to turn our minds to its effect on the market."

"Bearing this situation before me, I sold the market short on Tuesday before the speech and during the speech when Lloyd George uttered the word 'but.' The next day I bought a little over one-third of the stock I was short on, or more than one-half of the stock I had sold on the Lloyd George speech. On December 20, the day after the Lloyd George speech, I bought a large amount, continuing to buy to cover my shorts, and I also bought some long. I knew nothing of the president's note until it was published on the morning of December 21."

District Attorney Chester A. Hunker went to Wagon Mound last night, and today was to conduct the preliminary hearing of Adelaido C. de Paca, who is charged with larceny.



### BUT HIS TREATMENT OF DEFENSELESS PEOPLE IN MEXICO HURTS HIS CAUSE

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 16.—Government agents here received a report today which was accepted as authentic that Francisco Villa had sent 3,000 of his troops north from Parral to operate between Chihuahua City and Juarez with the intention of occupying the state capital and Juarez while General Murguía was in southwestern Chihuahua. This report was confirmed by persons arriving here today.

Letters were taken from a Villa courier who was arrested on a train coming to Juarez from Chihuahua City recently, offering protection to all Mexican and foreign lives and property in Chihuahua City, Juarez and other towns of the state, a refugee who arrived at the border on the train said today.

The letters were all signed by Villa, and were addressed to friends in each of the cities with instructions to make known his offer. The letters stated that, if the garrisons did not resist his entrance into the state capital, Juarez and other garrisoned towns, he would give guarantees to all residents of these towns.

Confirmation of the occupation of San Luis Potosí about December 20 by Villa forces was received here today in a letter from that city, saying the Villa forces, numbering about 2,500 men, occupied the city without resistance, and added that the Carranza troops there joined Villa.

Villa was not present, but his commander, Ilaveda, forced a loan upon the business men with which he paid his troops.

#### Woman Is Killed

Juarez, Jan. 10.—A telegram was received by Miss Marie Chavez from her brother, Giller Chavez, of Jimenez, which read: "Our mother was executed by Francisco Villa's forces January 2."

The girl's mother was Mrs. Celsa Caballero, a widow living in Parral.

The telegram added that the Villa officers, thinking the widow was wealthy, demanded a loan, and upon being refused, they ordered the woman, who was 65 years old, shot by a firing squad.

#### Doctor's Story of Murder

El Paso, Jan. 10.—Dr. Knopf, who escaped from Villa, who had imprisoned the physician, said Villa had 12,000 men in his entire command and added that Villa was paying his men in silver. He confirmed the report from Santa Rosalia of the killing of 102 Mexican women and children who were camp followers of the Carranza army. He also said Villa forced a number of Chinese to jump to their death down a deep well at Santa Rosalia.

Dr. Knopf claimed to have been made a prisoner of the Carranza force and was being taken south at the time Villa defeated the de facto troops at Santa Rosalia. He said Villa forced him to accompany him to Torreon where he succeeded in making his escape with his son and a Mexican nurse during the Torreon battle. He claimed that he was threatened with death but escaped.

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### BRITISH PREMIER SAYS GERMAN'S ARE MAKING GRAND STAND PLAY

London, Jan. 11.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the Guild Hall this afternoon, said Emperor William had told his people that the entente allies had rejected his peace offer. The emperor did so, he said, to drug those whom he could no longer drag.

"We had rejected no peace terms," the premier said, and added:

"We were not offered terms, but a trap baited with fine words. It would suit Germany to have peace now on her own terms. We all want peace, but it must be a real one."

The premier said the allies were of the opinion that war was preferable to Prussian domination over Europe. The allies had made that clear, he said, in their reply to Germany, and clearer still in their reply to America.

The Rome conference was under no delusions, Mr. Lloyd George continued, as to the magnitude of the task of the allies, but felt no doubts as to the results. The whole situation was probed, the difficulties were faced and arrangements were made to deal with them. All the allies felt, he declared, that if victory was difficult defeat was impossible. The premier said that the grim resolution of the entente allies at the recent conference in Rome was that at all costs they must achieve the high aim which was before them when they accepted the challenge of the Prussian military caste, to rid the world forever of its menace and save Europe from unspeakable despotism.

Mr. Lloyd George turned to the question of the German peace offer, saying:

"The kaiser sent out a message to his people that the entente had rejected his peace offer. That was done to drug those whom he had been unable to drag. But where are actually the German peace offers? The allies asked for them, but the Germans did not offer any terms. They offered only a trap, painted with fair words. Such words tempted us once, but the lion now has his eyes open."

"We have rejected no terms, but we have seen that war is better than peace at the price of Prussian domination."

The allies have made clear in their reply to Germany and still clearer in their reply to the United States that before they attempt to rebuild the temple of peace they must see that the foundations are solid.

The premier said the navy had strangled the commerce of Great Britain's enemies and would continue to do so despite "all piratical devices of the enemy."

With proper support at hand, he continued, the armies would cleave the road to victory during 1917. The best security for future peace, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be obtained when nations banded themselves together to punish the peace breakers.

"I have just returned from a council of war of the four great allied countries upon whose shoulders the burden of this terrible war falls," Mr. Lloyd George went on. "I cannot give the conclusions reached there, but there were no delusions as to the

magnitude of our task; neither were there any doubts about the result. We looked all differences in the face, and made arrangements to deal with them. We separated with the feeling that if victory is difficult defeat is impossible. There was grim resolution that at all costs we must achieve the high aims with which we accepted the challenge of the Prussian military caste and rid the world forever of its menace.

"One thing which impressed me at this conference is the increasing extent to which the allied peoples are looking to Great Britain, trusting her rugged strength, her great resources. She is to them like a great tower in the deep. She is becoming more and more the hope of the oppressed and the despair of her oppressor."

#### NEW BANK'S DIRECTORS

Santa Fe, Jan. 11.—Senator Benjamin F. Pankey and John Pflueger were added to the board of directors of the First National bank today at a meeting of the stockholders, at which Paul A. F. Walter presided, and James B. Read acted as secretary. The other directors, re-elected were: Levi A. Hughes, Arthur Seligman, S. Spitz and Paul A. F. Walter. The retiring director is J. G. Schumann, who has served faithfully for many years, but insisted upon being relieved because of his advanced age. The board elected Levi P. Hughes as president; Arthur Seligman, vice president; James B. Read, cashier. The bank is the oldest in the state, the largest at the capital and has just paid its eighty-ninth semi-annual dividend, one of the largest dividends ever declared by it in many years. Steps were also authorized to extend the scope of the bank's activities.

#### MINES IMPROVE PROPERTY

Santa Fe, Jan. 11.—The Willow Springs Coal mines near Carrizozo, are installing an electric pump, electric hoist and other electrically driven machinery besides building houses and an office structure of stone and cement, two stories high and measuring 30x36 feet. The deepest workings are now 1,000 feet from the portal of the slops. The coal vein averages six feet. The property is owned by New York and Nashville, Tennessee, parties.

#### WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO KEEP PRESIDENT REMINDED THEY WANT VOTES

Washington, Jan. 11.—Suffragist "Silent Sentinels" resumed duty outside the White House gates today despite a freezing wind. President Wilson had departed for his usual game of golf before they went on duty, but they deployed so that he could not fail to see their banners when he returns.

Because of the cold, the sentinels were changed at frequent intervals to return to the congressional union headquarters to warm their feet.

When the president and Mrs. Wilson returned from the golf game, the sentinels quickly ran to positions so that they flanked the drive way. The president smiled broadly but gave no recognition of the pickets.

There were 133,442 more cattle and horses, and 605,228 more sheep and goats using the national forests in 1916 than in 1915.

### VILLA TROOPS SAID TO BE BETWEEN CHIHUAHUA AND JUAREZ

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 11.—A train from Chihuahua City, which was expected to arrive at noon today, failed to reach Juarez, and the Carranza officials were making an effort to locate it along the Mexican Central railroad.

The presence of Manuel Ochoa's Villa command between Juarez and Chihuahua City caused a rumor be circulated here today that the train had been captured, but the rumor could not be confirmed. A number of Americans were known to have left Chihuahua City on this train.

General Manuel Dieguez, with the remainder of his command, has arrived in Torreon and will take the field against the Villa forces in the Laguna district at once, it was announced here today. He has 10,000 men in his entire command.

London, Jan. 11.—The sinking of the British warship Cornwallis by a submarine in the Mediterranean sea on Tuesday was announced today by the admiralty. The seaplane carrier, Ben-My-Chree also has been sunk. Thirteen men from the Cornwallis are missing and are believed to have been killed by the explosion.

The warship referred to is the British battleship Cornwallis of 14,000 tons. The last previous reports showed that she was in service in the Mediterranean.

There is also a Cornwallis in the "Z" class, consisting of warships retired from active service, but the fact that she was sunk in the Mediterranean indicates that it is a battleship that has been lost.

The battleship Cornwallis was laid down in 1901. She was 405 feet long and was armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and twelve 3-inch guns, six 3-pounders and four torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 600 men.

The Ben-My-Chree was a converted merchantman of 2,651 tons gross.

The official announcement says: "H. M. S. Cornwallis, Captain A. P. Davidson, D. S. O., was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. The captain and the officers were saved but there are 13 men missing, and it is feared that they were killed by the explosion."

"H. M. aeroplane carrier Ben-My-Chree, Commander O. R. Samson, D. S. O., was sunk by gunfire in Mastelorio harbor, Asia Minor, today. The only casualties were one officer and four men."

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 11.—Over a million acres have been filed on in the Santa Fe and Tucumcari federal land offices alone since January 2 under the 640-acre homestead law. In this district there have been over 566 applicants in a week, 80 applications coming by mail in one day.

The receipts of the two offices in fees in the week have been over \$70,000. A similar rush is reported from the Roswell and Fort Sumner offices with the available land nearly exhausted in the Clayton district and thousand of emigrants have come in from Texas and other nearby states to take advantage of the enlarged homestead act.



# THE WAR IN EUROPE

## VON MACKENSEN'S THRUST NORTH OF FOKSHANI CONTINUES TO GAIN GROUND

Field Marshal von Mackensen is rapidly developing his attack north of Fokshani, and already has succeeded in forcing a passage of the Putna, across which the Russians in southern Moldavia retreated after losing the Fokshani bridgehead position protecting the Sereth line in this important central sector.

Von Mackensen's thrust here apparently has the railroad town of Pantzin for its objective, as Pantzin, which lies some 13 miles north of Fokshani, is on a short railway from Terutciu, linking the two north and south lines running through Moldavia behind the Russian front.

At last accounts, the Teutonic forces were only some five miles from Pantzin, the capture of which would interfere seriously with the movement of Russian troops and supplies to the railway running northwest through Ocna and virtually paralleling the Moldavian frontier line.

While the German headquarters statement today only claims the gaining of a footing on the opposite bank of the Putna immediately north of Fokshani, the Russians have been cleared entirely from the vicinity of that stream towards the southeast, and have been forced to retreat back of the Sereth river itself, the last of their defensive positions along this line.

Nearer the Danube, Berlin indicates that stubborn counter attacks have been made by the Russians, but declares the Austro-German positions have been maintained against these thrusts.

In the battles of the past two days, the Teutonic armies have added some 1,450 prisoners to the 5,500 they took in the previous operations around Fokshani.

## SIXTEEN HUNDRED TURKS ARE CAPTURED IN THE EL ARISH NEIGHBORHOOD

London, Jan. 11.—Six lines of entrenchments covering the town of Rafa on the Sinai peninsula have been captured by the British, it is announced officially. The statement says, 1,600 Turks were captured. A Turkish relief force was destroyed. Rafa is thirty miles northeast of El Arish, Egypt.

The operations of the British have carried them to the Turkish frontier, the furthest advance eastward that has been made since the defeat of the Turkish expedition against the Suez canal.

Rafa, the ancient Egyptian Rhapsia, is just across the line in Palestine. It has been the scene of many battles, which history traces back as far as 71 B. C. The town is about 70 miles north of Jerusalem.

### Fighting in Galicia

Berlin, Jan. 11 (Wireless to Sayville).—Heavy fighting continued yesterday on the northern part of the Russo-Galician front. The war office communication of today says all the Russian attacks were repulsed.

### Russians Capture Town

Petrograd, Jan. 11—(via London)

—Russian troops yesterday captured a village in the Riga sector of the northern Russian front which had been stubbornly defended by German troops with a great number of machine guns, says an official statement today by the Russian war department. Fighting in the region to the south of Lake Babit continues.

### Advance in Rumania Goes On

Berlin, Jan. 11 (By wireless to Sayville).—The advance of the Teutonic forces which are invading Rumania, is proceeding unchecked, according to today's report from army headquarters. Several points of support along the frontier of northern Rumania were captured from the Russians and more than 800 prisoners were taken.

## CHARGES OF LAWSON EVIDENTLY TO BE REGARDED AS A POLITICAL ISSUE

Washington, Jan. 11.—Over the protests of republican members, the democratic majority of the house rules committee today voted to report adversely Representative Wood's privileged resolution for a congressional inquiry into the charges of Thomas W. Lawson that there was a leak to Wall street on President Wilson's peace note.

Democrats and republicans disagree as to the effect of the committee's action toward the Lawson contempt charges. Republicans say he was absolved and that the whole investigation is over. Chairman Henry insists that the special sub-committee to deal with Lawson's refusal to answer questions still is in existence and may take some action.

The opposing members also disagree as to whether the inquiry is over. Representative Henry says Representative Wood has another resolution before the committee which has not been acted upon which the majority refused to take up today.

### THE ARIZONA CONTEST

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 11.—The supreme court is devoting the day to a perusal of additional briefs filed by attorneys for Hunt and Campbell in the contest for immediate possession of the office pending further contest proceedings. The court has not indicated when a decision may be expected, but it is thought probable that it will be handed down today. The legislature is marking time and carefully avoiding any reference to the gubernatorial situation. Routine organization and committee work occupied both houses today. Governor Campbell appeared in the house gallery with a party of friends, but he said it was merely in the role of a private citizen come to see the scions at work. Governor Hunt has not been in either house. The lower branch is at recess until Monday, the senate until tomorrow.

### DUTCH SHIP SEIZED

Berlin, Jan. 11 (Via London).—The admiralty announced today that the Flemish naval forces had taken into Zbrugge the Dutch steamship Import, 847 tons gross, bound for London with cotton goods, oils and beverages.

## THEY ARE PROUD OF THEIR RECORD IN STOPPING THE GERMAN ADVANCE

With the Belgian army, Belgium, Jan. 10.—The pride of the Belgian troops in holding back the Germans from farther encroachments on Belgian soil is observable immediately one enters the sector occupied by King Albert's troops. Determination to prevent any advance by the Germans and the will to push back the invaders when the time is ripe are evident everywhere.

The Associated Press correspondent has visited the Belgian lines at a point between Dixmude and Borseings, where, for the moment, there is still fighting. Water under foot, thick mists making the atmosphere heavy and preventing observation, and cold rain falling in a continuous penetrating pour make action almost impossible.

Out in the front lines, after a long tramp over board walks across sodden fields and irrigation channels, the correspondent saw the Belgian soldiers keeping their constant vigil, clothed in heavy woolen coverings and oilcloth raincoats and high rubber boots. Here and there a sentinel stood looking out over the mile or so of water covering the space between the Belgian and German lines, dimly visible in the distance. No barbed wire entanglements are possible here. Their place is taken by seawater, which by the cutting of dykes has been permitted to flow where it will, although it renders the land uncultivable for 20 years.

The crack of an occasional rifle-shot fired from one side or the other when a guard imagines some movement on the opposing lines was dulled by the heavy air, and sometimes near, but generally far off, was heard the roar of an aerial torpedo.

It is impossible at any point of the Belgian front to excavate a trench, for each spadeful of earth taken out is at once replaced by a hole full of water. In place of trenches the only way to form a protective line for the infantry occupying the front lines is to construct shelters of sand-filled canvas sacks and this has been developed into an art by the Belgian troopers. For four days at a stretch the same men remain without relief at the front under these distressing conditions, but there is no complaint, for the men are mostly hardy peasants or laboring men who have had to combat the Belgian climate all their lives. Hardships which for troops from other and drier districts would prove insupportable, are borne by them with cheerfulness.

King Albert, who lives near the actual fighting line, pays an almost daily visit to some part of the front.

The queen, too, remains on Belgian soil, and when not engaged in hospital work is often seen walking along among the soldiers when they are enjoying a short respite from active service.

### SCHNAPS SALES CUT

Stockholm, Sweden.—The new liquor restrictions, reported some weeks ago, have already cut down the retail sales of schnaps (Swedish brandy) in Stockholm roundly 50 per cent, according to Dr. Bratt, head of the "System company." It is believed also that the consumption in restaurants has been greatly reduced.

## JACK BAUDIARIAN IS ARRESTED WHILE HONEYMOONING IN COAST HOTEL

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 10.—Jack Baudiarian, arrested for passing worthless checks, has confessed, according to the police today that he and Albert J. Griffith, a Los Angeles policeman charged with a \$38,000 express wagon robbery here, were the men wanted for the killing of Drew B. Milligan, two months ago, and that they held up eight stages near San Diego and committed other crimes here. Griffith has not corroborated the alleged confession.

Milligan was killed after he was held up and robbed in his automobile. Mrs. Emma Weiden, his companion, said one of the robbers evidently fired a shot through nervousness.

Baudiarian was taken into custody at his apartments in a fashionable hotel, where he was spending his honeymoon with a girl of good family who declared she was ignorant of her husband's business. The man was reputed a millionaire by those about the hotel familiar with his luxurious living.

### LEYLAND STEAMER SUNK

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—The Leyland line steamer Alexandrian has been torpedoed and sunk, presumably near the English coast, according to a telegram received by the line's local officials today. The Alexandrian sailed from New Orleans December 21 for Liverpool and carried about 7,000 bales of cotton and other articles.

### COWLER KNOCKED OUT

New York, Jan. 10.—Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minnesota, knocked out Tom Cowler of England in the first round of a scheduled 10-round match last night in Brooklyn. Fulton weighed 218 pounds and Cowler 208.

Mrs. H. Erle Hoke left this afternoon for Raton, where she will join her husband, who has been appointed cashier of the First National bank of that place.

## Something New in Las Vegas

E. G. MURPHEY RECENTLY PURCHASED A SUPPLY OF THE BEST ECZEMA REMEDY IN THE WORLD. ASK THEM TO TELL YOU ABOUT DRY ZENSAL FOR THE CRUSTY, SCALY SKIN AND MOIST ZENSAL FOR ALL WATERY ERUPTIONS.



**INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FATALITIES LAST YEAR WAS REPORTED**

Simla, India.—More than 28,000 people were killed by snakes and wild animals in British India last year. The government reports show that 1,923 persons were slain by tigers and other beasts, and 26,385 perished through being bitten by reptiles, an increase over the previous year of 3,700 deaths met in this manner. No figures are available for the native states with their population of some 90,000,000.

During the past five years elephants, tigers and other animals have killed 9,192 people in British India, and, of these, tigers have claimed a toll of 3,682. In the same period 116,828 persons have died as the result of snake bites.

Last year the highest total of deaths due to animals in any one province was in Bihar and Orissa where 684 people lost their lives, tigers alone accounting for 376. In the United provinces one man-eating tiger in the Almora district killed ten persons out of the provincial total of twenty.

In order to effect the destruction of as many wild animals and snakes as possible the government pays bounties. The number of animals destroyed in 1915 was 25,036, including 1,582 tigers, 6,623 leopards, 2,775 bears and 2,191 wolves. The total number of snakes killed was 184,663.

**SCARCITY OF MEDICAL MEN**

**Individual Practitioners Soon to Be Unavailable in England Unless War Ends Soon**

London.—That private practitioners in the medical profession will be practically non-existent before the end of the war and all patients will have to go to the infirmaries to be treated, was the opinion expressed at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Victoria infirmary.

The Lancet says: "There must come a day, if the war is indefinitely prolonged, when the necessary economy of medical men can only be obtained by mobilization of the whole of the available supply, so that calls can be made upon individual services when and where required. It has long been felt that some such step might be taken and we believe that the general opinion of the medical profession, judging by the correspondence that comes to us, is in a similar direction."

A good remedy for a bad cough is **BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP**. It heals the lungs and quiets irritation. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Eczema will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

**Every Woman Should Read This.** "When I feel out of sorts and there are indications of a torpid liver, I take Chamberlain's Tablets and in a few days feel like a new woman," writes Mrs. James Fitzgerald, Batavia, N. Y. These tablets not only correct the disorders of the liver, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. Obtainable everywhere.

**SANTA FE EXPENDS LARGE SUM OF MONEY, SOME OF IT IN LAS VEGAS**

Amarillo, Tex., Jan. 6—"Cost of the betterments which the Santa Fe railway has made on its lines in New Mexico during the year just ended, is large" says R. J. Parker, general manager of the western lines of the Santa Fe system, with headquarters in Amarillo.

"Extensive improvements have been made the last year at the terminals at Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Gallup, and other points. Heavier steel has been laid where most needed and other minor improvements made over the 1,443 miles operated in New Mexico. In addition to betterments, comes the up-keep of the road bed, track, structures, and equipment, a large item of expense in itself.

"It is the policy of the Santa Fe to expend the greater part of the net income on additions and betterments with a view of improving the service constantly. This expenditure is not classed as investment and does not include construction of new lines and the cost is not added to the capital stock, as is the case on some roads in foreign countries.

"Last year the Santa Fe spent \$6,566,361.91 for additions and betterments; \$19,518,635.03 for maintenance of way and structures or \$1,735.48 per mile; \$20,514,960.18 for maintenance of equipment or \$1,824.07 per mile; and taxes \$6,210,366.13. The taxes represent 4.64 per cent of the gross earnings. The taxes for 1916 increased \$713,049.36 over 1915. In New Mexico the Santa Fe pays taxes on a valuation of \$55,787,269.00"

Asked as to the betterments contemplated during the next year in New Mexico, Mr. Parker continued: "We are not ready to make any announcements of what will be done in your state. A certain amount is set aside for betterments each year and allotted along every part of the system.

"The needs of every part of the system are carefully considered. The policy is to improve the system along lines that will insure better service to the public. New Mexico therefore, will be given most careful consideration in the allotment for betterments in 1917.

"It has been the policy of the Santa Fe to better its service constantly and we hope to improve in the new year."

**SPAIN IS ANGRY**

Madrid, Jan. 9—Public indignation has been aroused through the publication of a telegram received by the manager of the Cartagena Navigation company confirming the report that the San Leandro was torpedoed by a submarine. The ship was laden with fruit and it was not believed it would be torpedoed.

Ragged wounds are painful and cause much annoyance. If not kept clean they fester and become running sores. **BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT** is an antiseptic healing remedy for such cases. Apply it at night before going to bed and cover with a cotton bandage. It heals in a few days. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic.

**INDICATIONS ARE SELECTION OF POPE'S SUCCESSOR WILL BE DELAYED**

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 6.—That the appointment of a federal judge for the district of New Mexico to succeed the late W. H. Pope may be considerably delayed is lent color by the receipt of an order by the court clerk here today announcing that Judge Sanborn of the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Paul has assigned to this district during 1917 Judges John C. Pollock of Kansas City and Robert E. Lewis of Denver.

**A. B. DANIELS OF DENVER FATALLY HURT WHILE AIDING FELLOW AUTOIST**

Denver, Jan. 6—Helping a fellow motorist in distress led to the death of Alvin B. Daniels, former Denver banker, at Coronado, California. The word of Mr. Daniel's death reached here today. Sometime ago Mr. Daniels stopped to help an automobilist near San Diego, California, and while working on the stalled car, it turned over, inflicting an injury to one of Mr. Daniels' legs. Infection set in and specialists in Chicago advised immediate amputation. Mr. Daniels preferred to undergo the operation nearer home, and was hurried back to California on a special train. He was rated as a millionaire. He leaves widow and nine children.

**WHAT TO DO FOR BAD COLDS**

If you want a cough medicine that gives quick and sure action in healing colds, coughs or croup, get **Foley's Honey and Tar**. It heals inflamed membranes in throat, chest or bronchial tubes, breaks up tight coughs, loosens phlegm, makes breathing easier, stops tickling in throat. Contains no opiates.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

**EXPRESS MESSENGER IN PENNSYLVANIA HELD UP BY AUTOMOBILISTS**

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 6—Three masked highwaymen today held up an express messenger at Tarentum, near here, and robbed him of \$10,000, the pay roll of the Flaccus Glass company. The money had been sent from here by rail, and, upon its receipt in Tarentum, was transferred to an automobile, though still in charge of the messenger. As the machine was passing through the residence part of the village it was sideswiped by a touring car and stopped. Immediately a man with a handkerchief over his face sprang out on the running board and, pointing a revolver at the messenger, ordered him to hand out the money. He then demanded the magneto key to the automobile, and, with his revolver still covering the messenger, backed to his own machine in which were two other men. They drove quickly away.

**THIS—AND FIVE CENTS**

**DON'T MISS THIS.** Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to **Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield, avenue, Chicago, Ill.**, writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing **Foley's Honey and Tar Compound** for coughs, colds, and croup; **Foley Kidney Pills** and **Foley Cathartic Tablets**.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.



**LOOK**

to **Foley's Honey and Tar**

when in the clutches of **La grippe.**

It quickly stops the hard cough, eases the pain and tightness in the chest, helps the wheezy breathing.

For many years the standard family cough medicine that contains no opiates. Try it.

O. G. SCHAEFER

**MURDER IN TEXICO**

Clovis, N. M., Jan. 6—John Davis, a young farmer of this vicinity was murdered in a saloon at Texico, on Tuesday afternoon of this week. George Moss of Texico is being held, charged with the crime. The murder is said to have been committed after a quarrel over land matters. Moss, who is about 50 years of age, is alleged to have come upon his victim without warning, and to have used a long-bladed knife, with which he disemboweled Davis. Public feeling is high, both in Clovis and Texico. Thursday night the sheriff was informed that he would do well to watch for visitors, and a heavy patrol was placed about the jail to prevent a lynching, and the accused man was spirited away before the mob had gathered. Moss was taken to Roswell for safe-keeping, and the action of the sheriff proved to have been timely, for shortly after the man had been removed from the jail two car-loads of Davis' friends, fully armed, came to town to "get" the prisoner.

**Of Interest to Married Women.**

Most married women look after the health of their families and almost every woman can do so to advantage. Mrs. William Flaherty, Skaneateles, N. Y., writes, "My husband used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets last winter when he was suffering from indigestion and biliousness. These tablets relieved him right away and by continuing them for a few weeks his digestion was strengthened and general health improved." Obtainable everywhere.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank, will be held at the office of the bank at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

D. T. HOSKINS, Cashier.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank, will be held at the office of the San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

D. T. HOSKINS, Treasurer.

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# THE WAR IN EUROPE

## RUMANIAN STOREHOUSE CITY LAST STRONGHOLD ON THE DANUBE

The capture of Braila by Field Marshal von Mackensen, his advance on Galata, 12 miles north, the clearing of Dobrudja of Russians and further Teutonic successes in Moldavia have brought the Rumanian campaign to a new phase. The Braia bridgehead, while not itself an integral part of the Sereth line now held by the Russians running northward from the Danube toward the Moldavian front mountains, formed an outlying defense of that line on the Danube end and its capture weakens the eastern flank of the Sereth position.

Galatz, likewise on the Danube, lies just behind the Sereth line and that town now is menaced by a German-Bulgarian movement across the Danube from it in Dobrudja made possible by the Russian evacuation of the province.

It is not only here, however, that the Sereth line is threatened, for despite a tenacious defense by the Russians and Rumanians, the line northward beyond the Buzeu river is not holding well against the Teutonic pressure, while the efforts to keep the Teutons in check in the Moldavian frontier valleys is apparently proving still less successful.

A break in this line on the southerly front would imperil the Moldavian frontier position, while the piercing of the frontier line itself, not an apparent improbability, would endanger the entire line running southwestward to the Danube.

In these circumstances commentators in entente capitals are considering the possibility of the Russians being compelled to abandon the line of the Sereth and withdraw to the Russian frontier or beyond it to Besarabia.

The French, British and Italian premiers and important military subordinates in the entente ministry are in a council in Rome for consideration of the situation. Emperor William is quoted as declaring in an order to the army and navy that as Germany's offer of peace negotiations had been refused, the war would be continued with a view to an understanding forced by arms.

## GERMANS UNDER VON MACKEN- SEN CONTINUE THRUST IN MOLDAVIA

Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive against the Sereth line in the Southern Moldavia district continues to gain ground, and the Teutonic thrust against the Moldavian frontier mountains in the flanking operation now under way likewise is showing progress.

Pushing northward from Fokshani, the fortress position captured yesterday southwest of the Sereth and near the center of the line, von Mackensen's troops have driven the Russians across the Putna and are now hammering at a new position they have taken up there.

Farther southeast toward the Danube, the Russians are beginning to yield again, according to Berlin, losing another town which the Austro-

German forces held against counter attacks delivered last night.

The total of prisoners taken by the Teutonic armies in operations of yesterday and the previous day is now reported by Berlin as approximately 5,500, together with three cannon and 10 machine guns.

While the Russians are continuing their offensive in the region between the Dvinsk and Riga along the northern end of Russia, they are meeting with no further successes in the vicinity of the River Aa. On the Franco-Belgian line there have been only raiding operations and artillery duels.

## Russians Open New Offensive

London, Jan. 9.—The Russians are preparing to launch a great new offensive in the Riga sector according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting German newspapers correspondents at the eastern front. The Russian troops are said to be equipped with great quantities of munitions and backed by large reserves.

Near Mitau and south of Riga the artillery fire is reported to have been constantly increased on both sides during the last few days and to have become extremely violent. The weather is frosty and clear and the ground is covered with snow.

The correspondent of the Taegliche Rundschau says that the Russians attempted a surprise attack Sunday near the Riga bridgehead.

Great masses of the attackers with white shirts over their uniforms, succeeded, during a violent snow storm, in entering the German trenches on a front of a thousand meters. The correspondent says that an attempt was evidently being made to break through the road between Mitau and Riga.

The Germans, seeing the danger, sent all available reserves into the battle, which reached a pitch of tremendous fury. The two armies battled with bombs and bayonets until sunset, when according to the correspondent, the Russians retreated to their former positions over the snow that had been reddened with blood.

## Germans Take Many Prisoners

Berlin, Jan. 9 (wireless to Saville).—Desperate fighting in the valleys leading into the interior of Northern Rumania is reported in today's war office communication. Notwithstanding determined Russian resistance, the Teutonic troops stormed defenses on both sides of the Kasino and Suchitza valleys. Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops have captured the Rumanian town of Galreaska and taken more than 5,400 prisoners.

## GREECE SENDS REPLY

Athens, Jan. 9 (via London).—The official reply of the Greek government to President Wilson's peace note was communicated today to Garrett Droopers, the American ambassador in Athens. The reply proposes Greece's hearty approval with the president's efforts in behalf of peace.

Read the classified ads today.

## TRAINS ARE RUNNING AND OR- DER IS SAID TO BE BEING RESTORED

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—Carranza officials here claim to control the entire state of Chihuahua and to be operating trains between Juarez and Torreon and from Chihuahua to Madera. The Mexican Northwestern line has been policed by 1,000 de facto troops, it was said, and 1,500 men were sent to Satevo to guard against any Villa movement on Chihuahua City. Telegraphic and rail communications have been restored to Torreon, Parral, Jimenez and Madera and practically all of Villa's forces have been driven into the state of Durango, it was said.

## Chihuahua Train Fired on

Juarez, Mex., Jan. 9.—The Mexican Central passenger train which left Sunday for Chihuahua City was fired upon near Samalayuca, south of here, by armed men believed to have been members of Manuel Ochoa's Villa command, according to unofficial report here. No one was killed. The fire was returned by troops guarding the train.

## COLORADO MINING MEN WANT NET OUTPUT INSTEAD OF GROSS ASSESSED

Denver, Colo., Jan. 9.—Tungsten producers from the states producing most of the United States' output of that metal were expected to attend the session of the Colorado Metal Mining association which opened here today, its fourth annual meeting.

The association was to consider a number of questions, including the proposed repeal of the present law basing mine taxation valuation on the gross output of the mine, except in certain instances. Leaders in the association said the members desired mine taxation based on net output. The Colorado tax commission has recommended amendment of the law so that mines shall be assessed at "true cash value."

Other subjects to be discussed were the proposed changes in laws relating to the industrial board and compensation insurance, regulation of smelters by the utility commission, proposed tariff laws affecting tungsten and other metals mined in Colorado, proposed changes in federal mining laws, government conservation policies and withdrawal of public lands from entry, and the co-operation of the association with similar bodies in other states.

In connection with the latter topic it was expected that representatives of the Northwestern Mining association and the California Metal Producers' association would address the meeting.

The session will continue three days.

## SERBIAN MINISTER ARRIVES

New York, Jan. 9.—Ljubomir Michailovitch, recently appointed and accepted by Washington as Serbia's first minister to the United States, arrived here today on the steamship St. Paul from Liverpool. He was accompanied by Alexandre Georgevitch, who is secretary of the legation.

Manuel D. A. Maes is purchasing supplies for his ranch at Maes.

## DE BACA MAKES ANNOUNCE- MENT REGARDING THE GAME PROTECTOR

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 9.—The appointment of Dennis Chavez as state game warden is temporary, according to a letter from Governor de Baca received yesterday by Miles W. Burford of Silver City, president of the New Mexico Game Protective association. Mr. Burford today wired the contents of the governor's letter to the officers of the association at Albuquerque.

It is pointed out by members of the association here that on December 16 the governor promised the organized sportsmen of the state a voice in selecting the game warden, the selection to be made on the basis of fitness and experience. On account of the resignation of former Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca, it became necessary to fill the place, and Dennis Chavez, who ran for county clerk of Bernalillo county at the last election, was appointed.

"The organized sportsmen," says Robert E. Dietz, secretary of the state association, "have assumed that inasmuch as they were not consulted, Mr. Chavez's appointment was temporary, and the governor's letter now confirms this assumption."

"Our association is neither favoring or opposing any particular candidate for the office," says Mr. Dietz. "We are, however, contending for the principle of representation. The organized sportsmen want the appointment made on a basis of fitness and experience. We are in the best position to know who possesses both these qualifications. We all have our individual ideas as to who is the best man for the place, but since the governor promised us to withhold from making a permanent selection pending a conference with us, we have, out of courtesy to the governor, withheld organized expression of our views, pending a conference with him. We are now waiting for such a conference to be called, at which the permanent appointee will be selected."

## LATE THIS AFTERNOON SPEAK- ER OF THE HOUSE WAS CHOSEN

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 9.—The New Mexico state legislature met here today. Major W. H. H. Llewellyn of Las Cruces was elected speaker of the house and John S. Clark of Las Vegas was chosen president pro tem of the senate. Blas Sanchez of Wagon Muond was named chief clerk of the house, and J. Wight Giddings of Santa Fe chief clerk of the senate.

## BIG SHOE BUSINESS

London.—During the year 1916 the imports of boots and shoes from abroad exceeded in value the record for the biggest year of the American shoe invasion of 1895-7, while the exports of British made shoes exceeded by more than \$5,000,000 the highest total of pre-war times.

## ARTILLERY IN WEST

Berlin, Jan. 9 (By Wireless to Sayville).—There was pronounced artillery activity at long range at numerous points along the western front yesterday, army headquarters announced today.



# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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Philadelphia Evening Ledger—It was Mr. Bryan, we believe, who came back from a memorable trip abroad and proposed government ownership of railroads. But Mr. Bryan is opposed to complete government regulation of railroads. Verily, the mind of the great Nebraskan runneth in circles and he arriveth not.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin—Congressman Moore's bill to give ex-presidents seats in the house with no vote and pay them annual salaries of \$25,000 should go into the discard. The best thing to do with ex-presidents is to let them alone.

Batavia (N. Y.) News.—(From the Milan, Italy, Gazette)—Speaking of America! We all know the Italians discovered it. The Germans made it. The Irish rule it. The Jews improved it. The Yankees run it. The gasoline men own it—so where is your Americanism?

New York Sun.—The mint is hurrying the output of the half dollar, a coin now used for the purchase of things that used to cost a quarter.

Omaha Bee.—That "High-Cost-of-Living" coon doesn't seem to want to come down any faster just because congress is in session.

Philadelphia Inquirer.—In other words, Secretary Lansing gives out his interviews in editions with supplements.

Des Moines (Iowa) Register-Leader.—There is before the Mexican congress a proposition to abolish the death penalty. But the population will continue to dwindle so long as they don't abolish Villa.

Boston Transcript.—Mr. Wilson may have thought that he was so successful in declaring war on Mexico without the aid of congress that he could take a chance on declaring peace on Europe.

Philadelphia Press.—A Washington contemporary notes that "Nobody in congress has been denounced as a czar in a great many years"; but isn't the czar now located at the other end of the avenue?

Minneapolis Tribune.—The committee has decided not to award the Nobel peace prize this year. Possibly the committee has not been properly impressed with the idea that "He kept us out of war."

Steubenville (Ohio) Herald-Star.—Secretary Lansing doesn't talk very often but he certainly does throw a

scare when he does cheep.

Kansas City Star—There is just about as much danger of the United States becoming "militaristic" by giving a few months' training to all its young men as there is for an office clerk to get the bug of being a prize fighter by taking 15 minutes' systematic exercise every day.

Newburg (N. Y.) Journal—After looking over the unofficial returns, republicans have reason to be proud of the militant republicanism of the state of New York. The voters of this state are not easily gold-bricked. They have no illusions about the democratic party.

## FOREST NOTES

Investigations by the Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wisconsin, have resulted in the use of spent tanbark in the manufacture of asphalt shingles to the extent of 160 tons per week. The value of the bark has been thereby increased from 60 cents to \$2.50 per ton.

There were cut from the national forests in the fiscal year 1916, 604,920,000 board feet of timber. Of this amount 119,483,000 board feet was cut under free use privilege. In all 10,840 sales of timber were made, of which 97 per cent were under \$100 in value.

It is estimated that in 1915 about 40,000 forest fires occurred in the United States, which burned over about 5,900,000 acres and caused a damage of approximately \$7,000.

Revised estimates place amounts of standing merchantable timber in the United States at approximately 2,767 billion board feet. Of this 1,464 billion board feet or 53 per cent of the total is in California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

Tests at the forest products laboratory, at Madison, Wisconsin, indicate that by the use of four additional nails in each end an increase of 300 per cent in the strength of the canned food boxes is secured.

Approximately 10,390 acres of denuded lands within the national forests were re-forested in the fiscal year 1916. The total number of trees planted was 6,148,637, while 8,280 pounds of tree seed were sown.

## MUSEUM NOTES

Santa Fe, Jan. 11.—E. H. Biernbaum of Mora today became a subscribing member of the Archaeological Institute.

The American Magazine of Art for January, just received, is dedicated to the Spanish painter Zuloaga and reproduces many of his finest paintings. It also gives prominence to southwestern artists, in which the work of Sheldon Parsons, J. H. Sharp, W. Herbert Dunton, O. E. Berninghaus, Bert Phillips, E. L. Blumenschein, E. Irving Couse, and Oscar Jacobson, all well known to Santa Feans, is especially praised. Jacobson's "The Prayer for Rain," showing the bronzed Indians on the roof of a pueblo outlined against the intensely blue New Mexico sky, has just been purchased for the permanent collection of the McPherson, Kans., high school.

"The Archaeological Bulletin" of the International Society of Archaeologists, in its February number, gives much space to an account of an excavation of a mound in the Miami Valley of Ohio.

The Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America, received today, prints the annual reports of the schools of the institute in Jerusalem, Rome, Athens and Santa Fe. Incidentally it shows that Santa Fe has dropped to sixth place among the institute societies, Rochester having forged ahead by three members, having 141 members against Santa Fe's 138, and Philadelphia which has resumed fourth place having 143, while New York is third place and increased to 182, so that it is up to Santa Fe to rustle four more members to get fifth place again, eleven members to make fourth and 45 to crowd New York out of third place. This will be done, undoubtedly, this year.

The Geographical Magazine for December, just to hand, is given entirely to Australia, and therefore makes a desirable addition to the Wallace collection of Australiana in the museum, the gift of Mrs. George H. Wallace of Toledo, O.

"Corn Growing Under Droughty Conditions," is the title of an illustrated monograph received today by the Museum Library from the department of agriculture. It is particularly applicable to farming conditions in New Mexico.

The following registered at the museum: Elza Stevenson, Cherryvale, N. M.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spiess, Las Vegas; J. J. Gehm, East Las Vegas; E. C. Wade, Jr., El Paso; E. L. Shirley, W. H. Shirley, Cherryvale, N. M.; A. H. Strickland, Roswell, N. M.; Katherine Perry, Parkview, N. M.; M. Vesely, Silver City, N. M.; Antonio Garcia, Los Angeles; Theo. R. Montoya, Chicago; Edw. H. Mitchell, Silver City, N. M.

Congressman B. C. Hernandez and Dr. David C. Twitchell of Albuquerque, yesterday became members of the Archaeological Society.

Ortiz Echague, the Spanish court

painter, is in this country and is having an exhibit of his paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mural paintings by LeBrun, the seventeenth century painter, have been discovered under a coat of whitewash at Versailles Palace. The paintings are large figures of Hercules and Minerva.

Santa Fe, Jan. 11.—Attorneys Edward H. Mitchell of Silver City, and L. O. Moore of Santa Fe, today became members of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Mr. Mitchell, who was in Santa Fe yesterday to take the oath as an attorney of the New Mexico bar, tells of pre-Spanish houses in Sycamore Canyon near Silver City that are unlike any known construction in this region. The material appears to be a hard, white cement. Grant county is particularly rich in pre-Spanish ruins and cave dwellings.

Forty-two plate glass cases of black Philippine mahogany, were purchased today for the new museum. Visitors to the San Francisco and San Diego expositions will remember them as being the handsomest thing in the way of exhibit cases at either of the two expositions. The museum obtained them for a third of their cost from the Philippine exposition commission.

The beautiful picture of the tall pine trees along the Pacific coast by Warren Rollins, which was much admired by visitors to the Santa Fe artist exhibit in the palace which is on at present, was purchased today by Mrs. Charles A. Spiess of East Las Vegas.

William Penhallow Henderson yesterday gave a private exhibit at his studio in the Old Palace of some two score of pastels, each one of which is a gem of beauty. All of them depict scenery or scenes in and about Santa Fe, including Indian dances, mission churches, mountains, valleys, adobe houses and towns. Nothing quite so vivid and charming has been ever exhibited at the Old Palace. In fact, no one realizes quite fully how beautiful New Mexico with all its quaintness actually is, until they have viewed a series of pictures like these. The pastels are being boxed for exhibit in Chicago, New York and San Francisco. It is possible that they will be photographed and color prints made of them for an art portfolio or to illustrate a volume de luxe descriptive of Santa Fe in prose and verse, Mrs. Henderson being a poet of reputation, and assistant editor of the magazine "Poetry."

The December number of the Journal of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is to hand, filled with fine illustrations of old landmarks in the New England states, which the society is preserving. The society has just received a bequest of \$5,000 for its endowment fund from Miss Helen Collamore of Boston. It already has purchased five houses in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that are historical landmarks.

An Optic classified ad may sell some needless article for you.



**BUFFALO BILL****DIES IN DENVER**

Denver, Jan. 10.—Colonel William Frederick Cody, "Buffalo Bill," soldier, hunter and scout, the idol of juvenile America, died here at 12:00 o'clock p. m. today at the home of his sister.

With Colonel Cody when death came were his wife, and daughter who had hurried from Cody, Wyo., the family home, last week to be at his bedside, and his sister, Mrs. L. F. Decker of Denver. Colonel Cody had been in coma since this morning.

Colonel Cody fought death as he often had opposed it on the plains in the days when the west was young.

"You can't kill the old scout," he would tell his physician whenever his condition would show improvement, and when the doctor told him his life was ebbing, Colonel Cody accepted his fate like a stoic.

"Let the folks and Masons take charge of the funeral," he said to his sister. Then he turned to his business affairs, making suggestions for their continuance.

"Let us have a game of 'high five,'" said he after he had talked with his family. And everyone joined, the colonel laughing and joking because he was winning.

Since January 5, when he was hurried back to his sister's home in Denver, the colonel had surprised all who knew his real condition by great powers of resistance and recuperation. One day his physician would see the end in 36 hours," and then the colonel would rally and no one could predict the time of the end. On January 8, however, his system broke down entirely, and from then on it was a question merely of time.

The following outline of the colonel's illness was given by his physician: Colonel Cody returned from his season's show work last fall much exhausted. He went to his ranch at Cody, Wyo., to rest, and on his return to Denver, about four weeks ago, contracted a severe cold. This seemed to settle in his bowels, and an impaction followed. The impaction was reduced with great difficulty. It was at this time that relatives here called in the colonel's wife and daughter, only to find, before they arrived, that the colonel had improved and was in no immediate danger.

Following this, although the cold persisted, the colonel recovered enough to be up and to take automobile rides. For years an inveterate smoker, his heart became seriously affected. The amount of tobacco Colonel consumed was reduced sharply on his physician's advice, and again improvement followed. The colonel thought if he could get out more and take the baths and drink the water at Glennwood Springs, Colo., he would further improve. He went to the resort on January 3. On January 5 he suffered a nervous collapse, and his physicians hurried him back to Denver.

Colonel Cody was born in Scott county, Iowa, February 26, 1846. His parents moved west and took up a claim near Leavenworth, Kansas, then a frontier Indian post, when Cody was 5. At 10 he found himself head of the family, owing to the death of his father, who was killed

in an encounter growing out of a dispute over the negro slave question.

Cody's first employment was as courier between freight wagon trains operated between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. In turn he became wagon master, trapper, hunter, pony express rider and stage coach driver. He served in the Union army, and finally was appointed chief of scouts in the United States army during its numerous campaigns in the west.

**RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO SET REMUNERATION FIGURES IS ARGUED**

Washington, Jan. 10.—Final arguments over constitutionality of the Adamson law were heard today in the supreme court with Special Assistant Attorney General Hagerman closing the case for the government.

Maintaining power of congress to pass the law, Mr. Hagerman said it can be operated temporarily like the interstate commerce commission temporarily regulates rates.

"Is there any law of that kind?" asked Justice McKenna.

"It's done by the interstate commerce commission in daily practice," said Mr. Hagerman.

"There is no claim that this law is confiscatory," the attorney continued. "Congress acted in its discretion, a discretion with which the judiciary has no power to interfere."

"Oh, no one claims that the court can substitute its discretion for that of congress," interrupted Justice White.

Mr. Hagerman said the legal presumption—all presumptions—are in favor of the validity of an act of congress. The chief justice interjected:

"I don't believe it means to go that far—not all presumptions, but every reasonable presumption."

The federal employers' liability, the hours of service, pilotage and other laws were cited by Mr. Hagerman as precedents of the attention of congress to contracts to employment.

When Justice Pitman asked if these laws were to relate to regulation, Mr. Hagerman said:

"I'll admit the question in this case goes a little farther than you have heretofore decided."

"The court called attention to the fact that pilotage decisions stand on peculiar grounds because of the character of employment," the chief justice interrupted.

"You've said in other cases the power of congress exists to fix the wage," Mr. Hagerman answered.

Justice McKenna said he would not admit that the right to restrict contract is a grant to control contract.

"I'm not saying that the question is at all applicable—not in the slightest degree," the chief justice interrupted, "but could a state legislature in regulating real estate transfers, pass an act fixing the price for which every man should sell his labor?"

"That's not the question," answered Mr. Hagerman.

Justice Pitney asked if congress had power to regulate the railroads and fix pay for all occupation.

"I want to know if there is any right in private property—the line

being private operation and public regulation, said Justice Pitney. "Can congress force men to work against their will for wages they may not be satisfied with."

Mr. Hagerman emphatically gave his individual opinion that congress has powers to enact compulsory arbitration legislation, "if necessary for the movement of trains."

**WILLIAMS IS LOSER**

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—Pete Herman, of New Orleans, was awarded the decision over Kid Williams of Baltimore after their scheduled 20-round bout here last night. By his victory over Williams, Herman claimed the bantamweight title. Referee Rocap announced he gave Herman nine rounds, Williams eight, and called three even. The decision apparently met with the disfavor of the fans, and there were several demonstrations for Williams. The men weighed in at 118 pounds. A challenge to the winner from Frankie Burns of Jersey City was read at the ringside.

Rosalio Montoya, age 22 years, and Maria Manuelita Duran, age 16, applied to the probate court this morning for a marriage license. The consent of the young lady's parents was given. Both are residents of San Jose. Octaviano Salas, age 50, of Las Manuelitas, and Pablita Lucero, of Las Gallinas, also applied for a marriage license.

**MAN IN PRISON IN UTAH SAYS BROTHERHOOD WILL PAY HIS LAWYERS**

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan 10.—Howard Deweese, in jail here facing trial for the alleged murder of his wife in a local rooming house on September 21, last, has informed the chief of police that funds for his defense will be furnished by a "burglar's brotherhood" of which, he says, he is a member. He still maintains that he was engaged in a diamond burglary when his wife was slain.

"Silent Sentinels" is a euphonious title for the pickets placed at the White House by the woman suffrage organization, but it can hardly be termed appropriate.

**BRITISH SHIP SUNK**

Berlin, Jan. 10 (By Wireless to Sayville).—"According to the Basler Anzeiger," says an Overseas News Agency announcement today, "the British armored cruiser Shannon of 14,800 tons was sunk in November last, through a mine explosion."

**LONG SENTENCE GIVEN**

Olney, Ill., Jan. 10.—Roy Hinterliter, found guilty this morning of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Elizabeth Ratcliffe last July, was sentenced by Judge Miller today to life imprisonment.

**UTAH TO GO DRY**

Salt Lake, Jan. 10.—The first bill introduced in the Utah legislature, house bill No 15, is a statewide prohibition bill of drastic measure. It would prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in Utah after August 1, 1917, and makes the possession of intoxicating liquor a misdemeanor.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE TRYING TO DETERMINE WHAT TO DO NEXT**

Washington, Jan. 10.—After another brief session today, the house rules committee suspended public hearings on Representative Wood's resolution to investigate whether there was any stock market leak on President Wilson's peace note. Many congressmen believe the committee will report against an investigation.

No formal action was taken by the committee at its executive session. Members stated, however, that the Wood resolution would be adversely reported to the house.

Whether to recommend specific investigation of Lawson's general charges of stock exchange operations by government officials or a broad inquiry into the stock exchange is the question now being considered.

Cornelius Ford, the public printer, testified that he obtained his first information regarding the note from the newspapers, and did not know when it was being printed in the government shop.

W. H. McEvery, assistant superintendent of work at the plant, described every step taken in the printing of the note, and said he was certain there was no leak in the government office.

William S. Odlin, of the International News service, testified that his service on December 20 sent no dispatches regarding the note except an announcement to the New York office after 4 o'clock in the afternoon that a note was to come for the morning release and a similar confidential announcement to the editor.

C. W. Barron, head of Dow, Jones and Company, was directed by formal subpoena to bring papers and records to his office for Wednesday, December 20.

**SHANNON NOT SUNK**

London, Jan. 10.—The British admiralty stated today that there is no truth in the story that the British armored cruiser Shannon of 14,800 tons, was sunk by a mine off the south coast of England last November.

**MORAN BEATS GEYER**

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Jack Moran of St. Louis obtained a decision over Jack Geyer of Denver in a 12-round boxing contest here last night. The men are heavyweights.

**HEAVY INFANT MORTALITY**

Santa Fe, Jan. 10.—Because of the great infant mortality, especially among the native people, Santa Fe's death rate for the past year, was considerably higher than it should be for a health resort. Statistics just published show that among the large cities of the country, Los Angeles had the lowest death rate, only 12.35 per thousand while Santa Fe was nearly 30 per thousand.

**ALASKA TO BE DRY**

Washington, Jan. 10.—At a hearing on the drastic bill for Alaska before the house territories committee, it was developed that there are 325 retail liquor dealers and six brewers in the territory. Chairman Houston indicated that the committee would report the bill favorably and that its effects would be to make the territory "bone dry."



### YOUNG MAN OF THIS LOCALITY HAS ENDORSEMENT OF MANY SPORTSMEN

The Optic has received the following communication:

"East Las Vegas, N. M.,  
"Jan. 5, 1916.

"Editor Optic:

"While I myself am in no sense a sportsman, I am an enthusiast for the preservation of our native wild animals and birds and for the propagation of desirable new species. Therefore, I concur most heartily in the recommendations of the subjoined statement, which was handed to me by a friend, and I subscribe with sincerity to the candidacy of Elliott S. Barker, whom I have known these 20 years and whom, I know would make an ideal officer in the position of state game warden.

"R. B. SCHOONAMAKER."

It is generally understood that the appointment of Dennis Chaves by Governor de Baca is temporary, so that Trinidad C. de Baca, the former state warden, might assume his new duties as clerk of Santa Fe county. Governor de Baca, while in California, sent a telegram to M. W. Burford, president of the association, as follows:

"Have not considered appointment of anyone for game warden nor will I consider anyone until I confer with your association and others interested. But will under no circumstances act in a hurry. E. C. de Baca."

"The New Mexico Game Protective association wants a 100 per cent game and fish warden, one with enthusiasm, driving energy, business ability, personality, courage and experience." writes a member of the organization. "We want the best qualified man available; no mediocre appointee, political or non-political, can hope to cope with the present situation. We need a man who will tackle the game wardenship for its opportunities, not for its salary. None but a game enthusiast will do for us. We want a man who is experienced, for no man can hope to do his duty as game warden who does not know game, and who does not know hunters. We want a man of courage, for there are game hogs in our state with whom it will become necessary to deal harshly. We want a man of personality, because the position of state game warden requires a particular kind of force, which must be brought out by the personality of the official.

"The question as to who will fill the bill has occupied the minds of the leaders of the New Mexico Game Protective association for some time. Many names have been suggested for the appointment, but none so far, can measure up to the standard. To my mind, there is one man, whose name has scarcely been mentioned as a possible appointee, who stands far above the others.

"This is Elliott S. Barker of Taos. Mr. Barker is not an active candidate for the position, but it has been learned, that, sportsman as he is, he cannot refuse the appointment, and the call to duty.

"He is a property holder in San Miguel county, and formerly was a resident of Las Vegas and vicinity, but at present he is deputy forest supervisor of the Carson National forest with headquarters at Taos. In private life Mr. Barker was a ranch-

er, and noted as one of the most successful big game hunters in the state. He spent several years hunting and trapping predatory animals, with such success that the deer are more plentiful in his home district that they were 10 years ago. He is a thorough sportsman, and in connection with his public work as forest ranger and deputy supervisor, he has proven himself to have excellent executive ability and has been an ardent worker for the betterment of game conditions.

"He has never been active in politics, and his friends are unable to learn what his political beliefs are. As a member of the Taos Game Protective association, which is affiliated with the state association, he should be entirely acceptable to the organized sportsmen of New Mexico.

"He has killed more mountain lions and bear than any hunter in the state, with the possible exception of a few of the early hunters. Mr. Barker is a young man, in his early thirties, and for the past seven years has been associated with conservation work, receiving his first appointment about May 1, 1910, and being assigned as ranger on the Jemez national forest, with headquarters at Senorito, Sandoval county. At present he is deputy supervisor of the Carson national forest, with headquarters at Taos.

"I believe that you will realize that the appointment of a state game warden must be an appointment which should be made without any political promises, and that the appointment of an efficient game warden will benefit the state of New Mexico as much as the appointment of an inefficient man would hinder the game preservation movement in the state."

### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN TO SEEK RELIEF FROM AILMENT

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—National committeeman and Mrs. Charles A. Spiess and Charles Springer have taken possession of the Ashley Pond residence on East Palace Avenue and will occupy it during the legislative session. However, Mr. Spiess will leave shortly for Rochester, Minn., to consult the Mayo Brothers, regarding an ailment from which he has been suffering for years.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

W. L. Kluss of the Davis Brothers Drug Company, is calling on the Las Vegas merchants today, from Denver.

### COLONEL CODY BETTER

Denver, Colo., Jan. 9.—The condition of Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is slightly improved, his physicians report.

### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This preparation is especially valuable for colds, and its remarkable properties have won for it a wide reputation. It acts on nature's plan, loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Obtainable everywhere.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BE EXPERIENCED WORKERS RECALLED FROM ARMIES TO GIVE ASSISTANCE

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—The sub-committee to draft a prohibition resolution for legislative enactment met yesterday afternoon in the supreme court rooms and completed the proposed amendment which will be finally passed upon today at a session of the entire committee. The Michigan dry amendment recently adopted was taken as a model.

A proposition to give the governor power to remove any district attorney or sheriff who fails to do his duty in enforcing prohibition was finally dropped. In fact, all the administrative and legislative features are to be left to the legislature, the resolution proposing merely a simple amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors in the state, except for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

The resolution also is to provide for the manner of conducting the election in November of this year, the canvassing of the vote, appointment of election officers, registration and similar details which cannot be left for legislative enactment.

The proposition to submit to the voters two alternative prohibition amendments one including the Webb-Kenyon provisions against the transportation of liquor, and the other the simple prohibition amendment as finally accepted by the committee, failed, because it was argued that it would lead to confusion and defeat, as it did in California, where prohibition was defeated because two of the amendments were submitted and the prohibition vote split on these, many voters not realizing that they could vote for both.

The plan is to have the amendment submitted to a vote of the people in November of this year, and to have prohibition to go in effect if adopted on July 1, 1918.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE is an effective stimulant. It also purifies the bowels, strengthens digestion and restores strength, vigor and cheerful spirits. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Stockholm, Jan. 8.—According to reports reaching here, German experimenters have succeeded in making a synthetic rubber—or at least an acceptable substitute—from pitch, of which they import great quantities from Sweden. Similar experiments have been conducted by various Swedish scientists, but thus far without success. Many of them are still of the opinion, however, that the idea is feasible, and are not disposed to doubt that the Germans have succeeded, although they incline to believe that the discovery cannot yet be of great practical significance.

### SIGNS OF GOOD HEALTH

Bright eyes, clear skin, alert brains and energetic movements are signs of good health. You don't have them when digestion is impaired and fermenting, decaying food clogs the intestines. Foley Cathartic Tablets set you right. Act without pain, griping or nausea. Too-stout persons welcome the light feeling they bring.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

London, Jan. 5.—The question of expediting mercantile shipbuilding is receiving attention from government authorities and a speeding up order has gone forth to various shipyards where the tonnage under construction is believed to be very large. The lack of men and materials seems the chief drawbacks and in all probability skilled men will be brought back from the front to enable further steel furnaces to be opened while dilution of labor and utilization of women workers will probably be carried still further.

Besides the large number of orders on hand, three shipping firms have each ordered a large cargo vessel of over seven thousand tons, the P. and O. Company have placed an order for a big passenger liner and Furness Witly have ordered seven big cargo steamers.

In various yards around the coast ship repairing is being conducted as rapidly as the moderate amount of labor will allow, the recent stormy weather having caused a considerable increase in the demand for repairs. Several new steamers are being fitted out, notably a ten thousand tonner on the Clyde, the Royal Mail liner at Belfast and the twenty thousand ton Red Star Belgenland where on some two thousand men are employed.

In the Belfast district additional building berths which have been started will allow for the construction of sixteen large steamers.

Heartburn, indigestion or distress of the stomach is instantly relieved by HERBINE. It forces the badly digested food out of the body and restores tone in the stomach and bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### SIX CHARGED WITH MURDER

Americus, Ga., Jan. 8.—Public excitement in this town is running high in anticipation of the trials of the six men under indictment for the alleged murder of Walter Wade. The first of the cases was called for trial today before Judge Littlejohn in the superior court. Wade's body was found in the Flint river eleven days following his disappearance last August.

### NORWAY'S HEAVY LOSS

Christiania, Jan. 8.—Norway had lost 242 vessels from the beginning of the war to the end of November this year, of which 182 were steamships and 60 were sailing vessels. Their total tonnage was 335,415 register tons, and the insurance on them amounted to 145,000,000 crowns (about \$41,000,000).

### DUNLAVY RESIGNS

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—The resignation of State Senator Melvin T. Dunlavy as United States commissioner was accepted today by telegram from Federal Judge Robert E. Lewis, who will appoint a successor when he comes to Santa Fe to hold court in case no appointment for this district is made and confirmed in the meantime.

Most of us are kept poor because we spend money as though we can afford it when we can't.



### DEATH TOOK HEAVY TOLL FROM AMONG LAS VEGAS PIONEER CITIZENS

Death reached out his skinny hand during the year recently closed and seized in the neighborhood of 40 persons who were known to Las Vegans as "old timers" or "home folks". A considerable number of these persons had removed from this city several years ago, but because of long residence here, always considered themselves as Las Vegans, and Las Vegas was glad to claim them for her own. Others of the number had lived here comparatively few years, but, through strong personality, had made many warm friends among Las Vegans.

Following is a list of the men largely known by Las Vegans as residents or former residents of this city or vicinity who died during the year 1916:

Jacob Gross, pioneer merchant and banker, and one of the builders of the Gross, Kelly company, one of New Mexico's great wholesale houses; Felix Martinez, democratic leader and financier, who spent the latter years of his life in El Paso, but maintained citizenship in New Mexico; Captain J. G. Clancy of Puerto de Luna, retired sea captain and sheep raiser, who formerly resided here; Peter Roth, pioneer butcher and one of the first men successfully to practice irrigation near Las Vegas; Richard Dunn, long resident of Gascon and an early day rancher, merchant and timber dealer; Charles Mayer, early day confectioner; J. A. LaRue, a pioneer cattleman of New Mexico; Joseph Winans of Watrous, who had been engaged in ranching in northern New Mexico for many years; Al Rankin, lifelong employe of the Santa Fe, who was stationed here several years ago and who was a brother of Mrs. Carpenter of this city; Henry Crail, rather of Dr. F. H. Crail, a Santa Fe man; J. Y. Lujan, a native son, who was a successful merchant and ranchman; John W. Cook, Sr., pioneer timber man and miner, who was also one of the oldest engineers employed by the Santa Fe railway; Benedict Papen, Las Vegas' most successful gardner for many years, who had been a resident of this town since an early day; Charles Kohn and his brother, George Kohn, whose deaths, under tragic circumstances, occurred within a few hours of each other, and who, though reared in Las Vegas, had been successful merchants of the Tucumcari neighborhood for several years; William Geiger, a ranchman known to many people because of his picturesque manner of speech; Frank Wilson, a well known carpenter; H. A. Canter, who had been in business here for many years; William N. Frank, a young Las Vegan of much promise, a son of William Frank; Father Augustine Redon, a man who devoted many years of a long life to work in the welfare of souls in the Antonchico neighborhood and who had a wide acquaintance here; Neville J. Hines, who was a health-seeker and resided here but five years, but who made many friends in Las Vegas because of his cheerful disposition and fine character; Rev. Father Picard, a priest who labored for many years in the Sapello parish

and was well known here; Dr. Francis T. B. Fest, prominent physician, who died in Costa Rica, whither he had gone after practicing medicine and surgery here for several years; Gerhardt Regehr, son of a prominent family of pioneer mesa farmers, who was killed by being kicked by a horse early last year.

#### Prominent Women Summoned

Several women, who, through admirable traits of character, had left their mark upon the community, were summoned last year to their reward. Among the number are Mrs. J. B. Watrous, who resided at Watrous and Las Vegas for many years, whose early day ranch home was always opened with real hospitality to the travelers and visitors and who died a few months after her husband; Mrs. W. A. Givens, who had lived in Las Vegas many years and was one of its best respected pioneer women; Mrs. F. O. Kihlberg, who came to Las Vegas over 40 years ago, before the railroad, and was one of the first English speaking women to take up her residence here; Mrs. H. M. Northrup, one of the city's educators and musicians; Mrs. Garnett Burkes, Sr., wife of one of the city's early ministers; Mrs. O. L. Gregory, whose long residence here made her known and liked by many people; Mrs. James O'Brien, widow of a former eminent jurist of New Mexico, and mother of Mrs. David J. Leahy; Mrs. J. P. Van Houten of Shoemaker, wife of a prominent merchant of northern New Mexico; Mrs. Emma Cohn, known as one of the community's best workers for charitable enterprises; Miss Grace Barton, born and reared to splendid womanhood here, but who had been a resident of California previous to her death; Miss Blanche Goodall, who spent the declining days of her life here, but who had been a most successful teacher in an eastern city for many years; Mrs. Henry Levy, widow of a prominent merchant; Mrs. L. B. Gonzales, a prominent native resident; Miss Irma Bell, a Las Vegas girl who was killed by being struck by a motorcycle in Magdalena, where she was employed by one of the large mining companies; Mrs. A. W. V. Hume, a pioneer resident; Mrs. Elizabeth Shield, widow of a Las Vegas attorney and mother of Mrs. John Zimmerman; Sister Mary Lawrence, a former superior in the Loretto order, who came to St. Anthony's sanitarium at the close of a busy and useful life to spend her declining years in quiet, and who made many friends here because of her sweet disposition.

#### EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD

H. A. Adams, Springfield, Mo., writes: "I had a severe attack of kidney trouble. I am getting old, 87 years. I tried different remedies, but none did me so much good as Foley Kidney Pills." Foley Kidney Pills build up weakened kidneys, help rid the blood of acids and poisons, and relieve bladder troubles.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

#### CAR EMBARGO LIFTED

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 9.—An embargo of freight shipments over the Union Pacific lines, which has tied up more than 500 cars in the Omaha and Council Bluffs yards since December 26, was lifted Sunday night,

### CARRANZA AUTHORITIES DENY THE REPORT, BUT IT IS BELIEVED IN EL PASO

El Paso, Jan. 6.—An official report of the battle of Jimenez was received here today by Eduardo Soriano Bravo, Carranza consul, from General Francisco Murguia, commander of the northeastern military zone. The dispatch was dated "Military headquarters, Jimenez, Chihuahua, January 5," and reads in translation as follows:

"My advance guards came in contact with those of the enemy and a general engagement followed, covering a field of more than eight kilometers. The enemy divided into three columns and started the attack with its left flank, consisting of about 1,600 men. Because of the rapidity of this movement and my opposing column, in command of Colonel Salinas being greatly reduced in numbers, I sent my staff to attack the enemy's right flank.

"This movement enabled us to establish a firing base, and also served to check the enemy doing enough to permit Colonel Salinas' cavalry to be reinforced by the Fourth brigade under the command of General Gonzales, the cavalry forces of General Carlos Ozuna and Colonel Elpidio Rodriguez. We compelled the enemy, after a severe encounter, to retire to its base on the mesa, where the Villa forces were driven off by the right corps. The pursuit of the enemy was then taken up by the cavalry.

"While this phase of the battle was in progress the enemy with more than 1,500 men, charged with great force against the infantry lines located along the railroad. This movement was directed in person by Francisco Villa. We repulsed the Villa column and the attacks of their cavalry were overcome and the cavalry driven back."

"Yaqui Indians from Sonora repulsed another attack led by Villa in person. Martin Lopez and another Villa commander were killed during this retreat. The dead among the Villa command was estimated to have been 300, with 600 wounded and 60 prisoners, a majority of whom were executed. The de facto dead included Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Valdez, Lieutenant Juan Guerra, and 15 other officers. Ninety were wounded. The government dead numbered 70, Villa sent eight trains of loot from Torreon to Parral. I am proceeding against Parral to engage the enemy."

Villa partisans here claim the battle at Jimenez resulted in a Villa and not a Carranza victory. Government agents also claim to have the same information, although the telegraph line has said to be open from Juarez to Jimenez today.

#### WORTH ATTENTION OF WOMEN

When you feel too tired, to work, wake up weary, have backache or pains in sides, when you suffer rheumatic twinges, you may be sure that kidneys are disordered. Fay Shelburg, All. Mo., writes: "I had kidney trouble two years. Nothing did me any good until I got Foley Kidney Pills. Two 50c boxes cured me." —O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema Sold by E. G. Murphey.—Adv.

## The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) Given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was granted to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

FOR  
Superiority of Educational Merit.  
This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is *Przemysl* pronounced?" "Where is *Flinders*?" "What is a *continuous voyage*?" "What is a *howitzer*?" "What is *white coal*?" "How is *skat* pronounced?" and thousands of others. More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.



Regular and India-Paper Editions. Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.  
E. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

### EVIDENCES ARE IT WILL COMPLY, BUT RELUCTANTLY, WITH ENTENTE DEMANDS

London, Jan. 8.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says the Greek government has handed to the diplomatic representatives of the entente a series of statements in response to the last note of the allies. These statements, the dispatch says, are neither a refusal or an acceptance of the entente note, but point out difficulties in the way of compliance with some of the terms.

An Athens dispatch last Saturday said the Greek government had decided to reject certain clauses of the entente note, which demands reparation for the recent outbreaks at Athens in which entente soldiers were fired on.

#### DIFFERENT KINDS OF COUGHS

Colds lead to different kinds of coughs—"dry cough," "winter cough" la grippe cough, bronchial cough, asthma cough, and racking, painful cough to raise-choking phlegm. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I coughed continually, could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar relieved me, curing my cough entirely." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

#### SIR SAM HUGHES THE SPEAKER

New York, Jan. 9.—General Sir Sam Hughes, late minister of militia and defense in the dominion cabinet, is to be the guest of honor and principal speaker tonight at a banquet to be given at the Hotel Biltmore under the auspices of the Canadian Club of New York.

#### Catching Cold.

Colds are due to a neglected skin and lack of ventilation in the sleeping room. People who take a cool sponge bath every morning before breakfast seldom take cold. When you do take cold get rid of it as quickly as possible. This is best accomplished by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This is an old time tried remedy that can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Obtainable



**PROBATE COURT, ON PETITION,  
APPOINTS WILLIAM SPARKS  
ADMINISTRATOR**

In answer to a petition filed with the probate clerk by Charles J. Day and William Sparks, Probate Judge Adelaido Tafoya has appointed William Sparks administrator of the estate of the late William Wells. Hunter and Hedgcock are the attorneys who drew up the petition. It is said that Mr. Wells had drawn up a will making two well known Las Vegans his beneficiaries. However, there is no record of the will in the probate clerk's office. Information received by The Optic today is that Herbert W. Gehring drew up the will in July, 1916, and that he delivered it to Mr. Wells some time later.

The property of Mr. Wells on which he has paid taxes comprises the lots and improvements on Gallinas avenue, where he resided, and a stone quarry west of the city, in school district No. 4. The total value of his property as assessed by the county assessor is \$605. However, it is believed that he had accumulated quite a sum of cash. In the earlier days, Mr. Wells earned "good money" as a contractor, and his personal expenses were light. However, he did a great deal of charity work in his modest way.

Mr. Wells paid for his care during his illness at the Las Vegas hospital, and, so far as can be learned, he had paid all his bills promptly as they fell due. He owned a large flock of chickens, which he kept at his home, and sold both eggs and young chickens to persons about the city.

Should the will left by Mr. Wells not be found, a search for his relatives will be made. He had a brother, Thomas Wells, who was last heard of in Hong Kong, China, on her Majesty's Ship, Neptune, 35 years ago. This brother had two children, a son and a daughter, who many years ago resided in Plymouth, England. It has been 18 years since word had been received from the niece and nephew, and a search made some time ago by friends of Mr. Wells was fruitless. Mr. Wells came to Las Vegas when the Santa Fe railway was being built through New Mexico. He was a contractor, working under Lantry Brothers, who built a great deal of the Santa Fe track through this state.

**MEXICO DODGES PROHIBITION**

**Not Likely that Clause Against Sale  
of Liquor Will Be Included  
in New Constitution**

Queretaro, Mexico.—There seems little possibility that a clause providing for prohibition in Mexico will be included in the new constitution, according to delegates to the constitutional congress. The advisability of prohibiting the sale of intoxicants and prohibiting gambling was considered in connection with article 4, which declares that no person shall be hindered in following any profession, industry or labor which does not offend against the laws of society. The article, however, was reported from committee without specific mention of prohibition and passed as reported by the congress.

The delegates to the congress are confident for the most part that the body will complete its labors well

within the time specified in the decree of General Carranza, which provides that the new constitution must be completed by February 1. The delegates declare that although there are over 130 articles in the draft of the new constitution, there are many to which there is no opposition and that action on these will be speedy.

Although the call has not formally been issued it is known that the election for president probably will be called for the first Sunday in March and that the successful candidate will assume office April 1.

**HANSOMS ARE RETURNING**

London—Under the stress of war hansom cabs have again become frequent in London streets.

The cab derived its name from the inventor, John Aloysius Hansom, who sold the patent way back in the 50s for \$50,000 to a company which got into difficulties and was never able to pay a penny of it.

**CHICAGO'S ALLIED BAZAAR**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11—Following weeks of preparation Chicago's big bazaar for the benefit of the entente allies was opened in the Coliseum today and will be continued until January 20. In the prominence of its promoters and the number and variety of exhibits and attractions the bazaar is one of the most notable undertakings of its kind in the history of this city. Those in charge predict that in the matter of financial returns the bazaar will equal if not eclipse the similar affairs recently held in New York, Boston and other eastern cities.

**LOWER COURT SUSTAINED**

Santa Fe, Jan. 11—The state supreme court today affirmed the district court of Otero county in the case of E. T. Fox, plaintiff in error, vs. The Douglas Candy Company, defendant in error. The opinion is by Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts. The court reversed the district court for McKinley county in the First National Bank of Iowa City, vs. F. C. Swartz, an action to recover upon a promissory note given by appellee, Swartz. Judgment was for \$729.53 for appellant. It is urged that appellee was induced to sign the note by a false and fraudulent representation.

The case of John Schwartz, et alvs. the City of Gallup, involving the raising of liquor licenses by the town board from \$300 to \$1,500, was up for argument in the supreme court. The town board had been sustained in the lower court by Judge M. C. Mechem.

**CADETS FOR INAUGURATION**

Santa Fe, Jan. 11—The 250 cadets of the Military Institute at Roswell are to be brought to Santa Fe for the inauguration festivities on February 7, if present plans are carried out. Hugh H. Williams, chairman of the railroad committee, hopes to obtain a favorable rate for a special train from Roswell to bring the cadets to Santa Fe. The committee on publicity and printing was appointed today as follows. Paul A. F. Walter, chairman; R. L. D. McAllister, W. chairman; R. L. D. McAllester, W. Guthrie Smith, R. M. Henderson, E. Dana Johnson, Frank Staplin, Elwood M. Albright and Karl Green.

Have you read the classified ads?

**ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY  
HEARS REPORTS AND RE-  
ELECTS OFFICERS**

The annual meeting of the officers and directors of the San Miguel County Fair association was held at the headquarters of the Commercial club yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Present were N. O. Hermann, president; O. L. Williams, secretary; D. T. Hoskins, treasurer, and the following directors: Charles Liebschner, H. A. Schmidt, E. H. Turner, W. F. Calhoun, Z. W. Montague, S. L. Barker, Clemente Padilla, William Shillinglaw and S. F. Hemler.

The meeting was called to order by the president. The secretary was called upon for the annual report which was read in the form of his report to the county commissioners. In substance, the financial features of the report showed the following:

**Receipts**

Received from county commissioners of San Miguel county, premium ap...	\$ 500.00
Received by public subscription .....	425.00
Door receipts.....	135.20
From concessions.....	5.00
Refund by Gonzalez.....	8.00
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$1,073.20</b>

**Disbursements**

M. R. Gonzalez, expense county agent's exhibit sent to state fair, Albuquerque	\$ 114.00
Expense items resulting from advertising, arranging of exhibits, decorations and graphic costs, lumber, labor and material, (itemized list on file with the secretary) .....	234.99
Incidental office expense, such as postage, telegrams, telephone and other items, (Itemized list on file with secretary) .....	26.21
Premiums paid.....	345.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$861.32</b>

**Recapitulation**

Total receipts.....	\$1,073.20
Total expenditures.....	861.35

Balance cash on hand for premiums next year.....\$211.85  
Salvage in lumber, bunting, printed matter and other supplies on hand and suitable for next year's fair, stored at the Commercial club, estimated value.....\$25.00

On motion made by D. T. Hoskins and seconded by Z. W. Montague, the report of the secretary was received and ordered filed. Another motion made and unanimously carried, voted an expression of thanks to all of the officers and directors and others who had assisted in the work of making the 1916 fair such a success. A motion was then made by W. F. Calhoun and duly seconded that the secretary be voted and given a present of \$50 from the funds of the fair association as a token of their appreciation of his services. This motion carried unanimously.

The election of officers then followed and all of the old officers and directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Resolutions were passed providing that the secretary make application

immediately for the association's state charter and that a committee be appointed to confer with the Cowboy's Reunion association at once with the idea of making some arrangements with that organization whereby the future fairs could be held at the park. The chair appointed on the committee W. F. Calhoun, Clemente Padilla and Charles Liebschner.

**HEARING BEFORE GOVERNOR OF  
WASHINGTON SET FOR  
TODAY**

Attorney Melvin T. Dunlavy, of Santa Fe has received a telegram from Chief of Police Galusha, who is in Olympia, Washington, stating that Elbert C. Blancett, who is charged with the murder of Clyde D. Armour near Las Vegas, will be able to travel within a few days. Blancett's attorneys succeeded in obtaining a continuance of the hearing on extradition, until today, when it was expected that Governor Lister of Washington would hear at Olympia, the requisition of the Governor of New Mexico.

Washington's attorney general has passed favorably upon the requisition papers, Chief of Police Galusha said in his message to Attorney Dunlavy, and it appeared that the governor would grant the requisition for the accused man. Myron L. Sawyer, the brother-in-law of Armour, is in Friday Harbor, where Blancett is undergoing treatment in a hospital. His self-inflicted gun-wound is said to be healing rapidly.

Beverly Baur of Santa Fe has obtained permission to drain the Arroyo Hondo reservoir in the search for Armour's body. A movement to start an organized search for the remains, from Las Vegas, is being talked of by the county officials.

**WOOL GROWERS MEET**

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 11—Dogs and disease on the eastern farm, settlers and inimical legislation on the western range together with uncertainty as to the future and the world decline in wool production have contributed to a shortage of sheep in the United States, ranging approximately 30 per cent, according to Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake City, president of the National Woolgrowers' association, in his final annual address delivered today at the opening of the fifty-third convention.

President Hagenbarth made his statement in conjecturing the future of the industry in connection with the possibility of the European war ending soon. He asked the question: "Will present high prices continue?" and answered it without prophesy: merely with a broad survey of conditions.

More than a thousand woolgrowers, according to Secretary S. W. McClure are in attendance. Among the states represented are Oregon, Washington, California, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Nebraska and Texas.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 11—Dairymen from all parts of the state have arrived to attend the annual convention of the Indiana State Dairy association, which will hold its sessions during the remainder of the week at Purdue university.



# GOVERNOR DE BACA'S MESSAGE

Following is the message of Governor Ezequiel C. de Baca, which was read to the members of the state legislature in Santa Fe today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The government of a state requires from those entrusted with its management, the same careful, conscientious and economical consideration, as from one charged with the conduct of his own or any other line of business.

When a majority of the legislative assembly is of a different political complexion from that of the executive, the temptation is great to devote much time of the session to the passage of laws attempting to deprive the executive department of the power of appointment. I trust this assembly will have a more lofty ideal of its duty.

So long as our aim is for laws giving some individual or party advantage, just so long will we have a shifting and changeable legal system. Every two years a large portion of the statutes will be changed or repealed and a new set enacted to take their place. No one will know just what the law is and the work of our courts in interpreting it is largely nullified. A law to be of value should be certain, and when once made plain of meaning by an interpretation of the courts, ought not to be changed or repealed except from considerations of the highest necessity.

A few of our laws are antiquated and out of place on our statute books. These should be replaced by statutes framed after those laws, which by experience have been found to work well, in states whose conditions are similar to our own. There are other laws which need to be strengthened in some of their weak places; others whose meaning should be made plain and certain when it is now ambiguous; and still others where there is a real or apparent conflict between different portions of the same law, or between portions of the laws existing at the time of their enactment. These conflicts ought to be removed by proper legislation.

If we shall be wise and patriotic enough to devote the 60 days of this session to the accomplishment of these ends, we will have earned for ourselves the encomium, "Well done, faithful servant," and for our state a place among the progressive and forward looking states of the Union.

## The Battleship New Mexico

I am advised by the secretary of war of the United States that the battleship New Mexico will be ready to launch and christen in two or three months. This will be one of the largest ships in the United States navy. On such occasions it is customary for the state after which the vessel is named to present for use on the battleship some suitable gift. The time for action on this matter is rather short, and I recommend you take it up for consideration immediately after your organization is completed, and that you appropriate

a sum sufficient to purchase the gift you decide to present.

## Liquor

The question whether we should continue to license the saloon or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors entirely, has been agitated among us for some time. At every session of the legislative assembly it is brought up and enters into the discussion and consideration of all important political measures. The question is one of morals entirely, and should be speedily removed from the domain of politics. No man has the moral right to legislate the saloon into a state or community, if it be against the wishes of a majority of its inhabitants. The two dominant political parties have declared in their platforms in favor of an early submission of the matter to a vote of the people of the state. I recommend, therefore, that you take the action necessary to submit to a vote of the people, at the earliest possible date, the question whether or not our constitution should be so amended as forever to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this state.

## Federal Aid Road Act

The last session of the congress of the United States passed an act known as "the Federal Aid Road Act." By this statute congress appropriated a large sum of money to be used to aid in the construction of roads in the several states, extending over a period of five years; said appropriation to be apportioned among the states in the manner provided in the act. There is a further provision that the federal government shall pay only 50 per cent of the cost of the construction of any highway and that a state wishing to obtain the benefits of the act shall contribute the other 50 per cent of the cost of construction.

The state engineer estimates that the amount of money this state will receive under the provisions of this act during the five year period, to be the sum of \$1,170,000.00. It will, therefore, be necessary for us to provide a like sum of \$1,170,000 during the next five years, if we wish to secure the benefits of this act. There is a further provision in that law requiring the governor to accept the provisions of the act on behalf of the state until the meeting of the first state legislature after the passage of the act, when said legislative assembly, before its adjournment, shall accept the provisions of the statute on behalf of the state. Such acceptance has been made by the governor on behalf of our state. I recommend the passage of a law by you accepting the provisions of this federal aid road act, and providing ways and means for the raising of the necessary funds on the part of the state to comply with the provisions of the federal statute.

## Finances

I am advised that the tax laws passed by the last legislative assembly have not produced sufficient revenue to pay the running expenses of the state, and the appropriations made by that body; that there is at present a deficit in the finances of the state amounting to approximately \$116,000. This will make it necessary to still further increase the revenue of the state. I believe that by the exercise of strict economy, and

by providing the state tax commission with increased powers and appropriation sufficiently large to enable it to get on the tax rolls the large amount of property now escaping taxation, the necessary revenues can be obtained without increasing the limit to the levies set by the present law.

## Mine Tax Law

The present mine tax law is unfair and unjust to the other taxpayers of the state. The mines pay taxes upon the net value of their output, or in other words, they are taxed upon their net income. The merchant and farmer are not taxed by this standard. If they were, they would pay very little taxes in many cases.

Again, a company or individual may own thousands of acres of mineral lands and actually operate only 50 or 100 acres. The land not producing is not taxed, although very valuable as mineral land.

Either productive mines and mineral lands should all be taxed at their actual value, like other property, or if a tax is levied on their output it should be on the gross value of the output. A limit should also be placed upon the amount of land contiguous to an operated mine that is not to be taxed.

## Taxation

Our tax laws are further defective in not providing better means for the collection of the taxes levied. The county treasurers are sufficiently well paid, and should be required to go out and collect taxes and not wait for the delinquents to come in and pay up. If the treasurers will not do this, the state tax commission should be given authority to have it done at the expense of the treasurer. Inequality in the collection of taxes is as great a discrimination as inequality in the assessment.

Chapter 36 of the Session Laws of 1915 should be repealed. Sheep and goats should be assessed in the county where they are found on the first day of January of each year, like other property. I can see no reason for making this distinction in the time of making the assessment of this class of property. In the winter months these animals are usually out in the open country where they can easily be assessed and counted, while toward spring they are moved back into the hills and mountains, where they are difficult to locate. The law certainly opens the way for a large amount of property to escape taxation, and I understand that it actually works out that way.

That portion of Chapter 78 of the Session Laws of 1915, which refers to the sale of tax certificates, should also be repealed. Neither the board of county commissioners nor the county treasurer should be allowed to accept less than the actual amount due for any tax certificate. This statute opens the way for great discrimination in the collection of taxes. The large taxpayer can let his taxes run for several years, and then come in and settle them by inducing the county board to accept for the tax certificate much less than the amount due. After a tax is once regularly levied, there should be no power in any one to rebate or compromise the same, except by a decree of the district court.

If the tax certificates cannot be sold for the actual amount due, then

a deed should be issued to the county, the same as to an individual, and the land sold by the county board for not less than the taxes due and accrued interest. It would be much easier to sell these tax certificates if this assembly would re-enact that portion of a former tax law wherein it was provided that the only defense to a tax sale certificate or a tax deed, should be that the taxes had been paid before the sale, or that the property was not subject to taxation.

A change should be made in the manner of publishing the notice of sale of tax certificates. There seems to be a difference of opinion now as to the requirements of the law. No description of the property is required where the land is advertised for taxes; but where tax certificates are advertised, some of the district attorneys hold that the description of the property must be published. The result is that in many instances the cost of publication far exceeds the taxes due. Either no description should be required to be published, or no publication should be required where the taxes are under a certain amount.

## Inheritance Tax

I also recommend the adoption of an inheritance tax. An inheritance tax is now in force in 46 of the 48 states. Such a law would considerably augment our revenues at the present time, and would increase with the growth of our population, and the development of the rich resources of the state. If such a law is enacted, it should be so framed as to exempt small estates, and should be so graduated with reference to the estates which come within its operation that the large estates would pay a greater proportion.

## State Tax Commission

The state tax commission has been so limited in its powers and funds appropriated for its purposes, that it has not been able adequately to perform the duties imposed upon it.

The commission deserves high praise for the results accomplished when thus hampered. Much property, heretofore untaxed, has been placed upon the tax rolls. There is much more property yet escaping taxation, and the commission should be provided with sufficient funds and powers to enable it to discover this property and have it placed upon the tax rolls.

The commission makes several recommendations in its report, for which I ask your serious consideration. Among these is a request that they be given power to investigate and make individual raises and assessments, instead of being confined to horizontal raises as now; and that they also be vested with more plenary powers over the local taxing authorities. In these recommendations I most heartily concur. Horizontal raises in assessments frequently result in great injustice, and are the source of much dissatisfaction. Furthermore, there are instances in which the recommendations of the commission to the local authorities are disregarded, and there is now no way of getting them carried out.

## Traveling Auditor

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Among these laws are those relating to the handling of state and



### PROBATE JUDGE'S REFUSAL TO CONFIRM DE BACA, LETS APPOINTEE OUT

Because Adelaido Tafoya, probate judge for San Miguel county, would not confirm the appointment of Fulgencio C. de Baca as deputy county clerk and ex-officio clerk of the probate court, Mr. de Baca automatically is let out. According to the statute covering the appointment of the first deputy county clerk, the appointment must be made by the county clerk, and must be confirmed by the probate judge.

Judge Tafoya did not state his reasons for objecting.

As it lies with Judge Tafoya to confirm or to reject the chief deputy, Mr. de Baca, on Saturday, gathered up what belongings he had taken to the county clerk's office, and took French leave. William R. Tipton, Jr., was called in Saturday in his place, and it was unofficially announced that he would meet the approval of both Judge Tafoya and County Clerk Antonio A. Gallegos.

The announcement made by County Clerk Gallegos, several days before he assumed his duties, that he would appoint Mr. de Baca as his chief deputy was met with surprise in Las Vegas, both by the democrats and the republicans. De Baca, who is an independent, was Mr. Gallegos' opponent, and was defeated by a majority of 602, receiving 2,274 votes, while Mr. Gallegos received 2,876 votes. De Baca was secretary of the independent convention, which was held at the Plaza hotel late in October and he was prominently connected with the independent movement. During the short campaign, he made a number of speeches throughout the county, and when the announcement was made that he had been appointed chief deputy, the politicians believed he would decline to act. However, Mr. de Baca assumed his duties on January 1, and until Saturday held down the job as chief deputy.

### ALCOHOL AND MARKSMANSHIP

#### Tests Show a Big Falling Off in Accuracy After Taking Drink of Beer

Munich, Germany.—Tests recently conducted by the Bavarian ministry of war upon the effect of alcohol on marksmanship were carried out by 20 marksmen on 20 test days, the total number of shots fired being over 30,000. The results showed, according to Prof. Dr. Kraepelin whose report on the subject is reprinted in the Military Weekly, an average falling off in marksmanship of about three per cent as the result of the consumption of 40 grams of alcohol, corresponding roughly to the amount contained in a liter of beer. The effect was most perceptible 25 to 30 minutes after absorbing the alcohol. Most of the marksmen shot even worse than the average, several of them even eight, ten and even twelve per cent worse. One of the amusing sidelights on these tests was that several of the riflemen insisted not only that they could, but actually were, shooting better after getting the spirits, while in reality their marksmanship had fallen off as much as 10 per cent.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic."

### BISHOP HOWDEN AND L. B. PRINCE DELEGATES TO GREAT EPISCOPAL MEETING

Twelve bishops and 100 clerical and lay delegates will gather at Little Rock, Ark., on Tuesday, January 16, for the fourth annual episcopal synod of the southwest, and will remain in session for three days. The province includes the dioceses of Arkansas, Dallas, Missouri, Kansas City, Texas and West Texas, and the missionary districts of Oklahoma, Eastern Oklahoma, New Mexico, North Texas and Salina. In this territory the Episcopal church has 14 bishops, 311 clergymen, 608 parishes and missions, and 45,640 communicants who last year contributed \$800,000 for church purposes.

The president of the synod is the Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, bishop of Missouri and presiding bishop of the church, and who, this year, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopate, the Rev. Henry Neal Hyde of Joplin, Mo., is the secretary, and Mr. Charles L. Johnson of Waco, Tex., is treasurer. The bishops in attendance will be James R. Winchester, Arkansas; Alex. C. Garrett, Dallas; James Wise, Kansas; Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City; Frederick F. Johnson, St. Louis; George H. Kinsolving, Texas; James S. Johnson and William T. Capers, West Texas; Francis K. Brooke, Oklahoma; Edward A. Temple, North Texas; Frederick B. Howden, New Mexico, and Theodore P. Thurston, Eastern Oklahoma. Among the lay delegates are Joseph R. Barrell, St. Louis; L. Bradford Prince, ex-governor of New Mexico; Allen Wright, McAlester, Okla.; David McKnight, El Paso, Tex.; Dr. J. H. Winterbotham, Salina, Kans.; Houston Whiteside, Hutchinson, Kans.; General H. A. Greene, Leavenworth, Kans.; Professor N. A. Crawford, Manhattan, Kans.; and Rufus Cage, Houston, Tex.

The opening service will be held on the morning of Tuesday, January 16, at Trinity cathedral, Little Rock, when the preacher will be the Rt. Rev. William T. Capers, bishop of West Texas. An elaborate civic reception has been planned. Addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Brough, Mayor Taylor and President Smith of the Little Rock board of commerce. Bishop Tuttle will respond for the delegates. During the three days' sessions of the synod, reports of church work in the province will be discussed and representatives to the board of missions and the general board of religious education will be elected, together with the officers of the synod.

In addition to routine business, there will be a missionary mass meeting to be addressed by Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the board of missions; Bishop George H. Kinsolving of Texas, Archdeacon Daniel M. Johnson and Mr. Carl Baer of Little Rock. An elaborate missionary exhibit has been planned, and every afternoon there will be a missionary tea and social hour under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary to the board of missions.

At the session devoted to religious education, the Rev. Dr. William E. Gardiner, secretary of the general board, will speak on "Religion in the Home," and "Social Service" will be

discussed by the Rev. Dr. George Craig Stewart, dean-elect of the cathedral of the Incarnation, Baltimore, Md. In connection with church extension, the Rev. Edward H. Eckel, provincial secretary, will report on the religious survey of the province, which has recently been undertaken. An additional feature of great interest will be the presentation of a missionary play entitled, "The Little Pilgrims and the Book Beloved."

### WEST SIDE CHURCH FILLED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE FRIENDS OF PRIEST

An assembly that taxed the capacity of the huge Church of Our Lady of Sorrows this morning attended the funeral of the late Father Paul Gilberton, rector of the parish. Among those present were hundreds of Catholics, who came to offer up prayer for the repose of the soul of the priest who had labored for so many years in the West side parish. A large number of non-Catholics, personal friends of Father Gilberton's, attended as a mark of respect.

A solemn mass of requiem was sung, with the Rt. Rev. J. E. Pitaval, archbishop of the archdiocese of Santa Fe, pontificating. Brother priests of Father Gilberton from all parts of the archdiocese were present to assist in the ceremonies. Two served as deacon and sub-deacon in the celebration of the mass, and several, in their black cassocks and white surplices, were within the sanctuary and in the choir loft. The church was decorated in deepest mourning, and the vestments and hangings were of black trimmed with white.

The archbishop spoke briefly in English and in Spanish. He said that it is not the Catholic custom to pronounce an eloquent eulogy over the body of a departed man or woman. The individual who is worthy of eulogy has made his impression upon thousands of hearts who will pay him silent tribute more eloquent and more lasting than the spoken word. "It is more fitting that we offer up a prayer for the repose of the souls of our departed friends than that we praise them publicly after their departure," the bishop said. In conclusion he asked all present, of whatever faith, to join in the prayers of the church on behalf of its departed priest.

Following the ceremonies the body was laid to rest in the west wing of the church, in a grave beneath the floor. The active pall bearers were William Frank, Hilario Montoya, Benigno Alires, George Hermann, Enrique Armijo, Margarito Romero, Apolonio Sena, and Henry Monsmer. The honorary pall bearers were Frank LeDuc, Frank Roy, Susano Montoya, Leon Pinard, Pablo C. de Baca, Charles Ifeld, Harry Kelly and Eugenio Romero. J. C. Johnsen and Sons had charge of the interment.

No announcement has been made as to what priest of the archdiocese of Santa Fe will be assigned to the pastorate of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. The Rev. Father Quintero, assistant under Father Gilberton, likely will remain in that capacity. Rev. Father J. Balland, pastor at Mora, was here Sunday and has been assisting in looking after the affairs of the West side parish since Father Gilberton's death.

### UNITED STATES TO USE THE GAS BALLOONS MADE FAMOUS BY GERMANY

Washington, Jan. 9.—Ordnance and aircraft innovation designed from lines developed by European belligerents have been authorized by both war and navy departments. They include Zeppelin type airships, large calibre mobile rifles and howitzers to be mounted on railroad trucks for the coast defense or hauled by tractor engines over country roads.

Secretary Daniels announced today that the "Zeppelins would be constructed at once." Determination to build the craft was reached after an exhaustive study of the question of rigid airships by a joint committee of officers representing the aeronautical branches of both services, the general staff of the army and the general board of the navy, which recommended that construction be undertaken at once.

The recommendations have been approved by Secretaries Daniels and Baker, and the cost will be equally divided between the army and navy. Army ordnance plants are already building at the Watervliet arsenal, New York, pilot guns of the 16 and 12-inch howitzer. Plans are practically completed also for a 14-inch high powered rifle, with carriage for mounting on railroad trucks.

### LATE DEVELOPMENTS SHOW LEWIS MAY NOT HAVE KILLED COLBERT GIRL

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—District Attorney Rotan today planned to continue his investigation into the mystery surrounding the murder in her apartments on December 29 of Maizie Colbert, the advertising art model. After his examination of a score of witnesses, Mr. Rotan announced that nothing had been revealed to make him change his opinion that all the circumstantial evidence pointed to Bernard W. Lewis of Pittsburgh as the slayer.

At the same time he gave John Colbert, a brother of the slain girl, authority to conduct a private investigation and to take to city hall for examination any one he suspected of having knowledge of the case. Colbert, who is in business in New York, says that he does not believe Lewis killed his sister. He declared early today that he has discovered new evidence of the greatest importance. This evidence, he said, came from a source outside of Philadelphia and "may result in upsetting or weakening everything now thought to be established."

A shirt, collar and necktie found on Lewis after his suicide in Atlantic City were identified last night by a clerk in a haberdashery here as the articles he had sold the man on the day the crime is believed to have occurred. The clerk said, according to the police, that Lewis had made the purchases shortly before 11 a. m. on December 29. Two other witnesses stated they had talked over the telephone with Miss Colbert after 11 o'clock that day.

The police had contended that Lewis bought the articles after the murder was committed and some of those interested in the case claim that at least one link in the chain of circumstantial evidence which the authorities say convince them that Lewis was the slayer, has been broken.



### DANCE AND RECEPTION FOR NEW GOVERNOR TO BE HELD FEBRUARY 7

Santa Fe, Jan. 8.—The inauguration committee at a meeting held Saturday in the office of Judge N. J. Laughlin, arranged for inauguration ceremonies, the date for which was set for February 7. While the physician attending Governor E. C. de Baca will not permit him to attend an inauguration ball, yet, he will permit the governor to make an address in the afternoon from the porch of St. Vincent's sanitarium. In the evening there is to be a reception to the state officials and legislature in the historic Old Palace and an inaugural ball in the adjoining National Guard armory. Luncheon is to be served in the assembly room of the public library, which adjoins the armory on the north, and the Elks' clubhouse is adjoining on the west is to provide rest and smoking rooms.

Chairmen of sub-committees were tentatively appointed by Chief Justice R. H. Hanna, who presided, the principal committees being those on arrangements, finance, printing and publicity, floor, refreshments, decorations, program and music. The same old question, whether wine and similar liquid refreshments shall be served, that has come up at every inauguration, again bobbed up. The majority of the executive committee favor a "dry" inauguration, but the final decision will depend upon financial considerations, for it is feared that the tickets to the inaugural ball, which are to be sold at \$10 each, will not be purchased unless liquors are served. At least that has been the experience in the past. The sale of 300 tickets is required to meet the estimated expenses. In other states, the legislature appropriates sufficient money to pay inauguration expenses, but in New Mexico it has been up to the capital to pay for the feast. However, as the legislature is in session during February, a good attendance is assured. While the inaugurations of Governors Hagerman, Mills and McDonald were brilliant affairs, it is proposed to outclass even these upon this occasion.

### ROSWELL BANKS GROW

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 8.—The four Roswell banks on December 27, 1916 in their official report to the comptroller and state bank examiner show total deposits of \$3,499,596.84, an increase since June 30 of over half a million dollars. The loans and discounts are \$2,973,249.84 just a slight increase over the June 30th period.

The business of the banks of a community is an index to the progress of the community. This substantial growth of the bank business in Roswell indicates that the farmer and stockman are prospering in the territory these four banks serve. One feature that needs to be noted is the fact that the Roswell bankers are encouraging more livestock on the farms, including more milk cows and hogs; and they are also helping to improve the live stock in the grazing area outside of the irrigated district in the valley.

The outlook for the new year is promising for the Roswell section of the Pecos valley. The farm loan law and the newly passed 640 acre home-

stead will be features in the development in 1917. The small stockman will be given a better chance to increase his business and this is becoming a small stock growers country.

### CARLSBAD, N. M., JAN. 8.—THE SANTA FE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TO GET RID OF GERMS OF DREAD-ED TYPHUS

The railway employes an army of section men and extra crews to keep its roadbed and track in order over the system of 11,270 miles. Many of the men and their families live in cars, there being in all 2,848 bunk and boarding cars on the system. Others live in houses which the company provide for their accommodation. Many a child grows up in these houses on wheels. The track employes are largely Mexican while the employes of the bridge and building department are white.

It is no small task to look after the welfare of this army of employes and sanitation requires especial attention to prevent illness. A campaign is now in progress, disinfecting every car and bunk house and all bedding and wearing apparel. Special trains for this purpose are being run on every division.

Yesterday, Willard O. Keene, roadmaster of the Pecos division from Clovis to Pecos, Texas, finished disinfecting every boarding and bunk car and house on the division. Every car and house was disinfected thoroughly by steam, superheated. The wearing apparel and bedding were placed in chests for the purpose provided and given a thorough steaming under pressure. There was nothing overlooked about the cars and the houses, utensils, clothing, and bedding. The microbe, mite, bacteria, bacillus and bug received no mercy.

This is possibly the most extensive sanitation campaign ever conducted in the United States.

An Optic classified ad may sell some needless article for you.

### PARRALL RECAPTURED

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 8.—Parral, Chihuahua, was occupied by Carranza forces under General Francisco Murguía at 7 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, a message received by Carranza Consul Eduardo Soriano Bravo here today stated. The Villa forces who occupied Parral, fled to the mountains, the message added, and nine locomotives and 10 cars were recaptured.

This message to the Carranza consul also stated that General Favila, a Carranza commander, met and defeated a column of Villa followers on the wagon road between Jimenez and Parral yesterday, killing 35 Villa troops and capturing many prisoners after the command was scattered.

## Rare Bargain in High-Grade Piano

For immediate sale we will accept any reasonable offer for a new, strictly high-grade piano located at Las Vegas. Liberal terms. If interested in procuring a high-grade piano at a very special price, write The Denver Music Company at Denver, Colorado, at once for particulars.

### ACCUSED MURDERER WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION FROM WASHINGTON

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 8.—Elbert W. Blancett announced today that he would fight extradition to New Mexico. Chief of Police Galusha of Albuquerque is here from Albuquerque, with extradition papers and the hearing on the requisition from Governor McDonald is scheduled to come before Governor Lister tomorrow morning.

Blancett was arrested on December 30, at Friday Harbor, Washington, charged with Armour's murder. However, should the governor of Washington refuse to deliver the man to Galusha, on the murder charge, the brothers of Armour have secured a requisition for his extradition upon a charge of stealing the Armour Oldsmobile "eight" automobile.

### IS THE ONLY WET SPOT IN THE MIDST OF SEVEN DRY STATES

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 9.—A strenuous battle to make Wyoming dry is forecast for the state legislature which convened today. The significance of Wyoming's decision is that this state, as long as it remains wet, supplies the operating base for mail order sales of liquor into seven dry states surrounding it.

Of the overwhelming sentiment in Wyoming in favor of prohibition there appears to be but little question. Neither is there a great deal of doubt as to whether the legislature will vote Wyoming dry by statute. There appears to be at least a good chance for the submission of a constitutional amendment for prohibition and the fight to block or delay it, according to indications, will be made in the state senate. The liquor trade Wyoming stands to gain as a lone dry state is estimated at \$25,000,000 annually.

Wyoming has been made by developments in neighboring states the scene of liquor's last stand in the northern and central Rocky mountain region. With a population of only 175,000 and a liquor consumption correspondingly small, the state has assumed an importance to the liquor industry utterly disproportionate to its population.

More than a year ago Colorado and Idaho, bordering states, were voted dry. At the election last November South Dakota, Montana and Nebraska, other bordering states, were voted dry, and Utah, the only other bordering state, elected a legislature pledged to prohibition by statutory enactment. Therefore it is of tremendous importance to the liquor interests that Wyoming shall continue wet.

It is estimated that 75 per cent off the Wyoming electorate would vote for the prohibition amendment were it submitted. Approximately 20,000 of the 49,400 electors who voted in November are women. The prohibition amendment would have the virtually undivided support of this body of voting women. Merely a majority of the votes cast would be necessary to write it into the constitution, which means that if only 20 per cent of the male voting population voted for it it would be adopted.

It is thought that the contest over

the measure will be staged in the senate because that body contains but 27 members and a two-thirds majority is necessary to pass a constitutional amendment. The men therefore could defeat the amendment. The lower house contains 57 members. Before the last election at which 71 of the 84 members of the new legislature were named, the Wyoming anti-saloon league claimed to have obtained from two-thirds of all the candidates for the legislature a pledge that they would vote for the submission of a statewide constitutional amendment. The 13 members of the legislature not accounted for in this claim are the senators who hold over from the last legislature.

The W. C. T. U., the anti-saloon league and other prohibition and temperance organizations appear confident that the submission bill will be passed without difficulty. For more than a month these organizations have conducted rallies in all parts of the state, while in Cheyenne a big demonstration is being planned as a reminder to the legislators who pledged themselves to support the bill, that they are to be held to close accountability.

### CHANGING OF TITLE OF SANTA FE INSTITUTION CONFERS NEW POWERS

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Of considerable significance to New Mexico is the change of the official name of the School of American Archaeology to that of the "School of American Research," and the broadening of the scope of the institution, provided for by resolutions adopted by the Archaeological Institute in session last week at St. Louis.

The School of American Research is established to conduct the researches of the Institute in the American field and to afford opportunities for field work and training to students of archaeology and related sciences. The school will direct the expeditions of the affiliated societies of the institute in their respective fields, maintain researches in the various culture areas of the American continent, direct the work of fellows, and collaborate with universities and other scientific organizations both at home and abroad in the advancement of the science of man. The school will encourage creative work in the fields of art, literature, architecture, and eventually in the fields of music, the drama and all original endeavor in scientific fields, occupying in that respect a position similar to that of the Carnegie and Rockefeller institutions and foundations, and yet filling a field of its own in America.

The school will incorporate under the laws of New Mexico, the articles having been drafted by Honorable Frank Springer and having been approved by the Council of the Archaeological Institute. They will be filed shortly with the state corporation commission. That will enable the school to hold property in its own name, to receive endowments and to perform other functions. The institute being chartered by congress gives the school a standing in foreign countries under the protection of the American flag.

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county finances, and yet the governor is deprived of the control of the office of traveling auditor, which is the chief source of information with reference to these funds. Frequently the chief executive needs more detailed information with reference to financial matters of state and county than is furnished by a mere formal audit. He now has no way of securing it, except to ask some other state official to secure it for him. This is a lowering of the dignity of the office of governor, and the state should have too much pride to allow it.

I recommend that you place the office of traveling auditor with the governor, where it formerly was, and where it naturally and by right belongs.

#### Private Car Companies

At the present time there are many private car companies doing business within the state. None of these companies pay any taxes, except the Pullman Car company. I recommend that a law be enacted taxing each one of these companies. It is estimated that the revenue derived from this source alone would amount to some \$30,000 per year.

#### Insurance Commissioner

The taxpayers of the state are now supporting a state corporation commission and an insurance commissioner. The duties of these two departments could easily be performed by the corporation commission at no additional expense. I recommend the abolishment of the office of state insurance commissioner and the placing of the duties of his office with the corporation commission. This would result in a saving to the state of some \$9,000 or \$10,000 per year.

#### State Land Commissioner

The report of the state land commissioner shows that he has in his hands over \$600,000, virtually the money of the state, yet upon a mere technicality the state derives no income from it. There can be no valid reason given why this money should not be turned into the state treasury like other state funds and deposited for the benefit of the state. If this cannot be done under the law as it stands at present, then the law should be so changed as to require this. The state is losing in revenue annually from this source alone between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Section 5183 of our statutes reads: "Twenty per centum of the income derived from any state lands except lands granted by the Enabling Act for the payment of bonds of Grant and Santa Fe counties, and the interest thereon, shall constitute a fund to be known as the State Lands Maintenance Funds."

The language of this section is plain, that this fund consists of appropriations from income only, and not from the proceeds of the sale of state lands, or from interest on such proceeds. Yet I am advised that the credits to the land office maintenance have been made from both the principal and income. It would seem that all the appropriations to this fund from the principal since statehood are clearly illegal and that any sums so diverted should be returned by the state to their respective permanent funds.

Some authority should be established to supervise and limit the expense of this office. When the sole power over such an important department is entrusted entirely to one

man, he naturally becomes extravagant with his expenditures. This is the case with the state land office. The business of the office ought to be handled with one-half of the present force. The cost of maintenance now is more than 12 per cent of the income, which is excessive.

No audit of the state land commissioner's office seems to have been made since the time the office was established. This is one of the most important departments of the state government and some provision should be made for a proper audit of its books so that the people may be advised as to how this great endowment is being managed. Such an audit should be non-political in its character and in order to secure this it should be made by some party from outside of the state. I would recommend, therefore, that you make an appropriation of an amount sufficient to secure a proper audit of these books, such appropriation to be expended under the direction of the governor.

#### State Institutions Funds

Nearly all of the amount derived from the sale of state lands, donated by the general government to our state institutions, has been expended by these institutions for purposes other than investment in income-bearing securities. It would seem that such expenditure is contrary to both the spirit and intent of the acts granting these lands. The purpose of this gift was undoubtedly to provide a permanent endowment for such institutions. Unless this method of expenditure is checked at the outset, this princely endowment of our institutions is liable to be rapidly dissipated and we shall find ourselves compelled to rely upon taxation as the sole means of their maintenance.

#### Budget

The various state institutions have made reports, for which I ask your careful consideration. All of these reports ask for appropriations, but there is no statement of the purposes for which the same is to be used. I recommend the adoption of a budget system by the state institutions and by all the departments of the state government. If this were done, it would be possible to estimate in advance how much of a levy is called for by the appropriations asked for, and our expenditures could be kept within our revenues. By the helter-skelter method in vogue now the appropriations frequently exceed the income. An outline of such a system has been prepared and sent out to the several state departments and institutions, calling for a detailed estimate of the amount needed for the ensuing two years. As soon as these estimates are received, they will be submitted to your finance committee for their consideration.

#### Election Laws

The present election law should be repealed. A free and untrammelled ballot is the very foundation upon which rests our republican form of government. Take away or interfere with this right, and our free institutions are undermined, and in their place is built up a monarchical form of government. There is an urgent need that this assembly pass a modern and comprehensive election law, which will secure to every voter the right to cast his ballot in secrecy as his best judgment dictates, and free from interference or

intimidation on the part of the so-called political workers. The practice of herding men and marching them to the polls and voting them as the bosses dictate, should be prohibited under severe penalties. The secrecy of the ballot could be safeguarded by allowing the voter to cast his ballot in a room wherein none are allowed to enter except himself, the judges and clerks of election, and the challengers of the respective parties; and no one within such enclosure should be allowed to speak to or advise the voter unless advice is requested.

The printing and distribution of the ballots should be entirely under the control of the county chairman of each political party. As it is now, in counties where the clerk is of a different political faith from the county chairman, all kinds of obstacles are placed in the way of getting the tickets printed and distributed.

No restriction should be placed upon the right of a man to have his name appear on as many tickets as he can get conventions to nominate him. Any party which is foolish enough to believe that the voter can be kept bound and tied to that party by cunningly devised election laws will find in the end that they have operated to that party's undoing.

I earnestly recommend that you enact a new election law containing the salient features of the Australian ballot, so modified and guarded as to suit the conditions in this state.

#### Absent Voters Law

We have a law allowing men in the employ of the railroad companies to vote outside of their precincts. This statute is very indefinite and uncertain as to the method of the return and canvassing of such votes. These uncertainties should be cleared up by requiring that the ballots so cast be returned to the county clerk in envelopes marked "Ballot," so as to indicate their contents. The clerk should be prohibited from opening such envelopes, except in the presence of the county commissioners and the public present at the canvass of the vote.

After the vote has been canvassed by the county commissioners, acting as a canvassing board, the vote for state and district officers should be certified by such board of county commissioners to the state canvassing board.

Our jury law should be so strengthened by amendment as to make it impossible to use it for partisan purposes.

The judge in each district should be held responsible for the impartiality of his juries. This responsibility can be secured by making the judge one of the jury commissioners and providing that he appoint two others to act with him, one from each of the two dominant political parties in his district.

To insure that the jury would not be entirely composed of men of the same political party, it should be made mandatory upon the commission to select names of persons of all political faiths, the proportion of each to be regulated by the normal vote cast by each party in the county where the jury list is selected.

The professional juror can be eliminated by providing that the names of all those in the county qualified to serve on juries be selected and placed in the wheel, and that juries

be drawn from this wheel until all the names are exhausted, when a new list of names is to be prepared. In this way every man in the county, qualified for jury duty, would serve at some time. Now we get, in some districts, about the same jurors every other year.

I urge upon you these changes in the present law in the interest of justice and the freedom of our courts from the malign influences above mentioned.

The law defining a legal fence, and requiring the enclosing of farming lands with such a fence, as a prerequisite to the recovery of damages by trespasses from stock, is unjust and imposes an unnecessary hardship upon the small land owner.

The definition of what constitutes a legal fence is so encumbered with minutiae, as to preclude the possibility of compliance with it. I doubt if there is a legal fence in the state, when judged by this definition. No matter how substantial the fence of the farmer may be, this statute denies a recovery for trespasses, unless he can prove all the details of this definition of a legal fence.

Moreover, there is no reason why the common law rule, "so use your own, as not to injure another," should not apply to the owner of livestock. If any class of property is worth owning, it is worth looking after, and the owner of stock should be required to exercise care to prevent his cattle from trespassing upon the crops of others. This statute is an invitation to a careless or spiteful man to turn his stock loose upon the land and crops of his neighbor.

I could cite to you many instances where the unjust provisions of this law have been the direct cause of violence, and in some cases of bloodshed and even homicide.

I recommend the repeal of the present statute and the enactment of one in its place more equitable to both the stockman and the farmer. I believe the law as it stood before the present law came in force was more just to both.

The governor called attention to the fact that there have been no bank failures in the state since the meeting of the last legislature, and stated that judging from the large increase in number of depositors and amount of reports, the banks and people are both prosperous. He advocated having the building and loan associations placed under the supervision of the bank examiner instead of the traveling auditor.

Mr. de Baca urged a reasonable appropriation for prosecuting to a conclusion boundary dispute suits with Colorado and Texas. He recommended that inmates of the penitentiary and reform school be employed in some useful occupations. He asked that the pay of penitentiary guards be increased to \$60 per month. Mr. de Baca asked that the state board of education be given additional powers, that it may go into districts which have been backward in improving educational conditions, and force them to comply with the laws. He urged the creation of the office of special prosecutor, to act in cases where local authorities have failed to see that crimes are punished. He concluded by stating that he would be happy to co-operate with the legislature for the welfare of the state.