

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

Thirty-First Year

East Las Vegas, N M., January 24, 1914.

Number 39

## LACK OF MONEY FOR CITY'S USE

DELAY IN THE COLLECTION OF TAXES CAUSES SHORTAGE OF READY CASH

From Thursday's Daily.

That the city, instead of borrowing money to meet its expenses during the period when no taxes have been coming in, has been using some of the money which rightfully would belong to the Agua Pura company, if that corporation were working under a contract with the municipality, was the statement made last night at the meeting of the city council by Mayor Robert J. Taupert. Mr. Taupert said this had been done after a consultation with the district attorney, who had stated that it would be poor business policy to borrow money when the city had plenty of funds to meet its indebtedness.

Under the agreement between the city and the Agua Pura company, that corporation is to be paid, when a contract is agreed upon, for all water used during the period when no agreement existed, the rate to be under the terms of the new contract. The council, having made a levy each year for water and hydrant rental, has accumulated quite a sum in the fund set aside for that purpose. Owing to the delay in preparing the tax rolls, occasioned by the arbitrary raises ordered by the state board of equalization, no money has been coming into the city's coffers during the past three months. Ordinarily the collections made during that period would amount to something over \$2,000, according to the statement made by City Clerk Charles Tamme when questioned by the mayor. The mayor said money from taxes would begin to come in this month, and he anticipated no difficulty in meeting expenses and returning to the overdrawn or reduced funds all the money belonging to them, with the exception of the library fund, which is overdrawn practically all of the time, due to the fact that the levy is not large enough to provide for meeting the fixed expenses.

Upon the interrogation of Alderman Hays Clerk Tamme showed various

funds of the city to be in the following condition on January 1:

Library fund, overdrawn \$907; fire hydrant fund, balance of \$876.65; interest fund, balance of \$3,177.28, of which \$3,000 is on time deposit drawing interest at 4 per cent; sewer fund, balance of \$2,698.26; general fund, overdrawn \$2,202.84.

Mayor Taupert said \$2,000 had been borrowed from the general fund several months ago and placed in the sewer fund, in order to guarantee the payment of sewer certificates. He said this amount eventually will be paid back. It was stated that the payments on the sewer certificates are being made regularly. Clerk Tamme said the city would have to pay \$2,000, with interest of \$500, between now and the first of July, in payment of the 1914 portion of the sewer debt.

The mayor said the city is holding down its expenditures to practically nothing but salaries. He said a team had been purchased for the fire department with the city's portion of the state insurance apportionment. The mayor also described the system used in building and repairing roads, saying it was done with little expense to the city, as every man is a worker and none is a boss. He said the expense of hiring a team was practically all the money paid out, besides salaries. It was explained that the money for the maintenance of the fire department comes from the general fund. The city pays the driver \$50 a month for sprinkling the streets, while the fire department pays him \$15 monthly for taking care of the horses and driving the hose wagon. The mayor said the city will be obliged to buy hose within a short time, as that in use is in only fair condition. The mayor said the fire department is in much better condition than it was two years ago.

The report of Chief Fred Phillips of the department was received. It showed the organization, which is made up of volunteers, to be in good condition, with its bills all paid and a small balance in the bank. The department has a fixed expense of something like \$50.50 per month, according to the report. Its income, however, from sprinkling and other sources will meet this expense and leave a little to the good each month.

Frank Roy's communication to the council, asking that certain lots belonging to him, situate in the Buena Vista addition, be declared immune from sewer assessment, was filed, and proper action will be taken upon it with little delay. The letter from Mr. Roy was accompanied by a statement from George E. Morrison, city engineer

at the time the sewer was built, to the effect that Mr. Roy's lots are too far away from the system to permit of being connected with the sewer.

A petition of W. A. Givens, B. T. Mills and James Clay prayed that the alley north of the portion of National avenue between Twelfth street and the county bridge be reopened. It was stated that the alley had been closed by property owners, without authority to take such action. Alderman Stern of the street and alley committee stated that the petitioners had a just right to have the alley opened, and the council passed a motion authorizing the city clerk to notify the offending property owners that the alley must be opened at once.

The meeting, which was the first the council has held since September 10, was attended by Mayor Taupert, Clerk Tamme and Aldermen McGuire, Hays, Stern, Lorenzen and McClanahan.

## DEFENSE BEGINS IN THE MAJORS TRIAL

PROSECUTION ENDS AFTER TRYING TO SHOW MURDER WAS COMMITTED

Alamogordo, N. M., Jan. 22.—Testimony for the defense was commenced today in the case of H. H. Majors, charged by grand jury indictment with causing the death of his daughter, Eudora. The state, before closing last night, attempted to have the court compel the defense to outline its plan of action, but the court refused.

The last witness called by the prosecution was Dr. B. M. Worsham of El Paso, who was asked hypothetical questions, over objections by the defense. The questions described certain symptoms, paralleling those of Mrs. Christian Majors and Miss Eudora Majors, first wife and daughter of defendant, both of whom are dead, and asked the opinion of the doctor as to the cause of such symptoms.

"Arsenical poisoning," he replied.

The time this morning was taken up by the defense in arguing in an attempt to have the court rule out all reference to the illness of the present Mrs. Majors, who was seriously ill at the time Majors was arrested. Majors is under indictment, charged with administering poison to her also, and the prosecution contends that the entire affair should comprise one case. The court did not rule on the defense's contention this morning.

## STRIKERS HOLD A MASS MEETING IN TRINIDAD

THEY GATHER TO PROTEST AGAINST INCARCERATION OF "MOTHER" JONES

Trinidad, Col., Jan. 22.—Mounted militiamen with drawn swords this afternoon repeatedly charged a crowd of 1,500 strikers and strike sympathizers who attempted to march through the city to the San Rafael hospital, where "Mother" Jones is held by the military authorities. Rocks and sticks were hurled at the militiamen by a throng of excited women. Numerous arrests were made. The militiamen repeatedly rode down crowds, but so far as is known, no one was badly hurt.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 22.—Hundreds of strikers and their families from all sections of the strike zone are gathering in Trinidad today, ostensibly for the purpose of holding a parade and meeting to protest against the incarceration of "Mother" Jones. The time of the parade and meeting has been announced.

No steps have been taken to prevent the parade or the meeting, but all saloons in the city were closed at 8 o'clock this morning by order of General Chase when it was learned that the strikers were gathering. Military details at all outlying points in the strike zone received orders to search for firearms all persons boarding trains for Trinidad.

Less than 50 men and women arrived on the trains, but several hundred walked to this city from points within a radius of eight miles. The streets are crowded, but so far no disorders or demonstrations have occurred.

A banner bearing the inscription "Has Governor Ammons Forgotten he Had a Mother?" was taken from a crowd of strikers this morning by the military authorities.

At noon handbills were distributed about the city announcing a mass meeting of women this afternoon. Mrs. Katherine Williamson of Denver is billed as the chief speaker.

# WATER PRESSURE WAS SLOW IN COMING

THIS CONTRIBUTED TO EXTENT OF DAMAGE IN ALBUQUERQUE FIRE

Albuquerque, Jan. 19.—Fire practically destroyed the L. B. Putney warehouse, 211 East Central avenue, early yesterday afternoon. The loss, including damage to the stock and the building, is estimated at more than \$50,000.

The fire, which originated in the north end of the long low warehouse in the rear of the two-story brick office building burned through the stock for probably 30 minutes before the smoke belching from the roof apprised passersby that the establishment was afire. The alarm was received at the Central station at 1:50 o'clock. Both stations responded.

The water pressure was light. This did not handicap the Central company. The engine was connected to a hydrant in front of the building at once and three leads attached to the pump. The Highlands company experienced difficulty in fighting the fire with only 60 pounds pressure until the pumps at the Water Supply company's pumping station were started. The pumps there had been shut off at noon by W. V. Vaughn, engineer. He was on his way home when the alarm was given and he hurried back to the pump house, stoked the fires and within a few minutes the firemen felt the hose jump under 100 pounds pressure.

Fire Chief Jacob Klein directed the breaking of the door on each side of the warehouse nearest the office, and sent hosemen in there with the first lead. They were stationed between the fire and the office and succeeded in heading off the flames, saving the office from actual fire loss, although smoke damaged stock on the second floor of the building. Another lead ran through the office into the warehouse. The other streams were played on the fire through the roof. Finally when the boxes and bales near the office were water-soaked all streams were brought to bear on the center of the furnace in the middle and north end of the warehouse and finally extinguished it.

# CLARK MAY COME HERE ON LYCEUM'S COURSE

REDPATH PEOPLE HOPE TO GET THE SPEAKER FOR DATES IN APRIL

From Monday's Daily. Word has been received at the Y. M. C. A. that the Redpath Lyceum bureau is still making strenuous efforts to get Champ Clark to fill his New Mexico dates. Instead of trying to get a substitute at this time the bureau is going to wait until the last of March or the first part of April, and if congress adjourns at that time,

secure Mr. Clark. At any rate a satisfactory substitute will be given in the event of Mr. Clark's non-appearance.

This will be good news to the holders of the Lyceum season tickets in Las Vegas, because many had banked strongly on hearing Mr. Clark. While the first two numbers of the course have proven highly satisfactory and the two numbers which are to come in February and March are of the highest class, it will be Mr. Clark who will draw the largest audience, because of his great popularity in New Mexico and his prominence in Washington.

Much interest has been manifested in the coming of the Dixie Quintette on February 9. This aggregation is conceded to be the best organization of negro entertainers ever gotten together. Reports are coming in from Idaho, Montana and the northwest states of overflow houses and great enjoyment of the performances of the Dixies.

### 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.

# MRS. MARGARITO ROMERO DEAD

WIFE OF PROMINENT LAS VEGAS SUCCUMBS TO ATTACK OF BLOOD POISONING

From Monday's Daily.

After an illness of only a few days Mrs. Margarito Romero died at 5:30 o'clock this morning at her home on the west extension of National avenue, near the court house. Death was caused from blood poisoning, the result of Mrs. Romero having accidentally run a splinter in her finger last week.

Mrs. Romero was born in Placer, near Santa Fe, April 7, 1849. She was the daughter of Pablo Delgado, a well known and highly respected merchant of New Mexico, who was prominent in the political affairs of the earlier territorial days. She was christened Irene. On August 28, 1872 she was

united in marriage in Santa Fe to Margarito Romero, a prominent citizen of Las Vegas. Several children were born to the couple, none of whom survive.

Mrs. Romero was a woman of a most kindly disposition. She and her husband reared to manhood and womanhood several children whom they practically adopted, though they do not bear their name. Among these are Hipolito C. de Baca, who is a valuable assistant to Mr. Romero in the conduction of his business, the Romero Mercantile company, on Pacific street, and Miss Martina Sena.

Mr. and Mrs. Romero resided for several years at El Porvenir, their mountain home. Mrs. Romero, by her cheerful hospitality and kindly disposition, made friends of all the guests at the place, which is one of the prettiest mountain resorts in New Mexico.

In addition to her husband and the children she reared, Mrs. Romero is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Hilario Romero, Las Vegas; Juan Delgado, Las Vegas; Mrs. Francisquita Sanchez, Santa Fe; Cirilio Gurule, Hilario; Pedro Delgado, Los Angeles, Calif.

The funeral will occur tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. All friends of the family are invited.

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.

# DR. LANDAU RECEIVES A SIGNAL HONOR

HE IS APPOINTED A DELEGATE TO THE GREAT BERLIN CONFERENCE

Rev. Dr. Jacob H. Landau has been appointed by Governor Glynn of New York as a delegate to the great Berlin convention, which will be held the latter part of this month. The congress is for the purpose of taking some action upon the violation of the treaty of Berlin, which guarantees to the Jewish subjects of Roumania the rights of citizenship and fair treatment. This treaty has been broken, and the lot of the Jewish people in Roumania is an unhappy one. Lading citizens of the United States are to attend the congress, and the selection of Dr. Landau by the governor of New York in which state the divine resided before coming to Las Vegas, is a testimonial of his ability and the esteem in which he is held in high circles in the Empire State. Dr. Landau said this morning he would be unable to go to Berlin, but would follow the governor's request by assisting in encouraging the work to be done there.

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.

# BANKERS MEETING IN THE DUKE CITY

THEY WILL DECIDE ON RECOMMENDATION FOR WESTERN RESERVE BANK

Albuquerque, Jan. 19.—Members of the executive committee of the New Mexico Bankers' association, and representatives from the Denver and Kansas City Clearing House associations, arrived in Albuquerque yesterday and last night for a conference to be held today on the relative merits of Denver and Kansas City, both of which cities are candidates for one of the regional reserve banks to be established by the government.

C. N. Blackwell, a prominent banker of Raton, chairman of the executive committee, arrived last night. Mr. Blackwell said that for north-eastern and central New Mexico the establishment of the reserve bank at Denver would be more convenient, and that the bankers of this section probably would be solidly in favor of that city as its location.

H. B. Jones of Tucumcari, president of the First National bank of that city, said that eastern New Mexico and Pecos valley bankers favored Kansas City, since most of their business was done with the Kansas City banks, which were advantageously situated to that section of the state.

C. A. Johnson of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and J. O. Berger of the Hamilton National bank of Denver, will present the claims of that city at today's meeting, while several Kansas City financiers will be here representing their city, among them is Henry C. Brent.

El Paso bankers are expected to send a representative, who will arrive this morning.

In addition to Messrs. Blackwell and Jones, other New Mexico bankers arriving last night included Major R. J. Palen, president of the First National bank of Santa Fe, D. T. Hoskins and John W. Harris of East Las Vegas.

The executive committee of the New Mexico Bankers' association will at today's session also elect a new chairman and set the date for this year's annual convention, which is to be held in Albuquerque.

### CLAIMS WORLD'S RECORD

Albuquerque, Jan. 19.—What is claimed as a world's record for bowling was made last Friday night on the Drummer alleys in this city, when Nick Palladino, an amateur, rolled a total of 2,191 in ten consecutive games, or an average of 219.1 for the ten games. Palladino's high score for the series was 254. The scores by games follow: 198, 216, 238, 245, 226, 219, 168, 254, 228, 204. Total, 2,191.

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.

**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 SWINDLE.** An island plant makes the cure  
**ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE**  
**ANY TUMOR, LUMP OR SORE ON THE LIP, FACE OR BODY LONG IS CANCER IT NEVER PAINS UNTIL LAST STAGE. 120-PAGE BOOK SENT FREE; TESTIMONIALS OF THOUSANDS CURED AT HOME WRITE TO SOME**  
**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" BOOK SENT FREE  
**AB 747 SO. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.**  
**KINDLY SEND US NAMES OF THE AFFLICTED**



## REGIONAL BANKS FOR THE TWO CITIES

NEW MEXICO FINANCIERS SUG-  
GEST DENVER AND KANSAS  
CITY, TOO

Albuquerque, Jan. 20.—The executive committee of the New Mexico Bankers' association, after an all day session in the Commercial club rooms yesterday afternoon adopted by unanimous vote a resolution, addressed to the secretary of the treasury, recommending regional banks for both Kansas City and Denver, with the further recommendation that New Mexico be divided for purposes of regional bank business, and that all that portion of the state east of the Rock Island railroad be attached to Kansas City's bank, while the state west of the Rock Island line be attached to the Denver bank.

A committee will be appointed by Chairman C. N. Blackwell to present the resolution to Secretary McAdoo when he visits El Paso in course of his tour of the country for the purpose of locating the regional banks.

The committee also passed a resolution asking that El Paso, New Mexico and Arizona be included in one district and in the general resolution asked that El Paso be joined with west New Mexico in the Denver district.

The action of the committee followed a very thorough presentation of the claims of both Denver and Kansas City by bankers and business men of both cities. C. A. Johnson of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and J. C. Berger of the Hamilton National Bank of Denver appeared for that city, while Henry C. Brent and A. Newman, both well known Kansas City bankers, presented the claims of the Missouri city.

Advocates of both Denver and Kansas City were present in the committee and it was made clear by the discussion that while the interests of eastern New Mexico and the Pecos valley were more closely identified with Kansas City and more conveniently located for business connections therewith, the same condition seemed to link the western part of the state with Denver. The final action of the committee was agreed upon by all as the most satisfactory solution of the question.

Denver, according to the Denver representative, is practically sure of choice for one of the regional banks, and the Kansas City men seem equally hopeful, although the claims of St. Louis, it is said, may work against the Missouri City.

The following members of the executive committee attended the meeting:

C. N. Blackwell, First National bank, Raton; H. H. Kelly, Deming National bank, Deming; F. M. Quidebeaux, cashier First National bank, Gallup; J. H. Harris, Peoples Trust and Savings bank, Las Vegas; H. B. Jones, First National bank of Tucumcari; H. C. Lowe, Silver City National bank, Silver City; M. W. Flournoy, First National bank of Albuquerque; J. B. Herndon, State National bank of Albuquerque.

### Women and Wet Feet

Cold and wet feet are a dangerous combination especially to women, and congested kidneys often result. Back ache, 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.

## SUIT CASE FOUND TO CONTAIN OLD JUNK

BAGGAGE ATTACHED BY MISS  
KELLY IS OF LITTLE VALUE,  
SAYS JUDGE

From Monday's Daily.

When Judge D. R. Murray this morning opened a suit case which had been attached by Miss Madeline Kelly for an amount of money which Misses Anna Chmeler and Grace Carroll are said to have owed her, he found it to contain nothing but rags and empty bottles. This indicates that the women, who left the city, had been prepared for any such action as that followed by Miss Kelly, the judge believes. Miss Chmeler and Miss Carroll were in the dressmaking business here, and left Las Vegas some time ago, ostensibly for Omaha, Neb.

It is said that several local people assisted the two dressmakers in leaving without paying Miss Kelly, "putting them wise" as to how to get their valuable baggage out of town by allowing the "fake" suit case to be attached. These charges may be probed in order to determine as to their truth.

## DEMANDS OF THE MINERS TO BE MODEST

THEY DO NOT EXPECT BIG IN-  
CREASE IN WAGES, BEGIN-  
NING THIS YEAR

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—Tomlinson Hall was filled to overflowing today when President John P. White called to order the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The convention is the twenty-fourth held by the international organization and the first that has been held since the plan for biennial conventions was adopted.

The roll call by Secretary William Green showed that the convention is the largest in point of attendance in the history of the organization. The gathering is one of the most representative that the miners have ever held. More than 1,700 delegates were in their seats when the proceedings were opened. Among them they represented the miners of nearly the whole of the United States and Canada. Delegates were present representing the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania and the miners engaged in the bituminous fields in that state and in West Virginia, in the great central field composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the south west, and as far northwest as British Columbia.

The delegates were welcomed to the city in cordial addresses delivered by Governor Ralston of Indiana and Mayor Bell of Indianapolis. Response for the visitors was embodied in the annual address of President White. The address of the president and the reports of the other officers and standing committees showed that the organization at the present time is in a most flourishing condition. In two years the paid up membership has increased from 256,256 to 415,000. Much of this increase was the direct result of the organization campaign carried on in the nonunion fields of West Virginia, and in Colorado and Pennsylvania.

The convention will continue in session for two and perhaps three weeks. The sessions will be occupied largely with routine business. Nearly all of the old factional differences that existed in the organization some years ago have disappeared and all indications point to a harmonious gathering. The socialist element may seek to enliven the proceedings by the introduction of some radical resolutions, but the conservatives have such a substantial majority among the delegates that anything not to their liking can be promptly voted down.

The wage scale to replace the present contract with the coal mine operators, which expires April 1, next, is the principal business before the convention. The delegates will discuss and decide upon their demands and these will be presented later at the joint conference with the operators. Talks with the delegates indicate a general feeling that an agreement will be reached this year with compar-

atively little difficulty. From this it is gathered that the general sentiment among the miners is in favor of moderate demands. There has been some talk that the bituminous miners in Pennsylvania would hold out for a substantial wage increase and some radical changes in working conditions, but the delegates from that section declare that nothing of the kind has yet been decided by the miners.

Next to the wage scale the most important matter to come before the convention will be a general revision of the constitution of the United Mine Workers. Of recent years the organization has grown so in membership, influence and finances, that many changes are now deemed necessary in the original constitution.

Another subject that will receive much attention is that of more safety in mines. During the past year there has been a heavy loss of life in mine accidents throughout the country. One Pennsylvania mine disaster cost a hundred lives. Another happened in Colorado, in which mine 38 miners lost their lives and similar disasters occurred in Alabama and New Mexico.

Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the United States bureau of mines, has been invited to address the convention on the subject of the work that is being done by the federal government in the way of better safeguarding the health and lives of those employed underground. Secretary of Labor Wilson, once a worker in the mines and later international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, is expected to speak before the convention if his official duties and other engagements permit. Senator John W. Kern, who was the author of the senate resolution under which the senate committee made an extensive investigation of conditions in the West Virginia coal fields, also has been invited to address the convention.

## J. M. KURN RESIGNS; WILL GO TO B. & O.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT AT  
LA JUNTA WILL QUIT SANTA  
FE, SAYS RUMOR

From Monday's Daily.

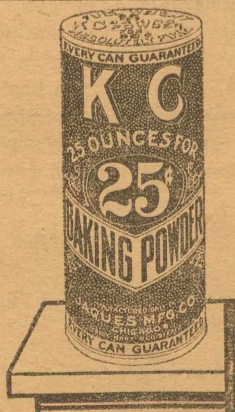
According to a rumor circulated in railroad circles late this afternoon, J. M. Kurn, superintendent of the Santa Fe's western grand division with headquarters at La Junta, has resigned and will accept a responsible position with the Baltimore & Ohio railway. Mr. Kurn formerly was superintendent of the New Mexico division, with headquarters here. Upon the death of General Manager Hurley several years ago he was promoted to the position he now holds. Mr. Kurn has made good in every branch of the railroad business. He has been especially kind to Las Vegas and has hosts of friends here. Mr. Kurn's resignation would mean a big loss to the Santa Fe. The truth of the rumor could not be ascertained this afternoon.

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23 Years Practical Experience.  
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And you pay only a fair price for it.  
No baking powder should sell for more.



## LAS VEGAS GETS IT IN THE NECK

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT ALMOST DOUBLE THAT OF CITY OF SANTA FE

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 21.—The tax rolls of San Miguel county were received today by the traveling auditor, and the Union county assessment rolls will be here by tonight. The treasurer of Dona Ana county, who desired to retain the rolls longer, to assist him in the collection of taxes, has received an order to send them in at once, and they are expected in Santa Fe by tomorrow noon. The Otero county rolls are still out and no explanation has been received for the delay in transmitting them to Santa Fe. The Chaves and Eddy county rolls are tied up by litigation. All the other rolls have been in the traveling auditor's office for some time.

The real estate assessment of East Las Vegas and Las Vegas is almost double that of the city of Santa Fe, although there is not much difference in population. The San Miguel assessment rolls show that the city lots and improvements in the Meadow City are valued at \$3,450,761, and the total assessment for the county is \$16,763,341, or almost twice that of Santa Fe county. The tax yield from that amount is figured to be \$133,051.67, or almost 70 per cent greater than that for Santa Fe county. San Miguel county's contribution to the state in the way of taxes is to be \$74,159.96 for regular purposes and \$4,947.86 for special purposes. For municipal purposes, \$47,240.24, or more than three times as much as is to be raised in Santa Fe county, is on the tax duplicates.

The items of the assessment roll are led by that of 75 miles of railroad, which are assessed at \$4,543,008, or more than one-fourth of the entire assessment. The next highest item, after city real estate, is 434,634 acres of agricultural land, assessed at \$2,205,996. Then comes 1,332,958 acres of pastoral lands, valued at \$2,172,031. The other items are 9,334 acres of timber lands, \$63,007; electric light plants \$172,225; 12 miles of telephone and telegraph, \$75,702; ditches, \$200; mines, \$825; flour mills, \$1,662; saw mills \$75,000; 4,136 horses, \$200,075; 293 mules, \$19,208; 21,637 cattle, \$689,309; 62,889 sheep, \$224,784; 5,713 goats, \$8,543; 300 swine, \$2,927; 215 burros, \$1,171; 1,262 vehicles, \$37,603; 717 sewing machines, \$9,837; saddles, \$12,354; merchandise, \$590,300; farming implements, \$13,581; saloon and other fixtures, \$60,620; money, \$6,085; watches, \$2,781; books, \$6,229; jewelry, \$2,432; musical instruments, \$19,691; household furniture, \$119,218; shares of stock, \$343,697; wheat, \$105; 195 bushels of oats, \$201; 250 bushels of corn, \$154; 1,820 tons of hay, \$16,255.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at Optic office.

## JULIA MARLOWE IS ILL; ON WAY TO GOTHAM

FAMOUS ACTRESS LEAVES UNDERSTUDY TO CARRY HER WORK ON THE COAST

From Wednesday's Daily.

Traveling in private Pullman car, "Federal," Mrs. E. H. Sothern, known in the dramatic world as Julia Marlowe, one of the most famous Shakespearean actresses in the world, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon on her way from Los Angeles, Calif., to New York City. Mrs. Sothern is making the trip to New York to consult the most prominent physicians in the country, due to the fact that she has been suffering from an attack of appendicitis. She stated this afternoon that she believed her illness was not serious. Mrs. Sothern was accompanied by a nurse, and Frank Colfax, her secretary.

Mr. Sothern is in California playing with his company, which goes by the title of the Marlowe and Sothern corporation, and was unable to accompany his wife to New York, though through the use of telegrams he is constantly in touch with her. Mrs. Sothern was taken ill in Los Angeles late last week and departed immediately for New York.

"You have a most wonderful country here," said Mrs. Sothern this afternoon. "I have enjoyed my trip thus far immensely, the wonderful scenery has tended to make me forget my illness and I'm enjoying it thoroughly."

She spoke highly of the scenery near this city, stating that it was the most beautiful she had ever seen.

Mrs. Sothern, though a stellar actress, with the right to be a little distant to reporters, is one of the most pleasant of women. Her career in the dramatic world has made her famous over the entire globe. She is taking the most careful precaution to preserve her health. The demand for the famous Julia Marlowe in the Shakespearean drama is immense, and although this demand is pressing, it may be several months before she again will be able to resume her work. An understudy is carrying her part with the company in California.

### MANY JURORS REJECTED

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—Nine jurors had been passed for cause when trial of the Alaska coal land conspiracy case of the United States vs. Charles F. Munday and Archie W. Shields was resumed in the federal court this morning. It was expected that the whole day would be consumed in permanently filling the box. It was known that the prosecution was ready to exercise a peremptory challenge on A. P. Calhoun, who is a cousin of Grant and Scott Calhoun, claimants in the Stracey group, which is alleged to have been filed on with fraudulent purposes. It is known also that the prosecution and defense are unwilling to proceed with the woman juror, Mrs. Abbie McKilligan.

The verdict in the conspiracy case will not affect the title to the coal claims. Steps to forfeit them have been taken by the filing of charges by special agents of the interior department.

## TOURISTS FAVOR THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL

GARAGE MEN ARE PREPARING FOR INCREASED BUSINESS THIS YEAR

The garage owners are making preparations for the big summer tourist business that has already begun on a small scale. They say business in this line this year will exceed that of all previous summers. One tourist bound for California passed through this week and informed William Whalen of the Las Vegas Auto and Machine company, that a number of parties are preparing to start for California. The tourist also stated that the larger part of the automobile travel this year will be over the Santa Fe trail.

This expected business is due to the Panama-Pacific exposition, which will be held next year. Automobile owners in all parts of the United States are planning to make the trip this year and thus avoid the big rush at the opening of the exposition. Although last summer's business was big, the garage men say that this year will see even twice the traffic that passed through in 1913.

## CONVICT GANG IS READY FOR WORK

IT IS LOCATED AT THE ROCKY CUT SIX MILES SOUTH OF THIS CITY

From Thursday's Daily.

F. J. New, engineer in charge of the convict gang that has been employed in this county for some time, arrived in Las Vegas last night. This morning he informed the county road commission that the gang is at the Rocky Cut, about six miles south of this city, and ready to begin work. A surveyor from the engineering department of the state at Santa Fe will arrive in Las Vegas tomorrow and will lay the final plans for the work.

Members of road commission will make a trip to Santa Fe tomorrow to obtain the final details as to how the work will be done, and as the county is furnishing \$500 for the building of this road, their ideas doubtless will receive consideration.

The Rocky Cut is practically the only bad place between Las Vegas and Santa Fe and when work there is completed it will serve its purpose to make this road the best in the state. Twenty-three convicts are employed in the gang and doubtless the work can be completed within several weeks.

### POLICE SCATTER CROWDS

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—The police today with drawn swords dispersed crowds of demonstrators observing the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," January 22, 1905, when the troops massacred many striking workmen as they were marching, led by Father Gapon, to the palace square to present to the emperor a petition formulating their political and economic demands.

## A DAUGHTER SOLD AS SLAVE BY MOTHER

TRANSACTION IS REVEALED BY THE ARREST OF TEODORO MARTINEZ

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 21.—The United States attorney's office here has been asked by Assistant District Attorney Harring of San Juan county, to prosecute Teodoro Martinez, 50 years old, for violation of the Mann white slave act, upon the ground that Martinez brought into this state from Colorado, a 12-year old girl, for immoral purposes.

United States Attorney Summers Burkhart has declined to prosecute under the Mann act, since the girl was brought into the state not by a transportation company, but in a wagon, and since he doubts whether the Mann act applies to the case. He also will take no action until it is shown whether or not the state authorities can convict Martinez of rape, on which charge he is now held a prisoner in the San Juan county jail. The United States attorney has no doubt of the state's ability to convict under New Mexico law, as the evidence seems to be clear.

The story of Martinez's crime, as placed before the United States attorney by the San Juan county law officer in correspondence received yesterday, is most revolting.

The child, whose name is Rosa Lucero, was living with her mother, brothers and sisters in a small village in La Plata, Colo. The assistant district attorney writes that according to Martinez's own testimony and that of the child, he, Martinez, deliberately bought the child from her mother, the conditions of the sale being that Martinez should remit a stated sum of money each month to the mother, for the support of herself and her remaining children, Martinez to have the girl to do with as he pleased. He kept the girl in Colorado for a time, then brought her into San Juan county, coming over the line in a wagon. He went to work for a San Juan county farmer, digging post holes, keeping the girl with him in a tent.

At her first opportunity the child ran away and told the story of her wrongs, when prompt action was taken. Martinez was arrested, charged with rape, and will be held pending the action of the grand jury. The child has been cared for, although her ultimate disposition has not been determined.

### MINERS BELIEVED DEAD

Bingham, Utah, Jan. 22.—Preparations were made by a helmet crew to enter the Boston mine of the Utah Copper company early today, but, on account of the defective equipment, they were delayed several hours. It is believed that the two Austrian miners, who were cut off from escape yesterday when timbers in the mine caught fire near the exit, were asphyxiated by the poisonous gases.

## PURE MILK WILL BE ASSURED VEGANS

COUNCIL PASSES ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR

From Thursday's Daily.

Pure milk and cream is expected to be guaranteed the customers of the dairies by an ordinance passed last night by the city council. The ordinance, which was introduced several months ago by Alderman R. K. McClanahan, a physician, provides for the appointment of an inspector, who shall be required to inspect all cows and dairies. Any persons maintaining more than one cow from which milk is sold will be obliged to have the animal inspected at least once a year, the tuberculin test being one of the requirements. All dairies must be kept in a sanitary condition and milk and cream must come up to a prescribed standard. The complete ordinance was published in The Optic some time ago, and its terms are familiar to most of the people of the city. Under its authority the mayor has the power to appoint an inspector, and it is expected that he will do so within a few days.

The council also heard for the first time a proposed ordinance defining and abating nuisances. This ordinance requires that all houses, barns, corals and other places where human beings or animals reside, within the city limits, shall be kept in a sanitary condition and in good repair. Whenever, by neglect they shall become a menace to public health or safety, or an eyesore, they shall be condemned and ordered torn down, the owner being assessed in police court an amount sufficient to carry out this work. In addition the owner of the property may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 and may be imprisoned in the city jail for a period not exceeding 25 days. The ordinance was referred to the committee on public health.

## POLICE COLLECTED \$59.50 IN FINES

SEVENTY-ONE ARRESTS WERE MADE DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS

From Thursday's Daily.

During the last four months the city police made 71 arrests, according to the reports of Chief Coles and Magistrate Murray at the council meeting last night. Fines collected amounted to \$59.50, while the amount for which the city is liable, because of the failure of offenders to pay fines, is \$33.75.

Mayor Taupert suggested that the saloon licenses should be increased, at least to pay the salaries of the police force. He said that the thirst quenchers in Santa Fe and Albuquerque pay a much higher license than do those in Las Vegas. The mayor

suggested that the license be raised at least \$16 a month, which would materially increase the amount received by the city. He declared the license paid here is less than that paid in many other cities of the state. Alderman McGuire said the saloons would be obliged to go out of business if the licenses were raised to a high figure. The discussion resulted in no action being taken.

## FREE LISTED CATTLE BITTERLY OPPOSED

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION DOES NOT FAVOR TARIFF LAW

Denver, Jan. 22.—Federal control of the open range, more effective sanitary regulations, protection of American livestock owners and ranchmen in Mexico, education of the children on farms and approval of the work of the federal department of agriculture and the administration of the national forests, were the chief recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted at the closing session of the seventeenth annual convention of the American National Livestock association today. During the morning session it appeared practically assured that San Francisco would be chosen as the meeting place for the 1915 convention that H. A. Jastro would be re-elected president.

In the resolutions adopted the convention went on record as opposing any change in the regulations of the bureau of animal industry regarding range; favored the investigation of delays at stock yards and terminals; demanded reduction in westbound rates on livestock from the intermountain region; approved an educational bureau. It favored a campaign to raise more alfalfa; protested against the elimination of grazing lands in forest reserves without full investigation; condemned the abuse of livestock passes; demanded an adequate inspection of imported meats, and endorsed the work of the United States sanitary association.

## SMITH IS BOUND OVER TO THE GRAND JURY

MAN ACCUSED OF LIBELLING JAN VAN HOUTEN FURNISHED \$1,000 BOND

From Thursday's Daily.

P. H. Smith, editor of the Colfax Democrat, a Raton publication, yesterday was bound over to the grand jury by Justice D. R. Murray. Smith is charged with the authorship and publication of an article libelling Jan van Houten, the wealthy Raton capitalist. His bond was fixed at \$1,000, which he gave late last night and was released. In the article alleged to libel van Houten the latter's name was not mentioned other than as "King Jan," but, the prosecution contends, the article so plainly referred to van Houten that there will be little difficulty in proving such to be the case. Judge E. V. Long is representing Smith.

## FAMOUS AVIATOR DEAD

New York, Jan. 22.—Charles K. Hamilton, aged 28, who gained fame as an aviator by flying from New York to Philadelphia and return, died suddenly today at his home in this city. The cause of death was internal hemorrhages.

## WEALTHY HEIRESS MISSING

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Miss Judith Klaussener, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer of Dusseldorf, Germany, disappeared from the home of a relative here six days ago, according to information given the police today by her uncle, Henry Ritter, a wealthy manufacturer of this city. Miss Klaussener is 17 years old and an artist in the use of water colors.

## VIRGINIA SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 22.—Local committees are at work on elaborate plans for the entertainment of the coming annual convention of the Virginia Sunday School Association. The convention will be held in this city during the third week of February and will be attended by prominent Sunday school workers from all parts of the state. A number of officers of the international organization will be here to address the sessions.

## DISPOSAL WORKS IS FIRST TO BE BUILT

COUNCIL SAYS THIS IS A NECESSITY BEFORE COMPLETING SEWER SYSTEM

From Thursday's Daily.

That the present city administration, because its term of office is growing short, will not take up the problem of providing a sewer system to include the portion of the city not reached by the sanitary sewer now in use, was the statement made last night at the council meeting by Mayor Taupert, and concurred in by the aldermen. The mayor said no more sewer can be built until a suitable disposal works is constructed, as the state authorities are merely tolerating the dumping of sewage in the Arroyo Pecos and have notified the city that it must provide some other way of disposing of the vile matter carried by the sewer.

The matter came up for discussion when City Clerk Tamme read a letter from the board of directors of the Commercial club asking the council to provide for the completion of the sanitary sewer system, which, at present, does not cover the entire city. The mayor said bonds for the building of a disposal works must be voted at the next election.

City Attorney E. V. Long was instructed to take up with former City Attorney Herbert Clark the work of settling with the old Las Vegas Sewer company. This corporation is willing to assign its sewer over to the city provided the stockholders of the concern who have property served by the sewer shall be declared not liable for assessment for the construction of the system. It has been difficult to settle with the sewer company, or arrive at any agreement, as many of the owners of stock in the corporation cannot be reached, having removed from the city.

## STORK HAD SMALL ADVANTAGE OVER DEATH

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS WERE BORN IN FOUR-MONTH PERIOD, WHILE 21 DIED

From Thursday's Daily.

According to the reports of Dr. C. C. Gordon, city physician, for the months of September, October, November and December, which were read at the meeting of the city council last night, there were 24 births during the period and 21 deaths, the stork thus having the advantage of three over the grim reaper. Of the births 15 were of boys and nine of girls, while 14 males and seven females were the victims of death. Of the deaths, seven, or one-half the total number, were of non-residents.

The birthrate in East Las Vegas would far more greatly exceed the death rate were it not for the fact that many persons come here in the last stages of disease, hoping to be cured, but succumbing shortly after their arrival.

Dr. Gordon's reports showed the city to have enjoyed good health during the fall and early winter.

## TRAIN KILLS MAN

Albuquerque, Jan. 22.—John Morrison, a Santa Fe railway brakeman, walking through the south yards at 10 o'clock last night, heard groans when he passed under the Coal avenue viaduct. He walked toward the source of the sounds and the light of his lantern showed a man, unconscious, lying on the main line. He had been run over by a train.

Morrison notified other railroad men and they called Strong Brothers' ambulance. The injured man was rushed to St. Joseph's hospital, but died as he was placed on the operating table. Dr. W. W. Spargo and Dr. W. R. Lovelace, who had been notified by telephone and who were there ready to make an effort to save the man's life, did not have time even to give him a hypodermic before he died.

A receipt for dues from the Loyal Order of Moose and a membership card in the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Wichita, Kas., local, identified the dead man as Glen T. Cole. The Moose receipt was issued by the Albuquerque lodge. Officers of the lodge last night, however, were able to give but little information about Cole. The receipts indicated that he had been in Albuquerque since last June. Lodge officials said his beneficiary was Mrs. A. H. Maddison of Wichita, Kas., and she was notified of his death by telegram. No reply was received last night.

## SALVAGE WORK BEGINS

Plymouth, Eng., Jan. 22.—Salvage operations were begun today on the British submarine "A-7," which sank to the bottom of Whitesand Bay on Friday during maneuvers. The submarine was located about 200 feet under the surface, at a distance of four miles from shore.

# FOREST REGULATIONS ARE THE CAUSE OF IMPROVED RANGES

**Government Official Shows How the Cattle and Sheep Men Have Been Benefited by the Regulations Restricting Grazing of Stock in the Mountains—He Asks the Co-operation of Livestock Men in Making Conditions Still Better—Gives Valuable Hints to Those Who Would Produce the Best Wool and Beef**

The following address was made in Salt Lake City, Utah, before the National Wool Growers' association by A. F. Potter, associate United States forester:

Eight years have passed since the forest service took charge of the national forests and it seems opportune at this time to review what has been accomplished. Our job in the main is to protect this most valuable public property against destruction by natural agencies and to secure the widest possible utilization of the forest products under a plan which will preserve the permanent productivity of the forests. In other words, to preserve the forests and make them add most to the public welfare. Upon our success in this regard depends the permanence of the national forests, because to secure and hold the support of the people we must manage their property in a manner which is generally satisfactory to them.

When the first national forests, or forest reserves as they were called then, were created, it was with the idea only of keeping in government ownership lands having valuable stands of timber which should be held to meet the future needs of the people. No provision was made for even the utilization or sale of the mature timber until several years afterwards, and even then little thought was given to use of the other products and resources of the forests. While it was known that the lands were being used to some extent for the grazing of livestock, this was looked upon as only a temporary use which most likely would have to be discontinued before any extension of the forest or improvement in its condition could be secured. Therefore, the tendency was to restrict grazing very closely, particularly the grazing of sheep, and either prohibit it entirely or treat it as something which must ultimately be discontinued. This was practically the situation at the time the national forests were transferred to the department of agriculture and came under the jurisdiction of the forest service.

#### Forage Resources a Valuable Asset

The outlook for the stockmen at that time was not a very bright one and naturally many felt that the maintenance of the national forests was detrimental to their interests. It was realized in the beginning by the forest service that the forage resources of the national forests represented a valuable asset upon which not only the welfare of the stockmen but that of a large proportion of the people was dependent, and it set about to work out a plan which would develop this resource and promote its use to the full-

est extent consistent with good forest management.

The first thing to be done was to open up for use many areas from which stock had been excluded and to authorize grazing upon many areas which had previously been unused. The next was to substitute full use of all areas added to the forests for the earlier policy of restriction. The result was that during the first three years, or from 1905 to 1907, the area of the average grazing unit was reduced about one-third, or in other words, the number of stock grazed upon the national forests in proportion to the area of the range increased about 50 per cent.

#### Bad Effects of Over-Grazing

Unfortunately, however, many of the areas which were added to the national forests during this period had previously been badly overgrazed, and it was evident that a material reduction must be made in the number of stock grazed there before damage to the forest could be stopped, or before it would be possible to secure any improvement in the condition of the range. This made it necessary first of all to ascertain the extent to which the overcrowded condition of these ranges could be relieved by the transfer of stock to other ranges and also to find out to what extent the damage could be checked by better management of the stock. A splendid opportunity was thus offered for constructive work which would be of real substantial benefit. It was a task not alone for the forest service, but also for the stockmen, and how well it has been done is shown by the results.

#### Co-Operation of Stockmen Invited

Right in the beginning the forest service invited the co-operation of the stockmen and consulted with them regarding the practicability of the plans which were to be adopted. While it was not always possible to agree, there was generally a mutual advantageous settlement of all questions involved and most important of all, there grew up a feeling among the stockmen that the government desired to help bring about a more stable condition of their industry.

The greatest amount of damage on overgrazed ranges was due to the fact that prior to the inclusion of these lands within the national forests there was no legal authority for their control. This usually meant that the feed belonged to the man who got his stock on the land first. There was no way, however, except physical force, by which he could hold the feed and prevent others from sharing in its use. Under this system numbers of stock largely in excess of the capacity of the lands were grazed upon them and with little thought or care

except to get what there was while it lasted. It was natural that this condition should lead to serious controversy, and out of it grew many range wars which often resulted in great loss of life and property. These deplorable conditions have been removed on the lands which were included within the national forests, for the simple reason that an authoritative means of control has been afforded under which right instead of might prevails. Had nothing else been accomplished, the removal of this one evil has made the work worth while.

As an orderly use of the range was being brought about, an effort was made to divide the range fairly between the different kinds of stock and the different owners. The stockmen were called together in meetings and so far as possible all questions were settled by mutual agreement, the government making arbitrary decisions only in cases where the stockmen could not agree among themselves or where it appeared necessary to protect the public interests. Where it was clear that the ranges were being overgrazed and the surplus stock could not be taken care of by removal to other ranges, the necessary reductions were made gradually and so far as possible unnecessary loss and hardship were avoided.

#### Ranges Grazed at Wrong Seasons

It was found that under the former system, or rather lack of system many of the ranges had been used at unseasonable times and that this had resulted in the loss of much forage. An economical use of the forage plants and grasses can be secured only by a consideration of their natural habits, and it is just as disastrous to place stock upon a range before the forage crop has reached a sufficiently mature stage of development to be ready for grazing as it is to cut a field of hay or grain before the proper time. Accordingly grazing periods were established to fit the different districts and so far as possible to meet the needs of the stockmen, due consideration being given to the necessity for early grazing on lambing grounds and other special conditions. On many of the ranges the destruction of forage by trampling in driving the stock about in search of feed and by placing stock upon the range too early in the season while the feed was immature, amounted to fully 30 per cent of the crop. Under a systematic use of the range this loss was stopped and the formerly wasted feed utilized for the grazing of additional stock or for putting the stock in better condition of flesh. The result has been that in many cases the stockmen have been able to sell beef and mutton from ranges which before were only producing feeders and often poor ones at that.

#### Fences Recognized as Necessary

One of the greatest handicaps of the stockmen using the open range for raising cattle and horses had been the prohibition of fencing, and efforts to handle their stock through this means had often resulted in prosecutions for violation of the fence laws. That the proper handling of cattle and horses requires the construction of fences in certain localities is recognized by all. Therefore it was with much gratification that the stockmen learned of the willingness of the forest service not only to

allow the fencing which was much needed, but to co-operate with them in the construction of such improvements. This has reduced the losses from straying and theft, but most important of all has enabled the stockmen to successfully raise higher grade stock and to get larger calf crops. The construction of fences has also been an important factor in preventing the spread of diseases and reducing the losses from poisonous plants.

Early in the administration of the forests it was found that pastures were needed for holding stock which was being gathered for transfer to other ranges or for shipment to market and provision was made to meet this need. The pasture privilege was afterward extended to include pastures for saddle horses and pure bred or graded stock and to give settlers a way of holding a limited amount of winter range adjacent to their ranches. This regulation has been taken advantage of very generally and the large number of pastures which have been built under it show in another way the advantages of a proper control in the use of the range.

#### Development of Water Facilitated

Next to grass the most important need of livestock is water. It was found that much could be done in the way of improving the stock watering facilities on the national forests and right in the beginning we started cleaning out the seeps and springs, piping the water into troughs, building reservoirs and doing whatever else might help to increase or secure a better use of the water supply. During 1912 a report was secured from each forest, covering the water development work done since the forests were put under administration. The figures secured show 676 water development projects to the close of 1912. Of these, 173 were developed exclusively by the forest service, and as many more in co-operation with permittees; and 320 solely by the stockmen.

Complete figures are not available as to the new acreage of range brought into utilization by this water development. In Arizona and New Mexico alone, however, 65,000 acres of new range have been made available by water projects developed by the forest service in co-operation with the stockmen, and 420,000 acres made available by projects developed by permittees—a total of 485,000 acres of new range by water development in these two states alone. A great deal of water development done by the forest service has been to secure better management of range already in use, which accounts for the small acreage of new range brought into use by water development. While the acreage developed by the stockmen is large, this improvement may be attributed almost wholly to the forest service putting the grazing on a substantial basis and assisting and encouraging permittees to develop water.

There is still great possibility for improvement along this line. On the Pecos forest there are 90,000 acres, which would carry 5,000 cattle or 20,000 sheep, now unused, due to lack of water, and that could be largely developed by four dams costing \$1,000 each. On the Tusayan forest there are 200,000 acres not fully util-

## URGE RIVALS TO AGREE TO AN ARMISTICE

OFFICIALS OF INTERNATIONAL  
PEACE UNION TRY TO  
HELP MEXICO

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 20.—The International Peace union, whose headquarters are here, is arranging to ask all the peace societies of the world to send telegrams on the same day to Provisional President Huerta and to Venustiano Carranza, the constitutional leader in Mexico, requesting them to agree to an armistice "pending which their rival claims and the real interests of Mexico shall be submitted to arbitrators."

### France Wants Her Money

Paris, Jan. 20.—The French foreign office today instructed the French minister to Mexico to protest to Provisional President Huerta against the suspension of the payment of interest on the Mexican public debt. The French note differentiates between the loans of 1910 and 1913. The first of these, secured by 62 per cent of the Mexican customs dues, received the formal approval of the French government, which authorized the listing of the bonds on the Paris Bourse. The foreign office therefore protests on its own account against the default of interest on that loan.

The second protest is made on behalf of and at the request of French bankers in regard to the loan of 1913, which was secured by 38 per cent of the Mexican customs dues, but which did not receive the recognition of the French government.

### Orozco Near the Border

Alpine, Tex., Jan. 20.—General Orozco, one of the Mexican federal commanders who escaped from Ojinaga when it was occupied by the rebels, is near San Carlos, Mexico, with a small number of followers, according to three Americans who returned here today from Mexico. They claim to have talked to Orozco. Orozco is believed to be attempting to reach the Mexican federal garrison, opposite Del Rio, Texas.

### Federals Active in the North

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 20.—One thousand Mexican federals left Nuevo Laredo today under General Arturo Alvarez, ostensibly bound to attack a band of rebels camped several miles down the Rio Grande. It was said the Nuevo Laredo troops ultimately plan to unite with federal forces from other points in northeastern Mexico for an attack on Matamora, opposite Brownsville, Texas.

### Refugees Reach El Paso

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 20.—The 3,300 Mexican soldiers, six generals and 1,309 women and children who sought asylum in the United States after they were driven out of Ojinaga, Mexico, by General Francisco Villa's rebel forces, arrived here today and were formally interned at the Fort

Bliss military reservation. They are to be held by the government indefinitely on the footing of prisoners of war.

Arriving in ten trains from Marfa, Texas, the refugees were taken immediately to Fort Bliss where they were put in a camp inclosed by a barbed wire fence, and guarded by United States troops.

The bringing of the refugees here resulted from a series of dramatic events in recent Mexican history. These events included the evacuation of Chihuahua seven weeks ago by General Salvador Mercado's federal army, its flight across the desert to Ojinaga, on the border, the attack upon Ojinaga by the rebels, the retreat of the federals into United States territory at Presidio, Texas, and the picturesque march of the federals afoot over the 67 miles of mountain trail to the nearest railway station at Marfa.

The first of the refugees to step off the train was General Mercado himself. He was followed by the other Mexican generals, all shorn of their insignia of rank except the bits of gold braid which still clung to their ragged uniforms.

### Mercado Dumfounded

"I am completely dumfounded by the position we are in," said Mercado. "It is something unprecedented to have a whole army division interned on foreign soil. We are grateful to the United States for the asylum afforded us, and for the attention shown my soldiers. I hope the world will understand that our flight to this country was on grounds of humanity, to save the lives of women and children, as well as of soldiers who ran out of ammunition. The reb-

els would have massacred us. What is to become of us I do not know. We shall wait and see."

General Mercado was joined by his wife and three sisters-in-law, who will remain with him in camp. About one-third of the common soldiers are accompanied by their wives.

### Kept in an Enclosure

As soon as they could be assorted, the refugees were assigned to permanent quarters, and soon a series of camp fires told that the Mexican village suddenly implanted on American soil was preparing for breakfast.

Colonel Frederick Perkins of the Twentieth infantry was put in charge of the refugees' camp under direction of Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott. Mercado told Perkins that the Mexican soldiers would do all in their power to show their gratitude to the United States. He then ordered all refugees to dig ditches and help put up the 1,000 or more tents. None of the Mexican soldiers or officers will be permitted to leave the barbed wire inclosure. They will be guarded day and night to prevent any possible escape to Mexico.

### Brought Their Dogs

Each train of refugees was run into the camp on a spur. The unloading presented varied and animated scenes. With the women and disarmed Mexican soldiers there tumbled off dogs and fighting cocks saved from the battle at Ojinaga and lovingly carried on the long march. One family even unloaded a burro still packed with domestic utensils. The bedraggled and exhausted picture of a whole village of people suddenly dumped off on foreign soil was brightened by the brilliantly colored blankets and shawls of the women.

The Mexican generals at first appeared dazed and speechless by the spectacle, but soon they joined with the American officers in putting the camp in order. Sightseers from El Paso were kept outside the barbed wire stockade.

### Proper Extension of Appreciation

A compliment should be as quickly given for good goods and good service as a kick for defective goods and poor service. Most people realize this. That is why so many have written to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy telling of remarkable cures of coughs and colds it has effected, and expressing their appreciation of the good qualities of this well known remedy. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

### FIRE AT DEXTER

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 20.—Fire which for a time threatened to wipe out the business section of Dexter, 15 miles south of here, destroyed four buildings, including a hotel, telephone office and newspaper plant, totalling about \$7,000. Cliff Shirley, a lodger in the hotel, was severely injured by jumping from a second story window.

### How to Break Up a Bad Cold

Geo. P. Pflung, of Hamburg, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will break up a cold the quickest of anything I have ever used." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic. It is most effectual and is pleasant and safe to take. Try it. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

## 30 PER CENT OF STATE'S AUTOS ARE FORDS

"THOSE LITTLE CARS" ARE NUMEROUS, ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 19.—Thirty per cent of all the automobiles in New Mexico are Fords, according to a compilation made this morning in the office of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero of the first 250 automobiles that registered this year.

Of these 250 automobiles 75 are Fords, 36 are Buicks, 17 Overland, Studebaker, 12 Cadillac, 10 Reo, seven Hupmobile seven, Metz six, Velie and Haynes four each, Abbot-Detroit, Ohio, Franklin, Chalmers, Apperson, Cartercar, Ohio, Sears and Franklin three each, J. D. Case, Flanders, Paige, Brush, Interstate, Pathfinder, and Mitchell two each, while the Cutting, Pierce-Arrow, Glide, Premier, Thomas, Stanley Steamer, R. C. H., Stutz, Hupp, Lambert, Chase, Taxicab, Somers, Mitchell, Lozier, Baker, Autocar, Abbott, Kissel car, Pratt-Elkhart, Cole, Madison, Briggs, White, Brush, International, Moline, Hudson and Pratt are also represented in that first 250.

As to towns Albuquerque leads with 54 cars, or more than one-fifth of the total number. Roswell is second with 28 cars; then come Santa Fe and Silver City with 16 cars each, Deming 14, Raton and East Las Vegas eight each, Las Cruces seven, Portales six, Lordsburg, Santa Rita, and Socorro, five each, Clovis four, Las Vegas, Alamogordo, Hurley, Gallup, Fierro and Aztec three each, Carlsbad, Artesia, Clayton, Fort Bayard, Hachita, Tucumcari, Magdalena, and Melrose, two each. However, Zuni and Laguna are represented in this list, as well as Dawson, Mora, Datil, Cimarron, Tyrone, Solano, Animas, Tohatchie, Mesilla Park, San Antonio, Bernalillo, Crown Point, Nolan, Dexter, Taos, Santa Rosa, Mesilla, Carrizozo, Naravisa, Estancia, Elida, Hagerman Lincoln, Hillsboro, White Oaks, Dexter, Ribera, Hayden, Ocate, Columbus, Santa Antonio and Lake Arthur.

There are about 2,000 cars in New Mexico, the above figures multiplied by seven will give approximately the number of automobiles of each make in the state, and as to the larger towns also the number of automobiles.

Up to the close of business this evening, Secretary of State Antonio Lucero has issued 1,190 licenses for automobiles, 97 motorcycle licenses and 27 dealers' licenses.

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.

## TERRIBLE ITCHING OF SKIN TROUBLE

Small Red and Yellow Spots on Leg. Covered with Dry Scale. Had to Walk Floor Nights. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 3, Clarkfield, Minn. — "My trouble was of long standing. It started with some small red and yellow spots about the size of a pin head on my leg and every morning there was a dry scale on top covering the affected part and when those scales were falling off the itching was more than I could stand at times. The first year I did not mind it so much as it was only itching very badly at times, but the second year it advanced all around my leg and the itching was terrible. I had to be very careful to have my clothing around the affected part very loose. At night time I often happened to scratch the sore in my sleep. Then I had to stand up, get out of bed and walk the floor.

"Then I read the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I wrote for a sample and got it. To my surprise I was feeling relief after the second application. So I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and when I had used them I was nearly over the itching, so I got another box and that healed it all up so it looked smooth and fine, but I kept on with the Cuticura Soap for six weeks and the cure was complete." (Signed) S. O. Gorden, Nov. 20, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are 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.



# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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## A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE

No matter how enthusiastic you have always been about preserving the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, haven't there been times when it seemed a bit inexplicable to you why the United States should shoulder upon itself the sole responsibility of repelling foreign invasion anywhere in the western hemisphere?

For instance, why shouldn't Argentine be considered as a helper? It is as well governed as our nation. Its capital is declared to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. And it is as large as that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river. Isn't it logical that it should at least consult with us in the formation of Pan-American policies?

Sidney A. Wetherbee, an American who has lived in Mexico for several years, has laid before the president and secretary of state a new plan for international conciliation that in substance amounts to a substitute for the Monroe doctrine. It is expected that it will soon be submitted to congress. In detail it is as follows:

1. The unification of all western hemisphere republics in an all-American policy of mutual protection and peace, substituting the Monroe doctrine.
2. The making of all American states parties to instead of subjects of this policy.
3. The agreement of each republic separately and collectively henceforth never to seek to acquire by conquest or force the territory of any other.
4. The creation of a Pan-American peace tribunal, organized upon a basis of equal representation from each republic, regardless of strength or population.
5. The adjudication before this tribunal of all differences or claims of any one American republic against any other and all disputes arising from revolutions within the boundaries of any one republic, the verdict here rendered to be supreme and final.
6. Concerted action between all forces for purposes of preventing foreign invasions.

While it is not improbable this plan will be adopted in its entirety, or that any change will be made immediately, it seems not improbable that ultimately this sort of an understanding for

all the nations of the western hemisphere would be better than to leave a doctrine formulated 100 years ago to govern modern conditions.—Joplin Globe.

## DOMESTIC HELP

This week Jay E. House of the Topeka Capital decided that his wife had been working too hard. Immediately on the heels of this decision he made another to the effect that he would employ a "hired girl" so his wife might get a rest. So he inserted an advertisement to this effect and received no less than 59 replies. But at last accounts he had not engaged any of the applicants.

Most of the girls who applied, relates House, wanted at least \$6 a week and some of them wanted more. None of them wanted to do any washing, ironing or rug-shaking. He admits he could have secured dozens of girls if he had been willing to assure them of absolute leisure on all the afternoons of the week, but he didn't feel as if he should do that. Speaking of the applicants in general, he concludes:

"None of them seemed in the least concerned with what she could do for us. No pride of performance animated them, no belief in their ability to do good work satisfactorily spurred them in their application. The only thing that aroused their interest was the question as to what they could get out of us."

In consequence of all this Mr. House grows bitter and decides that the good-fellow thing may be overdone. He thinks maybe the newspapers and the social preachers are too nice to the poor.

"I do not object to the wages asked for domestic service," he says. "They probably are fair and right. But the excessive fondling to which the lower industrial strata has been subjected during the past few years has created a disinclination on the part of the individual members to do anything in return for that which is given them. In other words, most of the poor and destitute are worthless and they are being encouraged to continue so. This country needs common sense more than it needs charitable impulse. As matters stand

there is a sort of premium on incompetency and inefficiency."

Remembering that the work Mr. House was trying to get done was what his wife has been doing and was seeking to give up only temporarily because her health demanded it, would you say there was any reason in his outburst? Or is he outrageously wrong?

## THE NEW MILITIA BILL

The new militia bill, framed by Secretary of War Garrison, officers of the regular army and adjutants general of the various states, is the strongest and most important measure of its kind that has been presented to congress with presidential sanction since the civil war, says the Kansas City Journal. Its purpose is to correct the most glaring deficiencies of our military system and place at the disposal of the federal authorities a secondary and reserve army of a quarter of a million efficient fighting men fully equipped, trained and ready for service anywhere they may be sent. It is stated that this bill is radical and revolutionary, and it is. It reverses the whole policy of the old militia establishment in such a way as will make the volunteer army effective and useful as it has never been in the past.

If the acute Mexican situation has done nothing more for the United States than make possible the passage of such a bill, as the veiled comment from Washington indicates, then it has performed a service the full importance of which can hardly be realized at this time. Our militia service has been in some respects a reproach and a good deal of a joke. Although many able and competent men have attempted to improve the militia, their attempts have fallen short because of the fundamental error of the system, which will be corrected in this new bill should it become a law. The constitutional limitation upon volunteer troops which prevented their use in service outside of the country, and that stupid policy of refusing such troops decent pay, adequate equipment and facilities for proper training has made it difficult and in many instances impossible to obtain recruits for this branch of the service.

The national guard is an institution that has suffered much from the neglect of the authorities at Washington. Men in charge of brigades and regiments of the guard have had a continuous fight against the prejudice and antagonism of army men and federal war authorities. But these men have fought persistently and manfully for what they knew to be right and they are now, it seems, to be rewarded by such recognition of their loyalty and unselfishness as they hardly dreamed of before. If the garrison bill becomes a law it will place the militia upon a footing of equal dignity and importance with the regular army. The men will be paid, they will have the benefit of the best military instruction and, what is more to the point, they will have a vital and unchallenged standing in Washington. President Wilson is said to be heartily in favor of this bill. He is pledged, so say the reports, to use his influence to secure its passage with a minimum of delay and debate. It is plain

that the country needs the militia. And there is a good chance that the authorities will fully awaken to the importance of the national guard in providing a splendid reserve army for service upon the same footing as the regular troops.

## A LEFT-HANDED KNOT

In refusing the progressive nomination for governor of Kansas, William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette hands himself a beautiful little bouquet—tied with a left-handed knot. Doubtless if somebody else said the same things about him Mr. White would be peeved, but nobody would ever know it, as he maintains a mighty good natured exterior and doesn't indulge in personalities. Here is his refusal of the gubernatorial nomination. If you know Mr. White you will grin from one ear to the other; if you do not know him you will be able to muster a few smiles, anyway:

### That Man White

A number of progressives at Lakin, more kind than considerate, yesterday resolved in favor of this man White, of Emporia, for governor. They wanted him to run as a progressive candidate. To which the Gazette says no—a thousand times no. For we are on to that man White, and without wishing to speak disrespectfully of a fellow townsman, who, so far as we know, may be at least outwardly decent in the simpler relations of life—perhaps he pays his debts when it is convenient, and he may be kind to his family, though that's not to his credit, for who wouldn't be—and he may have kept out of jail, one way or another for some time; without, as we say, desiring to speak disrespectfully of this man, we know that he's not the man either to run for governor or, if such a grotesque thing could be imagined, to serve as governor.

He can't make a speech. He has a lot of radical convictions which he sometimes comes into the Gazette office and exploits, which are dangerous. He has been jawing politicians for 20 years until he is a common scold, and he has set up his so-called ideals so high that the Angel Gabriel himself couldn't give the performance that this man White would have to advertise on the bills.

So, in the words of the poet, nix on Willyum Allen. The Gazette's nose is hard and cold on the proposition to make him governor. He is a four-flusher, a ring-tailed, rip-snorting hell-raiser and a grandstander. He makes a big noise. He yips and kioodles around a good deal, but he is everlastingly and preeminently N. G. as gubernatorial timber—full of knots, warts, woodpecker holes, and rotten spots. He would have the enmity of more men who have walked the plank politically than any other man in Kansas, and his candidacy would issue an irrevocable charter in Kansas for the progressive party to be the official minority report world without end. Men and women would be trampled to death at 7 o'clock election morning, trying to get at the polls to cast the first vote against him and at night perfectly good citizens, kind fathers and indulgent husbands, would risk a jail sentence to get in at least



ten votes against him as repeaters. It may be that the progressive party needs a goat, but the demand doesn't require a Billygoat! Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party. But this man White is a shoulder-galled, sore-backed, hamstringed, wind-broken, string-halted, stump-sucking old stager who, in addition to being no good for draft and general purposes, has the political bots, blind-staggers, heaves, pink eye and epizootic. Moreover, he is loosed and has other defects. People in the state may be fooled by the doped gait and fancy steps of this man White. But we know of him. And if he is a candidate for governor or for any other office, we propose to tell the truth about him—how he robbed the county with a padded printing bill, how he offered to trade off his support to a congressman for a government building, how he has blackmailed good citizens, and has run a bull-dozing, disreputable newspaper in this town for 20 years, and has grafted off business men, and sold fake mining stock, and advocated anarchy and assassination. These are but a few preliminary things that occur to us as the moment passes. But if his fool friends insist on playing up this self-advertising game for him any longer, we propose to abandon 20 years of guarded innuendo and prattling subterfuge, and come out with the real facts. We shall speak plainly hereafter.

A word to the wise should gather no moss!

### POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

It was inevitable that a time should come when there would be a demand for an increase in the maximum of the deposits allowed to each patron of the government postal savings banks. In response to such a demand, Postmaster General Burleson is quoted as favoring a maximum of \$1,000 on which the 2 per cent interest shall be paid, and an unlimited amount with interest stopping at the \$1,000 point.

There are some rather interesting side lights on the situation which are not taken into consideration by the average person. On general principles, the average man would argue that with all the rigid supervision to which savings banks are subjected by state laws, depositors who refuse 3 per cent and accept the government's 2 per cent are rather short-sighted business men. Such indeed is the reasonable conclusion, but there are many thousands of people who eagerly accept the loss of 1 per cent interest for what they conceive to be the added security of government guaranty. It is impossible to convince such persons that the ordinary savings banks are safe, and the depositors who trust hundreds of millions of dollars to them are not taking an immense risk. The postal savings banks are established for the particular benefit of the "tin-can and stocking" contingent, for argument is manifestly wasted upon those whose obstinacy or timidity outweighs every other consideration. It is obviously preferable to have two or three scores of millions of dollars in the hands of the government than to have them hidden away in tin cans, teapots or between mattresses.

The contention has been made, with

what appears to be strong show of reason, that many millions of dollars are sent abroad every year by foreigners who have an instinctive distrust of state and national banks and who have been barred from depositing more than the legal maximum in the postal savings banks. The surplus is therefore sent "back home," and this surplus is evidently what is being sought by the advocates of a higher maximum in addition, of course, to the domestic savings which are being turned back into the tin can banks. A sad story was given prominence in an eastern paper the other day when a thrifty foreigner, whose \$220 was refused by the postal savings bank because his maximum had been reached, was robbed of his saving as he was leaving the postoffice. These "human interest" features, however, are not often injected into the prosaic arguments on abstruse financial economics. It might be ventured on general principles that those who are overcautious in the matter of a \$500 maximum will be still more cautious in the matter of \$1,000, and that the government might as well have the larger sum as the smaller.

### OUR HIGH ASSESSMENT

According to figures made public at Santa Fe, Greater Las Vegas, comprising both the East and West sides, is paying taxes on a real estate valuation nearly double that of the city of Santa Fe. Las Vegas always has had a larger valuation than Santa Fe, and if the figures were based upon an equitable basis, this city would have reason to take pride in the advance over the Capital City this year. However, as is well known, real estate in Las Vegas and San Miguel county, through the action of the board of equalization, has been made to bear a heavy burden in taxation through increased valuation. We have more property than Santa Fe, but not enough more to make the figures mount so high if the board of equalization had "equalized."

### HOW TO BUILD GOOD ROADS

There is only one right solution of the road problem, and that is the construction of permanent roads. Every road built wholly or in part with funds provided by the state or federal government should have a length of life equal to the life of the bonds issued to raise the money to pay for them. The foundation, bridges, culverts and retaining walls at least should have such durability; otherwise future generations will find themselves doubly burdened in paying off these old bonds and at the same time raising money for the rebuilding of the roads.

The use of bitumens or tar for binder in place of water increases the life of the macadam road and allays the dust nuisance, but does not provide a permanent road, because such binders undergo chemical changes and disintegrate in time. The bituminous road is a great improvement on the ordinary water-bound highway, however, particularly for light traffic. The first requirement of a permanent road is a foundation that will sustain heavy loads and which will not be affected

by frost and water. All through roads between large centers of population should be built strong enough to sustain ordinary city traffic, because intercity traffic with motor trucks and motor stages will be one of the great developments of the next quarter century, particularly at distances of 100 miles and less. Such traffic is becoming an economic necessity because of freight congestion on the railroads and the requirements of long-haul traffic.

Concrete appears to be the best and cheapest foundation material. In fact, no other material is needed to make a good road. However, a top surface of vitrified brick, hardwood block, sheet asphalt, or crushed stone mixed with tar or asphaltum will contribute to the life of the concrete foundation and some of them will afford horses a better footing and deaden the sound. Such pavements are especially desirable in city streets. Concrete roads, however, with no other surface material, have proved most durable and satisfactory in a number of places where they have been laid.—From Leslie's.

### AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

The movement for a universal language does not aim to drive out the natural languages but merely to introduce an auxiliary idiom that may bring about an easier understanding between all nations and at the same time have the advantage of expressing conceptions in a manner less ambiguous and more generally intelligible than is possible in the case of words in the natural languages, since these carry with them many vague connotations. There exist at present several language systems that have shown that it is possible by means of an auxiliary language to bring about oral and written intercourse between persons of the most widely differing nationalities of the civilized world. An important question at present is to solve the struggle growing out of rival systems, and to find an issue out of the embarrassment over the choice of the system that should be, or is desired to be, universally adopted. Adherents of the rival systems believe that this can be done only by supreme international authority, recognized and officially invested with adequate power. Thus writes George Heimrod, the United States consul at Berne, Switzerland, and in an extended report to the government he tells about an association that has been formed to work in this direction. Excerpts from that report follow:

The Association for the Creation of a Universal Language Bureau was founded at Berne, Switzerland, February 27, 1911. It has for its immediate object, as stated in its statutes, "to prepare and promote diplomatic action with a view to establishing a Universal Language union between the various nations and creating a Universal Language Bureau, whose duty it shall be, acting for the union, to introduce, develop and apply an officially recognized international auxiliary language. The association, as such, maintains the strictest neutrality in regard to existing systems of international auxiliary language or any that subsequently come into ex-

istence. It refrains from any propaganda in favor of individual systems."

The neutrality of the association is well shown through the admission of adherents of various international language systems, and at the present time the following languages are represented: Bolak, Esperanto, Europal, Ido (Reform Esperanto), Latin sine flexione Neutral (Reform Neutral), Pankel, Perfect, Romanal Tutionish, Viva, Volapuk.

While the association as such under no circumstances undertakes the matter of any propaganda for any particular system, it declines all responsibility for anything in this respect by any of its individual members, as every member naturally preserves his own personal freedom of action. In the association itself there is claimed to be no room for any unprofitable conflict of language.

The immediate aim of the association is to present a detailed memorial to the federal government of Switzerland wherein the necessity and general utility of a universal language bureau should be strongly set forth, with the request that, through the mediation of the Swiss Federal Council with other governments, a preliminary diplomatic conference would be summoned. The business of this conference would be to discuss the desirability of an officially recognized international auxiliary language. Should such negotiations be successful, the next step would be the election of a committee of neutral experts by the governments concerned or by the preliminary conference of their representatives, whose duty it would be to examine the existing systems of artificial language, to select the most suitable one, and to lay down the lines of further development. A draft on an international treaty for the introduction of an international language will be prepared by experts and incorporated in the memorial.

In the event of no government being willing to assist in the summoning of a diplomatic preliminary conference, the association reserves for itself the appointment of a committee of experts, to be selected from universities, technical colleges, chambers of commerce, etc., but in all cases from bodies strictly neutral in the matter of an auxiliary language. The final recognition of the language would under no circumstances devolve upon a congress to be summoned by the governments.

### BEARDSLEY IS ARRAIGNED

Mayville, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Edward Beardsley, the farmer-outlaw, will be arraigned late today on the charge of shooting J. W. Putnam, county overseer of the poor. Beardsley's nine children were taken to Titusville, Pa., and will be given a home with Charles Beardsley, brother of the outlaw. Mrs. Edna Pier, who occupied the Beardsley shack during the siege of eight days, is rapidly recovering from a wound suffered when one of the children knocked a revolver off the window sill.

### CULLOM IS BETTER

Washington, Jan. 22.—Shelby M. Cullom, former senator from Illinois and chairman of the Lincoln Memorial commission, dangerously ill at home here, was better today than at any time since he took to his bed more than a week ago.

ized which would carry 1,000 more cattle if properly watered. The Sundance forest has 2,100 acres which were made available by developing four springs in 1913, and plans have been made for developing 20 springs in 1914. A great many of the forests will show similar work in development accomplished and possible development in the future.

#### Reseeding the Range

Let me now tell you something of what has been done in the way of reseeding the ranges. In 1907 experiments in seeding range to cultivated forage plants were initiated. To date something over 500 experiments, covering 86 forests, have been initiated. From these tests it has been learned that artificial reseeding can be accomplished economically only on mountain meadow areas of good soil, and alluvial bottoms along creeks, at an altitude of not higher than within 500 to 1,000 feet of timber line; also that on these areas timothy is ordinarily the best species and that one year's protection from grazing is necessary after seeding.

The work under way on artificial reseeding this year and that planned, is to establish more definitely the economic possibility of improving our better soils by reseeding and possibly by irrigation. A number of observations and reports this year show that at a very small cost for diverting the water at the heads of meadows and scattering it out over the area, then seeding the area to timothy, the forage crop has been increased about 100 to 400 per cent, in many cases far beyond the cost of the labor.

#### Best Method of Improvement

This method of procedure, however, is both slow and expensive and the greater part of our range lands must be improved by protection and natural reseeding, at least within the next 20 years, until we know more about artificial reseeding. Our investigations have established beyond doubt that natural reseeding can be accomplished best by a rotation system of grazing, based upon the simple principle that after the vegetation has matured its seed, approximately from August 15 to September 15, grazing aids in scattering and planting seed. A report recently received from the supervisor of the Hayden forest on the experiment started there in 1910 with one acre absolutely unprotected yearlong against grazing, 19 acres protected until after seed maturity and then grazed, and outside range unprotected, shows that the vegetation on the 19-acre tract grazed each fall is approximately 50 per cent better than the range without protection. This means that the ranges can be improved faster in use than they can be in idleness. This principle is being rapidly adopted on many of the other forests and is securing excellent results. In my estimation this system offers great encouragement in range improvement, for the reason that there is almost no waste of forage and consequently the stockmen suffer no loss in adopting it. It gives better results than total exclusion of the stock and it prevents the accumulation of coarse, unusable forage, and other inflammable material which is a menace to the forests. This principle can be worked into the management of every piece of range on national forests

and will be fundamental as long as we have range management.

#### New Open System of Handling Sheep

Our experimental work in methods of handling stock has been confined mainly to sheep. By far the most important phase of this work has been the development and practical application of what is now known as the "blanket system," "bedding out system," or "new method" of handling sheep, which is simply open, quiet herding during the day and bedding the sheep where night overtakes them. We started a vigorous campaign for the adoption of this change in the handling of sheep in 1909, based largely upon the result of the coyote-proof pasture experiments in the Wallowa national forest, Oregon. At that time this method of necessity was largely employed in the southwest, and elsewhere by a few of the most successful sheep companies, such as Woods Livestock company. Aside from these cases, most of the sheep were handled under a system of returning to the same bed ground as many times as the forest service would allow, which in a great many instances was more than six nights provided by the regulations.

At the present time there are a number of forests where almost without exception the sheep are never returned to one bed ground more than one or two nights, and on nearly all the grazing forests, at least a part of the sheepmen have been persuaded to adopt this method, and the result invariably is an average increase of about five pounds in the weight of the lambs, and I should say an increase of 10 to 25 per cent in carrying capacity of the ranges. An increase of five pounds per lamb for 5,000,000 lambs would mean 25,000,000 pounds added to the sheepmen's salable product and the country's meat supply.

#### The Case of the Madison Forest

The best example of what has been accomplished in the way of adopting this system is perhaps the Madison forest. With perhaps one or two minor exceptions the sheep on this forest are handled without returning to one camp more than two nights. In 1912 the supervisor submitted figures and statements from sheepmen showing that the advantage of this method over the old method of returning to bed grounds was from five to 15 pounds difference in the lambs, with a corresponding difference in the condition of the ewes. Sheepmen estimated this advantage to be from 20 to 50 cents a head on the sheep. In 1913 we planned to get an experimental comparison of sheep handled under the new system and sheep handled under the old system on the Madison forest. When the test came the supervisor could not get any permit to return to the old system for experimental purposes without paying a bonus of 50 cents a head. One permittee finally consented to return to the old system provided he were allowed 100 head of sheep free of charge in addition to his permit. A total of seven head were carefully observed during the season, the acreage of range used by each band was mapped and compared, and lambs in each band were weighed and marked at the beginning of the season and again weighed at the close of the season to determine growth. The average

gain per day of the lambs under the new system was .43 pounds as compared with .38 pounds made by lambs under the old system, a net gain of .05 per day per head in favor of the new system. At 5 cents a pound this difference amounted to 22½ cents per head for a period of 90 days. On a band of sheep containing 1,000 lambs, therefore, it would amount to \$225 during the grazing season of 90 days; in addition the difference in conditions of the lambs would probably result in a higher price for the better lambs raised under the new system.

This change in method of handling has been, in a large part, responsible for the building up of the Madison forest and enabling us to increase the number of sheep grazed from 90,000 head to 107,000 head, with a possible further increase of several thousand head.

There has been some difficulty in getting the herders to adopt this new system for the reason that it means harder work, but experience has shown that after the sheep get used to the open system of herding they are no harder to handle than under the close herding system. All good herders take a pride in having their sheep look well and there is often the keenest kind of competition among them in getting their herd on to the best bedding ground. As such herders come to realize that it means better sheep they voluntarily adopt the open herding system out of pride in securing the best possible results.

#### Other Investigations

The forest service is carrying on many other studies and experiments with a view to helping the stockmen secure a better utilization of the forage resources of the national forests and to raise more and better stock. In 1911 a systematic range reconnaissance was begun to learn the exact proportion of the forest land which was suitable for grazing and to find out the character of the different ranges; the kinds of grasses and plants growing in each locality; the kind of stock to which they were best adapted; and in fact, to get all of the information which would be of value in promoting the fullest possible use of the lands. Over 5,000,000 acres have already been covered by this survey. Aside from the actual range covered this work has accomplished something even greater—starting systematic, intelligent study and classification of the range on practically all of the grazing forests. The result will be more equitable distribution of range between permittees, improvement in management of the stock, utilization of unused range and intelligent development of the range lands to the highest use. The success which we have had in all this work has been due largely to the hearty co-operation of the stockmen, and I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the assistance you have given us. We are particularly grateful for the good work done by the advisory boards of the different local associations and of this association, and I am sure that with a continuation of your support we shall be able to solve all the problems which have troubled us in the past and make our work of real value to the stockmen.

## MOVING PICTURES TO BOOST NEW MEXICO

STATE'S DISPLAY AT SAN DIEGO WILL INCLUDE REGULAR "MOVIE" SHOW

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 17.—The Woman's auxiliary committee, which is to take hold of the educational exhibit at the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, has organized for an energetic campaign. At a meeting held in Santa Fe, the following executive committee was chosen: Mrs. A. B. McMillen of Albuquerque; Mrs. W. J. Fugate of East Las Vegas; Mrs. R. F. Asplund, Miss Flora Conrad and Miss Aurora Lucero of Santa Fe. Mrs. Fugate was elected president, Mrs. Asplund secretary, and Miss Lucero, assistant secretary. A member of the committee has been appointed for each of the 26 counties of the state and all have accepted with enthusiasm and pledges of energetic work except in San Juan county where Mrs. J. G. Swinney found it impossible to serve and Governor McDonald appointed Mrs. R. M. Jackson in her place, and in Sandoval county, where Mrs. Bonifacio Montoya resigned in favor of Sister Mary of the Loretto convent.

Colonel Ralph Emerson Twitchell, president of the commission, has outlined to the auxiliary committee comprehensive plans for the educational exhibit which is to disprove once and for all the too current impression that New Mexico is backward in its educational facilities. At the same time, the exhibit is to be lifted above the ordinary county fair display of mere specimens from the school room. Beauty is to be its dominant note and unity of conception is to mark the entire affair. In each county the pupils will be asked to stage some historic pageant or play which will be reproduced by means of moving pictures and for the background of which the school facilities in each location are to be featured. Each member of the auxiliary committee will see to it that her county is well represented. In addition, fine stereopticon slides are to be made of school buildings, play grounds, libraries, churches and whatever illustrates the advantages of each community in the way of education and culture. The higher institutions of learning are to have a prominent part in this and daily exhibitions of these slides and moving pictures are to be given in the grand auditorium of the New Mexico building at San Diego where it is expected millions of visitors will see them and carry home with them correct impressions of the educational facilities of New Mexico. The state department of education, county school authorities and state school boards have already pledged their active co-operation.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at Optic office.

# HENRY FORD ROSE FROM LOWEST PLACE

HEAD OF AUTO MANUFACTURING  
CONCERN ONCE STOKED  
BOULERS

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17.—Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor company of this city, who astonished the industrial world a week or two ago by the announcement of his plan to share \$10,000,000 of 1914 profits with employes, has suddenly become one of the most talked about men in the country.

Doubtless many persons heard the name of Henry Ford for the first time when they read of this plan to divide millions among his employes as a method of taking dividends in goodwill. Others, perhaps, already had heard of a man named Ford who was among the pioneer inventors and manufacturers of motor cars.

But of the man himself very little has been learned by the general public. While spending millions yearly to gain publicity for the products of his factories Mr. Ford has displayed equal zeal in avoiding publicity for himself.

It seems hardly credible that a man who has built up one of the largest industries in America, a man who employs nearly 30,000 men and women, a man who pays today the third largest income tax of any man in the world, should not have his name mentioned in the ordinary reference books containing biographies of the "men of the day."

Scarcely more than a decade ago Henry Ford was a working machinist. In his small circle of friends and acquaintances he was known as a mechanical genius. He was always tinkering with tools and machines and drawing plans of his "inventions." Among the latter was a threshing machine. It was probably a good threshing machine, but Ford did not profit financially from his invention. His friends gave him credit for his genius, but few of them ever thought he would amount to much as a money maker.

Slight in build, weighing about 150 pounds, quick and active as a boy, Mr. Ford has the appearance of being much younger than his 50 years would warrant. His birthplace was on a farm in the village of Dearborn, about six miles from Detroit. Here he spent his boyhood and early youth. He attended the country school during the few winter months and in the summer earned money by driving a threshing machine or doing other work on the farm.

Coming to Detroit, owing to the removal of his parents to this city, young Ford was employed as an assistant engineer in the electric lighting plant. He ran a dynamo and during his leisure time made the first gasoline engine, of which he had long dreamed. Following his employment with the electric lighting company the young engineer went to work for the Detroit Auto company, famous

for the construction of but one automobile, known as "999." The company existed but one year and was a complete failure. Undaunted by this and encouraged by his wife Ford built his first car the following year. This was in the year 1895.

Early in life Mr. Ford was married to Clara Bryant, the daughter of a farmer living near his early home in Dearborn. To his wife Mr. Ford gives much of the credit of his success in building the first gasoline engine to take the place of the horse. He speaks of his wife as "the believer," and she is the one always consulted when any new plans are under way.

Mr. Ford experienced considerable difficulty when he started out to raise capital to build his first factory for the manufacture of automobiles. Finally he succeeded in getting together a few thousand dollars with which he started operations. His success was marvelous from the start. Before long he was in a position to raise all the capital of which he had need. His factory grew like the beanstalk in the nursery tale. New buildings and additions were put up almost over night. Still the capacity of the works was unequal to the demands. One mammoth building after another was added until today the plant is a good sized city in itself. The famous Krupp plant at Essen, Germany, is not so extensive, nor does it employ so many men, although Krupp has most of the governments of the world as customers.

The Ford plant includes the largest machine shop in the world. The big engine that drives the machinery is the largest of its kind in the world. Completed automobiles are turned out at the rate of one every few minutes. Economy of construction is the main idea. One machine has been installed in the great plant that enables one man to perform the work formerly done by 45 men. In the neighborhood of 30,000 working men and women are on the Ford pay roll. There has never been a strike among the employes and the demand for work by applicants is constant.

Mr. Ford is always spoken of as a man who "does good that no one knows about," and as an example is given Valley Farm, a part of the old Ford homestead in Dearborn, on which are living about two dozen boys. These lads have been taken off the streets of Detroit by Ford. During the winter they attend the fed by their benefactor. They are in district school and are clothed and charge of a man and in the summer work on the farm.

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.

## HAITIEN TROOPS WHIPPED

Cape Haitien, Haiti, Jan. 20.—The Haitian government troops were overwhelmingly defeated by the rebels, and fled in disorder after a terrific battle today two miles from this city. The minister of war took refuge on board the steamer Quebec.

# A FACTORY SHOWN IN MOUNDAYS' LITERATURE

SENATOR CATRON DECLARES  
NOTHING OF THE KIND  
EVER EXISTED

Kansas City, Jan. 19.—The upper Pecos valley of New Mexico, as known by its inhabitants, was very different from the valley represented in the advertising literature Don A. MounDay and his wife used to sell their lands, according to the testimony of T. B. Catron, United States senator from New Mexico, testifying late Saturday in the MounDay land fraud case.

"There are no fields of tall grain as shown in these pictures," said Senator Catron, as he examined a MounDay pamphlet.

"I will now call attention," said Fred Robertson, United States district attorney, "to a picture of the sugar factory under which the pamphlet says 'Factory now in operation and one other building.' Is there a sugar factory on the grant?"

"There is no sugar factory in New Mexico," replied Senator Catron. "The only one in the state burned down several years ago."

On cross-examination it was shown Senator Catron was anxious to sell the land, was introduced to MounDay by a man in Denver who was helping the senator dispose of the property.

When Charles Curtis, former United States senator, was called to the stand he gave his occupation "private citizen." He testified he did not know his name appeared as one of the directors of the American Sugar and Refining company, the MounDay sugar company, until after MounDay's arrest. He said he was not connected with the project of selling the land.

Judge A. W. Dana, J. B. Larimer, John R. Mulvane, F. M. Bonebrake and P. I. Bonebrake and a number of other Topeka business men testified the letters they had given Mrs. MounDay were purely personal recommendations and were not given to be used in connection with the advertising of land for sale, but declared they had nothing to withdraw from their testimonials. Frank P. MacLennan was called to the stand to prove that the State Journal had not been "the official organ of the Santa Fe railway," as alleged in MounDay letters.

V. K. Jones, son of A. A. Jones, assistant secretary of the interior, a civil engineer, testified he had made a survey of the land at the request of the government.

"To reach the first reservoir, as outlined in the map MounDay sent customers," he said, "water would have to flow up hill for 800 feet. To reach the second reservoir, it would have had to flow up hill another 800 feet."

"Would these reservoirs be of any value in an irrigation system?" he was asked.

"None whatever," he replied.

The "rest mound," an odd institution of the Mexican southwest, which marks the stopping place of an overland funeral party, became an issue in the trial today. The defense at-

tempted to show that the government engineer, V. K. Jones, might have started his survey from one of these mounds, instead of from a regular survey corner.

"They do look very similar," Jones admitted, and he told how these rude monuments were made. In the country in the upper Pecos valley where the MounDays were selling land, he said the Mexican burial places were often a great distance from the towns, and in case of a death the funeral party sometimes found it necessary to camp at night. In so doing, they erected a heap of stones about a wooden cross to mark the "rest mound" or campsite. The defense tried to show by Jones that these mounds, when the cross fell down or was removed, looked much like the piles of stone the civil engineers put up for their corners. They were very similar, he said, but he thought the mound that was shown him and from which he started his survey of the grant in question, was without any doubt a surveyor's corner.

Jones was unshaken in his testimony that a railroad across the part that MounDay's map showed as "proposed," would be a physical impossibility and he declared that the streams that the MounDays proposed to have feed their irrigation reservoirs were too small and carried too little water for such a purpose.

V. K. Jones testified that streams the defendants proposed to use in feeding reservoirs for irrigating the land carried too little water for such a purpose. This testimony was corroborated by E. S. Rice, chief engineer for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, and George E. Morrison, hydraulic engineer. Mr. Rice, referring to maps of the upper Pecos valley, testified the land lay in such manner as to make the irrigation scheme an impossibility and the plan to cross the valley with a railroad a dream. He said his company had no record of a "proposed branch railroad," which, it is alleged, the MounDays referred to as soon to be built across the valley.

"The railroad would be impossible," he said. "It would lead nowhere and have no chance to make money. It would require one tunnel a mile long and a bridge over an 800-foot canyon."

**YOU CAN CURE THAT BACKACHE,** Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor. Get a package of Mother Gray's AROMATIC LEAF, the pleasant root and herb cure for all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. When you feel all run down, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of nature's herbs and roots. As a tonic laxative it has no equal. Mother Gray's Aromatic-Leaf is sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

## When You Are Bilious

Food ferments in your stomach when you are bilious. Quit eating and take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will clean out and strengthen your stomach and tomorrow you will relish your food again. The best ever for biliousness. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

## REGULATION OF THE SOCIAL EVIL PRONOUNCED A FAILURE

New York, Jan. 22.—After a year of personal investigation in 11 European countries, Abraham Flexner, commissioned by the bureau of social hygiene, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman, has come to the conclusion that police regulation of the social evil in Europe is a failure and is rapidly dying out. Stringent legislation, on the other hand, has practically stamped out the so-called white slave traffic in young girls, and segregation, he finds, is non-existent anywhere in England, or the continent.

These views, upsetting beliefs widely current in this country as to the status of commercialized vice in the old world, are set forth in a 450 page volume to be issued tomorrow.

The report follows that on a similar investigation of vice conditions in New York city made a year ago under the auspices of Mr. Rockefeller's bureau.

Mr. Flexner spent more than a year in the preparation of his report in addition to the 12 months consumed in gathering material. It is published under the auspices of the bureau of social hygiene in the hope that ultimately some effectual means will be found to combat the evil in the United States. Mr. Rockefeller himself contributes the foreword.

"Sex education," says Dr. Flexner, "is the subject of much controversy in Europe as in this country. Despite the prevalent notion to the contrary," he writes, "the subject of sex-education is yet very largely in the realm of theory or controversy. As to this point, a strange misconception obtains. In England, one hears that great progress has been made in this field in Germany; in Germany one is referred with equal positiveness to Scandinavia; in Scandinavia to Finland, whither, however, I did not pursue the will-o'-the-wisp. The facts are these: No recognition is given to sex-instruction in English schools at all. The head masters and house masters in some of the great public schools—notably Eton—endeavor to gain the confidence of the boys individually. In Prussia, which is representative of the states of the German empire, sex-instruction of any kind is very rarely given at the popular schools.

In Denmark and Norway, nothing either of a general or a compulsory character exists; Sweden practically repeats Prussia, offering no instruction in popular schools, an optional lecture to last year students in the higher secondary schools, particularly those for girls, in the direction of the head master or head mistress. Systematic or general instruction has developed as yet nowhere in Europe."

Explaining the decline in the systematic traffic in young girls, the writer details successive steps in legislation due to popular agitation in late years, and asserts that the entrapping and immuring of a girl may be classed as the exception, like a mysterious murder or robbery.

"Under existing conditions," he says, "there is absolutely no reason to think that such cases occur frequently, though there are those who would be quick to take any advantage

of any relaxation of vigilance on the part of governments, the police, and the private organizations constantly on the alert. In the cases to which, from time to time, attention has been sensationally called, the women involved are neither innocent nor deceived. On the other hand, there is evidence to suggest that European cities and ports are utilized for purposes of transit to South American ports, where the trade still flourishes. A trafficker may entice a girl from Poland and Galicia on the promise of marriage or work; indeed every police office in Europe has a list of men thus engaged. The countries from which women are procured are believed to be mainly Hungary, Galicia, Poland, and Rumania; the countries to which they are carried, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa and the Levant."

It was found that there exists an extensive trade in fallen women to meet the demand of underworld resorts, and back of all the crass commercialism of the cadet and the disorderly house keeper, promoters of an industry "deliberately cultivated by third parties for their own profit."

While public opinion is slowly changing for the better, Mr. Flexner believes, he still finds that there is no social inhibition as regards immorality in man. "Europe has been a man's world," he writes—"managed by men and largely for men—and cynical men at that—men distinctly lacking in respect for womanhood, especially of the working classes. The military, the aristocracy, the student, are all conceded their fling. Women, whose influence might have been exerted restrainingly, have been trained not to pry into the pre-matrimonial records of their husbands; their father fashion their sons, as a rule, after their own image.

"Amid conditions as they exist in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and the smaller towns like Geneva, which aspire to be world cities by being licensed, growing youth is characterized not by a normal, healthy and natural development, but by an overstimulated and purely artificial excitation of instinct."

"In the hands of good women lies the power for reform," says Dr. Flexner. "Though no quantitative evidence of improving morality can be given, various movements supply proof that opinion is undergoing a change which must in the end affect conduct. Custom once practically constrained the French student in the Latin quarter to swim with the current; now it has become possible to lead a blameless life without incurring contempt for his idiosyncrasy; an impassioned literature appealing to the German student has made its appearance. The woman's movement will unquestionably destroy the passivity of German women in respect to masculine irregularities. The task of developing continence in nations habituated to indulgence is one of inexpressible difficulty; but it may be fairly said that now for the first time it has been deliberately faced on the continent by a small but earnest band of men and women bent upon the purification of life."

The volume treats at length of the inscribed or registered women of various European cities, plying their trade under police license, and brands the system a failure. Only a fraction of these women are enrolled.

"Moreover," he says, "the streets from which the licensed one has agreed to withdraw are not infrequently those where she is most at home; and a large loophole for police favor and corruption is thus created by the existence of rules only occasionally and capriciously enforced. But other consequences follow. What is allowed to the inscribed cannot be forbidden to the uninscribed; it is not in human nature to forbid to the one what is so freely allowed to the other. The very fact that 6,000 inscribed women are legally entitled to patrol most streets in Paris and are suffered to patrol the others, makes it impossible for the police to act vigorously and continuously against six or eight times as many clandestines who avail themselves of the same privilege."

"In respect to street order, regulation is, therefore, in my judgment, a hindrance, not a help, for it is at war with its own avowed object. Consequently no regulated city possesses streets as free from scandal as the streets of Amsterdam, Zurich and Liverpool—all non-regulated cities, in which a consistent and thoroughgoing course of action bearing on all women alike is feasible."

To the licensed house, Mr. Flexner says, public opinion in Europe is becoming increasingly hostile. "At the present time," he says, "they are permitted in France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary and Italy; forbidden in the German empire, Holland, Switzerland (excepting Geneva), Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain. In France and Austria no further concessions will under any circumstances be granted; and whenever such a place closes, the institution is so much nearer extinction."

The vast majority of depraved women in Europe live untouched by police control, notwithstanding the license system, says the investigator. This shatters the prevalent idea that licensed resorts effect segregation. "Segregation is not undertaken in any European city, Budapest to Glasgow. Segregation is, therefore, impracticable; more than this, any attempt to bring it about is also recognized to be inadvisable. In the first place, the impossibility of thoroughness creates an obvious opportunity for police corruption; a woman who objects to being segregated may for an adequate consideration induce the police to overlook her; and as hundreds are bound to be overlooked anyway, the chances of detecting fraud are slender. Again, a segregated quarter would give to vice the greatest possible prominence. Finally, it would expose to moral contagion those who are already most imperilled and whom every consideration of interest and decency should impel society to protect—the children of the poor. For the segregated quarter will inevitably be located where rents are low and where the neighbors have least influence."

On the whole, Mr. Flexner is of the opinion that regulation of any sort is calculated to increase the value of immorality. The existence of regulation, he says, amounts to a tacit

admission by the state that the business is in a sense legitimate, implying, moreover, the absence of any male restraint. Compulsory medical attendance is scored severely. Not only is it far from thorough, but by instilling in the male a belief in its efficacy it robs dissipation of one of its greatest terrors, and thus increases vice.

"There is no more pathetic incongruity than that which is presented in the morals bureau of Berlin, Munich and Budapest, where a social worker is installed for the purpose of dissuasion, while the police officer waits in the adjoining room ready to authorize the career from which well-meaning but ineffectual pleading has first endeavored to deter. The permission implied in the existence of regulation is at cross purposes with the sound attitude implied by the effort to persuade the girl to renounce her vicious ways. The social effort under these circumstances is little more than a sop to the popular demand that the state address itself with all its might to prevention and to salvation and under no circumstances to authorization.

"This, then, is the final and weightiest objection to regulation; not that it fails as hygiene, not that it is contemptible, not that it is unnecessary as a police measure, but that it obstructs and confounds the proper attitude of society towards all social evils."

Mr. Flexner argues that, if the social evil can be increased by artificial stimulation, it can likewise be lessened. Its complete stamping out, he adds, cannot be hopefully prophesied even if summary and persistent action were taken, but that repression can be directed with results, against the exploiters of the traffic.

In concluding, Mr. Flexner says our attitude toward the social evil, in so far as these factors are concerned, cannot embody itself in a special remedial or repressive policy, for in this sense it must be dealt with as part of the larger social problems with which it is inextricably entangled. Civilization has stripped for a life-and-death wrestle with tuberculosis, alcohol and other plagues. It is on the verge of a similar struggle with the crasser forms of commercialized vice. Sooner or later it must fling down the gauntlet to the whole horrible thing. This will be the real contest—a contest that will tax the courage, the self-denial, the faith, the resources of humanity to their uttermost."

### TROUBLE IN HAITI

Washington, Jan. 22.—An undated radiogram to the state department today announced the occupation of Cape Haitien, on the northern coast of Haiti, by the revolutionists, who were resisted. President Oreste has called an extraordinary session of the newly elected congress for Monday, when a drastic program will be undertaken to crush the revolt. The seizure of Cape Haitien gives the revolutionists a much needed base of supply. The gunboat Nashville, ordered to Cape Haitien from Port Au Prince, should reach her destination today.

### FLYNN GETS JOB

Washington, Jan. 22.—The president today nominated Thomas A. Flynn as United States attorney for Arizona.

# PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

C. C. Davis of Raton was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. H. Shirley of Cherryvale was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Viles of Holman, N. M., were visitors in Las Vegas Saturday.

T. J. Hoffman of Watrous came in this afternoon for a short business visit here.

E. E. Veeder left last night for Santa Fe where he will be on business for a short time.

Dr. H. M. Smith left last night for Santa Fe where he will be on legal business for a few days.

John Brault arrived in Las Vegas last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit here.

C. F. Watson, who has been employed by Ben Lewis as clerk, left last night for Denver, Colo.

Albert Stern of Albuquerque arrived in the city Saturday evening and was a visitor with friends yesterday.

J. A. Ricker, Jr., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

E. M. Graaf, representative for the A. C. McClurg company of Chicago, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Prentice returned yesterday afternoon from Santa Fe where they have been visiting for the past few days.

Vincent Jones returned last night from Kansas City, Kan., where he has been as a witness in the D. A. MounDay land fraud case.

Charles H. Fletcher, of the Denver Times and Rocky Mountain News of Denver, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. A. Naylor returned to his home at Shoemaker yesterday afternoon after having been a business visitor here for the past few days.

Edward Farrar of Albuquerque came in last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas. He is a well known business man of the Duke City.

D. C. Huntington, representative of a number of manufacturing firms, came in from El Paso last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

W. F. Grimes, Walter B. Smith and E. J. Heaney of Chicago, arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain for the next week or more as visitors.

Mrs. M. A. Brennan returned yesterday afternoon from Raton after having been a visitor with friends and relatives there for the past few days.

N. A. Battmer, representative for the Bull Durham Tobacco company, was a business visitor in the city today from his headquarters in Albuquerque.

Frank Springer arrived in Las Vegas Saturday night from Raton, where he has been on business for some time. He will remain in Las Vegas indefinitely.

E. R. Russel of the Crystal Ice and Creamery company left yesterday afternoon for Denver, Colo., where he will attend the big stock show to be held this week.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. E. Kibbs of Pueblo was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

M. S. Culley of Wagon Mound was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

S. E. Lombard of La Junta, Col., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Walter H. Echeat of Chicago is in Las Vegas for a several days' business visit.

G. W. Cantwell of Alamosa, Col., was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

Ed Murphy, a well known resident of Shoemaker, was a business visitor here today.

H. A. Angle came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit in this city.

Mrs. George Moye left today for Santa Rita, N. M., where she will visit for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Hoag of Mora came in last night for a several days' business visit in Las Vegas.

M. A. Van Houten came in last night from his home in Shoemaker for a short business visit.

F. J. Rooney, representative for an ink firm of New York city, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

E. J. Shellaberger of DeKalb, Ill., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

W. S. Rose, representative for the Shillings Spice company of San Francisco, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. N. L. Rosenthal left last night for Denver, for a visit with friends. Mrs. Rosenthal expects to be in Denver for the next two weeks.

Charles Kircher, representative for the Rice Stix Dry Goods company of St. Louis, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

George Longmore arrived in the city last night from Puerta de Luna for a short business here. He is a well known sheep man.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic for the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe Railway company, came in last night from Raton for a short business visit.

John Condon of the Rociada Ranch company returned this evening from Des Moines, Ia., where he has been visiting relatives for the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harper and children of Benton Harbor, Mich., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain during the remainder of the winter. They may locate permanently in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harris returned last night from Albuquerque, where they had been for a short time, Mr. Harris attending the meeting of bankers for the purpose of discussing the location of a regional bank.

Mrs. J. D. Hand left last night for Chicago, where she will join Mr. Hand and later return home with him. Mr. Hand is in Chicago making the final arrangements for the sale of part of his big irrigation project near Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Clark, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Davis, Jr., returned last night from a short visit in Santa Fe.

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. P. Caldwell and W. R. Holly of Springer were business visitors in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. Linden Bert left today for Denver, where she will visit her parents for some time.

T. S. Ward, representative for a liquor house of Louisville, Ky., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Manuel Manzanera came in yesterday evening from Santa Fe for a few days' visit with friends and relatives.

W. Matthews arrived in the city last night from Woodbury, N. J., and will remain here for several days as a visitor.

Mrs. C. Leibsteder of Kansas City arrived in Las Vegas last night and will visit with relatives for the next few weeks.

C. F. Watson came in yesterday evening from Denver and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for the next few days.

C. A. Johnson, traveling auditor for this division of the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

Mrs. Clarence Iden left yesterday evening for Rowe and other places near there, where she will visit for a short time with friends.

G. L. Sweargin left yesterday afternoon for Raton, where he will be employed by the Santa Fe Railway company as an engineer.

Senator B. F. Pankey of Santa Fe county, accompanied by his daughter, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon on his way to Chicago.

Jan van Houten came in this afternoon from Santa Fe and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for several days, later going to his home in Raton.

State Senator Louis C. Ilfeld returned last night from an extended business trip to New York. Senator Ilfeld reports an enjoyable as well as profitable trip.

C. N. Blackwell, president of the First National bank at Raton, accompanied by Harry Blackwell of St. Louis, was a visitor in Las Vegas for a short time today on the way from Albuquerque to Raton.

F. E. Death, who has been connected with the firm of Earickson & Sabin in Albuquerque for some time, has been assigned to the management of the Las Vegas office of the company. He will arrive here with his family soon.

Secundino Romero, is here from his ranch for a several days' visit. Mr. Romero says things are looking good in the country. Mrs. Romero, who has been seriously sick at her home on the Hot Springs boulevard, is recovering rapidly.

## ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending January 17, 1914.

Mr. P. B. Butler; Mrs. Chas. A. Bradley; Miss Irene Clattenburg; Mr. Frank Ferris; Senorita Elenita Herrera; T. F. Hall; Miss Frances Moosler; Mrs. Alyce Morris; Gregorita Montoya; Mr. Procopio Martinez; Mrs. T. W. Park; Mr. Lum Pegram; Miss My Peebles; Miss Ruby Reed; Mrs. Agans Sheridan; H. L. Stewart Furn Co.; F. H. Sundermann; Miss E. Zimmerman.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."

F. O. BLOOD, Postmaster.

From Thursday's Daily.

J. H. Cooper of Wellington, Kas., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. E. Walker of Phoenix, Ariz., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. W. Tipton came in last night from Watrous for a few days' business visit here.

"Candy" Jones was a familiar sight at the local business houses today, disposing of his sweets.

F. C. Searle arrived in the city last night from El Paso for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

W. M. White and C. L. Huston of Colorado Springs, Col., were business visitors in Las Vegas today.

C. D. Black of Mora was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He is a well known rancher of Mora.

O. N. Marron, a well known lawyer of Albuquerque and state treasurer, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Edward Stern, representative for the Knox Hat company of St. Louis, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

A. B. C. Dawe, a commercial man with an alphabetic name, was a business visitor in the city today from Chicago.

M. H. Sabin came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit in this city. He is connected with the firm of Earickson & Sabin.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Greener of Galesburg, Ill., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be visitors here for a short time on their way to California.

W. R. Brown, division freight agent for the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today from his headquarters in El Paso.

Mrs. W. G. Haydon has returned from California, where she has been visiting friends and relatives for the past few weeks. She was accompanied by her daughter.

Jacob Gross of the firm of Gross Kelly & Company, will leave this evening for his home in St. Louis, after having been a business visitor here for the past few days.

A. A. Sena left this morning for his ranch at Park Springs. Mr. Sena returned last night from Kansas City, where he has been as a witness in connection with the MounDay land fraud case.

W. E. Clark of Gallup, N. M., came in last night and will be a business visitor in this part of the state for some time. He is a well known cattle man and left this morning for Rociada to look at stock.

Mrs. T. P. Eggleston and her daughter, of Cedar Rapids, Mich., are in Las Vegas and will remain here for several months. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Meloney. Mrs. Eggleston is a sister of Mr. Meloney.

Among those who returned last night from Kansas City, Kas., where they have been in connection with the D. A. MounDay land fraud case were Lorenzo Delgado, F. O. Blood, A. A. Sena and George E. Morrison.

Dr. J. W. Colbert of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a business visitor here for a short time. He is on his way to Colombia, S. A. where he will take charge of inaugurating a campaign against the hook worm. He may remain in South America.

# LOTS OF FUN AT "BRAND IRON" DINNER

CLEVER JOKES FEATURE DENVER'S "FEED" FOR THE NEWSPAPER MEN

Denver, Jan. 20.—State officials, including Governor Ammons, State Auditor Rody Kenehan, and Secretary of State J. B. Pierce, members of Denver's city commission, Commissioner of Safety Nisbet and Commissioner of Finance Clair Pitcher, District Attorney John A. Rush and City Attorney I. N. Stevens, Chief of Police Len De Lue, saw themselves caricatured in caricatures last night at the first annual stunts of the "Brand Iron" club's dinner at the Albany hotel.

Publisher John C. Shaffer of the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Times and owner Fred G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen of the Denver Post together with John Evans of the Denver Union Water company and former Mayor Bob Speer made up the characters for a setting and tableau called "A Suggestion."

The Brand Iron dinner under the auspices of the Denver Press club, given for the first time in connection with the National Western stock show which opened here tonight, furnished screams of laughter and much amusement for 150 visiting editors from Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado, 100 members of the Denver Press club and state and city officials, including members of the state supreme bench.

Outdoing anything of its kind ever attempted in Denver the Brand Iron dinner went to a smashing climax and during its progress the caricatured public office holders and newspaper owners sat back and laughed themselves out of their chairs while the press club actors tore into their guest's official and business lives with fusillades of wit and humor that made the victims take their medicine good naturedly.

Underlying each jest and quip and skit were touches of human sympathy and kindness for the victims of the "brandiron" as well as some bits of homely advice and warning for others that kept everybody in good humor.

Speechmaking and toasts were relegated to the dead hook and the fun began early with a bang and ended in a blaze of glory.

The opening scene was set in a newspaper shop where the entire staff, from copy boy to managing editor were hurrying through the last edition in order to get to the "Brand Iron" dinner. Each character, reporters, printers and m. e. were faithfully portrayed and as the dinner proceeded each stunt was bulletined on a proof press and a copy delivered to each of the seated guests.

The publisher brought in delinquent subscribers by pot shooting them from the window of his office as the backward remitters passed the door. The man with the gun would invariably

shoot 'em in the foot and in they'd hobble and pay up their subscription.

Master of Ceremonies Colonel Gideon B. McFall had hardly welcomed his guests in behalf of the Denver Press club when a messenger rushed into the banquet hall with the announcement that President Woodrow Wilson, an honorary member of the Denver Press club, was at the door with a message to the visiting editors and guests. A suggestion from Colonel McFall to bring in the messenger brought forth a protest from the courier who stated that Mr. Wilson was in the habit of personally appearing where messages were to be read and in the name of the president of the United States the messenger demanded a hearing for the chief executive.

"Show Mr. Wilson in," commanded Colonel McFall.

In walked Mr. Wilson (or his double, and it was some time before the startled guests recognized the counterfeit), and with the dignity with which the president delivers his messages the pseudo executive explained his errand.

The message of President Wilson, impersonated by John E. La Hines, dealt in no kindly manner with the press of the country for "the continued misquoting of his attitude on all the preponderating questions and puzzling problems of the day." The president declared that he had "never opposed the annexation of Mexico, save for one paramount and predominating reason which was that it would have flooded the United States with hot tamales and frijoles." But, in this grave and portentous matter, the press misquoted him, declaring that it was his consideration for the lives of our soldiers which would be sacrificed. In fact, the president warmly stated, he did not give the troops a thought in deciding the issue.

Mr. Wilson, just back from Pass Christian, Miss., where he had tried to pass a quiet vacation, actually appeared peeved when he spoke of the alleged hospitality of that region, saying that the vocalizations of the Mississippi mosquito were execrable and out of tune and conveyed so much heavenly—or, at least unearthly—harmonies as those wafted on the swamp laden zephyrs of New Jersey by the esweet singing mosquitoes indigenous to that locality.

The president explained his attitude on the currency question, and laid particular stress upon the strong need of panics now and then and upon the regional banks as given excuses for chambers of commerce to meet and appoint committees, which would appoint other subcommittees, which would in turn meet and appoint other subcommittees and so on ad infinitum until the object should be accomplished, namely, absolute stagnation, would be brought about.

Mr. Wilson also dealt with the tariff, complimenting the speakers for their attitude at the Carabao dinner, praised New Year White House receptions, expressing his regret that he couldn't have one this year, and voiced the hope that Mr. Bryan would not thwart his policy in the future as he had done so assiduously and consistently in the past.

The scene changed from the halls of congress to Governor E. M. Am-

mons' office at the capitol and here "A Dash for the Throne" was enacted by Governor Ammonia, Kody Knoda, General Thwarta and Billious Bryan. The author, in a prologue, explained that the distant thunder and wind which would be effected by the property man, was not to be taken as anything unusual for the fact that it was winter. He apologized by stating that anything was possible in Colorado.

Ammonia opened the travesty lamenting the lack of funds in the treasury and turning to Rhodahen demanded an accounting. When informed that there was less than "tin cents" available Ammonia grew discontent:

"If I only had another nickel I'd pay off the militia or buy a drink. O, well, that only goes to show that Denver should bear its share of the taxes."

Brandishing bottles of grape juice Billious Bryan and General Thwarta broke in on the scene. Thwarta explained his presence and intrusion by saying that he had sneaked in on one of Senator Bryan's chautauqua lectures and that Billious was trying to collect. Bryan told Ammonia that he had been down in Trinidad settling the strike. On his way up, he said, he met General Thwarta whom he mistook for General Chase of the militia. Bryan said that he tried to throw a scare into Chase but added that he didn't think Chase would run.

"No, Bill," Ammonia broke in, "he's not as good at running as you are."

Bryan, addressing Ammonia as "old top," "I fear your administrative duties are sapping your good nature, as 'twere."

Ammonia:

Ah, yea, dear Commoner, ye spoke aright and true,

For governors the sun shines not; no skies are blue,

At dawn, I yawn, I get up from my lowly couch,

I bolt my food; e'en at that hour I have a grouch.

A thousand cares like little devils pierce my soul,

A thousand fools are o'er nigh to block my goal,

And when I hesitate, a thousand asses bray,

I try to solve the strike a thousand times a day,

A thousand men with thousands of ideas come

To me. By gosh, it may look soft but this job is bum.

Bryan:

Lives of great men all remind us We should make our lives full of crime

And in parting leave behind us Debts, but ne'er an honest dime.

Graft is real, graft is earnest And the office is its goal.

To lecture tours returnest He who'd grab the big bank roll.

Rhodahen:

And in Mexico, Mr. Thwarta?

Thwarta:

We lead a jolly carefree life

In Mexico

We have no troubles we have no strife

In Mexico

And if you want somebody's wife

Just carve her husband with a knife

Good fellowship is running rife

In Mexico

You've heard about our sassy war

In Mexico  
How Rebs and Fed'rals spat and spar  
In Mexico  
But while the lead is flying far  
I gulp my wine and smoke cigar  
And fight my battles over the bar  
In Mexico.

Ammonia wanted to know if Mexico City bore its just burden of taxes.

"If I could settle the strike and tax problems I make a dash for the Mexican throne," wailed Ammonia. "What uniform will I wear as King of Mexico?"

Rhodahen suggested the cloth of the Trinidad Invincibles.

Characterized as a "charming little pastoral drama" and entitled "Three Beers for Denver" five members of the Press club caricatured Commissioner of Safety Nisbet, Chief of Police O'Neill, Inspector De Lue, District Attorney John A. Rush and City Attorney I. U. Stevens, in a skit having to do with gambling and the 12 o'clock closing ordinance.

DeLue threatened to make O'Neill "shut up."

"You can't shut up anything, not even a poker game," was O'Neill's comeback.

While O'Neill, DeLue and Nisbet argued among themselves as to who should act District Attorney Rush and City Attorney Stevens appeared and Gastoned and Alphonsed as to who should interfere. The skit wound up with Nisbet, O'Neill, DeLue, Stevens and Rush "ragging" out of the room while the orchestra played "Everybody's Doin' it, Now."

The tableau found John C. Shaffer and the News and Times and Owners Bonfils and Tammen of the Post in a terrible mixup with John Evans of the water company making a farewell exit through the window. Up rose former Mayor Bob Speer and on the lone spear of hair on his head rested the dove of peace.

Among the invited guests were: Governor E. M. Ammons, Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald, Secretary to the Governor Fairchild, Secretary of State J. B. Pierce, Auditor Rody Kenehan, State Treasurer M. A. Leddy, the following members of the Colorado supreme court, Chief Justice Musser and Justices Hill, Gabbert, Garrigues, White, Bailey and Scott; Denver's city commissioners, Messrs. Perkins, Thum, Pitcher, Nisbet and Hunter, District Attorney Rush, City Attorney Stevens, Auditor Markey, Chief of Police O'Neill, Inspector DeLue, John C. Shaffer, Fred Bonfils, H. H. Tammen, John Evans, James Bürger, Henry Blackmer, W. J. Barker, A. J. Beeler, E. B. Field, Attorney General Farrar and the following associate members of the Denver Press club: Cass E. Harrington, Henry L. Doherty, Frank Fraeaeuff, Simon Guggenheim, Verner Z. Reed, Charles M. McNeill, Otto Mears, Benjamin L. Winchell, Frank A. Wadleigh, Clarence C. Hamlin, John W. Sringer.

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## CHAVEZ FINISHES LEWIS IN QUICK TIME

THE FORMER TRINIDAD FEATHER-  
WEIGHT BEATS A BOY FROM  
THE COAST

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 20.—Benny Chavez had perhaps the easiest fight in many months when he met and decisively defeated Johnny Lewis, the highly touted San Francisco feather-weight, in a scheduled ten-round bout staged last night at Elks' theater. Though the first four rounds were even—likewise exceedingly tame—the way Chavez traveled the remaining four rounds proved he was the master of Lewis and could undoubtedly have finished him at any time if he had cared to rush matters. In the eighth and last round, Chavez made Lewis look like a novice and punished his opponent severely. He knocked Lewis down twice, once with a left hook to the stomach and again with a right uppercut to the jaw, and the latter fell three times from sheer exhaustion, once pitching headlong over the ropes and alighting on his head. He hurt his right arm in the fall. Lewis was on the floor when the bell ending the round sounded, and when helped into his chair by his seconds, appeared to be in great distress. Realizing he would be unable to respond for the ninth round, Director Mark Levy of the New Mexico A. C., under the auspices of which club the bout was staged, waved to Referee Joe Knorr to declare Chavez the winner, and the seconds of Lewis tossed a towel into the ring, signifying they had given up the fight.

The bout was a keen disappointment to a fair-sized crowd of fans. While Lewis boxed cleverly the first four rounds, and might have had a shade in the fourth round, he never exhibited anything that would have indicated he might win from Chavez. He landed several hard left hooks to the jaw and head, but Chavez took them without flinching and gave him better than he sent. Though Chavez was wild in the opening rounds, his missing was so well timed as to appear intentional, for in the closing rounds he landed repeatedly and without a miss. Lewis couldn't stand any great amount of punishment, since the first time Chavez landed a stiff short arm left uppercut to the stomach, in the eighth round, Lewis went to the floor and was dropped a second time by a right uppercut to the jaw.

Chavez has improved, judging from his showing last night. He doesn't do any wild slugging, but feints and jabs his opponent into an opening, then steps in and does business.

It was announced from the ring that

Chavez weighed 122 pounds, light, while Lewis weighed exactly 124 pounds. The latter appeared drawn and overtrained, and his poor showing against Chavez may possibly have been due to the fact that he weakened himself by taking off too much weight. However this may be, no credit whatever should be taken from Chavez for his victory. He won, hands down, and only the bell in the eighth round prevented him from adding a knockout over Lewis to his string of wins.

## MRS. HAND CONFIRMS RUMORS OF A SALE

SHE SAYS A PART OF THE LOS  
ALAMOS TRACT IS TO BE  
DISPOSED OF

From Monday's Daily.

Mrs. J. D. Hand, who returned last night from a visit in San Diego and other cities in California, confirmed this morning the report, which was in circulation Saturday, to the effect that Mr. Hand is to sell a portion of his land at Los Alamos.

"Mr. Hand expects to dispose of a considerable tract of our Los Alamos land in the near future," said Mrs. Hand. "He will invest heavily in sheep and expects to become one of the largest dealers in sheep and wool in this part of the southwest. We will build a residence in Las Vegas and expect to reside here permanently. I wish to say in this connection that Mr. Hand and I both like Las Vegas climate and Las Vegas people better than the climate and people of any other place where we have resided or visited.

"We regret the recent destruction by fire of our home at Los Alamos, but we expect to have a better one when our new residence in Las Vegas is completed."

Mrs. Hand said she was not ready to announce the name of the person to whom the Los Alamos tract will be sold, the number of acres or the price.

"I am going to Chicago tonight on train No. 2 to join Mr. Hand," she said. "Upon our return we will be able to give you complete information regarding the sale."

### Chronic Indigestion Permanently Cured

"Six years ago," writes S. E. Carpenter, East Aurora, N. Y., "I was in very bad shape suffering from indigestion, could not eat solid food, when a friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Tablets. I found such relief from one box that I continued using them until cured, and though six years have elapsed I have not felt the slightest return of my former trouble." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

### COLORADO RANCHER KILLED

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 20.—That considerable mystery shrouds the murder of John Biller, a rancher of Avon-

dale, yesterday, was made known here today when Coroner Watterson prepared to hold an inquest. Miller met his death at the hands of an assassin who was armed with some sort of blunt instrument, the authorities believe.

A considerable sum of money was found in Miller's home when the crime was discovered, and a motive for the killing is not apparent. The dead man lived like a recluse and had few acquaintances. His body was found late yesterday lying in a pool of blood on his bedroom floor.

### 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.

## MOUNDAYS ARE FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUDS

COUPLE CONVICTED OF USING  
MAILS TO MISREPRESENT  
LANDS FOR SALE

Kansas City, Jan. 20.—Don A. MounDay of Topeka, Kas., and Mrs. L. D. W. MounDay, his wife, were found guilty in the federal court in Kansas City, Kas., today of the use of the mails to defraud in the sale of lands in the upper Pecos valley of New Mexico.

The verdict was rendered on nine of ten counts in the indictment. Each count called for a sentence of not more than five years and a fine of not to exceed \$1,000.

Attorney for the MounDays immediately filed a motion for a new trial, and Judge Pollock set January 27 for argument on the motion. The defendants were released on their former bond of \$7,500 each.

The MounDays were tried on a charge of using the mails to defraud in an effort to sell 165,000 acres of land in the upper Pecos valley. Testimony was introduced to show that the MounDays had no valid claim to the land, since an option obtained from T. B. Catron, United States senator from New Mexico, had been allowed to expire.

### The "Mischief Quartette" and Its 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.

### EUGENIC LAW DEAD

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 20.—The Wisconsin eugenic law, which provides for the issuance of marriage licenses only on a certificate of a clean bill of health, including the Wasserman test, from a physician, this afternoon was declared unconstitutional by F. C. Eschweiler, of the circuit court, in allowing a writ of mandamus. The case will later go to the supreme court.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY IS COMING

DR. MILLER OF LOS ANGELES  
WILL LECTURE HERE JAN-  
UARY 27 AND 28

It will be remembered that early last year the Y. M. C. A. brought to Las Vegas Dr. Fisher with his highly entertaining lecture on "The Panama Canal." With the idea of furnishing to the people of Las Vegas at least one free lecture of a highly instructive nature each year the association has made arrangements to bring to Las Vegas Dr. John T. Miller, president of the Human Culture School, and executive secretary of the Los Angeles Society of Social Hygiene, both of Los Angeles.

It is expected that Dr. Miller will spend two days in the city, January 27 and 28. Besides giving two free lectures to the men, women and children of the city, Dr. Miller also will talk to different groups who are interested in his subject. One of the important group talks will be to teachers and parents on "Child Study." Dr. Miller also will give character readings and helps along the lines of vocational guidance after each talk. Both night lectures will be held at the Y. M. C. A. The subject for one will be "Round Men in Square Holes, or Finding and Placing Yourself." The other subject will be announced later.

The Y. M. C. A. at Pasadena and Los Angeles speaks highly of Dr. Miller's ability. The latter association had Dr. Miller as the teacher in character reading and vocational guidance, and is enthusiastic in its praise of him.

All the talks and lectures will be free. Admission will be by ticket only. This latter plan will be carried out strictly.

Last year a number of people who waited until the last minute were unable to hear Dr. Fisher because of the tickets all being given out early during the day. Tickets will be ready Friday morning.

"We feel fortunate, indeed," said Secretary LeNoir of the Y. M. C. A. today, "in securing the services of so big and practical a man as Dr. Miller, and the people of Las Vegas will make no mistake in hearing him at every opportunity."

### WOMAN KILLS HERSELF

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Charles M. Belshaw, wife of a former state senator and republican leader, committed suicide by shooting today at her country home in Antioch, near here. Mrs. Belshaw, despondent because of long illness, took advantage of the absence of her nurse to crawl to an adjoining room and procure a revolver, with which she fired a bullet into her brain.

### FEDERAL ATTORNEY NAMED

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Wilson today nominated Francis E. Garrecht to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington,

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# LOCAL NEWS

100 acres of good soil land, under ditch in Sapello river for sale. For price see agent, A. G. Gallegos, Los Alamos, N. M. Maria I. G. de Baca. —Adv.

The new office at the Santa Fe station, to be occupied by the telegraph office for the registering of trainmen, will be ready for occupancy within the next few days. The office is on the second floor.

Having received the final report of Annie Wiwi, guardian of Thomas Ralph Wiwi, who has reached the age of 21 years, Judge Adelaido Tafoya, of the probate court, has ordered her discharged and released from her bond.

It is said about the city that another case of French leave occurred this week and the person leaving left bills amounting to over \$50. This is getting to be a regular thing in the city, this case being one of several taking place during the last 30 days.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: February 18-19—Surveyor (male) salary \$100 to \$150 per month; laboratory assistant in petrography (male) salary \$1,400 to \$1,800. For all other information inquire of Oscar Linberg at the post office.

A number of owners of chickens in the city are complaining of numerous stray dogs allowed to roam without licenses. The dogs have been killing chickens in the north part of the city, and the owners threaten to take drastic methods to rid themselves of the nuisances if the canines continue their devastations of the chicken roosts.

Deputy County Clerk William B. Stapp has received a letter from William Bunker, formerly of Las Vegas but now of San Francisco, inviting him to attend the exposition in that city next year, "Bring plenty of money with you," wrote Mr. Bunker, "and do not labor under the impression that we will not get it all, but we will show you a good time."

Friday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bowman in Santa Fe a brilliant social event took place when Mrs. Bowman entertained at an at home in honor of her mother, of this city. A large attendance and pretty decorations with other features made the affair one of the most entertaining ever given in the Capitol City, according to the Santa Fe New Mexican.

Las Vegas can boast of something which cannot be found in any other city in the state or in the southwest, according to the discovery made a few days ago when Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, found two residences in the city with blooming flowers about their premises. The flowers are a summer variety and bloom profusely in Las Vegas even during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banks of Denver are the proud parents of a baby boy born to them Monday. Both mother and babe are reported as doing nicely. Mrs. Banks was formerly Miss Mary Coors of this city.

Word was received in Las Vegas today announcing the wedding of Miss Helen Frakes to Carl W. Fraser of Belen at that place on January 12. Mrs. Fraser formerly was a resident of this city. She is well known here.

A sure sign of good business is shown by the many freighters who have been arriving in Las Vegas during the last few days. The native farmers residing out in the country have started hauling their products to market, and, due to the good roads, the business in this line is excellent. Traveling facilities are good.

Two insane people from Santa Fe county have been admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane here. They are Mrs. Manuel Roybal y Lopez and Frank Allen. Mrs. Lopez became insane on account of persecutions of which her husband is said to have been a victim. Allen is a convict and went insane experimenting with radium. He is a clever writer and has written many articles on convict life in the road camps. Allen was sentenced to the penitentiary for burning a saloon in Deming.

They are telling a good story on Andy Wiest and Dr. Davis of Ocate. Saturday these gentlemen left in an automobile for Ocate, after a short visit in Las Vegas. A short distance from Wagon Mound they had trouble with their machine, and it was determined necessary to summon aid. The men built a camp fire in the road beside the machine and started to walk, across-country, to Wagon Mound. After two hours of walking they saw a light ahead, and imagined they must be nearing their destination. They were discomfited to find they had returned to their starting point, having walked about in a circle.

On the Santa Fe trail just below the city, at the junction of Grand avenue and the road leading from the West side to the Camino Real, lies a dump which has aroused considerable ire among the progressive citizens of the twin cities. This dump was established by a number of people who persist in throwing trash at the side of the highway. It is said to be a menace to the health of the community. Tourists traveling over the Santa Fe trail are forced to pass this place, and the location of a pile of refuse there does not tend to commend the standard of progressiveness of the county to the travelers. The city officials suggest that the people in the habit of dumping trash at this place discontinue the practice or that the county officials take action to enforce the law, which places a penalty on the dumping of rubbish beside a public highway.

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## CHICAGOANS TAKE AN INTEREST IN VEGAS

### DR. W. T. BROWN OF THE VALMORA HOSPITAL SPEAKS TO MANY OF THEM

From Thursday's Daily.

Dr. W. T. Brown, the well known booster and physician in charge of the Valmora Industrial Sanitarium at Valmora, has returned from Chicago, where he has been conducting an extensive campaign for his institution and for Las Vegas. He reports many people in Chicago are greatly enthused over the climate and scenic conditions here.

Dr. Brown, during his stay in Chicago, addressed the employes of the Sprague Warner company. He says over 500 people were present. His speech referred to the careful watching and preserving of health and the benefit that may be obtained in New Mexico by tubercular patients if early treatment is taken. He also addressed the managers, assistant managers, floor men and other employes of the Carson Perie Scott company, and illustrated his lecture with 40 slides of Valmora and Las Vegas. Following the delivery of this lecture Dr. Brown was overwhelmed with inquiries from those present concerning the advantages of fishing and other attractions near Las Vegas, showing that the scenes taken near this city are interesting and strongly influence the people who view them.

Dr. Brown stated this morning that his trip was successful in every way and that the Chicagoans he talked to are enthused over this state and particularly Las Vegas, Valmora and the places near these localities. He reports that the big firms of that city are urging their employes to take all possible precaution to keep well and that the employes are benefiting greatly as a result.

The Valmora sanitarium is running at capacity, with the patient list numbering 41 people. Several new extensions are being added to the place, and much real good is being accomplished there.

## TROLLEY POLES MAY BE TAKEN DOWN SOON

### WIRES TO BE SUSPENDED FROM BUILDINGS IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT

From Thursday's Daily.

Trolley poles soon may vanish from the business section of the city, the Las Vegas Transit company having agreed to remove them provided the property owners will permit of the wires being suspended by attachment to buildings on either side of the streets. The city council at its meeting last night passed a resolution giving the electric railway company permission, if it is found necessary to do so, to replace the poles on the streets, and making it clear that the removal of the poles is in no sense a waiver of the right of the company to use the streets for such a purpose.

The next step will be to circulate an agreement among the property owners, which they will be expected to sign. The agreement provides that the Las Vegas Transit company shall be allowed to attach its trolley wire supports to the buildings owned by the signers. This plan has been adopted in many cities and has been most successful, the principal advantage being the removal of the unsightly poles from the streets.

## INSPECTOR TO LOOK AT FEDERAL SITE

### J. H. HUNTER INFORMS POSTMASTER HE WILL BE HERE ABOUT JANUARY 27

The West side postoffice has been notified by J. H. Hunter, site inspector for the United States postoffice department, that he will be here on or about January 27 for the purpose of looking at the sites proposed for the government building here, the erection of which has been authorized by congress. Mr. Hunter at present is in Santa Fe, where he is looking at sites. He will be shown the site that Las Vegas people have agreed on as suitable to the people of both sides of the Galinas, and doubtless will look at all the other locations which property owners have asked the government to consider. If the matter of a site is decided at once, it is likely the erection of the building will be begun without much more delay.

## HAMMOND HOME IS BURNED TO GROUND

### RESIDENCE AT ROMEROVILLE DESTROYED, WITH A LOSS OF \$6,000

From Thursday's Daily.

As he was retiring last night about 10:30 o'clock, Charles P. Hammond, a resident of Romeroville, discovered a fire in his residence which destroyed the building with a total loss of nearly \$6,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it originated from an overheated flue. Mr. Hammond was unable to check the flames, and by midnight the entire residence lay in ashes.

Mr. Hammond had been reading during the evening and as he was about to retire he crossed a hall leading from one end of the house to the other, perceiving a huge flame, fanning itself into larger proportions and rapidly spreading over the entire building. He seized a rifle, and running outside, fired several shots to awaken the natives residing nearby and obtain their assistance. In a short time a large crowd had congregated at the Hammond home, but it was too late, as the flames had covered the entire residence. Little of the furniture was saved.

The building was of adobe, but was modern in many ways. Mr. Hammond has resided at this place for a number of years, conducting a dairy and cattle business. The larger part of the loss is covered by insurance.