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Number 37.

PRO RATA SCHEME WILL NOT BE ALLOWED

GOVERNMENT SO STIPULATES IN
THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE
DISSOLUTION

Washington, Jan. 8.—Preliminary plans for the disposition by the so-called telephone trust of its \$29,000,000 worth of Western Union stock were under consideration today by G. C. Todd, assistant to Attorney General McReynolds, in charge of prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act.

Mr. Todd listened yesterday to tentative proposals from E. C. Kingsbury, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, relating to the disposal to be made of the Western Union Stock.

Although the present negotiations have not reached the stage where a policy can be outlined, it is known that the attorney general and Mr. Todd would oppose a pro rata distribution of the Western Union shares among stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. They take the position that this case is greatly different from that presented by the Union Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio, and that there is no parallel to be found in the Union Pacific's plan to distribute the Baltimore and Ohio stock to its shareholders.

The two railroads are not competitors for business, the officials hold, while the two wire companies are.

NEW YORK AGREES

New York, Jan. 8.—The New York chamber of commerce went on record today as favoring the proposed advance in railroad freight rates. The chamber adopted a resolution to that effect, holding that the advance would not only be "an act of justice" to the railroads, but also beneficial to the entire business of the United States.

CELEBRATE OLD VICTORY

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—Citizens throughout Louisiana are observing today the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812 as a legal holiday.

KILLED MAN FOR HIS LOVE FOR DAUGHTER

MRS. COX WAS JEALOUS OF HER
OWN OFFSPRING, ACCORD-
ING TO POLICE

Los Angeles, Jan. 8.—Convinced that Mrs. Mary Graves Cox killed W. M. Melton, a lawyer and realty operator, primarily because, being married already, he could not redeem a promise to wed her, and that she also took the life of her daughter, Florence, aged 16, because the girl shared Melton's affections with her mother, the police continued today their investigation of Tuesday night's triple tragedy in an effort to verify their theories and thus clear up the mystery.

Three items of information recently obtained by Mrs. Cox precipitated the tragedy, the police believe. These were:

The discovery that Melton, who was the son of a Spartanburg, S. C., clergyman, had a wife living in Los Angeles, and therefore could not marry her.

Realization that he was shifting his affections to Mrs. Cox's pretty daughter, Florence.

The discovery that Melton, although once well-to-do, had suffered losses which reduced him to the necessity of negotiating small loans.

ROAD NEEDS HELP

Boston, Jan. 8.—The Boston and Maine railroad was the subject of the greater part of the inaugural address of Governor David I. Walsh, delivered today. He said the road was in serious straits and needed, help, not only from the legislature, but also from its own stockholders.

The governor's message urged the calling of a constitutional convention to take up women suffrage and other subjects.

CANNON FEELS BETTER

Danville, Ill., Jan. 8.—Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the national house of representatives, appeared on the streets this afternoon for the first time since he was taken ill with a cold. He said staying in the house was the worst punishment he could imagine.

REGULATION FOR THE TRUSTS NEXT

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAM
TO BE CARRIED OUT BY
CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 8.—The administration anti-trust legislation program was completed today so far as the preliminary work by the house committee on judiciary is concerned. Bills have been prepared covering every phase of the trust question and are ready for submission to the full committee soon after congress reassembles Monday. The judiciary committee members will confer next week with President Wilson and the anti-trust legislation details will be made clear.

Representative Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the committee, authorized the announcement that in co-operation with Representative Carlin of Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee on trusts, and Representative Floyd of Arkansas, he had finished the preliminary work of the committee on the subject of trust legislation. He said that "bills touching every phase of the subject have been prepared," and that on the return of the full committee to the city the bill will be taken up for consideration.

The views of the president and democratic party, as expressed in the national platform, have been followed in the preparation of the bills, according to Mr. Clayton. He declined to give the details of the proposed legislation, but said the Sherman anti-trust law had been left intact. He also stated that one of the bills would cover interlocking directorates.

DISSOLUTION PLAN APPROVED

New York, Jan. 8.—The directors of the Union Pacific railroad today approved the plan recommended by the roadways executive committee on Tuesday for the distribution to the common stockholders of its \$82,000,000 par value Baltimore and Ohio stock, together with \$3 per share in cash, and for the reduction of Union Pacific common dividend from 10 to 8 per cent. The distribution would be made April 1 to stockholders of record March 2.

REPORTS MUST GO TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY

OTHERWISE THE JUSTICES OF
THE PEACE WILL NOT RE-
CEIVE FEES

A resolution passed by the board of county commissioners several months ago forbidding the payment of fees to county justices of the peace and constables without a full report of each case in question being made and approved by the district attorney and later filed with the commissioners, has gone into effect, and blanks to be filled out in each criminal case handled have been issued.

These blanks are to be filled out following the hearing of each criminal case, and sent to the district attorney for approval. This is considered by the county officials a safe method of handling court business in the country, as it prevents any unjust charges on the part of justices and constables.

The resolution passed by the county commissioners is as follows:

Resolution: The board of county commissioners shall hereafter allow no justice of the peace or constable fees in any felony case within such county, unless the district attorney shall within ten days after the hearing of such case, have first received a full report of the case and a statement of all fees claimed therein, upon a form to be furnished by the district attorney. If the district attorney shall find such report to be satisfactory and the statement of fees to comply with the law, he shall endorse his approval upon such fee bill and forthwith transmit it to the county clerk of the proper county within his district, and said fees may then be paid by the county commissioners, but not otherwise.

Note—Under the laws of New Mexico no fees to either justice of the peace or constable can be paid by the county commissioners in misdemeanor cases, and no report of misdemeanor cases need be made by the justices of the peace to district attorneys.

FIFTY ELK WILL BE GIVEN NEW MEXICO

GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH THE ANIMALS; WILL BE PLACED IN THIS COUNTY

Santa Fe, Jan. 5.—The application of State Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca to the department of agriculture for 50 elk has been granted, according to a letter received this morning, by the department. The application is granted subject to the condition that all expense incurred be paid by the state getting the elk. The state game warden is asked to take the matter up with Lieutenant Colonel L. M. Brett, acting superintendent at Yellowstone park.

The department states that the usual expense connected with the shipping of elk is about \$5 a head loaded on cars at Gardner, Mont., with transportation and feeding during the trip extra. It might be mentioned that the state would only have to pay transportation until the lines of the A., T. & S. F. are reached, for they will be transported free over that road.

It is the intention of the state game department to liberate the animals on what is called Hamilton mesa, in San Miguel county.

The department annually gives away 800 elk to state game departments, game preserves and parks. No more than 50 elk are given to any one state or preserve.

It is probable the request for the elk will be made to the superintendent at Yellowstone park immediately.

District Hydrographer Named

Raymond S. Watrous, who has been working with the state engineer hydrographic survey of Santa Fe canyon, has been appointed district hydrographer for the San Juan basin by Glenn A. Gray, district engineer.

Notaries Named

The following have been made notaries by Governor McDonald: Isidoro Ferran, Abiquiu; Demetrio Quintana, Le Doux; Lewis H. Morrison, Clayton; Ellen M. Bolles, Lumberton.

Auto Fees

Within a few dollars of \$3,500 was deposited today by the secretary of state as the proceeds from the sale of automobile licenses. From the present outlook, January, 1914, will greatly exceed January, 1913, in the matter of receipts from this source. Last year over \$13,000 was received during January. The law provides that all receipts in this fund shall be turned over to the state highway fund for use of the roads of the state, less the actual cost of administering the law.

Permanent School Fund

The state treasurer today received from the land commissioner the sum of \$112,000 for the permanent school fund, which amount will be held pending the final settlement of the question of the investment of this fund.

December Collections

At the traveling auditor's office this morning, it was stated that the following amounts had been received

from the treasurers and collectors of the counties named: San Miguel, \$763.15; Mora, \$1,901.02; McKinley, nothing. These amounts represent the state's portion of the taxes collected in these counties during December. This is the third month in succession that not a dollar has been completed in McKinley county, although the 1913 tax rolls were delivered to the collector on December 16, were returned to the assessor for minor changes and were received by the traveling auditor on December 29.

His Stomach Troubles Over

Mr. Dyspeptic, would you not like to feel that your stomach troubles were over, that you could eat any kind of food you desired without injury? That may seem so unlikely to you that you do not even hope for an ending of your trouble, but permit us to assure you that it is not altogether impossible. If others can be cured permanently, and thousands have been, why not you? John R. Barker, of Battle Creek, Mich., is one of them. He says, "I was troubled with heartburn, indigestion, and liver complaint until I used Chamberlain's Tablets, then my trouble was over." Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

S. L. FISHER BRINGS IN HEAVY GAME BAG

IN THE LOT IS A MOUNTAIN LION MEASURING NINE FEET IN LENGTH

From Tuesday's Daily.

S. L. Fisher, the old-time hunter, who operates in the vicinity of Mineral Hill, brought with him a heavy game bag when he came to Las Vegas yesterday. Mr. Fisher brought three mountain lions, three bob cats, two foxes, and two coyotes. One of the lions, which measured nine feet, was sent to Chicago to a Mrs. Pettit, who asked Mr. Fisher last summer to kill a big mountain lion for her. The other two lions were sold to the Charles Ilfeld company.

Mr. Fisher says the wild beasts are killing many cattle and horses this year. In spite of this fact, however, he says, the ranchers do not give the hunter any assistance. They throw obstacles in his way instead of helping him, he declares. Mr. Fisher says the hills are full of game this winter.

A PECULIAR OFFICE

Los Angeles, Jan. 6.—The office of public defender of Los Angeles county, said to be the only one of the kind in the world, was assigned today to Walton J. Wood, an attorney who has been connected with the district attorney's office. The office was created recently and was filled after a competitive examination. It is the duty of the public defender to work as diligently in the defense of any accused person as the district attorney does in his prosecution.

Do you begin to cough at night, just when you hope to sleep? Do you have a tickling throat that keeps you awake? Just take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It will check the cough and stop the tickling sensation at once. Does not upset the stomach, is best for children and grown persons. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

SAN MIGUEL WILL BE DEPICTED ON MAP

WILL OCCUPY SPACE 110 BY 40 INCHES ON EXHIBIT AT SAN DIEGO

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 6.—San Miguel county will take up a space of 110 inches by 40 inches on the largest map of New Mexico ever made, to occupy an entire wall in the exhibition hall of the beautiful New Mexico building at the Panama-California exposition at San Diego. This will give ample room to indicate clearly every physical feature, the character of the soil, the course of the streams, the altitude of the table lands and valleys and the resources of every kind of the county. The character of the soil as well as of the land, whether it is suitable for dry farming, or is located under an irrigation system or can be farmed or whether it has sufficient rainfall for ordinary farming, whether it is part of the public domain, belongs to the state or is in private ownership, will be shown by different colors. The Las Vegas grant, for instance, will occupy a space of 25 by 30 inches, and upon it will be indicated every detail of its irrigation systems, of its farming lands, of its roads, every school house, every church, every settlement, and every physical feature that enters into its topography. It is readily seen how the prospective homeseeker will find such a map of immense value and how he will be able to determine at a glance how far the land he desires to locate on or buy, is from the nearest railroad, wagon road, settlement, city, church or school house. Especially interesting will be the configuration of such sections as the upper Pecos and of the Pecos pueblo grant, so attractive to tourists. Mineral districts will also be clearly indicated as well as the scenic beauties of Gallinas canyon, El Porvenir and similar attractions. The entire map will be 20 by 30 feet and reproductions will be made of it for use in advertising pamphlets.

Architect I. H. Rapp has secured a number of bids for the construction of the New Mexico building, which will be a reproduction, to a large extent, of the historic church at Acoma. The building will cover 15,000 square feet on a commanding and conspicuous site in the beautiful exposition park, and it will loom up before everyone entering the exposition grounds by the spectacular bridge over the Cabrillo Canon.

Colonel R. E. Twitchell, chairman of the New Mexico commission, has already achieved notable success in securing fine exhibits for the exposition building; his plans are unique and artistic and will spread the fame of New Mexico far and wide. The other members of the commission are hard at work. Mr. Samuel T. Clark of Deming has already secured the installation of a large pump adjoining the New Mexico building which will illustrate the feasibility of reclama-

tion by irrigation in the Mimbres valley and other portions of the state. Mr. Guy A. Reed of Carlsbad is seeing to it that the lower Pecos valley will not be eclipsed in the exhibit to be made. Dr. J. J. Shuler of Raton has already secured an appropriation of \$2,000 from the commission of Colfax county which will help to put Colfax county in the front rank of the 26 counties of the state. District Attorney Manuel U. Vigil has assured that Bernalillo county and Albuquerque will be suitably represented, and the other counties are quickly falling into line.

But it is a citizen of East Las Vegas, Mr. Frank Springer, who has thus far made the most notable contribution. It is a series of seven mural paintings, most beautiful in their conception, which will depict the life and achievements of St. Francis de Assisi, New Mexico's patron saint. The young artist, Donald Beauregard, to whom this commission has been entrusted, will arrive at the School of American Archaeology at Santa Fe in a few days to begin work on these points, for which he has made studies in Paris and Washington, D. C. Another former East Las Vegas citizen, Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the School of American Archaeology, is director of exhibits for the entire exposition and its assured success will be a notable triumph for him. One of the historic landmark models at the exposition will be Pecos pueblo and church in San Miguel county. It is therefore believed that San Miguel county, especially, will be a great beneficiary from the exposition provided its other citizens and the county as a whole do their part.

It will be remembered that as a result of the fine exhibit made by New Mexico at St. Louis, a great stream of immigration set in which settled up the dry farming lands of eastern New Mexico. It is calculated that New Mexico gained fully one hundred thousand inhabitants and one hundred million dollars in wealth as a result of that exposition. There is no doubt that the results of the San Diego exposition will be even greater, for every one of the seven million tourists who are expected to visit that exposition will pass through New Mexico, either coming or going. In addition, but one other state has 30 million acres of federal lands and 12,000,000 acres of state lands to offer to home seekers or to capitalists, who in greater and greater numbers, are turning to land as the one safe investment for idle capital.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE it Poisons Bone or Deep Glands No KNIFE or PAIN

No Pay Until Cured

No X Ray or other

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plant makes the cure

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Any TUMOR, LUMP or

Sore on the lip, face

or body long is Cancer

It Never Pains until last

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thousands cured at home

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ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST

Is CANCER, and if neglected always poisons

deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly.

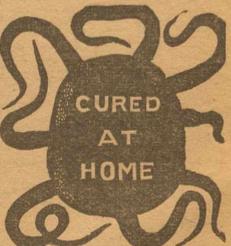
Poor Cured at Half Price if Cancer is yet Small

DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY "Strictly Reliable"

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KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED



"GENE" M'KNIGHT IS DEAD IN ILLINOIS

NEWSPAPER MAN KNOWN IN LAS
VEGAS SUCCUMBS TO PAR-
ALYSIS

The Optic has received a letter and newspaper clipping from Charles W. Rogers, now of St. Louis, concerning the death of Eugene McKnight, a newspaper man who operated in Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Raton about ten years ago. Following is the letter:

Saint Louis, Jan. 2, 1914.

Editor Optic.

"Gene" McKnight, subject of the enclosed story, "printed" the string of towns from 'Querque to Denver about ten years ago and sojourned for a considerable time in Vegas and Raton, also Trinidad.

I visited "Gene" a short time before his death and for several hours talked with him of the "old timers." I met down in New Mexico Percy Crews, Russ Kistler, the Bromagens, (padre e hijo), George Howland, Downs, Vicente Romero, Tony Aborn and others.

Harry Oakes, formerly of Vegas, now expert lino m-o., visited St. Louis several times the past two years.

CHARLES W. ROGERS,
Typo. Union No. 8.

Following is the clipping regarding McKnight's death. It is from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of January 2:

VERY PAINFUL BLISTERS ON BODY

Like Scalds or Skin Burns. Apparently Itching and Burning. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured Completely.

R. F. D. 48½, Port Orchard, Wash. —

"When my baby was about five days old his abdomen became entirely covered with varying sized blisters which were very painful, causing very much distress and sleeplessness. They appeared very much like scalds or skin burns apparently itching and burning. The bands irritated the blisters, causing sores.

"I tried a powder and afterwards other remedies but the sores became worse. They lasted about six weeks before I used Cuticura Ointment. After washing the irritated parts well with Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment he received almost instant relief, and the cure was complete in seven or eight days." (Signed) Mrs. J. G. Kelley, Dec. 4, 1912.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent falling hair, remove crusts and scales, and allay itching and irritation of the scalp, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford the speediest and most economical treatment. They assist in promoting the growth and beauty of the hair by removing those conditions which tend to make it dry, thin, and lifeless, often leading to premature grayness and loss of hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Eugene McKnight, 40 years old, editor and publisher of the Madison (Ill.) Republican, a weekly newspaper, in which he portrayed his own picturesque personality, was found dead in his bedroom in the Hinde Building, at Madison, at 7 a. m. Friday. He had suffered three strokes of paralysis since last March and his death was attributed to that ailment.

McKnight apparently was feeling as well as he had been for several months when his breakfast was taken to his room at 6 a. m. An hour later Kune Harrel, a printer employed on the Madison Republican, called at the room and found him dead. He had been back at his office only a week, after having been treated for two weeks at Alexian Brothers' hospital in St. Louis.

McKnight went to Madison four years ago from Syracuse, N. Y., to manage the newspaper and became owner of it two years later. Formerly he had worked on Denver newspapers.

By taking an active part in the political affairs of Madison, he was in close touch with city officials, all of whom are expected to attend his funeral in a body.

McKnight boasted that the typographical appearance of his newspaper and the quality of the print paper used were the best among the small papers of southern Illinois. In a typed box at the upper left-hand corner of the first page he ran every week the following matter:

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Each week he ran a paragraph as a banner line across the top of the first page. In the last edition he ever edited this line read as follows:

"Judging by the shape of some women, Adam must have had a crooked rib."

His platform, which appeared every week at the top of his editorial column, was as follows:

"If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made upon me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said about me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right, would make no difference."

McKnight always expressed his personal opinion about anybody he wanted to. He said what he believed and, as his fellow newspaper men often remarked, "he got away with it."

Little was known in Madison of McKnight's relatives. He lived alone and never spoke about himself except to refer to his newspaper experiences in Denver and on the Oregonian at Portland, Ore.

The funeral probably will be Sunday under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 8 of St. Louis, of which he was a member, and the Eagles lodge at Madison.

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.

M'ADOO DOESN'T APPROVE BIG BANK

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
FAVORS SCATTERING COUN-
TRY'S FINANCES

New York, Jan. 6.—Although Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department said today that he had formulated no views regarding the division of the country into regional reserve districts, he gave strong intimation that he was opposed to the creation in New York of a huge regional bank embracing most of the northeast and 40 or 50 per cent of the country's banking power.

"If we put 40 or 50 per cent of the banking power into a New York district," said Mr. McAdoo, "we would be obliged under the law to divide the remaining territory into seven districts that will be comparatively lean."

Mr. McAdoo said the establishment of two or three banks in the northeast—as for example, at New York, Boston and Baltimore, would dislocate the closely interwoven business and financial relations of the northeastern territory. On the other hand, he said, establishment of more than one bank would facilitate the course of exchange and mercantile transactions between these districts.

At today's hearing of the committee Irving T. Bush, chairman of the currency committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, said the business and financial relations of all cities in the northeast, with New York, were so close it would be advisable to include this territory, or most of it, in one district. He suggested that the western boundary be placed far enough west to include Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and he believed that unless the committee decided to constitute a separate district of New England, the northern boundary of the New York district should extend to the Canadian border.

The southern boundary should extend to include Wilmington, Del., Mr. Bush said, if a bank were established at Baltimore. Otherwise this district should include Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Morgan Attends Hearing

The appearance of J. P. Morgan created a stir in the committee room when the hearing was resumed after the noon recess. Mr. Morgan said he had not studied the problem before the committee, except in a general way.

"I haven't looked into it as much as I should have done," he said, "if I had known that I was coming here. However, I am moderately familiar with the federal reserve act."

Secretary McAdoo asked him the usual questions put to each witness as to his qualifications to give evidence, and Mr. Morgan smilingly described himself as a banker. He said he could not attempt to outline to the committee any plan for dividing the country into regional reserve districts. He thought, however, that

there should be three regional banks on the eastern seaboard, three in the middle of the country and one on the Pacific coast. As for the district which will include New York, Mr. Morgan said, the essential feature was to establish a regional bank of large size, particularly with a view to commanding the respect of European bankers. He thought that the three eastern banks should be in Atlanta, Washington and New York.

"Where would you put Boston?" asked Secretary McAdoo.

"I would put Boston in the eastern district," Mr. Morgan replied. "Or you might put the headquarters in Boston with a branch in New York."

A Difference in Working Hours

A man's working day is 8 hours. His body organs must work perfectly 24 hours to keep him fit for 8 hours work. Weak, sore, inactive kidneys can not do it. They must be sound and healthily active all the time. Foley Kidney Pills will make them so. You cannot take them into your system without good results following. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PHILLIPS RE-ELECTED AS FIREMEN'S CHIEF

EAST LAS VEGAS DEPARTMENT
HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING
LAST EVENING

From Tuesday's Daily.

At a meeting of the East Las Vegas Fire department, held last night, the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: Chief, Fred Phillips; assistant chief, R. W. Smith; first captain, George Sutherland; second captain, Dr. G. M. Jones; secretary and treasurer, R. W. Smith. The meeting proved full of interest.

The final report of the New Year's Eve dance has not been prepared, but the affair undoubtedly was a success. Other official business was taken up at the session, but the election was the principal event.

All those officers who were elected to succeed themselves have given satisfactory service during the last year, and the choice was popular with all the members.

Women and Wet Feet

Cold and wet feet are a dangerous combination especially to women, and congested kidneys often result. Backache, urinary irregularities and rheumatic fevers are not unusual results. Foley Kidney Pills restore the regular and normal action of kidneys and bladder and remove the cause of the trouble. Contain no habit forming drugs. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

SUGAR DIVIDEND PASSED

New York, Jan. 6.—Directors of the Federal Sugar Refining company today passed the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock was declared.

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.

SILVER CITY IS IN QUEER MIX-UP

NEW PARCEL POST REGULATION PUTS POSTOFFICE UP AGAINST IT

Silver City, N. M., Jan. 7.—The possibility of the building of a federal highway from Silver City to Mogollon, with a bridge across the Gila river is talked of as one likely outcome of the present unique situation as regards the handling of parcels post matter from this city to the mining camps.

Postoffice Inspector P. J. Moran from Albuquerque and another inspector are here looking into the matter since the refusal of C. W. Marriott, the mail stage contractor, to haul parcels post consignments of merchandise in 50 pound packages by the carload. Local merchants who sought to send consignments of 10,000 pounds and more by parcels post to Mogollon wired to Washington when the postmaster refused to accept the stuff and when the stage owner protested that it would be worse than confiscatory to handle it. Crude oil was among the stuff refused.

Under the new parcel post ruling merchandise can be shipped to Mogollon by fast mail at \$1.08 a hundred while the cheapest rate by slow freight is \$1.25 and this in mid-summer when the roads are in splendid condition. At the present time, merchants of Mogollon have been offering \$2 a hundred for freight, the roads being in bad shape.

Whether the postoffice department can annul the parcel post rate with regard to star routes, such as Mogollon, is another interesting phase of the question which is being much discussed. Many maintain that it cannot discriminate between business that pays and business that does not pay—that it will have to take the bad with the good. If this holds true, then the government will undoubtedly have to conduct its parcel post business to Mogollon at an annual deficit of many thousands. If no one ventures to bid on it and the government is finally compelled to take over the contract itself, then it will mean the building of a federal highway to Mogollon and the bridging of the Gila.

CHARITY PATIENTS IN A PITIABLE CONDITION

ALBUQUERQUE UNABLE TO TAKE CARE OF PENNILESS TUBERCULARS

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 7.—More than any other topic, health conditions drew the attention of the city council at its meeting last night, and all phases of the question were discussed, from the observance of the fumigation rules and the wrapping of bread by the bakeries to the ventilation of the picture theaters, with the

emphasis on the pitiable conditions among charity tubercular patients here.

The matter came up in Dr. L. G. Rice's report as city physician. Asked about the number of tuberculars who were charity patients, he said there were a great many of them.

"Their condition is a disgrace to the city," he said. "Many of them have no food, no nurse; we have almost had three or four of them die in their rooms alone. I do not mean to disparage Mrs. Coons and the Benevolent society work; without them I don't know what we'd do. But they ship them in here from other places, Gallup and Las Vegas, mostly, though we have had four or five from El Paso lately, too. The new arrivals give us the most trouble, for they are frequently in the last stages. Their tickets are bought by private parties generally, on the principle that they ought to come to Albuquerque."

"The Sisters have but nine charity beds for tubercular patients, and sometimes it is a close call to get some of them to the hospital before they die, for the beds are filled all the time. We have to wait for some of those that are there to cash in before we can take others there.

"Mrs. Coons is doing a great work but she cannot do it all."

Asked about the observance of the health rules recently promulgated Dr. Rice said they were being used in private rooming houses so far as he knew, though he thought a good many violations were getting by him, but that the hotels and rooming houses were very lax in the matter.

"We are doing better than we did," he said; "there have been no complaints of violations of the law yet."

This brought up the question of the distribution of the health regulation pamphlets, and Dr. Rice said they would be distributed as fast as was compatible. Mr. Clarke brought up the question of picture show ventilation and Dr. Rice declared these entertainments were the source of more contagion than any other thing in the city.

When asked today if the statement were true that tubercular patients were given transportation to Albuquerque here, city officers and benevolent persons said such had not been done. In rare instances a sick and penniless person will declare that he has been ordered by a doctor to go to Albuquerque because of the lower altitude. Occasionally he is accommodated, but this city is not in the habit of crumping penniless tuberculars upon the hospitality of Albuquerque. One thing is a fact: Las Vegas, Albuquerque and other cities of the state are made to bear a heavy burden by the arrival here of sick persons who have no means of support. It would appear that the states and cities sending them here should be made to bear the expense. An honest effort is made in every New Mexico city to care for these persons, but the expense and lack of facilities is a great handicap to the success of the work.

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.

SANTA FE WOMEN DO THE NEW DANCES

MRS. McDONALD AGAIN READS PAPER ON "DANCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN"

The following article from last night's Santa Fe New Mexican will interest the many Las Vegas devotees of the "new" dances:

Well known Santa Fe clubmen and clubwomen "joined hands" last night to illustrate modern and antique dances and perhaps did more to explain the dances which have caused so much comment throughout the world than a dozen books or magazines filled with articles and pictures could have done.

The occasion was the annual reception of the Santa Fe Women's Club at which Mrs. William C. McDonald, wife of the governor of New Mexico, read again by request her interesting paper on "Dances, Ancient and Modern."

It will be remembered that Mrs. McDonald pointed out that dancing is a primitive instinct. The brief reports of her paper, printed in this and other papers of the southwest aroused keen interest in the development of the amusement which has come like a spell over the people of many lands.

The clubwomen and their guests—many of whom had expressed a desire to hear Mrs. McDonald's paper—gathered in assembly hall of the Old Palace. Following the paper, which was listened to with rapt attention, the Minuet was danced by Adjutant General Herring and Miss Laughlin, J. J. Kinney and Mrs. Karl Green. Miss Dora Fischer sang "Cupid's Garden," as the minuet was danced. The dance and song proved a great success, judging by the spontaneous applause.

Mrs. P. M. A. Lienau then danced the Spanish dance "Cañuca" and danced it with much grace.

As the applause died away the Argentine Tango called in Gay Paree "Le Tango Argentin" made its appearance, Jesse Nausbaum and Mrs. Carl Bishop, J. J. Kinney and Miss Lela Gallaher taking the graceful steps as Mrs. George H. Van Stone accompanied on the piano. It was a pretty dance and those who have criticised some other steps than the steps seen last night became ardent admirers of the dance, finding nothing about the steps to condemn. After all there are some two hundred if one may believe the metropolitan papers.

The little white slippers of the ladies dancing and the larger, black shoes pursuing them through an intricate series of steps recalled the comparison of a magazine writer to "two black cats following two white mice."

The audience applauded loud and long at the conclusion of the tango.

A graceful waltz—the "hesitation," was then danced by Jesse Nausbaum and Mrs. Carl Bishop. This waltz has become quite popular since imported from Vienna and many think it admirably suited to a high altitude because it gives one a rest after the

rather strenuous one step or the intricate tango.

Mr. Nausbaum and Mrs. Gillett had the honor of demonstrating the "Santa Fe Dance" designed by Mrs. Test and dedicated to the Santa Fe Women's club. It is said to have some steps of the tango and of the French one step, but one must dance it to analyze it. This dance also was a hit of the evening.

Following the dance, the reception was held, the receiving line extending across one side of the room for in it were Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Palen, Mrs. McFie, Mrs. Green, Miss Conrad and all of the dancers who had made the evening such a success.

There was but one "untoward event" to mar the festivities—the Indian who was to have put on a dance of the "ancient peoples" had misunderstood the invitation and came to the reception without his dancing togs. He thought he was simply a guest. So the Indian dance had to be omitted from the series.

The music furnished for the tango was by the Victrola which Mrs. A. B. Renehan brought to the hall for the occasion.

Refreshments were served at a seasonable hour, Mrs. E. C. Abbott and Mrs. I. B. Hanna pouring coffee.

Preceding the reception announcements were made of the serious work of the club. Mrs. Palen for the art and literature department; Miss Conrad for the home and child's welfare and Mrs. McFie for the civic department. Mrs. McFie called attention to the lecture to be given this afternoon by Miss Myrtle Boyle on plants and how to care for them.

The capitals of Europe—like the capital of New Mexico—discuss the tango, dance the tango, give tango teas and make converts to the refined kind of tango dance.

WARD'S PICTURE WILL HANG IN THE HALL

TRUSTEES OF NEW MEXICO ASYLUM WILL PRESERVE THE STEWARD'S MEMORY

From Wednesday's Daily.

The memory of George W. Ward, for 25 years steward of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane, will be perpetuated by the board of trustees of the institution, according to action taken yesterday. An excellent photograph of Mr. Ward, one taken when he was in the prime of health, will be enlarged and hung in the main hall of the asylum building. Mr. Ward did a great deal for the asylum. It was he that made it the model irrigation farm of northern New Mexico. He was beloved by the officers, employes and inmates of the institution.

AMERICAN IS DECORATED

Antwerp, Belgium, Jan. 8.—Third Officer W. Wynen of the Red Star steamer Kroonland, an American, was today decorated by the Belgian government with the civic cross of the third class for courage in assisting at the rescue of the survivors of the Voltorno when she was burned in mid-Atlantic last October.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT TO BE A FEATURE OF STATE'S DISPLAY

CHAIRMAN TWITCHELL OF NEW MEXICO EXPOSITION BOARD SENDS HIS REPORT TO GOVERNOR McDONALD

Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, chairman of the New Mexico Board of Exposition Managers, has sent the following report to Governor William C. McDonald, covering the accomplishments of that body to date and its plans for the future:

William C. McDonald, Governor,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir:—Pursuant to the law under which the New Mexico board of exposition managers was created and organized, report is made to you of the progress of the work as follows:

Educational

Having in view the earliest organization of the educational forces of the state in the matter of devoting a section of the state exhibit to education, the board and its individual representatives during November and December, 1913, has had notable meetings at Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Raton. Plans have also been in course of preparation for the co-operation and an exhibit from San Miguel county, a meeting of some of the educators having been held at Las Vegas.

At Albuquerque the meeting was attended by the members of the city board of education, the county school superintendent, the president of the state university, the superintendent of the city schools, and a large number of the teaching force of the city and county. This meeting was attended by Commissioner Vigil and Commissioner Twitchell. Lively interest was awakened, and a committee appointed for the purpose of preparing the educational exhibit, the character of which has been outlined in a former report of the board.

A similar meeting was held in this capital city of Santa Fe, and the liveliest interest awakened in this opportunity to demonstrate and exemplify the educational methods and facilities now being employed in this city.

At Raton a meeting of the representative business men of the entire county of Colfax was held, the same having been arranged and provided by Commissioner Shuler. A magnificent banquet was given at the Seaberg hotel, at which the plans of the board were given in detail to the taxpayers who were present.

As a result of this meeting the board of county commissioners at its next meeting voted an appropriation out of the general fund, payable in 1914 and 1915, of \$2,000, such action on the part of that board being provided for in the legislative enactment of 1913, which gives boards of county commissioners authority to make appropriation out of the general fund to aid New Mexico to make an exhibit.

In October at a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the chairman was invited to deliver an address, which was given on the evening of October 9 at the Scottish Rite cathedral. Opportunity was hereby given to explain to the women of the state the aims and intentions of

the board in the matter of a state exhibit.

Members of the board during the interval since the last report have all been active in their immediate localities, in furthering the objects for which this board has been organized.

Exhibits

Pursuant to resolution of the board work has been commenced and is proceeding as rapidly as possible in the preparation of the historical exhibit. A wonderful collection of portraits of all the governors of New Mexico since 1846 is in course of preparation; a number of these being finished, framed and now at the headquarters of the board. In addition to the collection of the portraits of the New Mexico executives, another collection of portraits of the prominent men in the earlier period of the history of the territory and state is in course of preparation and will prove a notable attraction to visitors at the exposition.

This magnificent collection of portraits is being provided with the idea of their permanent installation at the capital at the conclusion of the exposition at San Diego.

Old Trail Landmarks

Pursuant to a resolution John P. Adams has been employed and engaged during the past six weeks in making the models comprising the collection of "Landmarks on the Santa Fe Trail." This exhibit installed in the historical section will prove one of the most interesting installations at the exposition. The models will each cover a space of not less than 6x10 feet, and will present a fac simile reproduction of the following notable land marks situate upon the first great highway of commerce from the Mississippi to the historic capital of Santa Fe, namely: Old Fort Zarah in Kansas, Old Fort Bent on the Arkansas in Colorado, Maxwell's mansion on the Cimarron, Red River station in Colfax county, the Pecos church and Pueblo in San Miguel county, and the historic terminus of the Santa Fe trail, the Old Fonda at the capital. It will take, in all probability, the entire year of 1914 to construct these models.

The model of Old Fort Bent is now rapidly reaching completion, and at an early date, will be exhibited in some convenient place in the capital.

The New Mexico Building

Plans and specifications for the New Mexico building at San Diego have been completed and approved by the executive authorities of the Panama California exposition; on December 15, Commissioners Shuler, Reed and Clark, accompanied by Mr. I. H. Rapp, the architect, and Mr. Paul A. F. Walter, who at a meeting of the board was chosen secretary in charge of publicity and detail, went to San Diego, where they conferred with the exposition authorities and submitted to a number of contractors in California the board's plans and specifications, looking to the making of bids for contract for the erec-

tion of the building. These bids as yet have not been submitted to the board. While in California the members of the commission were entertained by the exposition authorities, as well as by the numerous former New Mexicans now living in that state. To awaken and maintain an interest in the New Mexico building, and the state exhibit, a New Mexico society, made up of former New Mexicans, was organized at the U. S. Grant hotel in San Diego, with John F. Hinkle as president. In the city of Los Angeles the annual meeting of the New Mexico society, consisting of upwards of 1,000 members who were former residents of New Mexico, was held on January 5, 1914, accompanied by banquet, reception and ball, at which the plans of the New Mexico commissioners were heartily endorsed and the good services of the members toward making [New] Mexico's exhibit notable and distinctly advantageous to the people of the state.

Looking to the exploitation of New Mexico's resources and with the idea of attracting the attention of the people in the east a year in advance of the opening of the exposition, the board has made arrangements with several commercial clubs of the state and private individuals, whereby, without expense to the board, very attractive postcards showing local views, as well as a picture of the New Mexico building and other notable structures in the state, are being supplied for distribution from the various localities specially interested. It is hoped that other cities, towns, commercial clubs and individuals will join in this unique and effective method of advertising. It is of the utmost importance that those who contemplate going to the expositions in California in 1915, should have their attention called to New Mexico long before the purchase of tickets and the making up of routes.

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that the board is able to report that the entire expense of the coal mining, live stock and other distinctively material exhibits from Colfax county will be borne by patriotic business men and taxpayers of that county. Full details of this exhibit will appear in a subsequent report, plans being tentative at present, and on account of the distinctive character of this exhibit, requiring much time and attention for their preparation. This exhibit alone will be one of the most comprehensive, instructive, interesting and advantageous to the people of the entire state.

It is to be hoped that the business interests in other counties and localities will aid the board in like manner.

By far the greatest aid to the board in the preparation of the state exhibit is a gift from Hon. Frank Springer of Las Vegas, N. M., of the entire expense of the mural decoration for the auditorium of the New Mexico building. In a telegram from Dr. E. L. Hewett, the chairman of the board was authorized to announce that this public spirited citizen had arranged to have mural paintings, seven in number, upon which is immortalized the life and achievements of the patron saint of the province of New Mexico, Saint Francis de Assisi. This great work

is to be done by Donald Beauregard, of whose ability Mr. Springer writes in enthusiastic terms. These paintings are to be the chief decoration of the auditorium of the New Mexico building during the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, and at the close of the exposition are to be returned to the state of New Mexico and installed in the Palace of the Governors as a permanent exhibit and gift from Mr. Springer.

Seeking the co-operation of the New Mexico press, in the way of publicity for the work of the board, letters were addressed to the editors and publishers of all the New Mexico newspapers, asking that the board of managers be supplied without cost with their publications. The board has in view the supplying to all of the New Mexico newspapers during the coming year, of facts worthy of record in connection with the state exhibit. In charge of publicity work the board has engaged the services of Paul A. F. Walter, who will also act as secretary and aid in the distribution of publicity matter, not only in the state but throughout the union.

At the time of the making of this report favorable responses have been received from the following newspapers, to wit: Raton Range, Roswell Daily Record, La Bandera Americana, The Fort Sumner Review, The Carrizozo Outlook, The Farmington Times-Hustler, The Farmington Enterprise, The Tularosa Valley Tribune and La Estrella of Las Cruces, also the Silver City Enterprise.

The board has been making preparations with Robert P. Ervein, land commissioner; James A. French, state engineer, and Hugh H. Williams, president of the state corporation commission, looking to the making of a map covering an area not less than 400 square feet, or upon a scale of one inch to the mile, upon which will be depicted all of the lands in New Mexico, whether belonging to the government of the United States, to the state of New Mexico, or held in private ownership, depicting in detail their character, whether agricultural, grazing, mineral, coal lands, mountainous, valley, or plain, and whether or not under cultivation at the present time. The various irrigation enterprises throughout the state will be shown, gravity or pumping system; all of the railroad lines in the state, liever in closer Anglo-American relationship of state highways will be delineated; possible power plants located upon our streams will be shown; in fine, everythings which the home seeker and investor may be desirous of knowing, will appear upon this map will be drawn and painted in perspective.

After it is displayed at the exposition, the map will be returned to Santa Fe and properly installed in the capital. It will probably take all of the year 1914 to prepare this map which will be distinctly a state exhibit, being prepared and exhibited by those departments of our state government devoted to the exploitation of the material resources of New Mexico. Respectfully yours,

RALPH E. TWITCHELL,
Chairman New Mexico Board Exposition Managers.

LIBERAL PARTY'S PROGRAM IS LARGE

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT EXPECTS
TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH IN
NEXT FEW YEARS

London, Jan. 6.—The liberal party, which recently celebrated the eighth anniversary of its return to power, now has the honor of leading the affairs of the British empire for a longer consecutive period than any party for nearly a hundred years. Premier Asquith has now been in office for over five and a half years, and in April next, if his government survives, he will approach the record of Lord Salisbury, whose second term of office lasted just seven years.

In his recent tour in Lancashire Mr. Asquith referred to his long term and the stormy times that his government has weathered. Certainly it has been an almost continuous fight. Finding early in his career that the house of Lords would not pass any of the legislation that his followers had set their hearts on, Mr. Asquith, with courage which even his political opponents credit as strong, undertook to clip the wings of the upper chamber by restricting its power to veto. That accomplished, he set about passing the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills, which next session are to come up for the third time, and no matter what the attitude of the house of lords is, will become law. The government will then press to get the bill to put an end to plural voting likewise passed for the third time and then go to the country for an endorsement of what it has done and a mandate to carry licensing, educational and land reform.

The liberals, therefore, have as much work ahead of them as they have accomplished in their eight years of office.

When the party came into power in 1905 Mr. Balfour, then prime minister, found that bye-election after bye-election was going against him and he decided to resign. He chose this course instead of dissolving the house of commons, because he believed that it would be either impossible for the liberals to form a cabinet, on account of the split which had occurred over the South African war, or if one was formed it would be such as would weaken instead of strengthen the liberal party. He had been badly informed. Six months before this a meeting of liberal leaders had been held at which all differences were sunk and the composition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet practically decided upon. When Mr. Balfour's resignation was announced, therefore, the liberal leader was able to inform the king that he would accept the task of forming a ministry, which he did forthwith, and the party in the following January won an unprecedented victory at the polls.

Paying members of parliament \$2,000 a year, as has been done under a new law during the past year, has

been selected in many constituencies as a point of attack against the liberal government, which is responsible for the act.

The usual argument is that it induces men to try to get into parliament for the money that they can make out of it. In a few constituencies, especially some of those held by laborites, where election can be secured without any elaborate campaign and can be held without "nursing," it is possible that the member has something left out of his salary. In the great majority of cases, however, it takes all of the \$2,000 and much more to finance an election.

A typical instance is West Herts, at present held by Arnold Ward, the son of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist. He himself is opposed to the payment of members, while Hedley F. de Bas, the liberal candidate, believes that members should be paid. In a plain talk at Watford Mr. de Bas explained why he believed in it. In the first place he pointed out that it would cost \$10,000, to which would have to be added the expenses of the candidate, which he estimated at \$6,000 during his four years of office. He would therefore at the end of four years be \$8,000 out of pocket. Mr. de Bas added that Ward could quite easily do without his salary as the conservative association, of which Lord Rothschild, Lord Ebury and other wealthy men were members, contributed \$4,000 a year to the expenses of the conservative candidate.

Some of the larger constituencies cost even more to fight. In Romford the returning officers' fees and expenses alone would amount to more than the total cost of an election in West Herts.

The world's congress of the Salvation Army held here ten years ago is to be repeated next summer, but on a somewhat larger scale. Representatives of the army from all parts of the world and of all nations to the number of several thousand will be present, and in their native costumes will make a picturesque gathering. A big corrugated iron building for the seating of 5,000 persons is to be erected on a vacant site in Aldwych, in the center of London, for the meetings.

At the conclusion of the congress, 300 of the delegates, representing as many nations as possible, will make a tour of the country. At Nottingham this delegation will take part in the opening of the hall erected by the people of that town in memory of the late General Booth.

Representatives of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York have been explaining to British exporters the scope of the theater for the display free of import duty of goods in New York. The plan has been sanctioned by a special act of congress and the details will be supplied to the various European chambers of commerce by representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange now in Europe.

The American representatives in England come supplied with letters from the state department and they have been introduced at the board of trade, so that they will be granted every facility for getting into touch with the leading manufacturing interests of Great Britain.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE COMING FOR BOTH

FEDERALS AND INSURGENTS AT
OJINAGA WAITING FOR
MORE SOLDIERS

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 6.—With Ortega's constitutionalist forces encamped 20 miles west on the Rio Grande, and the federal army still holding Ojinaga, both sides today appeared to be waiting reinforcements.

Despite General Villa's assurance that he would at once join the rebels and lead them in a renewed attack, it was believed in military circles that hostilities could not be resumed in less than three or four days. Villa hopes, however, to re-open the attack before the federals have been reinforced by the arrival of troops under General Argumedo, who is reported on the way from Jimenez with several thousand men. General Ortega sent word to Major McNamee of the United States border patrol, that he had 50 wounded whom he wished to turn over to the Red Cross. McNamee sent a detachment up the river to receive the wounded men.

Burning the Dead

Except for the crackling of fires [where] the federals were burning their dead, silence reigned over Ojinaga. Federal commanders this morning put soldiers to work rebuilding the defenses of the town, badly battered by the rebel artillery fire.

General Villa plans to cut off federal reinforcement and strike a fresh blow at Ojinaga before the federal garrison has had time to fully recover from the recent fighting.

A little city of 1,500 Mexican refugees sprang up on the American side today. Two hundred tents, with Red Cross supplies of food and blankets, arrived to provide for the rebel and federal sick and wounded, who now lie side by side in neutral territory.

Serious Situation at Tampico

Berlin, Jan. 6.—At the request of the commander of the German cruiser Bremen, the Hamburg-American line has ordered its steamer Westerland to remain in Tampico in order to embark German refugees if necessary. It is stated that the situation at Tampico is again giving rise to anxiety.

Carranza Denies Disguise Story

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mex., Jan. 6.—General Carranza smiled today when shown telegrams telling of reports that he, disguised, has slipped over the international boundary and into Chihuahua by way of Benson, and El Paso. The impression was given that the constitutionalist chief would go to Chihuahua soon, but how the trip would be made was not announced.

To Protect Foreign Money

London, Jan. 6.—Negotiations are in progress here for the formation of an international group of powerful financial interests with the tacit support of their respective governments to protect foreign investments and interests in Mexico. A statement to this effect is published today by the Pall Mall Gazette.

BIG SHIP BROKE IN TWO IN THE MIDDLE

PECULIAR ACCIDENT WAS CAUSE
OF THE LOSS OF THE OK-
LAHOMA, A TANKER

New York, Jan. 6.—Five of the missing 27 of the crew of the oil tank steamer Oklahoma, which broke in two off Sandy Hook early Saturday, were brought into port alive today. They were picked up in a lifeboat Sunday afternoon by the Booth line steamer Gregory, after having been adrift in the bitter cold for six hours.

They are:

Jacob Swanson, oiler; Wilji Haaht, seaman; Fred Booth, storekeeper; John Kosich, mess boy, and George Johnson, wiper.

The rescue of these five men and their story that six of their companions were lost from the lifeboat, accounts for 22 of the Oklahoma's crew of 38, eight having been rescued by the liner Bavaria, and three found dead in a lifeboat by the revenue cutter Seneca.

The five brought in today confirm the story that the great ship parted amidships. The weather was stormy and enormous seas were breaking aboard, when the vessel buckled, apparently suspended on two huge waves at stem and stern.

Haaht, seaman, was on deck at the time, having just come on watch. The engines were racing and could not be stopped. All the engine room force and those of the crew aft who were able, rushed to the decks. The mess boy, Kosich, had on only his underwear.

Two boats were got away. One was crammed full. This was presumably the boat in which the revenue cutter Seneca found three dead and none alive. The other boat—the one in which five were picked up—contained 11 when it got away. Six were drowned after the craft had repeatedly capsized. When the five were finally taken aboard the Gregory their condition was pitiable.

Both boats were in extreme peril from the moment they were lowered. As they drifted away, soon to be separated, they saw Captain Gunter and others amidships on the Oklahoma. The five men rescued knew nothing of his fate until they reached New York and were surprised to learn that he and seven others had been saved by the Bavaria.

Boat Repeatedly Capsized

About 1:30 p. m. the Gregory hove in sight. They made signals and rowed towards her. Eleven men were still in the boat at that time. Nearing the steamer the boat capsized and all were thrown into the water. They succeeded in righting her and all, nearly frozen, climbed in again. This happened again and again and by the time they got alongside the Gregory all were on the verge of collapse. Almost at the Gregory's side the craft again went over. This time six sank, never to appear again.

"MOTHER JONES" MUST NOT RETURN

COLORADO MILITIA BANISHES
AGITATOR FROM THE TRINI-
DAD FIELD

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 6.—That "Mother Jones" will not be permitted to speak in the strike district or confer with the strikers is the positive declaration of General John Chase, in command of the state troops now policing the southern Colorado fields. Should she return, it is declared that she would be arrested and held incommunicado.

Statements to this effect were made today when General Chase was advised that the widely known strike leader was planning to come here today or tomorrow to fill speaking engagements at Walsenburg and Aguilar. At union headquarters the belief is expressed that "Mother Jones" will come here again despite the attitude of the military authorities.

Claim Rights Are Violated

Investigation and action by congress in the Colorado coal strike situation is urged in a message sent to each of the senators and representatives from Colorado by the members of the committee of the Colorado Federation of Labor, now conducting an investigation in the strike zone. The message, which was made public here today by John R. Lawson, chairman of the committee, says:

"As a committee appointed at the suggestion of the governor of Colorado by the State Federation of Labor to investigate charges made against the militia stationed in the coal strike district, we have learned of gross violations by them of the constitutional rights. We shall report soon to the governor, but, meanwhile, we earnestly urge that they also be made to secure a full congressional investigation, not only of the real causes of the strike in Colorado but also of the conduct of the state militia in violation of federal and constitutional rights under General Chase's orders. Deportations are threatened and Sunday "Mother" Jones, a woman 82 years old, on arriving in Trinidad, was deported by the next train under escort of the militia.

"We ask you whether the equal protection of the laws is to be denied citizens and others without investigation and action by congress."

The message was signed by John R. Lawson, Frank Miner, James H. Brewster, James K. Irwin and Eli M. Gross.

Congressman Edward Keating replied with the following:

"Telegram signed by yourself and other members of the committee received. Am doing everything possible to secure congressional investigation of conditions in Colorado, and have reason to believe I will be successful when congress reconvenes. Send me a copy of your reports."

Congress to Investigate
Washington, Jan. 6.—The commit-

tee of five appointed by the Colorado Federation of Labor, at the suggestion of Governor Ammons, to investigate the Trinidad coal strike and the conduct of the Colorado militia, appealed to Representative Keating today for a congressional investigation. The committee indicated that it would file charges against General Chase, in charge of the militia, and alleged that other deportations of strike leaders, in addition to "Mother Jones," were being planned.

Mr. Keating telegraphed he believed congress would obtain an investigation.

Forest Service Reports

Fred W. Morrell, acting forester at Denver, today reported to the forest headquarters on his investigation of the charge that J. H. Ratliff, supervisor of the Routt national forest, had led a mob which stormed a Colorado jail and deported striking miners.

Morrell reported that the jail had not been attacked, but that Ratliff, representing a Citizens' league, had presented a request to the strikers to leave the region because the citizens feared the sheriff and his deputies might not be able to protect them against mob violence.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING DEFACED BY VANDALS

"U. N. M. U. STABLES" IS THE LEG-
END WRITTEN BY MID-
NIGHT VISITORS

From Monday's Daily.

Much righteous indignation was occasioned at the high school this morning when it was discovered that vandals had visited the building during the week-end and attempted to display their wit and ability as sign painters. At neither were they successful, but if they wished to call down upon themselves the disgust of the high school people and the people of Las Vegas in general, they certainly succeeded.

Using green paint, the stealthy wielders of the brush painted in large green letters upon the handsome stone walls of the school building the following legend: "U. N. M. U. Stables."

Of course the high school people immediately blamed the Normal folk for the insult. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Normal, was consulted, and declared he knew nothing about the affair. He stated emphatically that he joined the high school folk in hoping the culprits would be detected and punished.

Dr. Roberts today told a representative of The Optic that if any Normal University students were concerned in the affair they would be punished severely.

"I do not approve of vandalism of any kind," said Dr. Roberts. "It is not funny and certainly fails to show true school spirit. Besides, it damages property. I certainly hope no Normal students were connected with the affair, but I shall make an investigation in an effort to learn who is responsible. I feel that the good name of the Normal has been damaged by the persons who wrote upon the Castle school building, even though the deed were not done by

Normal students. We want our students to be full of school spirit, but we do not want them to be rowdies and vandals."

The Normal people regret the occurrence as much as do the high school folk. The latter think the lettering, if done by Normal students, was the work of people new to the Normal, extremely fresh and unlettered, who have not had the opportunity of absorbing from their instructors in full measure their teaching of good manners and gentlemanliness. There is a possibility that the lettering was done by people not connected with either school for the purpose of stirring up a factional fight between the institutions, it was said today. It is understood the city police are working on the case, as well as the faculties of both schools.

The "Mischief Quartette" and It's Work

Each year the month of January numbers its list of victims from influenza, la grippe, bronchitis and pneumonia. The prompt use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will check the onset of a cold and stop a cough, preventing the development to more serious conditions. Keep it on hand. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

ALLEGED FORGER CAUGHT

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 6.—After a chase of nearly two weeks, Pinkerton detectives today arrested Charles Langford who, they say, is wanted for forgery in Abilene, Neb. After his arrest, Langford told the detectives, they say, that he forged a draft, in order to secure funds that he might spend the holidays with his wife and three daughters, who live on a ranch near Paonia, Colorado.

UNION PACIFIC TO GIVE BIG DIVIDEND

THE DISTRIBUTION OF B. AND O.
STOCK AMOUNTS TO THE
SAME THING

New York, Jan. 6.—The legislative committee of the Union Pacific Railroad company announced today that it would recommend the distribution among its stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio stock owned by the company and valued at about \$82,000,000, together with \$3 per share in cash. Estimated on the present market value of Baltimore and Ohio stock, this is equivalent to an extra dividend of 33 per cent.

The legislative committee will lay this recommendation before the board of directors, which meets Thursday. It recommends also that if this distribution is carried into effect, the regular annual dividend be correspondingly reduced, that is, from 10 per cent to eight per cent.

Best Cough Medicine for Children

"I am very glad to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. Lida Dewey, Milwaukee, Wis. "I have used it for years both for my children and myself and it never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. No family with children should be without it as it gives almost immediate relief in cases of croup." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is pleasant and safe to take, which is of great importance when a medicine must be given to young children. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

GOMPERS IS NOT IN A HURRY TO ACT

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FED-
ERATION SAYS HE HAS NOT
CALLED MEETING

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor denied today that any meeting of the executive council was contemplated to take up the Calumet strike situation. At a regular meeting on January 19 the council will discuss the situation, but Mr. Gompers said today he saw nothing yet for further action than the federation has already taken, such as aid to the miners. The same situation prevails as to the Colorado strike, he said.

Governor Tries Placation

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 6.—Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan celebrated his sixty-first birthday today by plunging deep into the task of unraveling the copper strike tangle. He visited Sheriff James Cruse of Houghton county at the latter's home, because the sheriff is too ill to leave his bed.

Other officials having to do with the maintenance of law and order in his and Keweenaw county came to the governor's room. After they had been questioned, the state executive received representatives of the mining companies, of the Western Federation of Miners, both men and citizens generally.

The union leaders came by formal appointment. The governor received a letter this morning signed by O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel of the federation, and Claude O. Taylor, head of the Michigan State Federation of Labor. They asked that he appoint a time to receive them and some of the local labor leaders.

Among the first of the governor's callers was a delegation of Houghton and Hancock business men, who offered to assist the governor in his task in every possible way. The executive intimated that he might later ask some of these to return and give him information.

Sneffels, Col. A. J. Walsh was badly done up with rheumatism and sent for Foley Kidney Pills which was the only thing that would cure him. Geo. Potter of Pontiac, Mo., was down on his back with kidney and bladder trouble and Foley Kidney Pills made him well and able to work. It is a splendid medicine and always helps. Just try it. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

MET HORRIBLE FATE

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 6.—Dashed to death on the rocks in the treacherous Frazer river, British Columbia, or swept to their doom by the swift current, was the fate of 75 laborers employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, according to Angele Pugliese, one of the 25 who managed to escape when the frail flatboat in which they were being transported across the river was wrecked on a rock.

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UTILIZING SCHOOL HOUSES

Herbert Quick, editor of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, writes an editorial in the current issue of that publication, calling attention to the use that is being made of school houses in Wisconsin where the law compels school boards to give the use of the school houses to the organized people of the district for any sort of social gathering—debate, recreation or study. The district must heat and light the school houses for these gatherings, but the principle is established that the school house belongs to the people.

The state department of education and the extension men of the university have arranged a program for meetings this winter, and Mr. Quick tells what has been arranged for these social-center meetings. In October the organization was perfected all over Wisconsin in the school houses. Debates on various important subjects have been held and social gatherings have taken place.

Mr. Quick goes on:

"It is the New England town meeting improved and magnified so as to take in the affairs of a mighty nation of a hundred millions.

"Wisconsin, through her school social centers, is preparing the minds of her citizens to masticate, swallow and digest the problems of the right way of collective life for all of us. And other states are doing quite as well. I have no doubt.

"And so it goes all winter. 'Public health.' Other 'amendments to the constitution.' 'Shall we increase our army and navy?' New Year's night. 'Immigration.' And on January 25 a general exchange of recipes for the entire neighborhood."

CORAL RUSHES INTO PRINT

Coral Clyce of Albuquerque has launched a weekly society publication entitled "Town Talk." Miss Clyce intimates in the initial editions that her jibes at social leaders in the society columns of the Albuquerque Journal, of which she was writer for several years, kept that paper continually in hot water, resulting in her unconditional release. Doubtless applications of hot water are distasteful to the

Journal, though many people who read it are of the opinion that a liberal application, accompanied by the use of soap and a good rough towel, would make it more presentable and seemly.

Miss Clyce is a young woman of considerable wit and is given to writing clever paragraphs. She is extremely caustic and usually succeeds in making somebody mad every time she tantalizes her typewriter. But she appears to work on the "I should worry" theory. Doubtless her publication will be bitterly condemned by many people, but they will have to read it to find out what she is saying about them. Miss Clyce says nobody but the police can stop her. Her talent and ability to work are deserving of a more worthy publication than "Town Talk."

THE UNSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER

Whether it will ever be made possible by statute to end the sufferings of people hopelessly sick is problematical. A good many people profess to believe it should be permitted, but whether they would be willing should occasion arise in their own families is not certain. Several years ago a dying woman in Carolina was chloroformed by her brother and sister and they were later exonerated, but primarily on account of their religious belief.

One of the greatest deterrents to the passage of any law of the sort suggested is illustrated by the case of a former Iola, Kan., woman. A year ago she was not expected to live two weeks. Doctors considered her case entirely hopeless and she begged that her suffering be ended by scientific means. She was mentally vigorous through her sickness and issued a public letter, in which she argued her plea eloquently. "When an animal suffers hopelessly we put it out of misery, but we allow human beings to remain in agony when there is no hope for them and when their pain is unendurable," she wrote, "God didn't intend that we should treat our animals with more consideration and more thought than those we love."

While her request evoked much comment, necessarily it was not granted. Instead, a hazardous surgi-

cal operation was attempted, and although even the surgeon who operated offered no hope, the woman recovered rapidly and today is in remarkably good health.

So long as miraculous recoveries continue to be recorded it is not probable that any physician would perform executions in the guise of humanity, even should they be legalized. While life lasts, hope exists, and the fact amounts to an unsurmountable barrier to this particular pathway of science.

FUN IN LATIN

The scholars in Westminster in London have been in the habit of giving an original Latin play every year, of the nature of a "review." That is to say, the chief events of the past twelve-month, political and social, are made the subject of skits and jokes in Latin verse, says the New York Post. This year's performance, which was so successful that it was given three times, had a great many amusing grinds on persons in public life, with witticisms about current fads in society. When one says that all this is good fun-making, allowance has to be made for the peculiar titillation which always comes from catching the point of a joke in a foreign language. And a special humor, of this derived sort, seems to lie in the fact that gibes at Lloyd George and jests at Larkin and puns and sly allusions at the expense of fashionable folk are found in school-boy elegiacs.

In the play, Davus, a "Misaristocrat," is easily recognized as the chancellor of the exchequer. He and Simo, plainly Sir Rufus Isaacs, are discovered at table, drinking healths to "Marcone" and to a colleague absent "in urbe Bogota." This was Lord Murray, of course, whose absence in Colombia at the time of the Marconi inquiry was much remarked upon. To his health Davus drinks enthusiastically, with the hope that it will be a long time before he gets back:

Absenti socio! longa sit usque via.

Presently Chremes comes in, the "plebis turbator Hibernae," and excitedly demands how they dared put him in jail. But Lloyd George reminds Larkin that he is there a free man, and Sir Rufus Isaacs points him to the new inscription over the prison door: "Who enters here leaves fear behind." And a bystander adds the comment that Larkin got out more quickly than he got in:

Exitus hinc citior quam datur in troitus.

But Larkin Chremes declares that he must go on with his "fiery cross" (igneae crux), whereupon Sir Rufus warns him that he will himself be burned by it, if he is not careful. At this point news comes that the lord chancellor has resigned, and Sir Rufus says that he is willing to accept the office. Lloyd George asks him, doubtfully, if he is able to pronounce the judgment of Paris, whereupon Charinus enters, a "Chameleon Authority on Dress," and Davus exclaims: "Atque eccum Paris ipse!"

After this the fun is diverted to

suffragists and modern costumes and dances. Lesbia appears with a slit skirt, and Sir Rufus offers to aid her, it being apparent to him that she had "torn something" in getting out of her "Teutonic chariot" (query, automobile?). But Davus cries out to him:

O asine! hunc mulier fert hodierna modum.

To add to the confusion, a dancer comes in and makes advances to Larkin, who cries out upon the "Gallian" and protests angrily:

Nil ego tango te; ne tu me tango.

The samples given will suffice. But the enterprise of making a Latin play as snappy and "topical" and up-to-date as a French "revue" deserves a word of comment by itself. It might be thought to prove that Latin is not so dead a language, in every sense of the term, as has been asserted. To make it a vehicle for jokes of the day would seem to show that it is very much alive. And it is not merely a question of the students, who perhaps laboriously wrote and learned their parts, but of the auditors. If the hall could be three times filled with an audience quick to see and applaud each thrust, are we right in thinking that the habit of Latin quotation has so nearly gone out because there is nobody left to understand it? For our part, we should greatly like, if we honestly could, to draw comfort for the lovers of the classics from this Westminster play; but truth compels us to state that every one who attends the performance is furnished with an English translation, and also with a sort of little "book of the play" giving the gist of it. This seems like a dashing of the last hope, yet it must not be forgotten that many a good Latin scholar, judged by modern standards, cannot easily understand the language when it is spoken, or speak it himself. A tongue that is taught as "dead" inevitably becomes dead in this sense. And so it is, as the London Times remarks, that a "great instrument has been lost, which should have continued to be, as it was throughout the Middle Ages, the common means of understanding and fellowship for all educated men."

HURTS BEEF INDUSTRY

The free listing of beef, under the provisions of the new tariff law, is beginning to work a hardship upon the cattle men of the United States, especially those in the west and southwest, where Mexican cattle are first introduced to the American market. Due to poor crops last year the stock men of the middle west suffered great losses being obliged to sell their cattle at a loss, owing to the lack of feed. The additional handicap of competition by free cattle from Mexico and Argentina has made the sledding pretty tough for the representatives of the big western industry.

A Washington dispatch today says:

The placing of beef on the tariff free list has resulted in a vast increase in the importation of foreign beef and meat products. During October and November, the department of agriculture reported today, 18,000,000

pounds of meat and its products were brought in from abroad. This is more than triple the amount imported for the whole of 1912.

The foreign beef and meat products are being rigidly inspected by the agents of the bureau of Animal industry, who, during the two months, condemned 18,800 pounds.

Nearly half of the imports, or 8,000,000 pounds, came from Canada, Argentina supplied 6,000,000 pounds, Australia 3,000,000, and Uruguay 550,000.

During the two months, 200,000 head of cattle from Canada and Mexico were imported.

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BLIND

Did you ever stop to think of the one hundred thousand blind people in the United States, and what caused their misfortune? Did it ever occur to you that about thirty thousand of these unfortunates are unnecessarily blind? Do you know that about twelve thousand of these are children who are blind because of the unfaithfulness of either the father or the mother? Are you aware that twelve thousand people are groping their way about in darkness due to injuries which in most instances could have been avoided by the installation in factories of proper safety devices? Twenty-five hundred of them are deprived from a livelihood because of granular lids, which is preventable by the application of proper remedies. Two thousand are deprived of their sight because of Fourth of July accidents. Fifteen hundred will never see the light of day because of various causes, such as the drinking or absorbing of wood alcohol and the neglect of proper treatment of certain eye affections. If we look at these figures calmly, they are amazing. We can hardly believe that thirty thousand human beings are shut out from earning a livelihood, who might now be employed, self-supporting and productive of several million dollars' worth of labor, if preventive measures had been employed in their cases. We are a long-suffering people, but how much longer must we keep our eyes closed to the fact that if the doctor or midwife had dropped a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver into the eyes of the newborn babe, six thousand pairs of eyes would have been saved from the dreadful effects of gonorrheal ophthalmia. If the twelve thousand now sightless from injury had been employed in factories where safety devices were installed they would be producers instead of dependents. Granular lids or trachoma is amenable to treatment, yet twenty-five hundred persons were allowed to become blind from this cause. It must be a happy thought to all of us to know that the past two years has shown a marked diminution in the number of injuries from Fourth of July accidents. The use of wood alcohol, working in rooms where it is used or drinking "power-house whisky" or some of the various soft drinks containing wood alcohol, has caused a large number of persons to become totally blind. There will always be a certain number of cases of blindness, which cannot be avoided, but it is appalling to think that the sight of thirty thousand of those now blind could have been preserved.

How shall we limit blindness in the future? By insisting that our children's eyes shall have proper care. By compelling our factories to install safety devices. By medical inspection of schools. The child sitting next to your child may have diphtheria and convey it to your child's eyes. By demanding a safe and sane Fourth of July in your town. By abolishing the roller towel and by establishing such other hygienic measures as will tend to keep us healthy and free from disease.

THE MESA'S SALVATION

In agreeing to assist the farmers financially in the erection of silos, a number of business men of Las Vegas have hit upon the correct means of making the dry farming lands upon the mesa a valuable asset to this city. Considerably over a year ago The Optic declared that the business men and other persons with means, actuated both by a desire to see Las Vegas grow and to make a good investment, should assist the mesa farmers in erecting silos. It was pointed out that the farmers were convinced they could make a success of the cultivation of their lands if they were able to erect silos, as there has never been a season, no matter how unpropitious, when crops have not been raised on the mesa to a sufficient state of development to be converted into ensilage. But many of the farmers were handicapped by a lack of money and The Optic suggested that they be given assistance by the people of the city, who are just as interested in the development of the dry farming lands as are the owners of those tracts.

The erection of silos upon the mesa means the beginning of at least two valuable industries. First and foremost is the cattle business. With the assurance of plenty of rough feed in the winter, taken fresh from the silo every day, and with good pasturage in the summer, cattle can be fattened and sent to market in excellent condition. This system will result in smaller herds than existed under the system of running cattle on the range, but the cattle will be of much greater value.

The second industry that will follow the silo will be the production of dairy products. Every farm will be sending to Las Vegas two or three times a week large quantities of cream or butter, as the case may be. This will keep the Las Vegas creamery and ice plant busy and will supply the market with the best of butter—and the farmer with ready money. The dairy industry already is growing in San Miguel county, but it is not what it will be when the farmers have ensilage for feed during the winter months.

The Optic repeats its assertion of over a year ago that silos mean the salvation of the dry farming country on the mesa.

ISAACS CHOOSES TITLE

London, Jan. 8.—Sir Rufus Isaacs, lord chief justice, who was raised to the peerage on New Year's day, has chosen the title of Lord Reading, the name of the town which he represented in the house of commons from 1904 to 1911.

A BILLION FEET OF TIMBER TO BE SOLD

GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR BIDS ON PINE FOREST IN OUR NEIGHBORING STATE

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston today approved the disposal of one billion feet of western yellow pine timber from the Kaibab national forest in northern Arizona. In order to get this timber cut it will be necessary to build a railroad approximately 200 miles long. Such a railroad will connect Colorado and Utah with the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which hitherto has been accessible only from the south.

For several years the construction of such a railroad has been considered by various capitalists, but it has been stated that the lack of assured immediate traffic was an effectual barrier. It is pointed out, however, that a contract for a billion feet of timber will overcome this difficulty by providing a commodity for transportation which, together with tourist and local traffic, will place the project on a paying basis practically from the outset.

Chief Forester Henry S. Graves made a personal examination on the ground, and this examination supplemented by the reports of his forest engineers, induced him to recommend the sale of such a large body of timber in order that the country might be developed through the supplying of this resource. Mr. Graves says, however, that the Kaibab forest is one of the most beautiful in America, and gives assurance that the marketing of the mature crop of timber will not be allowed to mar the scenic beauty of the region.

In accordance with the timber sale policy of the government the stumpage will be disposed of to the highest bidder. In order to attract a sufficient investment to assure the building of the railroad and of the necessary lumber mills at least a billion feet of timber had to be offered. The investment necessary to make this timber accessible will amount to more than \$3,000,000. By placing this quantity of timber before the lumbermen of the country the officials of the forest service believe that the development of extensive areas in southern Utah may be looked for, because the necessary railway will render accessible resources which have heretofore been undeveloped. The whole region is rich in agricultural land, in cattle and sheep range, and in coal and copper deposits, as well as in timber.

Bids for the timber will be received up to the middle of June, 1914, and three years will be allowed for the building of the railroad and mills and 25 years for the cutting of the timber. The stumpage rates, however, will be readjusted at the end of each five year period of the contract, the readjustments being based on the then current lumber prices.

By the end of the contract period,

the forest officers say, the young trees left on the area first cut over will be ready for cutting, so that by the system of lumbering which the government will require operations can continue permanently in this lumber belt. The annual cut will be not less than 40 million feet, most of which will be readily sold in the large consuming lumber markets in Utah and Colorado.

The Kaibab forest is one of the most heavily timbered in the southwest, the stand of timber being broken only occasionally by beautiful meadows or openings locally known as parks. Lumbermen who have visited it consider the country ideally adapted to logging. There are, altogether, two billion feet of timber, of which more than one billion feet are mature and ready for cutting.

E. ROMEROS PLAN FOR THEIR ANNUAL BAILE

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY EVENT TO BE THE BEST EVER ATTEMPTED

The E. Romero Hose and Fire company is planning to make its annual George Washington's Birthday Masquerade ball, which will be held on Monday evening, February 23, the best affair in the history of the company, which has been giving dances of this nature for over 30 years. One of the features will be the decorations, F. M. Lyon, advertising manager and decorator for E. Rosenwald and Son, having been engaged to look after the beautification of the Duncan opera house, where the dance will be held. Mr. Lyon has had a great deal of experience in decorating large auditoriums, and his work at the Rosenwald store has elicited general admiration.

The committee in charge of the dance is working hard. It will have announcements to make from time to time. The committee is composed of the following members of the company: Ludwig William Ilfeld, chairman; Patrick D. McElroy, W. O. Wood, C. H. Baily, Howard Simpkins, Louis Guerin, W. A. Givens, A. T. Rogers, Sr., Secundino Romero and Antonio T. Sena.

EAST SIDE WAKES TO NEED OF PAVING

MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT TO IMPROVE STREETS IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT

J. A. Laughlin, a paving contractor of Trinidad, is a business visitor in Las Vegas, attracted here by the recent movement toward paving on the West side. Since Mr. Laughlin's arrival here a number of business men on this side of the river have been working up paving talk, and everything points definitely toward the paving of the entire business district. More specific details probably will be announced in the near future. There seems to be adequate support back of the paving movement.

FRANK M. RYAN TO GO TO FEDERAL PRISON

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS UP HOLDS SENTENCE OF IRON WORKERS' LEADER

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The judgment of the federal district court at Indianapolis sentencing to prison 30 members of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers was affirmed today by the United States circuit court of appeals here in 24 cases. Six cases were reversed.

The cases reversed were remanded to the lower court for re-trial. The defendants in these cases are: Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco; William McCain, Kansas City; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind., and William Bernhart, Cincinnati, O.

The sentence of seven year's penal servitude against Frank M. Ryan of Chicago, president of the association, was affirmed. There were 32 convictions on charges of conspiracy to transport dynamite illegally.

Ryan was the only one of the convicted men present in court when the decision was rendered. No effort will be made by the government to compel the return to prison of the men denied re-trial pending the hearing of their petition for a re-hearing of the case. If this petition is denied, it was announced by Cass E. N. Soline of counsel for the convicted dynamiters, that an appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court.

The decision reads, in respect to the appeal of Ryan:

"This plaintiff was president of the association, and its active manager. Letters written by him at various stages show his familiarity with the long course of destroying open-shop structures. Ryan wrote the letter suggesting that reports of expenditures be discontinued, 'while our trouble is on.' He signed all of the checks presented in evidence as used for the purchase of explosives. Ryan's own testimony confirms the evidence of his complicity."

Concerning Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco, the decision states that his conspiring with the McNamara and Herbert S. Hockin, who is serving his sentence, to blow up the Llewellyn Iron works at Los Angeles and for explosions in the east, are conclusively proven.

Michael J. Young of Boston, the decision holds to have been proven guilty of conspiracy in connection with explosions in Boston, Springfield, Fall River and Somerset.

The appeal of Frank C. Webb of New York was rejected on the basis of letters by him and testimony by Ortie McManigal, whose evidence frequently is referred to by the court.

Phillip A. Cooley of New Orleans member of the legislative committee of the Iron Workers, and John T. Butler, of Buffalo, second vice president of the organization, were held to be active conspirators with the McNamara.

John H. Berry of St. Louis audited the books of the association with special reference to explosion expenditures, as did Charles N. Beum of Minneapolis, according to the decision. Henry W. Legleiter of Pittsburgh personally delivered to John McNamara a case for carrying nitro-glycerin and was active in planning explosions.

Ernest W. Basey of Indianapolis also audited explosion expenses and made threats against non-union jobs, which threats were executed, it was shown.

J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City is declared to have personally assisted James McNamara in explosions at Salt Lake City.

Peter J. Smith of Cleveland, O., was chiefly implicated on McManigal's evidence. Paul T. Morrin of St. Louis, William E. Reddin of Milwaukee, Michael J. Hannon of Scranton, Pa., Murray L. Pennell of Springfield, Ill., and W. Bert Brown of Kansas City are declared fully implicated by McManigal's evidence.

The other men refused appeal are Edward Smythe of Peoria, Ill., George Anderson of Cleveland, Frank J. Higgins, Frank H. Painter of Omaha, Fred J. Mooney of Duluth, Minn., William Shupe of Chicago and Michael J. Cannane of Philadelphia. There is no ground for reversal of the judgments against any of them, the court of appeals declares.

In reversing the convictions of Tveitmoe, McCain, Ray, Houlihan, Sherman and Bernhart the decision says:

"We are of the opinion that the evidence is insufficient to establish a prima facie case of co-operation in the offenses charged against any of them. Their sympathy and participation in the general objects of the organization may be assumed from the evidence, but we are not advised of the proof of their actual participation in any of the offenses charged in the indictments.

"In reference to Tveitmoe, the fact that he is not a member of the association is not important. On the other hand, his undoubted sympathy with and co-operation in the great strike in California does not involve complicity in the conspiracy.

"The testimony by McManigal of reference by McNamara to Tveitmoe as 'the old man of the coast' who 'wanted a Christmas present' is not sufficient to identify Tveitmoe with the conspiracy.

"The testimony cited against the other five men granted a re-trial does not require specification, except as to Ray and Sherman. In each of these cases we found cause for hesitation on the question of identity.

"The cases of all six, therefore, are remanded to the district court for a new trial for each."

The arguments for the appeal were heard by Federal Judges Kohlsaat, Baker and Seaman during several days following November 28, 1913. The government was represented by Charles W. Miller, district attorney of Indianapolis, and E. N. Zoline and P. H. O'Donnell of Chicago, and Chester H. Krum of Indianapolis appeared for the defendants.

The defendants were convicted on 52 counts, two charging conspiracy and 50 charging specific offenses involving 25 transportations of explosives.

The decision commented on the

nature of the evidence in the Indianapolis trial, saying:

"The evidence presented in the printed bill of exceptions makes several printed volumes and it is notable that no error is assigned for exception or rejection of testimony throughout the trial except as to the admissibility of testimony by McManigal and Clark, who were defendants under the indictments."

Concerning the conspiracy charges the decision reads:

"Both conspiracy counts plainly over a continuing conspiracy to commit continuous offense against the United States, in the carriage of prohibited explosives, as described. The contention that the purpose for which the explosives were to be used was not within federal cognizance, is entirely outside of the issue. If the carriage of the explosives was the subject matter of the conspiracy its violation of the federal statutes would establish the conspiracy within the terms of the federal statute."

McCain was business agent of Local No. 16 of the Iron Workers' association at Kansas City. Ray was president of Local No. 112 at Peoria, Houlihan was financial secretary of Local No. 1 at Chicago, Sherman was president of Local No. 22 at Indianapolis, Bernard was financial secretary of Local No. 44 at Cincinnati. Attorney Zoline said that he had advised Ryan not to make a statement and that the latter would abide by it.

Six of the 33 men sentenced are in prison at Leavenworth, the others having been released on bail. The men in prison are Herbert S. Hockin of Detroit, formerly secretary of the Iron Workers' union; John T. Butler, P. A. Cooley of New Orleans; Frank C. Webb of New York, M. J. Cannane of Philadelphia, and Murray L. Pennell of Springfield, Ill.

Colds to be Taken Seriously

Intelligent people realize that common colds should be treated promptly. If there is sneezing and chilliness with hoarseness, tickling throat and coughing, begin promptly the use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It is effective, pleasant to take, checks a cold, and stops the cough which causes loss of sleep and lowers the vital resistance. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BARONS CLAIM INJUSTICE

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 6.—Counsel for the defense of the eight directors, officers and employees of the Western Fuel company who are on trial here charged with criminal conspiracy to defraud the government of large sums in customs, through false weighing of coal, sought to show today that the case against them had been pressed unfairly. In cross-examining W. H. Tidwell, special agent of the treasury department, it was brought out that although Tidwell was given free access to the company's books in working up the case, he had denied the company access to the public documents bearing on the same facts on file in the records of the customs house. Tidwell insisted that he thought this conduct had not worked an injustice.

FATAL HOTEL FIRE

Newark, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Five persons were killed and six injured, two of whom will die, when fire early this morning destroyed a hotel on Second street here.

LOSS FROM FIRE IS CUT DOWN IN 1913

DAMAGE IS \$157,000 LESS THAN DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR

From Monday's Daily.

The annual report of the East Las Vegas fire department, which was issued this morning, shows that 33 alarms were responded to by the firemen during the year 1913. The total loss from the fires was \$6,652.50, or an average of \$201.59 per fire, though at over half of the fires there was no loss worth mentioning.

There were 14 fires which resulted in losses for the owners. The heaviest loss during the year was about \$4,000 at the fire which burned or completely ruined the buildings of J. A. Papan, Lopez and Sena and the store occupied by Juan Ortega on Bridge street. The next heaviest loss was \$2,000 at the fire at the Browne and Manzanares warehouse.

The loss from fires last year was \$157,000 less than in the year 1912, the big Danziger fire, the lumber yard, the Margarito Romero, the Cooley building, and the Bridge fire all being accompanied by heavy losses, giving 1912 a big total.

The firemen did excellent work and stopped several blazes which might have resulted in heavy damage.

Chronic Constipation Cured

"Five years ago I had the worst case of chronic constipation I ever knew of, and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me," writes S. F. Fish, Brooklyn, Mich. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

FORD COMPANY GETS IN CAR OF MACHINES

BIG BUSINESS IS EXPECTED IN THE 1914 MODELS DURING EARLY SPRING

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Las Vegas Ford Sales company has just received a carload of the 1914 model Ford automobiles and has placed the machines on display at its garage on Douglas avenue. The 1914 car, although practically the same as the model of last year, is in many ways superior to the old variety.

The Ford Auto Sales company has enjoyed a rushing business during the past few weeks, and has disposed of a large number of cars. With the new shipment in, and looking for several more cars to arrive soon, the company expects to do an enormous business. The Ford company is about to install a new assembly plant in Denver, through the use of which shipments of cars can be obtained at any time without delay.

The new Hupmobile, which also is sold by this company, shows improvement over last year's car and is considerably in demand.

MANY MEN TRYING FOR ROWING TEAMS

THERE IS NO DEARTH OF CANDIDATES FOR THE BIG 'VARSITY CREWS

New York, Jan. 6.—With the passing of the holiday season the short period of rest allowed the college oarsmen is completed. From now until late in June the struggle for seats in the racing shell and the daily training grind will continue without intermission. Coaches are overhauling rowing machines, rigging barges and generally preparing for 1914, which, it is predicted, will be the greatest college rowing year in the history of the sport. Eight universities or colleges in the east, one in the middle west and three on the Pacific coast have already planned their rowing campaigns, which include a large number of dual, triangular and inter-collegiate title regattas than ever before recorded in this country. At Oxford and Cambridge are near the half-way mark in their training for their annual race, and their progress is being closely watched by two of the eastern universities in view of a possible international inter-varsity regatta before midsummer.

The eastern college rowing situation, considered as a whole, is one of the most promising in recent seasons. Aside from Columbia and Syracuse, there are large and veteran squads available at every institution which advocates rowing. In almost every case more than 50 per cent of the oarsmen who won their 'varsity letters in 1913 regattas are trying for places in the eights again and are supplemented by excellent material from last year's freshmen combinations. The recent ruling of the intercollegiate stewards providing for a race for second eights in place of the fours on the Hudson, will also provide extra places for the aspiring sweepswingers. Under this ruling it will be necessary for those colleges which desire to compete in all three events on the Hudson to develop and seat 24 oarsmen in the shells for the 'varsity, second and freshmen races.

The open winter has proved a help in the fall practice and several of the coaches report that their charges were able to establish new records for the late autumn rowing during 1913. Coach Courtney had six eights in the water on December 6 and has planned to send his crews out at every favorable opportunity during the entire winter. At Syracuse, Coach Ten Eyck, who has just signed a five-year contract, is also planning

for an early start. If the board of stewards of the I. R. A. will permit the students of the forestry department to row for the Orange Ten Eyck's worries will be eliminated. A stiffer proposition faces Jim Rice at Columbia, for the New York university squad appears to grow smaller each year, and Rice finds it difficult to secure even a fair number of students physically suited for the hard four mile race on the Hudson.

The situation at Pennsylvania and Yale is much alike, in that both colleges are working with new coaches. At New Haven a trio, composed of Richard Armstrong, captain of the '95 crew; Guy Nicholls of England and C. F. Giannini, recent New York Athletic club coach, will direct the work of the Eli crewmen. At Philadelphia Vivian Nicholls, a brother of Guy, has replaced Ellis Ward, and the work of these famous English oarsmen who expect to develop a strike combining the best points of both the English and American systems, will be watched with interest. At Harvard, Princeton and the United States Naval Academy there is no change in the established order of coaching and reports from all three institutions are optimistic.

Further west the University of Wisconsin is preparing for another return to the Hudson with a crew which will prove fully as dangerous as that of 1913. The Badgers are fortunate in possessing a squad of heavy, powerful candidates, with the 'varsity material drawn from the freshmen and 'varsity eights of last season. The great sprint in the last mile of the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie last June has done much to restore the confidence of the western colleges regarding their ability to row as fast and far as their eastern brethren. As a result, Washington, California and Stanford, in addition to Wisconsin, are all looking forward to the possibility of rowing on the Hudson next spring. On the Pacific coast all three university squads are in active training and heavy, powerful eights are forecasted. The winner of the Pacific coast regatta will come east to Poughkeepsie, as has been the case during the past two years, and there is the bare possibility that all three may ask for invitations, so strong is the desire to show the east what the far coast crews can do with shell and sweep.

An English writer, in describing a Yale-Harvard baseball game played at Soldier's Field, gives a new and picturesque view of the sidelights of the contest as seen by foreign eyes:

"At the crises in the fortune of the game, the spectators take a collective and important part. The athletic committee appoints a 'cheer leader' for the occasion. Every five or ten minutes this gentleman, a big fine figure in white, springs out from his seat at the foot of the stands, addresses the multitude through a megaphone with 'One! Two! Three!' hurls it aside, and with a wild flinging and swinging of his body and arms, conducts ten thousand voices in the Harvard yell. That over, the game proceeds, and the cheer leader sits quietly waiting for the next moment of peril or triumph. I shall not easily forget that figure, bright in the sunshine, conducting with his whole body, passionate, possessed by a demon, bounding

in the frenzy of his inspiration from side to side, contorted, rhythmic ecstatic. It seemed so wonderfully American, in its combination of entire wildness and entire regulation, with the whole just a trifle fantastic.

"Completely friendly and befriended as I was—I couldn't help feeling at moments very alien and very, very old—even more so than after the protracted game had ended in a victory for Harvard, when the dusty plain was filled with groups and lines of men dancing in solemn harmony, and a shouting crowd broken by occasional individuals who could find some little eminence to lead a Harvard yell from, and who conducted the bystanders, and then vanished, and the crowd swirled on again."

A new gymnasium game of considerable benefit to football players in these days of open and forward pass tactics has been evolved by Maurice Kent, assistant football coach at the University of Iowa. The game is played with a football, but resembles basketball, in that scores are made by throwing the ball through hoops at each end of the gymnasium floor.

The idea of the game came as a result of observation which disclosed the fact that football men who had played basketball were as a rule much more proficient in the use of the forward pass than those who had no experience at the indoor game.

POSTAL WILL RENEW THE OLD CONTENTION

IT HEARS THE BELL COMPANY
AND WESTERN UNION ARE
NOT DIVORCED

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, was shown today a published telegram which Belle Deer Brooks, general manager of the Western Union company, sent to all Western Union offices a few days ago in reference to future relations between that company and the American Telephone and Telegraph company. The telegram reads:

"There is no reason that we can see, why such plant and traffic relations as have proved beneficial should not be continued."

When Mr. Mackay was asked whether his attention had been called to it he said:

"If that means joint Bell Telephone and Western Union offices, we shall open the fight again. If joint Bell-Western Union offices are to be continued and extended, it is certain that the Bell employes are going to realize the community of interest, just as strongly as they did before, and continue to switch Postal business to the Western Union. Joint offices are a visible, palpable demonstration to telephone operators that they are combined with the Western Union and should take all the business they can from the Postal."

JONES-BOWERS MONUMENT CO

Albuquerque, N. M.
215 E. Central

23 Years Practical Experience.

E. A. JONES W. W. BOWERS.

SIZE OF TRUNKS LIMITED TO 72 INCHES

WEIGHT MUST BE NO MORE
THAN 250 POUNDS IF CAR-
RIED AS BAGGAGE

An order has been made to limit the dimensions of all railway baggage parcels to 72 inches in direction. This order took effect on all railroads in the country January 1, 1914.

The announcement of this limit does not apply to immigration baggage, but otherwise the rule will be stringently carried out on all lines. The reason for the limitation is that it is difficult to provide room for the increasing volume of baggage business. The only way to take care of all of the baggage would be to increase the number of baggage cars, thus interfering with the speed and operation of passenger trains.

The only class of people to be hurt by this new ruling is the traveling salesman. It is rare that trunks average more than 54 inches unless belonging to a commercial traveler with a huge trunk full of samples, especially in the clothing line.

The second part of the order is that no packages weighing more than 250 pounds will be received as baggage, but must go by freight or express. Las Vegas baggage officers have been notified and the huge trunks of New Mexico travelers are tabooed.

PEDRO PADILLA HELD ON ASSAULT CHARGE

HE IS ACCUSED OF STRIKING A
WITNESS WITH POLICEMAN'S
"BILLY"

From Monday's Daily.

Following the trial Saturday afternoon of Mateto Padilla and a disagreement on the part of two witnesses, Pedro Padilla and William Boylan, a fight occurred on the court house steps which resulted in Padilla being arrested on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to do bodily injury. The complaint was filed by Boylan.

The case was brought before Judge D. R. Murray this morning. After listening to both sides of the case, the judge bound Padilla over to the grand jury on a bond of \$500.

Boylan, it is stated, had been giving evidence in a case in which Padilla's brother, Mateo Padilla, was accused of horse stealing. His evidence apparently did not please Pedro Padilla.

Following the trial Boylan was walking down the court house steps when he was approached by Padilla, who produced a "billy," a weapon used generally by the police, and struck him, it is said. A complaint was filed which resulted in the trial this morning.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

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Best Western Grown. Tested and Pedigreed. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write NOW for large FREE CATALOG
Tells all about our Dependable Grades of Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Nursery Stock; also Poultry Supplies. Try our selected DRY FARMING SEEDS.
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ENGLAND SHOULD GET FAIREST TREATMENT

HENRY CLEWS HAS PERTINENT SAYINGS REGARDING THE PANAMA CANAL

New York, Jan. 7.—There is no small reason to regret at the shadow cast over our friendly relations with Great Britain through our attitude on the Panama canal question. We are about to celebrate one hundred years of peace with Great Britain, and this point of irritation should be adjusted in some way before that event begins. Not everybody is aware that Great Britain is by far our best customer. She and her colonies take vastly more of our products than any other nation. Nearly one-half of our exports go thence and over one-quarter of our imports come from the British empire. The commercial relations between the two nations are enormously valuable to each. To a large degree the two countries are interdependent, and whatever seriously hurts the one must inevitably affect the other. There are hundreds of millions of British capital in the United States, which we could not drive away without injury to ourselves. No two nations have more in common than the United States and Great Britain as to traditions, language, government, commerce, industry, etc. True we are rivals. But that rivalry should be of the best sort; and our contests should be as between builders and not as between destroyers. Both countries have been conspicuous leaders in the efforts towards abolishing war; and yet, in spite of all of these efforts, and in spite of the mass of public opinion, a small noisy minority persists in creating friction and misunderstanding between the two most powerful nations on the globe. Such a state of affairs seems utter foolishness in the eyes of other nations; and for this country to conspicuously support high ideals in international conduct and then not to strictly live up to the Panama treaty obligations, the terms of which at least it would appear call for arbitration or some other mode of adjustment, is downright dishonesty. It is, moreover, unquestionably disapproved by the great mass of public opinion in America. Our government cannot afford to descend to practices which its subjects could not conscientiously indorse. If the country really desires to denounce the treaty with Great Britain—and that is highly doubtful—let us do so in a legitimate fashion, and stand prepared to give Great Britain some equivalent for surrendering advantages to us which we cannot give back. On the surface there is something in the contention that having built the canal we should have the right to favor American vessels by free tolls. But we bartered this right away in consideration of Great Britain surrendering certain rights and privileges; so, if we are to favor American vessels, some other form of compensation must be adopted. At present there are only

a few lines of American ships likely to use the canal, and these all happen to be in prosperous condition. Should circumstances warrant the extension of some favor to American ships, possibly no better expedient can be found than that of compensation in the form of a postal subsidy in consideration that such vessels should conform to our government's requirements such as great speed as mail carriers and also to be subject to be taken for use at appraised value in case of war. Whatever may be done to satisfy the just claims of American ship owners, our treaties with foreign nations should be regarded as solemn obligations. We expect other countries to stand by their agreements, and we must do likewise; otherwise international comity will be impossible, and we will drive England and Germany into some sort of "entente cordiale" against the United States, especially with visions before them of our Monroe doctrine, which Europe generally dislikes. The drift in that direction is already unpleasantly suggestive.

The New Year opens with good reasons for hopefulness. Commercial and financial conditions in the United States are much more satisfactory than a year ago. For over a year all business transactions have been conducted upon a rigidly conservative basis. There has been no overproduction by our mills, and no overbuying by our merchants. Conservatism has dominated everywhere. Liquidation has eliminated weak spots, and financial conditions have been strengthened by steady contraction and a closer safeguarding of credit operations. The steel industry has been unduly repressed, not by overproduction, but by lack of orders due to grave uncertainties, which promise to gradually disappear. These uncertainties relate chiefly to the inability of the railroads to finance new requirements and to the reaction in real estate, which is the only branch of business in which there was serious overexpansion in 1913. The contraction in steel is altogether too severe to last. The textile trades are in better condition than anticipated. The new tariff has not as yet proved a serious check, although its full effects have yet to be seen. Nevertheless, American manufacturers have shown energetic readiness in meeting new conditions, and thus far the arrivals of foreign cottons and wools have not been such as to seriously threaten American manufacturers. The failures last week in retail dry goods circles were not significant. The retail trade as a whole, though not quite as active as a year ago, is in very sound condition—the failures referred to having been due to special causes—and the best authorities look forward to a huge business during 1914. At the west there has been some temporary slowing down of general trade during the close of the year, partly owing to the fact that the year-end is always a period of dull business and partly because the wave of depression which began in New York has a lesser degree extended itself throughout the west. No serious reaction, however, is anticipated, and among the best judges there is a tone of pronounced confidence. In the northwest the winter wheat is reported in fine condition. At the south conditions are generally

satisfactory, the cotton crop, like the cereal crops having turned out better than expected.

On the stock exchange confidence is steadily reviving as a result of the new currency bill and the more reasonable attitude of Washington toward big business; also because of a growing hope that the railroads will in due season receive some consideration from the interstate commerce commission. Political agitation is becoming less popular. Quite a fair advance has taken place in the leading securities and profit-taking caused temporary reactions. The outlook, however, is still favorable to a well sustained market subject to moderate reactions through profit realizing. The local financial situation is sound and is likely to strengthen in the first few months of the new year. From a worldwide viewpoint the United States is in better financial and commercial condition than any other country in the world. This is worth bearing in mind, for the United States has often in the past led the world in business recovery. We have been through a period of liquidation and contraction. Great Britain is just beginning this process, while Germany has not yet emerged from a reaction which began over a year ago. The financial situation in Europe is still one of strain owing to effects of the Balkan war and the exhaustion of capital by the continued pressure of new issues in England, France and Germany. For these reasons it is hardly to be expected that Europe can lead any upward movement in American stocks, especially as the floating supply of our stocks abroad is much reduced. Canada is still suffering from overborrowing and Canadians have large sums out on call in this market which would be withdrawn in case of emergency. Of late there has been some improvement in the local investment demand; also a better inquiry for bonds from institutions, as is usual at this season. There is still a considerable short interest in the market. Occasional reactions must be expected, but conditions as a whole favor a more active and stronger market.

HENRY CLEWS.

WILLARD LIKELY TO BE THE SUFFERER

OTHERS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING BOXING LAW WILL BE DISMISSED

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 8.—The trial of Jess Willard, the pugilist and nine boxing promoters and spectators, accused of having violated the state law against prize fighting, in connection with the bout at Vernon, Calif., August 22 last, when Willard's opponent, John Young, was killed, was begun in superior court here today. The jury was selected yesterday.

In order to make the prize fight accusation issue clear before the jury, Joseph Ford, deputy district attorney, dismissed the charge against Thomas J. McCarey, a boxing promoter, and indicated that the same action would be taken with reference to the other defendants, excepting Willard.

HIGHROLLERS WIN FROM THE JONES BUNCH

DORMDWELLERS ARE DEFEATED IN BOXBALL GAME AT THE Y. M. C. A.

"Scotty" Smith and his band of Highrollers met "Doc" Jones' Dormdwellers last night in the second game of the Y. M. C. A. boxball tournament and won overwhelmingly by 229 pins. However, the tournament being run on the basis of total pins, this apparently bad defeat doesn't cut much figure. The Preachers still Brown's Painters will run into each other. They both claim several white horses on their teams.

The second game of the student tournament will be played Saturday morning at 8:15 o'clock instead of Thursday afternoon as scheduled. The Normalwhys "B" will meet the Juniorwhys "A."

Score for last night:

Highrollers—1418			
Smith ..	175	143	165
Webb ...	123	155	181
Tellier ..	151	169	156
	449	467	502
Dormdwellers—1189			
Jones ...	141	133	143
Sells ...	126	144	118
Paice ..	117	110	157
	184	387	418

Standing of the teams up to date:

	Total Pins
Preachers ..	1460
Baskettossers ..	1433
Highrollers ..	1418
Dormdwellers ..	1189
Buzzwagons ..	0000
Painters ..	0000

"FEAST OF LIGHTS" IS OBSERVED AT CHURCHES

ST. PAUL'S PARISH CELEBRATES WITH UNUSUALLY IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

From Wednesday's Daily.

Epiphany, or "The Feast of Lights," was observed last night at St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal church with beautiful ceremonies. A number of the children of the congregation took part in the services and demeaned themselves excellently. The choir of the church furnished beautiful music. Rev. J. S. Moore, pastor of the congregation, preached a short sermon. Epiphany is the day set apart by the church for the celebration of the extension of the Christian faith to the Gentiles. It is observed also by the Roman Catholic communion.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

C. H. Newcomb, Jr., of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. W. Barday of Albuquerque came in Saturday evening for a few days' business visit.

R. M. Spivey, connected with the Santa Fe railway, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. A. Laughlin of Trinidad came in Saturday evening for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

E. D. Waterman of Topeka, Kas., arrived in Las Vegas Saturday evening and will remain here for some time.

Blas Sanchez arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon from his home at Wagon Mound for a short business visit.

W. F. White returned yesterday afternoon from Wagon Mound where he has been for the past two days on business.

R. H. Porter of Dallas, Tex., came in Saturday evening and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for the next few days.

Miss Helen Alldredge of Springer returned to her home yesterday afternoon after having visited relatives in Las Vegas for the past few days.

The Misses Sanchez, who have been guests of the Sabino Lujans during the holidays, left yesterday afternoon for their home in Walsenburg.

Misses Lena and Gertrude Espinosa of Albuquerque, who have been visiting relatives in Las Vegas for the past few days, left last night for their home.

Julius Krause, employed by the firm of Bacharach Brothers, left this afternoon for Baldwin, Miss., where he will visit relatives for the next three weeks.

F. M. Hughes, postmaster at Solano, N. M., came in last night and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for the next few days. He is on the way to Mora.

Mrs. J. C. Johnsen returned to Las Vegas this afternoon from Albuquerque, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Blakemore, for the past few weeks.

W. J. Luce, general superintendent of the Mackinaw Michigan Railway company, left last night for Michigan, after having visited his daughter here for the past few weeks.

L. H. Davis, employed at the local Santa Fe offices in the civil engineering department, left yesterday afternoon for Lubbock, Tex., where he will take a similar position.

Miss Josephine Young left yesterday afternoon for Wagon Mound, after having been a visitor with her parents here for the past few days. She is a school teacher at Wagon Mound.

A. A. Gallegos, a member of the board of county commissioners, came in yesterday from his home at Villanueva to attend the monthly meeting of the commissioners this morning.

G. A. Guther left last night for Houston, Tex., where he will locate. He has been a resident of Las Vegas for the past several months, and has been employed by the Santa Fe railway.

From Tuesday's Daily.

R. E. Curry of St. Louis was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Walter Lyman of Watrous came in this afternoon for a short business visit.

C. R. Carr, an architect of Roswell, came in last night for a short business visit.

L. J. Hand came in yesterday from his home at Los Alamos for a brief business visit.

Dr. C. L. Powell of Boise, Idaho, arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several days' visit.

A. M. Adler left last night for New York, where he will be on business for the next few weeks.

Joe Danziger returned last night from Roswell where he has been visiting for the past few weeks.

Robert Kasper returned this afternoon from a several weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Denver.

John L. Zimmerman left last night for Albuquerque, where he will be on business for the next few days.

R. C. Dillon, proprietor of a meat market at Encino, N. M., came in last night for a few days' business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Fisher came in last night from their home at Mineral Hill for a short visit in Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Graham of Albuquerque came in last night and will be visitors in Las Vegas for several days.

G. H. Irvin, representative for the Trawlick Renard Carpet company of St. Louis, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Miss Mildred McMahon returned last night from her home in Clovis, where she has been spending the Christmas holidays.

J. A. Conley came in last night from Raton for a short visit here on railroad business. He is division master mechanic for the Santa Fe.

J. E. Hannum, division manager of the Continental Oil company, came in last night from his headquarters in Albuquerque for a short business visit.

Harry Grant Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly, left Sunday for Denver, where he will re-enter school, after having spent the holidays with his parents.

Jack McGreevey, the well known vaudeville artist who spent several months in Las Vegas last summer and fall, came in last night from the east and will remain here indefinitely.

E. T. Plowman, district manager for the Harvey system, returned to Las Vegas this afternoon, again with an attack of erysipelas. Mr. Plowman left yesterday for the south, but was forced to return on account of illness.

Captain H. W. Klopff, a prominent merchant of Neilsville, Wis., and an officer of the national guard of that state, is here for a short visit with Byron Archibald, a friend of many years, and Mrs. Archibald. Captain Klopff is well known in military circles in Wisconsin and is rated as one of the best officers of the guard there. He will be here only two or three days, it is understood.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Washburn of Mora were visitors in Las Vegas today.

Rev. J. S. Moore left this afternoon for Watrous on a short business visit.

W. J. Parsons of Santa Fe came in last night for a short business visit.

A. O. Taylor and E. O. Allen of Denver were commercial visitors here today.

W. G. Ogle left this afternoon for Wagon Mound for a short business visit.

F. C. Camfield of Kansas City, Mo., came in last night for a short business visit.

J. P. Caldwell of Springer came in last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

C. B. Stubblefield came in last night from Albuquerque after a short business visit there.

C. D. Black of Mora came in yesterday afternoon for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

George Hile returned to his home at Watrous today after having been a visitor here for the past few days.

Mrs. H. G. Coors left this afternoon for Denver for a several weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Banks.

J. A. Rush, advance agent for the play, "A Girl from the Underworld," was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. E. Baer, agent for the Remington Typewriter company, came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

J. B. Cook and A. A. Grosette of Ribera arrived in the city last night and will be business visitors for the next few days.

H. C. Moll of Farmington, Mo., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for some time as a business visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Wertz left last night for Bisbee, Ariz., where they will locate for the future. Mr. Wertz has been employed here by the Santa Fe Railway company in Superintendent F. L. Myers' office. He will be connected with Charles Allen, formerly a resident of Las Vegas, in Bisbee.

PLAN TO REMOVE THE POLES FROM STREETS

BOOSTERS SAY THEY WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IN ATTEMPT TO BEAUTIFY HIGHWAYS

A number of business men in the city are pushing a movement, started some time ago, for the removal of the trolley poles of the Las Vegas Light and Traction company from the business district. It is proposed to suspend the wires carrying the trolley wire from the buildings on either side of the street.

C. C. Chappelle, vice president and general manager of the company, who recently visited Las Vegas, when approached on this subject stated that the plan would be satisfactory to the company. The idea in removing the poles is to improve the appearance of the business streets. No doubt this project will be realized within the next few months, as those working for this improvement comprise the most consistent boosters in the city.

MISS LEVY BECAME A BRIDE LAST EVENING

LAS VEGAS GIRL IS UNITED IN MARRIAGE TO M. S. GLACIER OF SOCORRO

From Wednesday's Daily.

Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock Miss Pauline Levy and Mr. M. S. Glacier were united in marriage by Dr. Jacob H. Landau at the home of the bride's mother on Seventh street. Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served and later the young couple left for Denver where they will spend their honeymoon.

The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate friends and relatives of the couple, and was pretty for its simplicity. The Levy home was attractively decorated for the occasion with lilies and smilax, and a huge wedding bell, under which the ceremony was performed, was suspended from the center of the room. This bell also was made of lilies and smilax.

Mrs. Glacier is the daughter of Mrs. Henry Levy and has been a resident of Las Vegas practically her entire life. She is a charming young woman and has many friends. Mr. Glacier is a brother of Mrs. Joseph Tachert and has visited Las Vegas a number of times. He is located at Socorro where he is employed by a mercantile firm.

The guests at the wedding numbered 20.

"BATTLING TOGO" IS ACCUSED OF ROBBERY

THE PRIZE FIGHTER IS FINED FOR STEALING WOOD FROM GROSS-KELLY

From Thursday's Daily.

Jose Tapia, better known as "Batling Togo," was arrested last evening by Chief of Police Ben Coles on the charge of stealing lumber from the yards of Gross Kelly and Company. Tapia was brought before Judge D. R. Murray this morning and was fined \$10 and given a suspended sentence of 30 days.

Tapia, it is said, took a long board from the lumber yard at 7:30 o'clock last night. At 7:40 o'clock he was under arrest, Chief Coles learning immediately after the theft that "Togo" was suspected. All evidence given this morning went to prove Tapia's guilt.

The sentence given Tapia was light, but a thorough reprimand was administered. This lumber yard has been robbed frequently during the last year, which has caused the owners much trouble. Harry Kelly of the firm of Gross Kelly and Company stated this morning in court that he has arranged to have a special watchman placed about the lumber yard and the next person caught stealing timber will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at Optic office.

THE BUSINESS YEAR

Liquidation Begun in 1912 Continued. Balkan War Revealed Over-Borrowing Abroad. Gold Hoarded in Central and Eastern Europe. Military Preparations. Foreign Selling Depresses American Securities. We Lose Gold Instead of Importing It. Legislative Disquiet at Home. Domestic Industry and Trade, Active Early, Taper Off. Crop Shortages and Tariff Changes, Record Foreign Trade

More Cheerfulness in Closing Weeks

Nineteen hundred and thirteen was a year of disquiet and disappointment alike in foreign and domestic finance, trade and industry. The disquiet was world-wide, though until the latter part of this year not so much in evidence at home as abroad. Disappointment was keen with those who, with knowledge of the many politico-economic domestic problems pressing for solution, were hopeful that the exceptionally strong position of this country's producing and consuming interests would render us partially independent of, if not entirely immune to, the play of the large financial forces dominating the world in the year just closed and making for depression in finance and trade. Review of last year's events would prove incomplete if sight were lost of the many resemblances it bore to 1902 and 1903, just ten years ago, when the so-called "rich man's" or "silent panic" occurred. Then congestion in the securities markets was in evidence, the phrase "financial indigestion" was coined, the results of much injudicious capitalization of industries were manifest—first in collapsing stock market prices and later in depressed trade and industrial conditions—numerous strikes and bank suspension occurred, and all the usual aftermath was presented of an extended financial or credit situation being readjusted.

It has been frequently and with justice said that the Balkan war and its attendant evils did not cause but rather precipitated and revealed the world-wide financial strain of 1913. It must with equal justice be held that most observers failed to adequately measure and forecast the effects, direct and indirect, of the war which, starting in October, 1912, drenched the Balkans and European Turkey in blood, converted eastern Europe into an armed camp, caused hoarding of gold in Austria, France and Germany, put a practical period to the European financial and commercial boom, and in steadily widening circles reached into and affected the finances and trade of countries thousands of miles away from and apparently unconnected with the hostilities. No country proved immune, and all felt the strain of an already greatly overextended credit situation, inability to borrow new loans and difficulty in getting old issues refunded. Brazil and India, Germany and Aus-

tria, France and England, Canada and Mexico, as well as the United States, were affected, this country, perhaps least of all, because of our wonderful export trade balance, cushioning the impact upon us of the outer world forces. Once again our membership in the family of nations brought home to us the real interdependence of the countries, and when we confidently expected relief for our own financial needs from our enormous export balance, instead of gold supplies paid us in settlement of these balances, we received back our own securities, which as in other years of general strain sold most readily in the world's markets. Indeed, as the result of three-cornered exchange operations we found ourselves paying other nations' balances in markets where our own trade interests required payments to instead of disbursements by us, of the world's chief circulating medium.

The world's financial difficulties bulked large in our list of problems, but there was no lack of items of domestic concern. In a session of congress remarkable for its length, two much agitated and frequently fought over questions were forced to conclusion. The tariff was revised, but its enactment, by the way, was coincident with a shrinkage instead of the predicted enlargement in our import trade, and coincidentally an income tax law was put in operation for the first time since the civil war period. The currency measure, designed to take the place of an outworn and often discredited system, also became a law. The Union Pacific-Southern Pacific railway merger was dissolved and terms were agreed upon between the telegraph and telephone interests and the country's law officers without the aid of a suit, thus pointing the way to an ending of the ten-year period of harrying so-called big business through the courts.

Despite, however, the numerous drawbacks arising from money scarcity and credit strain, the discussion of new economic measures in congress, the continued agitation of new and old laws affecting the rights of combination, the lowering of the tariff, the unequal, in some cases deficient, yields of staple crops, the very high levels of prices of commodities, numerous failures, heavy liabilities and hand-to-mouth buying of a piece

with that noted each year since 1907, many new records of trade volume and industrial output were set up. The backlog of unfilled orders on hand, which were at their maximum at the opening of the year, tending to decline as the spring advanced. Money scarcity was in evidence from early in the year onward to its close, seeking the form of close scrutiny of credits rather than that of acute high rates, which indeed were rather conspicuously absent. Much needed support to trade and finance was given at a critical time, early in June, by the secretary of the treasury's announcement as to the possible use of emergency currency and the placing of government money in the banks in the surplus crop-producing areas. The then good crop outlook was of course helpful, but with the realization of the drought's damage in the west and southwest in August and September, business in large lines quieted down. Tariff changes, agitated or realized, were a brake on new production in the autumn, and the scarcity of money conspired to make new enterprise cautious. Industrial output, while large early, showed recession later and sagged, though the impetus given production early made in many cases for record production.

Failures

The year's failure record was a full one, exceeding that for 1912 by 4.9 per cent, and that for 1908 by 3 per cent, while liabilities increased 33 per cent over 1912, though falling 7 per cent below 1908. Half of the excess in liabilities over 1912 was explained by unsafe banking, a good part of the balance being contributed by large dealers in rubber, in automobile, iron and lumber manufacturing and coal mining. Failures in the first half of the year were below those of 1912, and the liabilities were only slightly larger, but the third quarter saw the balance tip against the current year, especially in liabilities, which were swelled by the banking troubles mentioned, and the last quarter's failures and liabilities were the largest for two years. Throughout the entire year 1913, as in 1912, the large number of small failure called attention anew to the fact that the business community has been greatly diluted of late years. In the ten years from 1904 to 1913 inclusive, the number in business increased by 45,000 per year, or by 35 per cent, whereas the increase in population was not at much over half this rate. This caused a rise in the percentage failing each year, and raised anew the question whether the heavy increase in the number of traders was justified by the volume of business done and the known fact that profits over that time were complained of.

Looking Forward

The liquidation in the stock market in 1913 was apparently thorough without being panicky. Trade and industry in turn showed symptoms of an orderly retreat rather than of a precipitate flight, and since the improved feeling noted in the latter weeks of 1913 set in, less is heard of rumors of business troubles in this and other cities. The complete history of the 1902-03-04 collapse and quick revival, some of whose earlier happenings were closely paralleled in 1913, will repay perusal because holding some lessons and indeed some encouragements. It is generally conceded that

while the entry of industry into the stock market in a capitalized form has made it more sensitive to unfavorable happenings, it has also made it quicker to respond the later to improving influences. The best judgment seems to support the view that money, the great desideratum in finance and trade, will be both cheaper and easier to obtain in 1914 than in 1913. The passage of the currency bill is expected to be an aid in this respect, whatever may be thought of ultimate effects of the possible inflation feature of the new measure, which has supplanted a seriously defective system. Of course, any ill-considered rise like that of 1895, with its aftermath of deep depression, is to be avoided, and the possibilities of Europe endeavoring to further liquidate its burdens in American markets are to be considered in this connection, though our immense credit balance may help us in this respect. Money, however, should be plenty for legitimate trade and industry in 1914, and the absence of burdensome stocks, owing to long continued hand-to-mouth buying, should be helpful. It will not be forgotten that many crops were short in 1913, and prices, particularly of food, were high, which may have helped agriculture as a whole, though no country ever made much money out of its own crop shortages. As to 1914 crop conditions, it may be said that said conditions are favorable and winter wheat is in excellent shape. The matter of possible railway rate advances presses for early solution. All of the advances asked for in past years would have been insufficient to save some badly managed enterprises from the effects of their own sins, but the justice, indeed the absolute necessity, of allowing the railways to recoup themselves for high cost of operation can hardly be denied. In this matter the auguries at the outset of the year are thought favorable, and if they prove so should have an important effect in stimulating demand for a variety of articles which move through the marts of trade. Whether any great liquidation in commodity prices is possible in 1914 is doubtful, and without that the often predicted liquidation of labor seems to partake of the nature of a dream. High costs of all operation, in fact, seem to have come to stay, but it does seem possible to make progress in the matter of reducing the world's most useless expenditure, that for armaments. Time will, perhaps, be needed to heal the bruises; they were hardly deep-seated injuries that the business world received in 1913, but past experience would seem to indicate that, lacking any serious damage to the business fabric, of which there are no really tangible signs, a comparatively quick revival from the quiet visible in many lines should ensue, governed, of course, by the money and crop developments of 1914.

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 cloth bandage. It heals in a few days. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co. —Adv.

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PUBLIC PLAY IS MORE WARMLY ADVOCATED

MANY CITIES AND TOWNS ARE PROVIDING GOOD RECREATION CENTERS

New York, Jan. 5.—The business of play is now fairly well established in several hundred cities of the United States and Canada and is carried on at an expenditure of millions of dollars. This extent of the movement to provide playgrounds and leaders to make play and recreation wholesome, and efficient is revealed in the annual census just taken by the Playground and Recreation Association of America whose report was made public to day. Every community of over 5,000 inhabitants in this country and Canada was reached by letter and over a thousand cities responded with specific reports on what is or is not being done to aid children and adults in their play and recreation.

Six hundred and forty-two cities reported themselves active in the playground movement and many others said they were alive to needs of this sort and were working to establish play centers. One of the most satisfactory phases of the report is the showing of growth of municipal support. Less than ever is left to private philanthropy, for in 111 cities the support is now entirely municipal. There are 116 cities in which the support is divided between municipal and private funds and 110 in which the work is supported wholly by private benefactors.

The census is for the year ending November 1, 1913, and shows a total expenditure of \$5,700,000 in the 342 cities where playground and recreation work is under paid supervision. This is a gain of over \$1,500,000 as compared with the year 1912. In sight for further funds authorized bond issues are reported in 20 cities to the total of \$2,358,000. The report shows that children in 70 cities have been given new playgrounds during the past year. The cities which became converts to the movement in the previous year had numbered only 43.

Play leaders appear to be now professionally recognized the country over. Twenty-four hundred playgrounds and recreation centers are under regular paid supervision and more than 6,000 persons are making it their profession to serve as leaders of play and general recreation. It is an enlistment of thousand new workers in this line during the past year, and efficiency is so generally demanded of these leaders that training classes for them are being maintained, and in 35 of these centers 2,638 students are reported.

Leadership is regarded as the crux of the playground and recreation movement. Almost invariably the communities which have reported failure in the work they started have explained it by the report that they had no leadership. The point is becoming so generally appreciated that the playground and recreation association says that supervised work is certain

to be widely extended during the coming year. "The playground or recreation center without a competent supervisor or leader has proven to be as ineffective as a school without a teacher," the report adds, and it is further predicted that 300 cities now active in playground and recreational work are likely to meet discouragement unless they bring themselves to realize the value of supervision.

The work is by no means confined to vacational periods. In over 60 cities 333 centers were open all year round last year, and evenings are utilized more and more for recreation work in the school houses. Altogether the wider use of public schools was seen in 137 cities and results were shown in many ways. The fact that 30 per cent of all offenses against society are committed in the leisure time hours between 11 and 6 p. m. has prompted many communities to open their playground and recreation centers after industrial workers had been released from their day's toil, and last year 152 cities reported 629 centers of various kinds open in the evening. The total average attendance in 21 cities was 62,224, a gain of over 15,000 as compared with the previous year's average.

In the establishment of playgrounds by industrial plants there has also been a substantial gain during the year. In thirteen cities playground and recreation centers have been maintained by industrial establishments at their own expense or in conjunction with other agencies.

The leaders in the recreation movement, aside from the playground work, report 576 workers employed throughout the year in 71 cities throughout the country. The activities include not only games and athletics but gardening, woodwork, arts, crafts, singing, skating, dramatics, folk dancing, story telling, pageants, swimming, wading—everything that will bring joy and happy self-expression—and always with sympathetic, happy, free play leaders to add to the fund and draw even the most shy and awkward into the happy circle."

MAN IS MURDERED

Silver City, N. M., Jan. 5.—A party returning in an auto from Faywood Springs about 4 o'clock Saturday morning found a man dying on the road not far from the Catholic cemetery. An examination disclosed he had been assaulted, having his skull crushed by a large rock which was left near him. The officers were notified and they found the victim to be Frank Craig and learned that he had been employed at the Normal school as engineer of the heating plant. Apparently he was over 50 years old.

It is said that Craig had been drinking the night before and displaying money. Robbery was evidently the object of the murderers, as no money was found on the body, and the shoes of the dead man and much of his clothing were missing. It is said he has a wife somewhere in Colorado and a brother in Philadelphia. Craig had been living here only a short time. He informed friends here he had mined in Alaska 20 years, making a fortune, but lost it all. An inquest was held today.

Three suspects are in jail.

SUPREME COURT'S MEMBERSHIP TO CHANGE?

IT IS REPORTED SEVERAL OF THE JUDGES CONSIDER RETIRING SOON

Washington, Jan. 5.—Once more official Washington hears a rumor that there may soon be a vacancy among the members of the supreme court of the United States. The rumor may be based on fact and it may not be. It is known that at least two of the older members have been in rather poor health for some time, but whether they contemplate retiring from the bench is a matter concerning which there has been at least no public intimation.

It seems likely, however, that President Wilson will have an opportunity to fill one or more vacancies in the highest court before his term expires. In fact, the strong probabilities are that the membership of the court will be changed between now and March 4, 1917.

It is a pretty general rule among the members of the court to take advantage of the law which permits them to retire with full pay when they have reached the age of 70, though in the case of a few members who have been blest with robust health they have waived the rule and have continued to grace the woolsack for several years after they have reached the age of earned retirement. At other times the exigencies of politics have caused them to hold on or retire, as the case may be, in the hope that their places may be filled with men of their own party.

At the present time Associate Justice Holmes and Associate Justice McKenna are the only members of the court eligible to retirement on account of age. Justice McKenna reached the allotted three score and ten last August. Justice Holmes will be 73 years old next March. Justice Lurton will attain his seventieth year before the end of 1914 and Chief Justice White will reach the same age a year or more before President Wilson's term of office expires. Associate Justice Day will be 65 years old in April. The other members of the court have ten years or more to serve yet before any of them would be eligible to retirement.

At 73, Associate Justice Holmes is the oldest member of the court. Though he still does his full share of the work that falls to the bench, it is well known that his health has not been of the best during the past few years and persons who are in his confidence have a well fixed impression that he is almost ready to retire.

Joseph McKenna, the next "old man" of the bench, still has the spry step of the man of 50. His work on the bench does not wear on him, and he is active in many other directions. Though he is now eligible to retirement on full pay there has been no intimation that he is thinking of taking such a step.

Edward D. White, the chief justice,

was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court in 1894 and became chief justice in 1910. He has given 20 years to the arduous task of weighing every matter coming before the court. He is a hale and hearty, well-preserved man and bears his 69 years with grace. No rumors of his prospective retirement have been heard. Nevertheless, a combination of circumstances might induce him to quit the bench before President Wilson's term expires. Though for the time he is chief justice Mr. White is compelled by precedent and good taste to keep out of politics he is yet a staunch democrat. Should he become convinced that the next administration might be other than democratic it is within the range of probabilities that he would resign before March 4, 1917, in order that President Wilson might appoint as his successor a man of his own political faith.

For opposite reasons Associate Justice Day is likely to hold on until after the next general election. Justice Day will not reach the age of 70 until 1919. It is natural to suppose that he will remain on the bench until he becomes eligible to retirement with full pay. At the same time, never a robust man, his health has been far from satisfactory during the past few years and an announcement of his retirement would cause no surprise among his friends. He is a republican and in consequence he will likely hold on until the next election in the hope that a republican president may have the opportunity to name his successor.

At present there are three democrats on the bench—Chief Justice White and Justices Lurton and Lamar—while Justices McKenna, Day, Holmes, Hughes, Van Devanter and Pitney are republicans. The presumption is that in filling any vacancies that may occur during his administration President Wilson will select democrats and that he will probably look to the south. Since 1861 there have been only seven justices appointed from southern states. They are in the order named—Harlan of Kentucky, Woods of Georgia, Tanier of Mississippi, Jackson of Tennessee, White of Louisiana, Lurton of Tennessee, and Lamar of Georgia. During the same time 20 justices have been appointed from northern states.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

TO LOAN TO FARMERS

Washington, Jan. 6.—As a result of an investigation into rural credits Senator Norris of Nebraska plans to introduce a bill for a bureau of farm loans in the department of agriculture. The bureau would loan directly to farmers for the purpose of making part payments on homes and possibly for livestock and farming implements. Payments could be made at any time by installments, and the amount to be loaned would be limited to either one-half or three-fourths of the value of the lands. The senator's idea is that through the army of postoffice inspectors, postmasters, district attorneys and others the government could carry on the business practically.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Julia Ettinger has entered the employ of Charles O'Malley as office clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Witten will move this week into the residence at 822 Fifth street.

The body of the unidentified man who was killed in the Santa Fe yards a week ago last night was buried Saturday afternoon in the Upper Las Vegas cemetery by J. C. Jonhson & Son. Nothing was learned of the man's identity.

A civil service examination will be held in this city on January 19 for a senior land appraiser (male). The salary for this position is from \$1,800 to \$2,400 per annum. Any other information may be obtained from Oscar Linberg at the postoffice.

The Optic has received an anonymous communication criticising the state fair. Of course, we cannot publish it. The writer should have sent it to the Albuquerque Journal, which appears to get great satisfaction out of publishing anonymous knocks.

Mateo Padilla, who was given a hearing in the court of Justice Mares on the West side late Saturday afternoon on the charge of horse stealing, was bound over to the grand jury. Padilla is alleged to have stolen a horse from J. M. Bentley of Romeroville.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of a new street light on the corner of Railroad avenue and National avenue. This place has been in need of a light for some time, and the new lamp to be placed there will add to the completeness of the lighting system of the system.

Miss Annie J. Falch and Tillman B. Harroun were united in marriage Saturday evening at the West Side Catholic church. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few friends and relatives. The bride is a lifelong resident of Las Vegas, and a sister of William Falch of The Optic office. Mr. Harroun is employed by the Santa Fe railway.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Earl have leased El Porvenir, the popular resort near Hermit's Peak. The Earls have been residing for some time on the Turner ranch, which they have farmed successfully. They have made friends with many of the hunters and fishers through their openhearted hospitality. The Earls came here from Oklahoma.

The Optic was misinformed regarding the disposition made of the Mateo Padilla horse stealing case, which was heard in the court of Justice Mares on the West side Saturday afternoon. Padilla was discharged instead of being bound over to the grand jury. It is stated, however, that that body may decide to investigate the case. Padilla is accused of stealing a horse from J. M. Bentley of Romeroville.

Mrs. O. G. Schaefer is convalescing after a week's illness.

Charles H. Stewart has taken a position as deputy county assessor and will maintain offices with the Investment Agency Corporation.

Two graduate nurses, who recently completed the training courses at Union hospital, Chicago, have arrived to begin work in the Las Vegas hospital. The young women are Miss Elsie Wendt and Miss Augusta N. Stiscola. They are thoroughly competent and will add materially to the efficiency of the hospital.

John Anderson, who lives on a ranch a number of miles west of Las Vegas, has applied for bounty on 12 coyotes and 14 wild cats, killed near his ranch. The total bounty was \$56. Jose D. Gutierrez on Cherryvale applied for bounty on three coyotes and one wild cat, the total bounty being \$8.

Work on the bridge being constructed at the Prince street crossing of the Gallinas is progressing at a fairly good rate, considering the weather condition and will be completed within a few weeks. The Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company, which is building the bridge, has just received a contract for a similar structure to be built at Wilkinsburg, Ariz.

Several days ago a bright Las Vegas young man who is a student of a local school, visited the depot and while there devoted his time to flirting with passengers on the trains. One woman, in particular, caught his glance and after laughing at him for several minutes, held a bottle of milk toward the masher saying: "Here boy, take this. I've been married for two years."

W. C. Page, formerly connected with the furniture department of the State Mercantile company at Fort Collins, Col., will arrive in Las Vegas in a few days to take a position with the W. N. Rosenthal Furniture company, filling the position of T. E. Remly, who has resigned.

One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in Gallup started Tuesday evening when the Harvey house and Santa Fe freight depot were gutted, at an approximate loss of \$25,000. The fire started in the kitchen of the Harvey house, according to reports. The fire included all the Santa Fe property at Gallup with the exception of the round house and the coal chutes.

The Baer Curio store has placed a jar of beans in its display window for the benefit of his patrons who wish to test their mental capacity by guessing the number of beans in the jar. Mr. Baer will give the customer who guesses nearest the exact number a handsome present. All details of the contest may be obtained upon inquiring of Mr. Baer, at the Curio shop.

Romaine Fielding and his Lubin Western Motion Picture company are hard at work at New Orleans, according to a letter from Mr. Fielding to Ludwig William Ilfeld, which arrived today. Mr. Fielding is working on a big production called "The Smugglers." He expects to utilize several big boats, which he will dynamite and burn to the water's edge. Mr. Fielding says the weather at Galveston has cleared and is proving ideal for photography. He sends his regards to all his old friends here.

LLOYD B. ELZEA DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

YOUNG MAN WAS ACCOUNTANT
FOR THE SANTA FE IN
THE SOUTHWEST

From Wednesday's Daily.

This morning at 7 o'clock at the Santa Fe hospital, Lloyd E. Elzea, an accountant for the Santa Fe railway, covering the territory from Topeka to El Paso, died following an illness of several months. Mr. Elzea had been a patient of the hospital for the past 11 months, but only during the past month had he been seriously ill.

Mr. Elzea was 26 years of age and was a native of Kansas, having been born near Ottawa, Kas. Besides his wife, who has been in Las Vegas during his illness, Mr. Elzea is survived by his parents and several sisters and brothers, all of whom reside in Kansas.

The body, accompanied by Mrs. Elzea, will be sent to Kansas tomorrow night on train No. 2 and burial will be there next week. The body will be prepared for its journey by the Las Vegas Undertaking company.

LAS VEGAS SUMMONED TO ACT AS WITNESSES

SEVERAL LOCAL BUSINESS MEN
WILL TESTIFY IN MOUNDAY
LAND FRAUD CASE

A number of Las Vegas business men who have been interested in the D. A. MounDay land fraud case and who have some knowledge of the facts, have been subpoenaed to appear in Kansas City, Kan., on January 13, when the trial of Mr. and Mrs. MounDay will be opened. Mr. and Mrs. MounDay were indicted on several counts some time ago for using the United States mail to defraud. The case has caused considerable interest in this part of the country, as the land sold is on the Ortiz grant, south of Las Vegas.

Those who are to appear next week are George E. Morrison, Lorenzo Delgado, A. A. Sena, George A. Fleming, R. B. Rice, Vincent Jones, John L. Zimmerman, E. E. Johnson and F. O. Blood. A number of men from Chaperito also are said to be under summons to appear at the trial.

Practically all those from Las Vegas will leave Sunday for Kansas City, and will remain there during the entire trial.

BUSINESS MEN TO HELP MESA FARMERS

THEY ARRANGE TO GIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN BUILDING SILOS

From Wednesday's Daily.

At a meeting of a number of business men and a delegation of farmers from the mesa last week at the Commercial club rooms it was definitely decided, and arrangements made for financing the project, that several silos should be established in the dry farming district. The work of building the silos will start at once.

Present at the meeting were among the most prominent men of the city, who are interested in the future of the mesa as an agricultural asset to Las Vegas. Those farmers who attended are among the most progressive on the mesa, and believe in the future of the lands there.

The machinery that will be used in connection with the silos was ordered immediately after the meeting, thus assuring the success of the movement. The lumber that is to be used in the construction work will be ordered soon, and the actual construction will start within a few weeks.

The silos are to be constructed on the farms of four or five farmers, as a beginner, and probably the movement will spread to additional farms soon after. They will be built of lumber. The proposition is being financed by the farmers, with the co-operation of the business men of Las Vegas.

Undoubtedly the real future of the mesa as an agricultural country will be assured by the silos, as with the silage of forage crops the farmers will be provided with feed for their live stock during the entire winter. In the opinion of numerous business men, this is the only salvation for the mesa, but it is assured.

Another meeting of the farmers and the business men will be held at the Commercial club rooms next Friday for the completion of all final arrangements for the building of the silos.

EMINENT COUNSEL HIRED

Christiana, Norway, Jan. 8.—Alexander Nansen, a brother of Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, was today retained to defend Miss Charlotte Herman, the companion of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American painter. Earle is in jail here charged with abducting Harold Earle, his son by his first wife. Miss Harman's case is to be treated separately from that of Earle.

A MISUNDERSTANDING

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Lane of the interior department today sent a letter to Governor Ammons of Colorado, declaring that the protests of the latter against the proposed withdrawal from public entry of radium-bearing lands in that state were based on a "misapprehension of the facts and in part on a misunderstanding of my recommendation to congress."