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INFORMATION IS SENT TO MOOSE COMMITTEE

COMMERCIAL CLUB AND Y. M. C. A. MAKE FORMAL OFFER OF MONTEZUMA

Complete information regarding the Montezuma property and the terms upon which it will be turned over to the Loyal Order of the Moose for its national sanatorium for tuberculosis has been sent to the committee representing the order, which was here last week on an investigating visit. The information was prepared in answer to a list of questions left here by the Moose committeemen, who asked for essential details.

The report was prepared jointly by the committees representing the Commercial club and the Y. M. C. A., the owner of the hotel property. It was signed only by the Y. M. C. A. committeemen, though concurred in heartily by the Commercial club's representatives.

The joint committee decided that the report should be given to the press in full, in order that the public might understand exactly the terms of the offer made to the Moose. It may be a surprise to some to read that the Moose is sure it "can obtain the property as an expense not to exceed \$12,000." This is the amount of the indebtedness of the Y. M. C. A., and at the boosters' meeting at the Commercial club rooms before the arrival of the Moose committee in the city, it was the unanimous opinion that the Moose should be willing to pay that amount for the property. It was declared that any other community would offer nothing more than a site, while Las Vegas could offer handsome buildings, a complete water works, 600 acres of land, 80 acres of which is being farmed under irrigation, and hot springs of marvelous medical value. That these advantages would appear to the Moose to be worth the amount needed to pay off the Y. M. C. A.'s indebtedness, was the opinion expressed by the business men of the city.

When the Moose committeemen were informed of the amount their order would be asked to pay for the hotel property, and conditions were explained to them, they declared they

knew the grand lodge would be more than willing to accept such terms. They said further that their order was in sympathy with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and would be glad to assist it in any way possible. The committeemen also expressed the sentiment of their organization as follows:

"Find the best possible site and procure it; the order has the money to buy a site and erect the sanatorium without a bonus being given to it. We desire only to have the best possible sanatorium located in the best possible place."

The Moose committeemen said they understood the situation perfectly and were entirely satisfied with the terms. They demonstrated that they are broad gauged men, and made many friends here.

The coming of the Moose committee was largely due to the efforts of John L. Tooker, a member of the local lodge of the order. Mr. Tooker, several weeks ago, took a large number of exterior and interior views of the hotel and sent them to the grand lodge. He also wrote several letters to the grand officers, informing them of what Las Vegas had to offer. As a result, the investigating committee was sent to Las Vegas. That its members were favorably impressed is well known, and if Las Vegas is decided upon as the sanatorium site John L. Tooker may be given a large share of the praise.

The report to the Moose committee is as follows:

East Las Vegas, N. M., March 3.
Mr. C. A. A. McGee,
San Diego, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Pursuant to the request made by your committee on your recent visit to Las Vegas we herewith submit the following facts relative to the Montezuma hotel property as an available site for the location of the proposed sanatorium of the Loyal Order of Moose.

The Montezuma hotel is located about five miles northeast from the city of Las Vegas, at an altitude of 6,800 feet.

The average normal temperature, monthly, at Las Vegas is as follows:

January	32.9
February	33.7
March	39.7
April	49.9
May	57.9
June	66.2
July	69.3
August	67.6
September	60.7
October	49.6
November	47.7
December	33.7

The normal mean temperature at Las Vegas is 50.2.

The normal monthly precipitation, taken from statistics for many years, is as follows:

January	.51 inches
February	1.03 inches
March	.68 inches
April	.88 inches
May	2.32 inches
June	1.59 inches
July	4.42 inches
August	3.28 inches
September	2.31 inches
October	1.19 inches
November	.80 inches
December	.63 inches

The normal annual precipitation is 19.35 inches.

The sun-shiney days in this locality will average 320 per year.

The price of coal, in carload lots, delivered, is as follows, to wit:

Slack	\$2.40 per ton.
Pea coal	\$3.00 per ton.
Nut coal	\$4.00 per ton.

The price of wood delivered is \$3 to \$3.50 per cord.

The price of lumber, good commercial, delivered is \$17 per thousand.

The price of lime is 30 cents per bushel of 80 pounds.

The price of brick, local f. o. b cars, \$8 per thousand.

No. 2 face brick, \$12.00 per thousand.

No. 1 face brick, \$18 per thousand.

The quantity of land included in the Montezuma hotel property is about 600 acres, 80 acres of which is irrigated land with permanent water right. The acreage of irrigated land can be increased to between 500 and 600 acres by purchasing irrigated land owned by individuals lying contiguous to the aforesaid 80 acre tract, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$125 per acre, with water rights.

Should your organization signify an intention of locating your sanatorium at this place we will immediately proceed to procure options on the land above mentioned and are fully satisfied that the prices will not be any higher than above quoted.

The soil in this locality ranks among the richest in the world. As compared with the soil of more humid regions it contains three times as much potash, six times as much magnesia and fourteen times as much lime. It contains more of all the plant food except humus and its humus is richer in nitrogen and is thus superior to humus of the east. Volcanic ash containing phosphoric acid, silicates and other mineral salts occur in large proportions. The analysis of the soil will be forwarded to you shortly.

The annual mean relative humidity is 40 per cent. The absolute humidity is 2.3 grains.

Hot Springs

There are 37 hot, saline and sulphur springs, the waters of which possess marvelous curative properties, having been found efficacious in external skin diseases, glandular and scrofulous delibity, nervous affections and spinal diseases, chronic dyspepsia and similar diseases.

Dr. W. S. Haines, professor of chemistry at the Rust Medical College of Pennsylvania, gives the following as an analysis of the water:

"In its chemical composition this water resembles, in many respects, the waters of the famous hot springs of Teplitz, in Austria, while in its two chief constituents, the carbonate and sulphate of sodium, it may recall the somewhat analogous, though very much stronger, waters of Carlsbad."

For your further information we attach herewith a list of the Montezuma hotel property as furnished us by the agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company at Las Vegas.

As stated to your committee when in Las Vegas, the entire Montezuma property can be procured by your organization at a cost of not to exceed \$12,000, that being the amount of indebtedness against the local Y. M. C. A. In addition to the \$12,000 above mentioned, of course, your organization will be required to pay for the additional acreage of irrigable land to be obtained as hereinabove set forth.

There is a suitable site for building a sanatorium on the hotel property in what is called Water canyon. This site is protected from the wind, and water can be piped to it from the hotel reservoir.

Very respectfully submitted,
LAS VEGAS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

By CLARENCE IDEN,
Chairman.

Rufus Mead, Edwin B. Shaw, D. L. Batchelor, Committee.

CATTLEMEN VISIT WILSON

Washington, March 5.—Senator Ashurst and a delegation of western men interested in cattle raising called on President Wilson today in the interest of the bill introduced by Representative Kent for federal regulation of public grazing land. Those in the party were Dwight P. Herd of Phoenix, Ariz., E. S. Clarke, former attorney general of Arizona; Levi Young of Arizona, and E. H. Crabb, president of the Coconino Cattle Growers' association.

STRAY TOPICS FROM LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 28.—A new dance, known as the "chivari," has been brought over from Europe by returning tourists and is expected soon to figure on ball programs in this city. The dance begins with a minuet, changes shortly to a "rag" full of life and go, passes then to a waltz or figure Boston, and finally ends in a simplified form of maxixe. The "Chivari" steps are said to be so simple that they can be learned in two or three lessons, but enough thought is required to keep the dancer on the alert the whole time.

Officers of the transatlantic liners report the month now ended to have been one of the worst they have experienced in years. It has been a month of severe cold and almost continuous storms. Every ship arriving from Europe has come in from three days to a week or more behind her scheduled time. After reaching the docks the passengers have lost no time in scrambling ashore and few have appeared elated over having had several days extra board and lodging at the expense of the steamship lines. One veteran captain who brought his ice coated liner into port this week declared the weather had been the worst he had ever experienced in the 35 years he had been at sea.

The department of health is about to begin a campaign against the free-lunch counter because of its alleged tendency to spread disease. The free lunch is such a firmly established institution in this city that no attempt will be made to abolish it. But efforts will be made to improve the methods of dispensing the pretzels, bits of cheese and "hot dogs" to the saloon patrons. The public health officials declare the common barroom fork to be the greatest menace to health. These forks usually rest in a glass of water between attacks on the lunch. In an examination recently undertaken disease germs were found on nearly every fork examined. The saloon proprietors will probably be required to prepare the free lunch in individual portions or to furnish each customer with a separate plate and fork.

For the first time in the history of Bellevue hospital, women have qualified to become ambulance doctors. Two young women doctors from the Cornell medical school have passed the examinations and it is now up to the board of trustees of the hospital whether they shall become full fledged internes. The position carries no salary with it, but the city provides full maintenance and the positions are generally sought by young doctors for the sake of the practice which it gives. In the case of the two young women the board of trustees may see fit to exercise its right to reject any applicant, especially since there is some question about quarters for the women doctors, as the hospital has no room fitted for them.

The first national efficiency exposition and conference is to be held in the Grand Central Palace early in April under the auspices of the Efficiency Society, Incorporated. The exhibits will show the increasing application of scientific methods to modern conditions, and there will be assembled displays of appliances, methods, and products in the fields of industrial, mechanical, governmental, educational and household efficiency. Special invitations to participate in the conferences to be held during the exposition will be issued to state and municipal officials, heads of colleges and universities, scientific organizations and authorities on efficiency.

In entering upon a campaign of apartment house construction young Vincent Astor has made rather a radical departure from the policy pursued for several generations with regard to the Astor holdings in New York realty. It has been the custom of the family to hold fast to every foot of ground it has acquired in the metropolis, but seldom has any of the Astor money gone into building improvements. With some notable exceptions, it has been the rule to let others do the building and for the Astor estate to collect only the ground rents. The present head of the family evidently is of the opinion that it will be a better policy to improve all of the land owned by the family and thereby collect the additional revenue derived from the rents of the stores, dwellings and apartments.

New York hotel keepers, with an eye to the advertising end of their business, frequently engage in a spirited rivalry to secure as guests any member of royalty or other distinguished foreigner who visits these shores. But the announcement that Mohammed Ali Mirza, ex-shah of Persia, is coming over this summer has failed to stir any enthusiasm in the breasts of the bonifaces. The most of them freely admit that they are not desirous of entertaining the ex-shah as a guest. They know little of him personally and have no dislike for him. But they have heard stories concerning his father and predecessor on the Persian throne that are not to their liking as hotel keepers. They are afraid that a visit from the ex-shah and his suite would cost them more than the advertising would be worth. It is recalled that when the late shah made tours of Europe he was in the habit of converting his stopping places, whether palace or hotel, into slaughter houses. To satisfy their religious prejudices the shah and his suite would kill and cook sheep in their sleeping apartments. It is said to have cost a Paris hotel keeper \$30,000 to put the apartments in habitable order after the departure of the shah. Although it is known that Mohammed Ali Mirza is more sophisticated than his predecessors, and is not likely to commit any of the faux pas that made his father's European tours memorable, nevertheless the

New York Hotel keepers think it safer to take no chances.

William Church Osborn, who is slated for the chairmanship of the democratic state committee if the reform element gains control of that body, is an experienced politician. He became active in the game before he was out of college. While a Princeton student in 1884 he took an active part in the Cleveland campaign, and in the same year was elected chairman of the Putnam county democratic committee, the youngest man who had ever filled that position. In 1894 Mr. Osborn was an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate in a hopelessly republican district. He has held appointive office twice. Governor Roosevelt appointed him a member of the state lunacy commission. He held that position for two years. For about one year he was legal adviser to Governor Dix. Mr. Osborn is a man of great wealth and also a man of large affairs. His wife before marriage was Miss Alice Dodge, daughter of William E. Dodge, the millionaire philanthropist. A brother of Mr. Osborn is Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, noted scientist and head of the American Museum of Natural History.

MORE OFFENSES ARE CHARGED TO GEORGE

HEAD OF YOUTHS' REPUBLIC MADE IMPROPER ADVANCES TO GIRLS

New York, March 3.—William R. George, founder and former head of the George, Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., was further scored by the findings of three informal judges in a report made public today. The present investigation was conducted under the joint auspices of the committee representing the Freeville institution and the National Association of George Junior Republics. It concerned itself with three charges, two of which the judges sustained. On a third—a charge that George was the father of a girl's child—a Scotch verdict of "not proven" was returned. The charges sustained were that George had made improper advances to a girl citizen and that he went to another girl's room at night and fondled her.

The judges who passed on the charges were Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Samuel Seabury, state supreme court justice, and Miss Lillian Wald, a social worker. An erroneous report from Ithaca Sunday night said that the judges in this hearing had rendered a decision acquitting George.

PRICE NOT LOWERED

New York, March 3.—Heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses of raw sugars were made yesterday at New York as the result of the 25 per cent decrease provided for in the tariff act of 913, effective March 1. The custom house officials here reported that 22 warehouse entries for delivery were made, while the duties paid on the withdrawal aggregated \$250,000. It was said in the trade today that the tariff reduction has been discounted and probably will cause no further decline in the price of refined sugar.

FATHER ALEXIUS SENTENCED TO PRISON

HE AND RUTHENIANS WERE CON- VICTED OF REBELLION AGAINST AUSTRIA

Budapest, Hungary, March 3.—Sentence was pronounced today on 32 Ruthenians charged with inciting rebellion against the Austro-Hungarian government. The principal prisoner, Father Alexius, a Russian monk from Mount Athes, was condemned to four and a half years' imprisonment. He was said to be the leader of the movement and was alleged to have carried on the propaganda under the guise of efforts to convert the Ruthenian peasantry to the Russian faith.

The movement was said to have been financed in Russia. The other 31 convicted persons were sentenced to terms ranging from six months to two and a half years. Twenty-three others were acquitted. Evidence was given in the course of the trial to the effect that it was Russia's intention eventually to absorb a great part of Hungary.

WAKEFIELD CASE TAKEN UP

New Haven, Conn., March 3.—The state supreme court met here today to hear arguments on the appeal for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, who is confined in the state prison at Wethersfield under sentence of death for the murder of her husband. James Plew, the actual slayer of Wakefield and whose testimony that the wife was an accomplice led to her conviction, is to be executed at the Wethersfield prison tomorrow. Plew made no appeal for a new trial. William Wakefield, the victim of the murder, was slain in the Cheshire woods last June. According to the confession of Plew he and Mrs. Wakefield had formed the plan to get rid of the woman's husband so that they could marry. In accordance with this plan Plew attempted the murder at the Wakefield home on June 22, but was unsuccessful. He then induced his intended victim, whom he had partially drugged, to go walking with him, finally leading him to an unfrequented spot in the woods, where he shot and stabbed him to death, and then tied some shoestrings about his neck and a stump to give the indication of suicide.

LOPEZ IS LOCATED

Milwaukee, March 3.—Ralph Lopez, Mexican bandit, who shot and killed several men at Bingham, Utah, and for whom a nation-wide search has been conducted since his escape from the Utah-Apex mine, may be a patient now in the Milwaukee county hospital. The police, through information furnished by County Physician A. F. Young, are conducting an investigation into the identity of the patient, who gave his name as Joseph Montes, and who says he is a Mexican refugee. While the police are skeptical they have wired to Utah for a picture of the bandit.

COTTON EXPORTS ARE GROWING YEARLY

UNITED STATES SHIPPING RAW
PRODUCT AS WELL AS
MANUFACTURERS

Washington, Mar. 3.—Cotton manufacturers entering international markets in 1913 approximated 900 million dollars, and of this vast sum but 55½ million dollars' worth or less than seven per cent, was brought from the United States, the producer of over two-thirds of the world's raw cotton. In recognition of this fact, the department of commerce, through special agents of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is making special studies, both at home and abroad, with a view to enlarging the foreign trade in this important branch of American industry. Ralph M. Odell, a commercial agent of that bureau, now in New York City, reports unusual interest among cotton manufacturers and is receiving many inquiries for detailed information concerning trade demands. An agent of the department is investigating conditions in the Orient, while reports are now in press covering recent investigations in South Africa and the Mediterranean countries, all important importers of textiles.

The Orient is the world's chief market for cotton goods. Into Asia the imports are about 350 million dollars annually, 200 million being taken by India and about 100 million by China; into Europe, about 250 million; North America, 125 million; South America, 75 million; and Oceania and Africa, each about 35 million; these figures being approximations based upon the actual totals for the latest year for which official data are available.

The United States ranks third as an importer and fourth as an exporter of cotton goods. The relative standing of the cotton-importing countries is: India, 200 million dollars; China over 100 million; the United States, 65 million; the United Kingdom, 55 million; Germany, 35 million; and the Netherlands, 30 million; while countries importing from 20 to 25 million dollars' worth annually include Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the Dutch East Indies; and those receiving from 10 to 20 million dollars' worth annually—France, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, the Straits Settlements, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Philippines and Egypt.

The United Kingdom supplies about two-thirds of all cotton goods entering the world's international markets, her share being about 600 million dollars, compared with 1,300 million for Germany, 75 million for France, and 55 million for the United States, our own manufacturers being chiefly occupied in meeting the demands of the home market, which in 1909 exceeded 600 million dollars.

The possibility of extending the foreign sales of American cotton goods is apparent, from a study of the relation which our own exports bear to

the total imports of cotton goods into leading countries of consumption. In most cases that proportion is very small. India, for example, imports about 200 million dollars' worth annually, and of this but about one million is supplied by the United States; China, 100 million, our share about eight million; Germany, 35 million, our share one million; and the United Kingdom, largely for resale, 55 million, of which but five million is from the United States; while to Argentina, Brazil and Chile, important markets for cotton fabrics, our sales are in each case less than one million dollars annually. Formerly China was the market for from 15 to 30 million dollars' worth of American cotton goods annually, the sales thereto having made a high record of 33½ million in 1905. The total had, however, fallen to eight million in the calendar year 1913, and to even lower figures in 1912 and immediately preceding years. A special agent of the department of commerce is now in China obtaining information which may be used in regaining and extending the market for American cotton goods.

The cotton manufacturers of the United States are, however, gradually increasing their sales abroad and in still larger measure the proportion which they supply to the great home market. Thirty years ago our imports of cotton goods exceeded our imports of like manufacturers by 22½ million dollars; last year that excess had fallen to 10 million. Imports of cotton goods increased during the period from 1883 to 1913 from 34.3 million to 65.4 million dollars, a gain of 91 per cent; and as imports have actually decreased during more recent years while exports were increasing, the balance of trade in cotton manufactures is likely to shift soon to the export side. In 1880, when our production of cotton manufactures was 211 million dollars, imports were 32 million and exports 11 million, foreign-made cotton goods having thus supplied about 15 per cent of the domestic consumption. In 1909 domestic production had increased to 628 million, or 40 per cent over that of 1904. A similar increase in the 1909-1913 period would make the production of 1913 over 800 million. Imports in that year were 65½ million and exports 55½ million, suggesting that foreign countries supplied in 1913 but about eight per cent of the domestic consumption of cotton goods, compared with 15 per cent in 1883.

The imports of cotton manufactures into the United States during the calendar year 1913, valued at 65 million dollars, were slightly less than those of 1912 and 15 million below the high record total of 80 million in 1907. On the other hand, the exportation of cotton manufactures in 1913, 55½ million dollars, was with the exception of 1905, the largest on record and within one million dollars of the high record established in that year when heavy shipments to China following the close of the Russo-Japanese war swelled the total to unusual proportions.

The lower grades of cotton goods form the bulk of the exports while more highly finished products constitute most of the imports of cotton manufactures. About three-fifths of the cotton manufactures exported last year consisted of cloths, 467 million yards with an average valuation of seven cents per yard having left the

country in 1913. Laces, embroideries and like articles contributed over one-half of the total value of cotton goods imported, the total for that group having been 34 million dollars out of an aggregate importation of 65½ million, while the 46½ million yards of cotton cloths imported were valued at nine million dollars, or 19 cents per yard, exclusive of duties paid. Other cotton goods imported included hosiery, 2½ million dollars; plushes and velvets, 2½ million; and yarn and thread, 3½ million. American made laces and embroideries are beginning to enter foreign fields, their total exports in 1913 having been \$198,462 and those for December alone \$20,257, compared with \$9,329 in December, 1912.

China took one-fourth of the American cotton cloths exported in 1913. Out of 467 million yards exported in that year, 116 million went to China, compared with 563 million in 1905, and 92 million went to the Philippines; while Aden, Cuba, Haiti, other West Indies, Canada, Colombia, and other South America as a whole took between 20 and 30 million dollars' worth each, and Central American republics as a whole, 34 million. In addition to the sales to foreign countries, 41 million yards were shipped to Porto Rico and nine million to Hawaii, these islands having taken, in 1913, seven million dollars' worth of cotton goods from the mainland, compared with 2½ million in 1903.

Our imported cotton laces and embroideries are mostly from Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany; cotton cloths, chiefly from the United Kingdom and France and cotton knit goods, almost exclusively from Germany.

MISS HEPPNER IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

GIRL WHO WAS WITNESS IN HENNING-FUNK SUIT IS EXONERATED

Chicago, March 5.—Miss Aileen Heppner, accused of perjury in connection with the Henning-Funk alienation suit was found not guilty by a jury today before Judge McDonald. Miss Heppner was a witness in the suit of John C. Henning, a bell boy, against Clarence S. Funk, former general manager of the International Harvester company, for alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Henning.

The Henning suit fell through and resulted in a vindication of Mr. Funk. Later conspiracy charges were filed against some of the participants in the alienation suit, and Daniel Donahoe, attorney for Henning, was found guilty of conspiring to defame Mr. Funk. Miss Heppner said that she saw Funk and Mrs. Henning in a Chicago hotel. In the conspiracy trial Mrs. Henning testified that she had never met Mr. Funk.

WATSON GETS A JOB

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson has nominated Edgar Miner Watson of Honolulu to be associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii.

THE MONTEZUMA IS DEEDED TO Y. M. C. A.

SANTA FE RAILROAD GIVES \$1,000,000 PROPERTY TO LOCAL INSTITUTION

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Las Vegas Y. M. C. A. now is the owner of the handsome Montezuma hotel property at the Hot Springs, worth \$1,000,000. The deed arrived yesterday from the general offices of the Santa Fe Railway company in Chicago and was forwarded at once to George H. Kinkel, president of the Y. M. C. A., who is in El Paso on a business and pleasure trip. The hotel, with the hot mineral springs and surrounding tracts of land, was given to the Y. M. C. A. by the Santa Fe as a free gift.

Officials of the railroad always have expressed their readiness to deed the hotel property to any institution or individual who would use it for the best interests of Las Vegas. A year ago, when Jefferson Reynolds and several other business men suggested that the Y. M. C. A. be given the property, the Santa Fe readily agreed, and the deed was turned over as soon as it was possible to effect the transaction.

The Y. M. C. A. was selected as the proper owner of the property, as it is an association not organized for profit and its work is largely of a philanthropic nature, making its property exempt from taxation. The Y. M. C. A. also is expected to be able to supply watchmen with little cost.

Title having been vested in the Y. M. C. A. the citizens now are in a position to make good their offer to present the hotel to the Loyal Order of Moose for use as a national sanatorium. Should the Moose not see fit to locate the sanatorium here, it is likely a committee of business men, contributors to the Y. M. C. A. and thus members of the institution, will be selected to handle the property in a manner deemed for the best interests of the city. It is possible one of the smaller hotels will be re-opened and the bath house placed in repair. It is believed that a few years of advertising would attract many people to the Hot Springs every summer and it would not be long until the hotel property could be re-opened, being sold or leased to some persons who can make it pay.

Everybody in Las Vegas will be glad to learn of the Santa Fe's liberality. It was feared a year ago that the road would demolish the hotel, as the expense of maintaining it is great, due to taxes, insurance and hire of watchmen. As the property was taken over by the Y. M. C. A., not because it desired it but because the citizens made the request, it is understood the institution will expect the citizens to provide the funds necessary to maintain the property. The necessary expenses, it is declared, would seriously embarrass the Y. M. C. A.

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THE WEST IS IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION

HENRY CLEWS SAYS IT IS NOT BEING DAMAGED BY BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Following is a review of the business conditions of the past week as prepared by Henry Clews, the New York banker.

Reactionary tendencies were prolonged through another week. The Mexican situation appears to have been the chief depressing factor. Loyalty to the government has very properly supported the policy of "watchful waiting." But the Benton incident has caused much suppressed feeling at home as well as in Great Britain, and the insistence of both the British government and our own upon having the real facts has produced a state of high tension in public sentiment and much danger, especially should any further events of an untoward character occur in Mexico. A spark might easily start an outburst either in congress or in parliament. Another unfavorable feature was the weakness of foreign markets and the consequent selling of American securities. Paris was temporarily the center of weakness, and there have been rumors of important difficulties in banking circles at that point as a result of having too large a portion of their funds tied up in fixed form. Later advices brought information that the difficulties in question had been tided over. London reflected this weakness by showing firmer discounts; and appears to be somewhat inconvenienced by excessive flotations since the opening of the current year. At home the situation has also been slightly less favorable. Current railroad earnings are anything but satisfactory, several important systems having made poor reports, net and gross, for the month of January. The returns for February are also likely to prove poor because of the severity of the winter. On the Pacific coast the large railroad companies have suffered severely from excessive floods; while in other parts of the country the heavy snowfall has interrupted traffic, and excessive low temperatures checked outside work and caused a general slackening down of industry. Several important industrial concerns have also made poor reports recently. It is worthy of note also that several of the great agricultural implement corporations have been embarrassed by the difficulty of financing the mass of agricultural notes which these concerns customarily accept in payment from farmers. Farmers' notes are usually considered good security, but the large orders recently placed for new machinery imposed an exceptional strain on the implement makers which was shown by a recent loan of \$12,000,000 to a single important concern to aid in financing these notes.

As for general business, quietness prevails, especially in the eastern cities, where the volume of business is below that of a year ago. The clear-

ing house returns for the second week of February were 8 per cent less than the same time in 1913. Nevertheless, there is a brighter side to the situation in the United States, and the more distant outlook is distinctly encouraging. In commercial circles sentiment is generally optimistic, particularly west of the Alleghenies. The winter wheat crop is in exceptionally promising condition, and the heavy snowfall and rains all over the country promise to leave the soil in good condition for spring sowing. So, too, the heavy floods on the Pacific coast will result later on in better crops. The textile trades are in general satisfactory condition, the demand being fair and prices showing a firmer tendency, especially in woollens. One of the largest western dry goods jobbing houses is exceedingly enthusiastic and reports business as "very active, conditions sound and the outlook favoring a large spring trade throughout the agricultural and cattle-raising districts." In the steel trade conditions are growing more encouraging, orders for structural work having materially increased this month, and prices being better maintained. Since the year began there has been a steady improvement in the building outlook, a significant change being the increase in orders for building new industrial plants and extensions. Railroad purchases, of course, continue limited owing to restrictions upon the financial abilities of the companies, which cannot place orders with any freedom until the outcome of the rate question is more definitely ascertained.

The local money market has been slightly firmer, the period of excessively cheap money having apparently ended for the time being; but high rates need not be expected until the autumn demands begin. An unfavorable bank statement would cause no surprise this week, inasmuch as the banks have lost by treasury operations and by the shipping of \$2,000,000 gold to Paris. An encouraging feature is the restraint which has been put upon new flotations in this market. The February total promises to run considerably below last year's total; and the output since January 1 is already more than \$200,000,000 below January and February of 1913. When it is remembered that a considerable portion of the new issues was for the purpose of taking of short-term notes it will be seen that the actual call for new capital has been moderate, and that the financial situation has been greatly improved by turning what was really a floating debt into fixed obligations. Fully \$50,000,000 of short-term notes become due in March, including \$30,000,000 of New York Central. As arrangements have already been completed for taking care of these maturities, they are not likely to have any material effect upon money or security markets. The promptness with which desirable new issues have been absorbed shows a satisfactory investment situation.

Although the decline at this writing does not appear to have run its full course, there is nothing in the situation to cause uneasiness. On the contrary, the outlook is encouraging financially, and industrial conditions are sound. Political conditions are becoming less threatening, and spring is approaching, when sentiment is

usually of a more hopeful character. Most of the depressing influences are of a temporary nature, and have been largely discounted by the decline of the last three weeks. Washington is still a cause of hesitancy; but the Mexican situation remains the most serious factor in this market, and the European financial situation also requires watching. Should we be obliged to intervene in Mexico, the effect upon the security markets could only be temporary and probably not very severe; although a long and costly struggle is possible. It is to be hoped, however, that the Mexican crisis will be solved without any resort to force; and earnest efforts are being made in that direction. Sane public opinion will approve the policy of non-intervention as long as possible.

HENRY CLEWS.

The Forty Year Test

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. It not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Foley Cathartic tablets are entirely effective, thoroughly cleansing and always pleasant in action. They contain blue flag, are a remedy for constipation and sluggish liver, and a tonic to the bowels, which are improved by their use. Try them. They do not fail to give relief and satisfaction. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

RAYS EXPLODE GUNPOWDER

Paris, March 5.—The European naval powers are much interested in reports of the secret trial said to have been made recently at Florence of the invention of Signor Olivi, the discoverer of rays which explode gunpowder at a distance. According to the reports four torpedoes, two containing white and two containing black gunpowder, were submerged in the Arno river. On receiving a signal Signor Olivi, who was stationed on a tower of the Palazzo Capponi, started his apparatus, which at once set off all the torpedoes. The Italian government has secured the invention.

STRENGTH FOR OLD PEOPLE A Simple Remedy Which Favors Longevity.

You act as though you just wondered how you are going to get through this trying season and do your work.

You may be overworked or have had a bad cold which has left you without strength, ambition or much interest in life; in fact you are all run-down.

Let us tell you that Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, is just the remedy you need to rebuild wasting tissues and replace weakness with strength.

A prominent Boston lawyer says: "My mother, who is 76 years of age, owes her good health to Vinol as since taking it she can walk farther and do more than she has for years. I consider it a wonderful blood making and strength creating tonic."

We have such faith in Vinol that if it does not quickly build you up, restore your strength and make you feel well again, we will return your money. Try Vinol on our guarantee.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE
State of New Mexico, County of San Miguel, in the District Court, sitting in and for the said County of San Miguel.

Samuel J. Ward, Plaintiff.

vs.

No. 7443.

John F. Gaylor, et al, Defendants.

In the above entitled action on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1913, in the above named Court, the said Plaintiff recovered judgment against the aforesaid Defendants, for the sum of Ten Hundred and Fifty (1,050.) Dollars and for Eighteen and 65-100 (\$18.65) Dollars additional, as costs of suit, and for accruing interest and accruing costs, with a decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage on real estate in the complaint in said action described and hereinafter more fully set out; and it was further adjudged and decreed by the Court on such foreclosure that the Plaintiff should have a sale of said real estate by execution on said decree to make the said judgment, principal, interest and costs; and it was further decreed by the said Court that the Defendants in said action be foreclosed of all right, title, interest and claim in and to the said real estate and thereafter execution was duly issued on said judgment and decree and placed in the hands of the undersigned, as Sheriff of the said County of San Miguel, requiring him to satisfy the said judgment and decree by sale of the said real estate as hereinafter described.

Notice is Therefore Hereby Given—that the said real estate has by me been levied upon under the said execution and that, at the East front door of the Court House in the Town of Las Vegas, said County of San Miguel, for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, I will, on March 16th, A. D. 1914, at the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, offer for sale and sell, at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, in accordance with the judgment and decree in the said cause rendered, the following described real estate, situate in the County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs, to-wit: The Northeast Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Fifteen (15), North, Range Nineteen (19) East of New Mexico principal meridian; containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Interest accruing on said judgment to day of sale is Thirty-one and 50-100 (\$31.50) Dollars, principal of said judgment Ten Hundred and Fifty (\$1,050.) Dollars, total amount to be realized is Ten Hundred Eighty-one and 50-100 (\$1,081.50) Dollars, together with costs and accruing costs, which costs to this date are \$19.90.

Dated this February 11, A. D. 1914.

ROMAN GALLEGOS,

Sheriff San Miguel County, New Mexico.

E. V. Long, Attorney for Plaintiff, postoffice address East Las Vegas, New Mexico. 14-21-28-7-14

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Mo.—Adv.

AN INTERESTING STORY OF THE HOT SPRINGS

WILLIAM E. GORTNER DISCOVERS
OLD LEGEND WHILE MAK-
ING A REPORT

While assisting the Y. M. C. A. and Commercial club joint committee in preparing its report for the Loyal Order of Moose, William E. Gortner came across an old pamphlet, the contents of which will be of interest to old-timers and new-comers alike. It is descriptive of the Las Vegas Hot Springs and the Montezuma hotel and is as follows:

The Legend of the Hot Springs

This famous resort is located at the head of the Gallinas canyon, six miles from the City of Las Vegas, on the line of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. For many years previous to the American occupation of New Mexico, the site was known and utilized by the Indians as a rendezvous for an annual encampment, to which point thousands congregated for feasting and supplication to the Great Spirit, begging strength for War and the Chase, and Mercy in the event of dissolution in the days that would go to make up another year.

It is a fact handed down through many generations of tribal traditions—so many, in truth, that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary, and attested later by authentic history, that an annual pilgrimage to this ancient "Mecca" of the early inhabitants, assured health, strength and prowess of unusual excellence,—could the weary traveler tarry at this health giving basin.

Enjoying perfect shelter from the chilly winds of winter and climatic conditions generally not equalled in other sections of the west; it is little marvel that these ancient people should select it as a temple for their devotions and as a spot enjoying all those gifts which the Great Spirit alone should bestow.

In due time it became known to the Toltec wanderers from the south; later to the Aztecs, and still later to the generation that followed the mighty Cortez through his brilliant campaign which resulted in the conquest of Mexico and the opening of a vast empire to the south of us.

But the Las Vegas Hot Springs needs no garnishment from this dim and uncertain light of tradition, or from the glamour reflected from the mystic lore of half-forgotten days. We are only concerned with what it is today and what it has to offer as a health resort to those unfortunates, broken in mind and body, who would enjoy complete isolation from the cares of the work-a-day world and an opportunity for putting the shattered system once more on a working basis.

The location is an ideal one, and Dame Nature, when reveling in strong contortions which produced the wildly picturesque surroundings, must have had in mind the very purposes to which this charming location has been put, for it is indeed one of nature's own sanatoria to which en-

terprise has added all the comforts and luxuries of civilization.

The altitude is 6,800 feet above the sea, just the elevation in New Mexico for a dry, pure atmosphere, to the benefits of which, thousands who have spent a few months in this region will willingly attest. The air here is noted for its rarification and extremely low degree of humidity. Completely enclosed and protected from winds by the mountains, the scenic beauty of which must be seen to be appreciated, enjoying immunity from the numerous discomforts incident to lower and less favored locations, the sun sends down its invigorating rays for over 300 days in the year, but never in excessive heat.

There are 37 hot, saline, sulphur springs, the waters of which possess marvelous curative properties, having been found efficacious in external skin diseases, glandular and scrofulous debility, nervous affections and spinal diseases, chronic dyspepsia, etc.

D. W. S. Haines, professor of chemistry at the Rust Medical college of Pennsylvania, gives the following as the analysis of the water:

"In its chemical composition this water resembles in many respects the waters of the famous hot springs of Peplitz, Austria, while in its two chief constituents, the carbonate and sulphate of sodium, it may recall the somewhat analogous, though very much stronger, waters of Carlsbad water." This justifies, in a degree, the name often given it of "dilute Carlsbad water." This dilution, however, is more frequently a benefit than a disadvantage, for it permits a large amount of water to be taken.

A feature, which at once attracts the notice of all newcomers, is the great Hotel Montezuma, one of the largest and most elegantly furnished hotels in the United States. It will accommodate hundreds of guests and with its reading, writing, music and dining rooms, public parlors, billiard room, bowling alleys and tennis courts, stands unrivalled in the south-west.

The mountain house and annexes are located near the bath house. This structure will accommodate 300 guests. Both hotels are supplied at table with farm products from a ranch, about 30 acres nearby, owned by the hotel, so the guests may be assured at all times of fresh cream, milk, butter, poultry, fruit, and all the varieties of vegetables grown in New Mexico. In this connection also there are flower-gardens.

There is another spring called the "Iron Spring," a very short distance from the Montezuma hotel. Waters have been carried home by guests and other people, for drinking and medicinal purposes.

The whole holding of the Santa Fe (Hot Springs company) amounts up to 1,000 acres. This includes all the land around the hotels, iron springs, and the farm.

Avoid Stuffy, Wheezy Breathing

Take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for an inflamed and congested condition of the air passages and bronchial tubes. A cold develops quickly if not checked and bronchitis, lagrippe and pneumonia are dangerous possibilities. Harsh racking coughs weaken the system, but Foley's Honey and Tar is safe, pure and certain in results. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

TO SWAT FLIES BEFORE THEY HATCH

KANSAS CITY HEALTH OFFICER
SUGGESTS PLAN FOR PRE-
VENTING PLAGUE

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—Declaring that "swating the fly" later in the season is not nearly so effective in eliminating the pest as to "destroy the breeding places of the fly now," Dr. H. DeLamater, assistant health commissioner, is anxious to arouse the members of the board of education to approving plans advocated by the Women's Federation of Clubs, by which the school children of Kansas City will become interested in promoting a "clean-up" campaign which the health commissioner believes would cause a decrease in the number of flies when summer comes.

The plan to interest pupils, said to have worked with great success at Cleveland, O., Detroit, Milwaukee, and other places, is to have the principals of schools appoint chiefs of squads of boys whose duty it will be to clean up the properties of their parents and then ask their neighbors to do likewise.

The appointments of the principals would be made from a list of boys deserving because of their average grades in school. The chiefs would each be provided with a "star" of authority from the health department and with their squads would go from house to house and request the owners or occupants to clean up their properties.

The health department already has appropriated \$150 to be offered in prizes to pupils provided the crusade is approved by the board of education and the principals of schools instructed to go ahead with the campaign. The prizes would be divided into three parts and would be awarded to the school district that maintained the best up-keep of properties.

The matter already has been submitted to the board of education by Dr. DeLamater but no reply has been received. Dr. DeLamater probably will appear in person before the board of education to learn the attitude of the members toward the plan.

The assistant health commissioner declares that the time to fight the fly most advantageously is early in the spring. He says that breeding of flies starts when the temperature ranges from 68 to 70 degrees and that if the breeding places are destroyed before that time much good will have been done.

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured

There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. Is it not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle? "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck, of Wakelee, Mich., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used any number of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

RANCHERS OF WESTERN KANSAS
ARE AUGMENTING INCOMES
IN WINTER

Settlers in western Kansas are cutting and marketing soap weed, or Spanish bayonet to supply the demands of soap manufacturers, according to a report recently received from officers of the Kansas national forest. There are various plants in the south-west locally known as soap weed, called amole by the Mexicans, but the one gathered by the Kansas farmers technically known as yucca bacata, a species with exceptionally large fruits, is the most used. The soap manufacturers, however, utilize the tops or the roots. Manufacturers are paying \$8.00 a ton for the plant at the railway stations, while the estimated cost of cutting, drying, baling and hauling ranges from \$5.00 to \$6.00, depending upon the distance to the railroad. Since a man can ordinarily get out a ton a day, the gathering of the soap weed affords an opportunity to secure a fair day's wages at a time when other ranch activities are not pressing. After cutting, the soap weed is allowed to dry from 60 to 90 days and then is baled up in the ordinary broom-corn baling machine.

Indians First Used It

For a long time this weed has been made into a soapy decoction which the Indian and Mexican women have used, particularly for washing their hair, for which purpose it is considered especially suited, since it contains no alkali. Present day soap manufacturers use it for toilet and wool soaps. Its qualities have been known for a long time but the harvesting of soap weed is just now becoming commercially important.

The industry is now operating on lands adjacent to the Kansas national forest and it is expected that the demand will soon spread to that forest, some portions of which bear an abundant supply of the plant. There is a plentiful supply of it throughout southern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

Soap Weed a Nuisance

Forest officers have considered this weed a nuisance, since it is the nature of the plant to spread over extensive areas and kill off other vegetation. It is particularly a pest on stock ranges. In line with its policy of range improvement, the government is anxious to rid the forest areas of all such injurious plants, and it is the hope of the forest officers that the commercial demand for soap weed will soon reach such proportions that it will not only take an otherwise useless products, but will also eradicate it from areas which could be utilized to better advantage for the supplying of forage to cattle and sheep.

Chamberlain's Tablets for Constipation

For constipation, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Easy to take, mild and gentle in effect, give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

NO CHARGES OF PEONAGE TO BE FILED

DENVER DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILL NOT PROSECUTE COAL COMPANIES

Denver, Colo., March 3.—No complaint against the coal mining companies of southern Colorado on charges of peonage will be made at present by District Attorney Harry E. Kelly, according to a statement made last night. The district attorney found insufficient evidence to warrant taking action in the report of Walter F. Daly, special assistant, who has just returned from an investigation of charges brought out at the recent sessions of the congressional investigating committee at Trinidad.

Investigating at Walsenburg

Walsenburg, Colo., March 3.—The strike investigation in Huerfano county opened here today. The congressional committee arrived at 11 o'clock and proceeded at once to the court house. There was some delay in opening while attaches of the court house skirmished for extra tables and chairs. The district court for Huerfano county provides one table for counsel, but attorneys in the present hearing wanted two tables. The spectators' seats filled rapidly with a crowd representing several nationalities.

Judge Jesse G. Northcutt asked the committee to set a definite time for each side to present its evidence. James Brewster, of counsel for the strikers, indicated that union witnesses would be questioned on several subjects and it could not be determined in advance just how long it would take to present their case. Chairman Foster told counsel that the committee had spent more than three weeks in Colorado and was anxious to get through.

"We expect to complete all evidence here, at Denver and Boulder by Saturday night, if it is possible to do so," the chairman announced. "After that we may go to Steamboat Springs for a brief session. We do not care to hear cumulative evidence on general conditions leading up to the strike. The committee wishes to hear evidence on specific matters included in the resolution authorizing the investigation. If we can finish the Walsenburg investigation by tomorrow night we will be glad to so."

Counsel for the strikers called Fred R. Hennis to describe mine conditions which were alleged to have entered into the causes of the strike. He said he was a native American and had had long experience as a miner; that in the last 10 years the companies steadily reduced the amount of "dead work" for which pay is allowed. He declared that while he was superintendent of a mine weigher employed by the company's president was cheating the diggers.

On being questioned by Byrnes the witness admitted he had known the

weigher was robbing the men, but did not discharge him until he found he also was robbing the company.

Arguments are Postponed

Trinidad, Colo., March 3.—Arguments on the return in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by the United Mine Workers of America to secure the release of "Mother" Jones, the noted woman strike leader, held on a military charge at San Rafael hospital here, were again postponed in the district court today. The illness of Judge Advocate Major E. J. Boughton was the reason assigned for the request for postponement.

Judge A. W. McHendrie announced that the arguments would be heard tomorrow afternoon and that tomorrow morning he would hear arguments on the motion to be made by Attorney H. N. Hawkins for the mine workers that "Mother" Jones be produced in court. The military authorities have announced that they will not produce "Mother" Jones in court without a court order. The Moyer case will be the issue in the legal arguments.

Publishers Are Punished

Cincinnati, March 3.—The United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the United States district court for the western district of Michigan in the case of the United States against the Tyomies Publishing company. John Nummiyouri, the business manager, and John Salmine, the editor. They published a miner's newspaper, the Latatossu, at Hancock, Mich., the scene of the present bitter strike of the copper miners, and it was alleged they printed an obscene cartoon.

The lower court found them guilty, fined the company \$1,000 and the two men \$100 each and gave them a jail sentence of 60 days. The upper court affirms this decision, holding that there was no error prejudicial to the defendants, and that they had been fairly tried. The charge was that of sending obscene literature through the mails.

Illinois May Help

Peoria, Ill., March 3.—The United Mine Workers of Illinois today debated the question of a loan of \$150,000 to the national union for use in the Colorado strike. The resolution called for the loan, but many of the delegates were unwilling to sanction it on their own responsibility. They wanted it submitted to a referendum vote.

Frank Hayes, international vice president, spoke for two hours today on strike conditions over the country. The vice president declared there was no reason for discouragement.

ANOTHER BIG TOURNAMENT

The second series of boxball games between St. George, Kas., and the Las Vegas Y. M. C. A. will be begun tonight. The series will be decided on the basis of games played rather than total pins. The same team that played in the other series will represent Las Vegas. The manager of the Kansas team says that in terms of attendance and cash returns the telegraph games have been the biggest thing that ever struck his town. Over 400 people viewed the last match when Vegas won the series. The series will be decided on the basis of the best four out of seven games.

WILSON HAS HAD A YEAR IN OFFICE

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT HAS TACKLED MANY BIG JOBS IN A TWELVE-MONTH

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson today rounded out the first year of his term of office as chief executive of the nation. A glance backward over the 12 months that have passed since President Wilson was inaugurated March 4, 1913, shows that his administration has been unusually eventful and active. Seldom, except in time of war, has any president ever had so many things going on at the same time.

The revision of the tariff was the first notable achievement of the Wilson administration. Two weeks after he was inaugurated the president called an extra session of congress to revise the tariff. The session convened on April 7 and the Underwood tariff bill with the income tax was immediately introduced in the house. That body passed the measure on May 8 and on September 9 it was passed by the senate. On the day of the passage of the bill by the senate, President Wilson issued a public statement which very clearly identified the administration with the measure, and which asserted the success of the democratic party in maintaining its harmony and carrying out its pledges under difficult circumstances.

As soon as the president was assured that the last stumbling block had been removed from the path of the tariff bill he appeared before congress and urged upon that body the necessity for legislation to make the monetary system of the country more simple and uniform and more readily available for the needs of business. The currency bill, which was introduced simultaneously in the senate and house three days after the president had addressed congress on the subject, was essentially an administration measure, and its enactment into law was a victory for President Wilson. The provisions of the law for a federal reserve board and the establishment of regional banks called for rather radical changes in the monetary system of the country. The majority of the leading banks, though opposed to the currency bill, have manifested a disposition to give the new system a fair trial and to aid in the work of starting it off smoothly.

The third great question of public policy to be taken up by President Wilson during his first year of office was the further regulation by the federal government of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. In his previous utterances the president had made it plain that "busting" and baiting the trusts was not be the sport of his administration. At the same time he let it be known that he believed the Sherman anti-trust law needed revision to make it more effective in dealing with those corporations whose unlawful acts made

them actual enemies of the public welfare.

On January 20 the president made his third formal appearance before the two houses of congress assembled in joint session and explained his views on the trust problem. He condemned interlocking directorates, advocated the prosecution of individual directors and officials for the unlawful acts of their corporations, proposed to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to regulate the financial operations of transportation companies, and recommended the creation of an interstate trade commission. The president assured the business world that no frenzied campaign against the big corporation was contemplated, but that the efforts of the administration would be directed to bringing about "easy and simple business readjustments." The favorable impression of the president's message has been heightened by the recent attitude of the administration in permitting a number of corporations to make rearrangements and avoid prosecutions.

President Wilson's success in securing the enactment of the tariff and currency bills and his legislative policy in general has been more marked, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that it has been more apparent, than his successes in the diplomatic field. The two great diplomatic problems with which he has had to contend were the Mexican situation and the Japanese immigration question, both of which he inherited from the Taft administration. Early in August President Wilson sent ex-Governor Lind of Minnesota as special envoy to Mexico. On August 18 President Huerta declined the Wilson offer of mediation, since which time the administration has adhered to its policy of non-interference. In the Japanese immigration matter the president failed in his efforts to persuade the California legislature to make its anti-alien land ownership law less objectionable to the Japanese, though he has succeeded in averting anything approaching an open rupture with Japan over the question. As both the Mexican and Japanese problems are still pending, it is perhaps too early to judge of the success of the Wilson policies or to venture a prediction as to their ultimate success or failure.

BABY CAUSES DELAY

Washington, March 3.—A new baby girl at Secretary Bryan's home today delayed a conference with the British ambassador and also the cabinet meeting. Mr. Bryan telephoned his office and the White House that he would be late and announced the birth of a girl to his daughter, Mrs. Richard L. Hargreaves of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Bryan now has six grandchildren.

CASE TO BE SETTLED

Chicago, March 3.—Hearing of the Elgin board of trade case before Judge Landis in the federal court here may never come up, it was made known today. District Attorney James H. Wilkerson left for New York and Washington today, and it was understood that the question of a compromise of the government's case against the alleged improper butter price fixing methods of the Elgin board was the principal object of his trip. The hearing was continued two weeks.

BASEBALL SEASON SOON WILL BE OPEN

LARGE AND SMALL COLLEGES OF
THE COUNTRY ARE GET-
TING READY

New York, Mar. 2.—Practice for the college and university baseball squads of the east is well under way and before the end of the month of March has run its course the first games of the season will have been played provided inclement weather does not balk the schedule makers. As a result of the indoor training to date some idea of the relative strength of the larger institution nines is available and the coaches are already predicting some close series in the play for intercollegiate honors. Chief attention centers on the Yale prospects at present, owing to the remarkable record achieved by the New Haven team last spring.

With one or two exceptions the Yale team of 1913, which won 28 games out of 34 played, is intact. The loss of Riddell at first base leaves a gap in the infield, but with the string of substitutes on last year's freshman team available this position should be filled without trouble. Another vacant position is that of Schoefield, left fielder. In these two positions Yale is weakest. All the other members of the team are in college. Captain Blossom at short, Cornish at second, and Reilly at third base form one of the very best infields of any college team this season. Middlebrook and Pumpelly will again play center and right field, respectively. The veteran pitchers are Gile and Brown, both of whom can be counted on to equal the good work done last year. Hunter will be the mainstay behind the bat.

The Harvard team, which had the distinction of winning the only series that Yale lost last season, will take the field this spring with almost as many veterans as the Blues. But three regulars were lost by graduation last year. In the pitching department Frye and Hitchcock form the nucleus of an effective pitching staff. In addition Boyle, MacDonald and Whitney are also promising pitching candidates. The position of catcher, left vacant by the graduation of Young, will be filled by either Osborne, Waterman or Wallace.

Ayers will probably retain his position at first base, although Nash, captain of last year's freshman team, is a likely candidate, but Coach Sexton may decide to place Nash in the outfield in Alsop's place. Clark will be at second, unless it is deemed necessary to use him behind the bat. In that case, Harvey, Phillips and Fripp will be contestants for the position. Captain Wingate will remain at shortstop. At third base, one of the candidates mentioned for second is likely to fill the gap left by the graduation of Tomes. Gannett should retain his position in right field and Hardwick take care of center field. A number of new men will compete for the left field position, the more promising being Nash, Curtis and Milholland.

The Harvard 1914 team will be a hard hitting organization judging from the averages of the men last year especially in the championship games. Most of last year's freshmen who are trying for positions this year were good batters so that the team should in no way suffer from the addition of these men to the ranks.

At Princeton seven members of the 1913 nine are eligible for positions this spring. They are Wall, catcher; Wood and Copeland, pitchers; Captain Rhoads, first base; Gill, second base; Green and Laird outfielders. Wood and Copeland were the mainstay of the pitching staff last season. From last year's freshman nine Lambertson, Deye and Link are expected to do well, especially the first two named. Behind the bat, Kelleher, of the undefeated 1913 team, is likely to be a close second to Wall for catching honors. In the infield Captain Rhoads is the only likely candidate for first base. Gill, second base last spring, may be shifted to short, leaving Peacock prominent for the key-stone position. Law and O'Kane, both of the freshman infield, will also be strong contenders for second or short. Third base will be difficult to cover. Shea played an exceedingly good game last spring but his ankle, which was broken in football, may keep him out of the game. For the outfield Green and Laird, regulars, are available. Hanks, a substitute last season, and Hoyt, Glick and G. A. Peacock of the freshman nine, should round out into likely material.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, Brown and Williams and a number of the other colleges of the east also loom up as formidable contenders for diamond honors and it is a certainty that the struggle for varsity baseball supremacy will be unusually keen. Columbia has also entered the field with renewed determination to win a place among the leaders this season as is evidenced by the engagement of the two leading coaches of the country. With Billy Lush and Andy Coakley in charge of the candidates there is reason to believe that New York university will be represented by a strong team. Both Lush and Coakley have had many years experience, both in professional baseball and as college coaches.

An Australian rugby football player of considerable reputation has entered the University of Southern California in the person of Bernard Higgins. He is a younger brother of Pat Higgins, the university rugby coach. He played on the North Sydney team and was picked for the New South Wales team two years ago, but was prevented from playing through injuries. Young Higgins attended St. Aloysius College in Sydney and comes to the University of California of Southern California as a transfer, which may prevent his representing the university in games with California or Stanford until a year's time has elapsed. He is reported to be a sprinter of ability and valuable as a track team asset.

Harvard crew authorities are much elated over the successful outcome of the negotiations with Coach Jim Wray who recently signed a five year renewal of his contract with Cambridge university. Although the terms were not made public it is understood

crease which he had requested. The Union Boat Club of Detroit stood ready to engage Wray had he failed to reach a satisfactory arrangement with Harvard. The Harvard Crimson in an editorial comment states:

"Whatever may be said against the organization of college athletics today, athletic success is one of the factors of a university's prestige. The undergraduate department of a university adds not only to its own standing, but to that of the whole institution to which it belongs, by a good name in the athletic world. Consequently there is cause for rejoicing that Wray received the salary in to more than those temporarily interested in Harvard's athletic success in the assurance that Coach Wray will continue in charge of the crews for at least five years to come. Victories from the crews of Yale in six out of eight years' service, the swinging of rowing supremacy Cambridgeward, and a name for healthy sport, have so placed him that we must make glad that he is to keep on with his work."

The universities and colleges of the middle west are preparing for spring football practice which will be held

during the month of April. Coach Yost of Michigan has already looked over the situation and ordered out the Wolverines on Monday, April 13. Yost will be in charge all during the training, and probably will be in Ann Arbor on brief visits in the meantime. He also recommended action of the athletic authorities in again securing "Germany" Schultz to coach the Wolverine forwards.

Coach "Andy" Smith of Purdue at a recent meeting of the candidates for the 1914 eleven passed out printed cards which were filled out by the prospective players. The cards provide for information regarding the grades of the men in each of their subjects. A space is provided for each month's grade. The cards will be collected each month so that the coach will know the exact standing of each man at monthly intervals during the year. The call for spring practice will be made April 1, according to Coach Smith. He expects that a large squad will respond to the call. Rudimentary instruction will be the plan of spring practice.

The statements attributed to Trainer Jack Moakley of Cornell relative to the eligibility of the Oxford University track team which is to run at the University of Pennsylvania track meet April 25, do not find favor at Pennsylvania. The university daily in an editorial review of the point states:

"Of course the Englishmen have an advantage if they have no one-year rule, but the using of the Rhodes scholars—no matter how long their residence at Oxford—is a legitimate advantage, if it is one. In the case of Tabor and men in his position there is nothing which violates the spirit of the one-year rule.

"Why not let the Englishmen use their advantage? The sporting public, we are sure, wants to see them send over the best team they can. All the more credit to the American team that is able to defeat them. All the less bitter should the Englishmen carry home the title.

"After all, Pennsylvania is striving

to bring about the best four-mile international race that can be arranged. Oxford may have an advantage in one respect, but if the idea develops into one of England versus America, hasn't this country a decided advantage of the fact that we will have several teams represented to England's one. Cornell merely weakens America's chances by staying away."

PATHE MAY SEND A COMPANY HERE

BEN STRUCKMAN, WHO HAS
CHARGE OF THE "WEEKLY,"
SO RECOMMENDS

Las Vegas has another convert to her scenery and climate. This time it is Ben Struckman of the Pathe Weekly, who with P. H. LeNoir and A. E. MesMarais spent three days in the vicinity of the Y. M. C. A. camp and El Porvenir. The party took some very fine views from the top of the Hermit's Peak and also on the scenic highway.

When seen by a representative of The Optic Mr. Struckman was bubbling over with enthusiasm for the people he had met in Las Vegas and the scenery he had seen up in the mountain country. Just before boarding the train for Denver yesterday Mr. Struckman said:

"You can't put it too strong how very much I have been impressed by your wonderfully invigorating climate and your really beautiful scenery. In my work with the Pathe company I have been pretty much all over this country filming all sorts of scenery and I am not exaggerating it one bit when I say that never have I seen anything to surpass or even equal what you have up in that country where I have just been. Why, the people of Las Vegas ought to be proud, and no doubt are, of this priceless asset right at hand.

"You can quote me as saying that when I return to Denver I will not only acquaint my company, probably the largest motion picture company in the world, operating in Europe as well as this country, of your scenery, and ask permission to take a few reels of it, but I also will strongly recommend that it send a company to Las Vegas to take advantage of the great and unlimited natural backgrounds which your country possesses and which are needed so much in picture taking. If this company does not come it will not be because I haven't put it up to them strong enough.

"I like the people I have met here; I like the spirit of your boasting citizens; I like the enthusiasm which everybody seems to radiate in Las Vegas; I like your city, your scenery, your climate; in fact, so much that I am coming back this summer, if possible, and spend a few weeks with my friend LeNoir up at the "Y" camp. Yes, sir, you can put me down as a sincere booster for Las Vegas."

Pitcher Jeff Tesreau, the Giants' spitter, has pitched all winter for the San Diego team in California. If Jeff doesn't show class this season McGraw will be inclined to cuss Jeff, San Diego and winter baseball.

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Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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WILL THRILLERS GROW LESS

Doubtless the manufacturers of automobiles will be peeved to learn that the Associated Press has decided no longer to publish the names of the cars driven in the racing events in various parts of the country. Who could blame them? They have been deprived of the best advertising in the world, which cost them practically nothing, the only expense being the cost of the car entered and the care of the driver and mechanic.

Too often cars are entered in the big races, not from sportsmanship but from a desire to gain advertising. The people who attend the races and those who read about them are not particularly interested in the makes of the cars; they are more solicitous of seeing reckless men, greedy for money, risk their lives in order to give the watchers a thrill. If anybody is killed the spectators are sorry, but they are glad—too many of them—that they chanced to be in a spot where they could not see the fatal accident.

In the future the people who are really interested in the makes of cars entered in a race will be obliged to look in the motor magazines for their information. Under this condition the public may be deprived of some of its thrillers—and the list of motor race victims carried to the cemetery each year may grow smaller.

VICIO S IN PRINCIPLE

It would be difficult to conceive of a more vicious precedent than that set by a judge in an eastern city who assessed a fine of \$150 against a man of over 60 years who pleaded guilty to contributing to the delinquency of a girl of 15. In affixing the "penalty", the court is quoted as saying: "In consideration of your standing in the community and in view of your age I will not impose a prison sentence. The fine should be in some way proportionate to the offense."

There was nothing unusually heinous in the affair in which the man was involved. He was prominent socially and in business circles. He was only one of a number of men accused by the mother of a wayward girl—just the old story, told and retold every day in the year. There can be

no doubt that the girl was partly to blame, but the "punishment" inflicted upon the man was grotesquely out of proportion to the real depravity of the crime against public and private morals. One would imagine that a judge would say something like this:

"You are a man of mature years, old enough to be this girl's grandfather. You come of a prominent family. You are received in the best social circles. You have an honorable name as a successful business man. You should be an example to the young men who come in contact with you. You should try in some measure to be fit to associate with the decent women in whose homes you are a welcome guest. Instead of preying on the weaknesses of young girls, who too readily yield to temptation and to whom such men as you are a constant menace, you should retain some self-respect and not wallow in the mire of depravity which disgusts all decent citizens. Instead of debauching young girls and giving them further pushes toward perdition, you should at least have some of the respectability to which you make pretensions. Therefore in view of your standing in the community, which should be an incentive to manly character, and in view of your age, which makes your conduct grossly immoral instead of excusable on the score of youth, I will impose a jail sentence. To a man of your means a fine of a few hundred dollars is not punishment in any adequate sense of the word."

Such a lecture as that is conceivable. It fits in with the proprieties of the occasion. Even if the girl in the case was a depraved character, the man is not excusable. The weighing of girlhood in the balance against a sum of money, by declaring that a fine is proportionate to the offense, is revolting to all decent sensibilities. No moral reckoning can ever be fully paid with a check or a roll of bills. It is a hideous travesty on justice to say that a man may contribute to the delinquency of a wayward young girl and square accounts with society by paying a fine. Either no offense was committed in a legal sense, or common decency is insulted by the theory that depriving a man of a little money punishes him for disgusting offenses against the moral law. If no crime

was committed, the judge should have given notice that all wayward girls are legitimate prey of lotharios, young and old. If a crime was committed it should have been punished severely and adequately.

LET IT ALONE

A lot of jingoistic "higher criticism" of the Monroe doctrine is being put forth these days in reference to the demoralized conditions existing in Mexico, says the Kansas City Journal. The favorite form taken by those strictures upon a doctrine which has withstood the test of more than a century is a demand that it be either abolished or radically modified, to the end that there may be a concert of action on the part of other nations which will put an effective stop to the atrocities now being perpetrated there. The idea seems to be that the only obstacle which prevents foreign nations from swooping down upon Mexico, enforcing a return to civilized status and securing adequate protection for their citizens is this same Monroe doctrine.

But a simple contemplation of the doctrine itself, as enunciated by Mr. Monroe in his famous message of 1823, should convince anyone that it does not stand in the way. In this message President Monroe said:

"The occasion has been deemed proper for asserting as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American constituents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers that we should consider any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary Olney, in his dispatch of 1895 on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, said:

"The Monroe doctrine does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state (country) from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt, in a speech delivered in 1902, on the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a very firm statement of our belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves and

that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent which can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

Neither Mr. Olney nor President Roosevelt added to or took from the essential principles of the Monroe doctrine. Their comments were only explanatory and threw no particular light upon the subject except as they proved that the original idea involved has been the idea maintained ever since. There is nothing in the doctrine which operates as a wall or bank of bayonets, shutting out foreign nations from protecting their citizens. The problem of exacting satisfaction, even of inflicting merited punishment for violations of treaty obligations or of the laws of nations, is not involved in the theory that foreign nations must not attempt to colonize Mexico or any other Latin republics. The United States is under no obligations whatever to exercise police power over any of these republics. In protecting its citizens, within the prescriptions of the Monroe doctrine, it is on the same diplomatic plane as all other nations.

It may be impressive at times, especially at patriotic functions, to call attention to the chip on Uncle Sam's shoulder. It is quite another thing to reconcile the demand for the abolition or radical modification of the Monroe doctrine with the facts. So far as demanding reparation from Mexico or any other nation, the Monroe doctrine is as though it was never enunciated. It prohibits one course of action. Protecting foreign citizens is an entirely different affair, wholly outside its province and beyond its prohibitions.

TEXAS-NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY DISPUTE

The assistant attorney general of New Mexico has forwarded to this city from Santa Fe a complete typewritten transcript or the notes of the latest Texas-New Mexico boundary survey, completed under the direction and supervision of Commissioner Cockrell of Missouri. This survey is also in conflict with New Mexico's contention regarding the boundary marked at present by the Rio Grande, which New Mexico contends should be the bed of the Rio Grande 50 years ago. A newspaper dispatch from Santa Fe says:

That New Mexico's contention is correct was brought out by the testimony of County Surveyor C. L. Post of Las Cruces, who, under drift sand and mesquite, found a buried monument marking the boundary 50 years ago. The discovery was most opportune. The stone in the old field notes is described as 600 feet east of the Rio Grande; today it is fully two miles east of the river. New Mexico's gain, if it wins the dispute, will be 14,300 acres of fertile valley lands valued at \$3,000,000, which would be quite an addition to the taxable value of the state as well as of Dona Ana county.

The past few months have been

spent hearing the witnesses on New Mexico's side, including men over a hundred years old and many nonagenarians, whose memory, however, upon test, was found to be remarkably accurate. Incidentally, also, many a forgotten historical event is being brought out and recorded. The witnesses on the Texas side are still to be heard. The dispute is being heard before a commissioner who will make a transcript of the testimony and his findings to the United States supreme court. New Mexico is represented by Attorney General Frank W. Clancy and a number of special agents and interpreters.—El Paso Times.

NEW MEXICO'S ACCOUNT WITH SALAZAR

The state of New Mexico is making a supreme effort to square the account it has against General Ynez Salazar, who is spending some time at Fort Bliss as the guest of Uncle Sam, says the El Paso Times. The matters which New Mexico has charged to the account of General Salazar occurred in Luna county, which borders on the state of Chihuahua, and Governor McDonald has put himself in touch with the Luna county officials and is pressing the matter of a settlement with Salazar.

Governor McDonald has received from the department of state at Washington a letter received from Governor Colquitt of Texas regarding the activity of Salazar in making trouble on the New Mexico border, in which the Texas executive says: "If these occurrences had taken place in Texas we would proceed to enforce the state laws against Salazar and such of his men as could have been shown to have participated in these raids."

Regarding the raids into New Mexico laid to Salazar's door, the department of justice at Washington writes to Governor McDonald as follows: "The special agent in charge has been advised that these matters seem to be more directly within the penal provisions of the state than of the federal laws." Following are some of the matters chalked up against Salazar in Luna county, New Mexico, which he will have to answer for in the New Mexico courts:

Robert L. Barnes, special agent in charge, tells of the Third cavalry under Major Sedwick Rice exchanging "shots on four different occasions with the 'red flaggers' under the command of General Ynez Salazar. On one occasion Salazar sent a detachment of his men into American territory and rounded up about 12 horses belonging to the Diamond A ranch, of which Walter Burchfield is manager and located west of Columbus, N. M. Salazar's detachment encountered some United States soldiers with whom they exchanged shots and succeeded in taking these horses across the international line into Mexico. United States army officers and numerous other witnesses later saw the same horses in the possession of Salazar's men and talked with him, suggesting that they be returned to the rightful owners, which he declined to do.

On another occasion a detachment of Salazar's men invaded American territory and secured some cattle which were to be butchered for his soldiers. Shots were exchanged on

his occasion also between Salazar's soldiers and the United States troops. hereafter, on one or two other occasions shots were exchanged between United States soldiers and Salazar's men. Major Rice has in his possession numerous reports of the officers commanding the troops under his direction from whom evidence may be secured to show that Salazar's men came into American territory and endeavored to secure possession of American property and that they resisted the efforts of the American soldiers to protect said property, by force of arms.

SANTA FE MAKES GOOD

The Santa Fe has made good its word and now it is up to Las Vegas to do the same. Business men and boosters always have maintained that if the Montezuma hotel property at the Hot Springs were released from railroad control it could be used for the benefit of the city and the resort could be made to flourish as in days gone by. The Santa Fe always has maintained its willingness to give the hotel and grounds to any person or institution that would use them for the good of the community, and when the Y. M. C. A. was recommended by the boosters, the railroad made out the deed to the association as soon as the necessary legal formalities could be complied with.

The citizens already have begun their efforts to turn the hotel into a community asset by offering it to the Loyal Order of the Moose for its national tuberculosis sanatorium. Should the Moose not accept the proposition, the citizens should have some other plan in reserve. Perhaps the re-opening of the bath house and one of the smaller hotels, with an advertising campaign which would draw people here from Texas and southern New Mexico during the summer, would make a good beginning. As the numbers of visitors increased the attractions at the resort could be augmented, until, in time, the big hotel might be re-opened. Hundreds of home folk would patronize the hot baths.

THE MAN WITH THE NOTE-BOOK

President Huerta's recent tribute to the power of the press, in the form of an invitation to 10 newspaper correspondents to come and tell the truth about Mexico at his expense, ought to be telegraphed over to England. A compliment to the power of the press, by implication, a compliment to that humble but necessary cog in the great machine, the reporter, says the New York Post. Now, in England, the reporter, even though he is called a pressman, is not in good repute. And, oddly enough, it is at the hands of his elder brother, the literary worker, that the pressman suffers most. In spite of the fact that for a consideration the well known playwright or novelist can be induced to write for the Daily Mail and so take the bread out of the reporter's mouth; in spite of the fact that a great many ultimate consumers of royalties began life in the grind of Fleet street, the reporter, as represented in current British fiction or on the stage, cuts a very poor figure. The general conception of

him is of a rather disgusting and illiterate little beast with frayed cuffs and a note book. Mr. Shaw, who ought to know better, has thus depicted him in "The Doctor's Dilemma"; Mr. Arnold Bennett, with a kinder but equally patronizing touch, has drawn him in "The Great Adventure." Mr. Chesterton, in his new play, says, "He's worse than a guttersnipe; he's a Fleet Street journalist."

The reporter, though a worm, is a cynical worm, and rarely puts himself to the trouble of turning. He is accustomed to see life from the inside and the underside, and it neither surprises him nor hurts him to be pilloried by the playwright who depends upon him for the half column puff that makes the box office happy; or the author who entrusts to his perfectly manicured hands a type-written outline of his forthcoming novel, with a photograph, taken when the author's hair was not so thin on top; or the society leader who furnishes a list of the guests at her exclusive function; or the clergyman whom he frequently misrepresents by making the clergyman say exactly what he did say; or the scientist whom he frequently misunderstands. Though more honestly, one dares say than the scientist is misunderstood by his scientific colleagues. Only now and then will the bitterness of the man conquer the cynicism of the reporter; and he will protest as one of the profession has recently protested in the columns of an English publication. He will say that it is not true that, as a rule, reporters come in through the transom or the coal chute; that they flourish big note books; that they misspell common words. It is true that they do not always wear gloves, as Mr. Shaw accuses them of not doing. Yet why protest? Playwrights and many authors will go on portraying the reporter as doing all these things, because the type has become fixed in common thought. It is thought that Thackeray began this business of traucing the pressman. Dickens had his fling at him. Since then the type has become as definite as the stage Irishman.

If the reporter is inclined to be meek under such criticism, it is not altogether because he is a cynic. He takes it largely as a tribute to his power for good and evil. He recalls that from time immemorial, satire has had its fling at every human institution, the church, the army, the doctors, the lawyers, the writers, the poets. Society has appointed agents to help it in the business of being born and dying, in making war, in fighting its legal battles, in curing itself of diseases, in writing fables for its amusement; and, like every master to his hired man, society cannot refrain from now and then turning upon its hirelings and denouncing them for a pack of inefficient, pretentious knaves. How much more should the master's stick rattle about the ears of the particular hireling who of the church, the law, medicine, science, literature, art? The reporter recognizes that a beating is all in the day's work. He is all the more exposed to satire because, by comparison with the power he wields, he is, indeed, a rather insignificant person. He is without the borrowed dignity of magnificent ecclesiastical vestments, without soldier's epaulets, the pres-

tige of the lawyer's robe, the doctor's parchment and mystic language. He is just a chief—except that he is more often Irish than Scotch—takin' notes. When he prents 'em there is an awful how-de-do. Society knows it and resents it.

Outside of England the reporter is much better treated by his prosperous elder brother, the novelist and playwright. In French literature the journalist, as they call him, is very frequently a malignant figure, but rarely a guttersnipe. To the Parisian imagination the reporter is the man who makes and unmakes ministries, drives financiers to suicide, cements or disrupts international alliances, beats open the doors of the Theater Francaise for ambitious vaudeville artists, and has writers and painters eating out of his hand. Here at home we do not concede him so magnificent a role. We have kept some of the ridiculous outward trappings of the stage type—the note book, the slangy, incisive speech, the all-wisdom. But the favorite hero of newspaper romance and the theater is the Italian city editor, manipulating half a dozen telephones and hair a hundred men, issuing his orders in crisp Napoleonic phrases, or shouting down the tube to the pressroom like Richard III at Bosworth Field—a magnificent apparition who is quite as unreal as the shabby little pencil pusher of British imaginings, but infinitely flattering to the profession.

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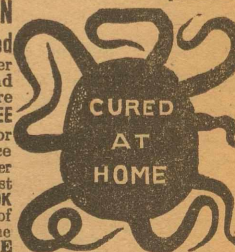
COAL OPERATORS ACCUSED

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—Charges of making unwarranted payments amounting to "not less than \$40,000" of the funds of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' association are contained in a surety equity filed in the circuit court here today against Charles S. Keith, president of the association. The action was brought by four coal companies of Ft. Smith, Ark., known as the Bache-Denman interests.

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NEW EXPEDITION TO THE FAR SOUTH

J. FOSTER STACKHOUSE WILL
SAIL IN AUGUST WITH THE
"DISCOVERY"

London, March 2.—The steamer Discovery, which the late Captain Scott used in his first Antarctic voyage, has been chartered by the British Antarctic expedition which will be commanded by J. Foster Stackhouse, and will leave London about the first of August for the far south. Mr. Stackhouse, whose exploratory work has heretofore been confined to Iceland, will make no attempt to reach the Pole. His main purpose will be to determine the coast line of King Edward VII Land on one side of the Antarctic circle, and Graham Land on the other. Between these two sections of discovered land stretches a vast and practically unexplored region. The expedition will attempt to cross this area and determine whether this intervening space is land or sea, whether King Edward VII Land is part of the great Antarctic continent or merely an island or group of islands set in the frozen sea.

The existence of Graham Land, and of Coats Land, Enderby Land and Kemp Land on the Atlantic border of the Great Ice Barrier, as well as the discovery of land south by Lieutenant Filchner of the German expedition in 1911, support the continental theory. On the other hand the great area of pack ice massed on the north and west coasts of King Edward VII Land points, Mr. Stackhouse suggests, to the drift of ice northward from the Weddell sea to the Ross sea, presumably through a strait separating King Edward VII Land from Graham Land. This is the most southerly of British possessions for the whole region between meridian 20 deg. west and meridian 80 deg. west is claimed for the British crown. The information which the expedition will obtain as to harbors, whaling stations and sealing grounds will be of great service to the whaling industry of the Falkland Islands.

The crew of the Discovery will consist of 25 men and in addition there will be five scientists, several of the ship's officers also undertaking scientific observations. They will have an aeroplane for photographic survey work and this too will be useful in enabling the leader to choose the best route when he wants to advance. Most of the navigating and scientific staff have already been chosen. Lieutenant A. E. Harbord of the Royal navy who was navigating officer on the Nimrod in the Shackleton expedition, will command the Discovery. The first officer will be Lieutenant Richard H. Garsin, of the Royal Indian marine, who has a considerable knowledge of surveying, and the navigating officer, who comes from the same service, will be Lieutenant R. Beatty, a cousin of Rear Admiral David Beatty. Chief Petty Officer Tom Green, who sailed with Scott in both his Discovery and

Terra Nova expeditions, will be boatwain.

Among the scientific staff will be Lord Congleton of the Grenadier guards, who has done a great deal of military survey work; the Master of Sempill, only son of Lord Sempill, has served his apprenticeship in engineering, and will have charge of the meteorological department, the electrical plant and the motor boat and aeroplane engines; Captain A. S. Cantrell, who has been lent by the admiralty, will have charge of the survey work; W. H. Steware Garnett, M. A., an expert on skis and qualified marine engineer and D. Hector Pearson, an officer in the Essex territorials, will be one of the surveyors.

The expedition will be away for three or four years. From Capetown, where the scientific instruments will be finally tested, the Discovery will sail to the Falkland Islands, a distance of about 5,000 miles. Deep sea soundings, which will have considerable hydrographical value, will be taken in these little frequented seas, on the way the Discovery will ascertain the exact number of islands contained in the Sandwich group and determine the position of the Shag Rocks. Discussing his plans Mr. Stackhouse said: "After calling at the Falklands, the Discovery will proceed to the east side of Graham Land. Here I propose to land a party of 15 about December 20. Their task will be to determine a doubt as to the insularity of Graham Land. The existence of a Strait between Graham Land would explain the great accumulation of ice between that land and the Great Barrier. This part of the expedition will have the assistance of the airman. He will, I am convinced, save them much useless sledge-hauling. They will also carry out a large amount of survey work, remaining together 12 or 14 months. Meanwhile the Discovery will proceed to Larsen's sea and endeavor to fix the coast between Graham Land and the base of the last German expedition about 78 degrees south.

"Returning after wintering in the ice, we will pick up the land party about January, 1916, and then endeavor to make Charcot Land and the following spring go down the coast to McMurdo sound. We will leave early in 1917 for New Zealand."

A NOVEL CONCESSION

Visitors to the Panama-Pacific International exposition in San Francisco will be given the opportunity of eating off the shelves of Mother Hubbard's cupboard. In Frederick Thompson's "Toyland Grown Up" concession the famed cupboard, no longer bare, and grown to a height of 80 feet, will house a five story restaurant—one story to each shelf. Mother Hubbard, 70 feet high, and her dog, 30 feet high, will stand in front of the cupboard, which will be entered by passing in through the lower panels of the enormous door to the bottom "shelf." Stairways will lead to the higher "shelves." Lining the back of each "shelf" will be giant plates, 20 feet in diameter. On one shelf visitors may dance over a huge "plate" 150 feet in diameter. Tables will surround this dance floor and will fill the space of other "shelves" and refreshments and meals will be served.

Subscribe for The Optic.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE TO BE CURED

GERMAN PROFESSOR HAS PANACEA FOR THE GREAT CATTLE SCOURGE

Berlin, March 2.—Cattle raisers in Germany are eagerly awaiting a decision by the government as to the merits of the cure for foot and mouth disease announced recently by Professor Ludwig Brieger, a distinguished German scientist and his assistant, Dr. M. Krause. The remedy is called typosafrol, and is a derivative of saffron. It is administered easily by mixture with the water which the cattle drink. The formula has not been made public, however, and there is a division of opinion as to whether effective check has been discovered for this cattle plague which costs stockmen all over the world millions of dollars annually.

As previously reported it is claimed that 290 head of cattle were successfully treated in recent experiments here and members of the Reichstag have asked the government to investigate the remedy. With a view to acquiring control of it if effective, and furnishing it to cattle raisers at cost.

Professor Brieger, who also recently announced a new method of treating sleeping sickness, is one of a large band of investigators who have been giving their attention to the foot and mouth disease, germ, whose identity was only recently established by a Swiss scientist. Dr. Brieger believes that his discovery may not only be effective against the foot and mouth disease but against other germs, to which the blood of cattle is subject. If only his claims as to the former are borne out, however, that cure alone will be sufficient to confer a real boon to humanity for the disease has been one of the great factors in the high prices for meat.

A widespread epidemic of the disease occurred in 1890; 4,000,000 cattle were effected in 1899 and 1,000,000 in 1900 notwithstanding the most rigid quarantine measures and the slaughter of whole herds of animals; and three years ago the pest again swept through the empire. Great numbers of farms are still infected.

The disease has even become a factor in politics, furnishing the basis for a great conflict between the government and the agrarians on the one hand and the socialists, radicals and other representatives of the middle and industrial classes on the other. The latter assert that the regulations closing the frontier to all foreign live stock are absurd in view of the fact that the herds of Germany are more extensively affected than those of most of the countries from which importation is possible and that the bars are kept up merely to let the land owners get high prices for their meat. They demand the raising of the quarantine, particularly against such countries as have for years been entirely free from the disease. The government and the agrarians admit

a number of the countries against which the quarantine is rigidly enforced are absolutely free from the disease but quarantine against all is essential to a successful campaign.

A new epidemic of the disease is reported from the hunting preserves of south Germany, where deer are dying in large numbers. The loss in the Rhine provinces alone is already estimated at nearly \$125,000. The deer of Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse and Lorraine also are seriously affected. And yet the disease appears not to have reached the hunting preserves of north Germany. Venison is as cheap in Germany as any meat and cheaper than some, and vast quantities of it are used. The spread of foot and mouth disease to the hunting preserves will bring a marked reduction in the empire's meat supply, cessfully among wild animals is difficult.

The Northeastern Iron and Steel Co-Operative association, embracing all the metal working factories of Berlin, has bought a 210-acre farm near the city and will equip it for taking care of the victims of factory accidents. A hospital for badly injured men is to be provided, and for less seriously injured workmen and convalescents special quarters will be built. Particular benefit is expected from light gardening in cases of traumatic neurosis, a common sequel of injuries in this kind of work. All patients will be cared for free of cost and convalescents capable of working at gardening, fruit culture or other light farm work will receive wages.

The association plans eventually to establish a farm colony where those victims of accidents who require a long period of convalescence can settle with their families. It is planned to build small houses, a quarter to a half acre, according to the size of the house and the number of persons occupying it, and to charge for all this less rent than the family would have to pay in the city for its restricted apartments. Opportunity will be given to raise poultry, rabbits and goats and trained gardeners will be at the service of the tenants.

CATTLEMEN MEET

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 3.—Hundreds of cattlemen from all sections of the west began arriving here today for the convention of the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's association, which will continue three days. The association has a membership of 871. It is estimated its members handle about 1,000,000 head of cattle a year.

MADDOX TO MANAGE

Wichita, Kas., March 3.—Nick Maddox, former pitcher for the Pittsburgh National league baseball team, will manage the local Western league team during the coming season. Maddox, in making this definite announcement today, said his players would report for practice March 15.

HILL IS ELECTED

St. Paul, March 3.—Lewis Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad, was elected president of the company at a meeting of the board of directors, held this afternoon. He will retain the title of chairman of the board, ex-officio.

ENGLAND NOT TO LET MATTER DROP

IT WILL TAKE STEPS TO SEE THAT BENTON'S DEATH IS AVENGED

London, March 3.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, discussed the Mexican situation in the house of commons today. In reply to a question regarding the death at Juarez of William S. Benton, the British ranchman, Sir Edward said: "I must ask leave of the house to make a somewhat more extended statement than can properly be compressed within the limits of an answer to a question. All efforts have failed to procure an investigation into the facts respecting the death of William S. Benton. The persistent difficulties put in the way create the strongest presumption of a desire and an intention to conceal the truth on the part of those in Mexico who are responsible for what has happened.

"Communications with the government of the United States are still proceeding, but these communications don't imply that the government of the United States has any responsibility for the death of Benton. While, therefore, we shall welcome any action that the United States is prepared to take to obtain justice, we have no title to demand as a right that the United States should itself resort to the use of force.

"So far the United States has shown at least as much interest in the death in Mexico of a British subject as it has in the case of outrages on American citizens—for I understand that several Americans have been killed in Mexico. And the United States has shown every desire to use its influence to obtain protection for British subjects in the Mexican territory controlled by those described as constitutionalists.

"I would therefore sum up the situation by saying that if the United States thinks it proper to take further steps either in behalf of its own citizens or of a British subject, we will gladly wait the result. But if for reasons of its own the United States does not think it desirable to take such steps, we must, of course, reserve to ourselves the right to bring about reparation whenever there is opportunity to do so.

"The death of a British subject and the refusal by those in Mexico to allow the circumstances to be investigated make it incumbent on us to do what we can in our own behalf.

"Assuming that the United States does not itself desire to take any responsibility for intervention, it has been urged on me that we should take immediate action, without, however, giving me any suggestion or indication of what action we can take at the moment. I must repeat what I said last week—that there is nothing we can do effectively under present conditions.

"We have no intention of engaging in such a fantastic attempt as the sending of a force—which to be ef-

fective would have to be a very large force—into any part of Mexico. But we don't intend to let the affair rest, and as soon as by any change of circumstances it is in our power to take further action we shall take what ever steps may be practicable."

Replying to another question, Sir Edward Grey said that Great Britain had not recognized General Villa as a belligerent. A further question brought the statement from Sir Edward that no assurances had been obtained from Provisional President Huerta regarding the protection of British subjects in Mexico.

American Policy Unchanged

Washington, March 3.—Sir Lionel Carden, Great Britain's minister to Mexico, will confer with President Wilson tonight at 6 o'clock and later will leave for New York to sail for England tomorrow morning on the Olympic.

With Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, Sir Lionel conferred briefly early today with Secretary Bryan and arranged the hour of his meeting with the president. Secretary Bryan will dine at the British embassy this evening before Sir Lionel leaves for New York. The British minister declined to comment on the Mexican situation in any way.

"I am sorry," he said to all questioners, "but my government does not permit me to give interviews."

Immediately after his conference with the two British diplomats, Secretary Bryan went to the cabinet meeting with the latest Mexican dispatches, where the killing of Bauch, the American, the Benton case and the probable attitude of Great Britain in the light of latest developments were discussed. There was no outward indication of any change in the situation as President Wilson outlined it yesterday.

Situation Not So Tense

Sir Edward Grey's statement to the house of commons, as received here in news dispatches, was read by President Wilson to his cabinet and was generally regarded as lessening the tension which had been felt over the possibility of extreme pressure being exerted on the United States by England for a drastic course.

The killing of Gustav Bauch, an American citizen, reported from Chihuahua, did not remove, however, the gravity of the situation as viewed by the United States.

No definite word had been received from General Carranza up to the time of the cabinet meeting as to what the rebel chief intended to do about the killing of Bauch, the investigation of Benton's death and the denial of the right of the United States to solicit protection for foreigners generally. Friends of Carranza here had telegrams saying the constitutionalist cabinet was in session considering all phases of the situation and that there was a hope for a satisfactory outcome.

When the cabinet meeting ended there were no announcements. Sir Edward Grey's statement was spoken of by some cabinet members as "high minded" and it was apparent that the declaration was generally pleasing.

Secretary Bryan said the state department had little information about the reported killing of Bauch.

Investigation Still Delayed

El Paso, Tex., March 3.—A member

of the Benton commission today expressed the opinion that the investigators never would go to Chihuahua to view the body of the slain Scotchman.

"This is my personal opinion," he said, "and is not based on official information. Benton was killed February 17, and this is the third of March. The body must be in such condition by this time that any wound or wounds in the flesh would be obliterated."

The commission was still marking time here today pending the outcome of negotiations with General Carranza.

Marion Letcher, consul at Chihuahua, who came here yesterday, may return to his post ahead of the commission if there is too much delay, as business accumulates rapidly in the consulate.

Federal Troops Defeated

A special to the Herald from Nogales gives a rebel report that 50 fed- erals were killed and a number of prisoners taken in a battle at Acuna- tate of San Luis Potosi, last Sunday.

General Francisco Carrera commanded the rebels and the fed- erals were led by Colonel Quintana, says the report. The federal dead include Major Antonio R. Vargas, Captain Gonzales Canale and Lieutenant Ben- avidez.

Villa Explains Delay

Chihuahua, Mex., March 3.—General Villa today cleared up the mystery as to where the order came from which halted the Benton commission as it was about to leave Juarez last Sun- day. It has been credited both to him and to General Carranza, but Villa said the request came from Car- ranza to him, and he transmitted it into an order to the Juarez garrison. "The Benton case and all foreign re- lations are now in the hands of the supreme chief and will remain there," said General Villa.

The general said that he intended to educate 40 poor children in the United States at public expense, owing to the demoralized condition of Mexican schools. The bomb dropping aero- plane and 3,000 shrapnel have arrived, he said.

Naval Battle Expected

Nogales, Sonora, March 3.—The first naval battle in the history of the Mexican revolutionists was ex- pected today at Polobampo, Sinaloa. Reports received by General Carranza were that the federal gunboats More- los and Guerrero had arrived off the harbor, where lay the gunboat Tam- pico, which recently went over to the constitutionalists. It was asserted that the crew of the Tampico had plenty of ammunition and that from the interior of the land-locked harbor it would be easy to fight off the two federal vessels, which must enter through a narrow channel.

PROMINENT MEN CALLED

Washington, March 3.—Counsel for David Lamar, whose charges that the United States Steel corporation has received illegal rebates from railroads during the last six years are being investigated by the interstate com- merce commission, today asked for subpoenas for George W. Perkins, William E. Corey, former president of the corporation; Senator Oliver, G. M. Freer of Columbus, Walter Scranton and William B. Dixon.

SHEEPMEN ARE IN BEST POSSIBLE CONDITION

A SOCORRO COUNTY STOCKMAN SAYS GROWERS ARE SURE TO MAKE MONEY

Albuquerque, March 3.—"I have never seen the outlook for New Mex- ico sheep growers better at this time of the year than it is right now," was the comprehensive statement made to a reporter last night by W. S. Fullerton of Datil, Socorro county, whose experience in the live stock business in New Mexico covers a quarter of a century.

"It has been a peculiar year," said Mr. Fullerton. "Stock men went into the winter with fears and trembl- ing. The summer had been unusually dry and there was little moisture in the fall. A tight winter would have caused serious losses. We expected losses any way. We were due for heavy ones in the opinion of nearly all growers. But the winter is gone and save for one severe snow storm in northern New Mexico where some losses occurred, we have had practi- cally no losses on the range worthy of note. We have been exceptionally lucky. It is true that New Mexico sheep growers are giving closer at- tention to their herds than in years past. We are learning how to conduct the sheep business, and losses will be less and less heavy as we advance in our methods. But we can consider ourselves fortunate in having come through the winter just past in such excellent shape. A little rain would not hurt the range now, and I expect we will have it. We are due for a good year.

"So far as market conditions are concerned, we have nothing to com- plain of. There has been an eager demand for wool, with very little available. The shortage in Europe and the firm prices there have helped us out, but the price has held firm right through the winter. Now wool is being contracted at from 12 to 14 cents around Magdalena. The high- est price on contract of which I know is one sale at Magdalena which is at 14 cents. But this is pretty good. It is safe to predict that there will be no drop in the wool market until mid- summer and we look for little falling off in the price even when stocks are full.

"The lambing season just ahead should be a good one for the growers in our section. We have plenty of grass over most of the range, al- though I understand there are some sections of the state where grass is scarce and where the lambing season is something of a problem. With a good, or even an average lamb crop, the sheep men of New Mexico will have one of the best years in their history."

ELECTION IN APRIL

Paris, March 3.—The French cabi- net council today decided on Sunday, April 26, as the day for the general parliamentary elections in France.

J. FLYNN GOT ALL THE BEST OF DECISION

KANSAS CITY TIMES SAYS HE DID NOT EARN THE DRAW WITH DILLON

Jim Flynn, the roughneck fighter who has been yeiping ever since he was defeated here by Johnson nearly two years ago, that he would have won had the fight not been stopped, will have no kick coming on the treatment he got in Kansas City Tuesday night, when the referee gave him a draw at the conclusion of his bout with Jack Dillon, who had knocked down the human punch-absorber three times during the fight. The Kansas City Times of yesterday says of the bout:

"Youth must be carved"—an old saying in the ring—and youth did serve manfully last night, for youthful Jack Dillon, age 23, bombarded Jim Flynn, ten years older and the veteran of 13 warring years, in a 10-round bout, scored three knockdowns, but earned only his share of a healthy purse and the plaudits of the crowd. Dave Porteous, referee, looked upon the entire torrid affair in a benign manner and when the gong announced the end of the lurid session he failed to locate either man and raised aloft both arms, the sign of a draw.

The writer gives Flynn all the credit for his game and determined battle. The writer knows that Flynn never loafed, never broke ground under the most distressing circumstances and was battling away like a tiger at the finish, but this doesn't help the case of the youthful Dillon, who scored three clean knockdowns in the second period and held the great lead gained so early until the finish of the contest.

Referee Porteous undoubtedly based his draw decision on the wonderfully aggressive work of the veteran after suffering three knockdowns, but where does Dillon come in? The Indianapolis fighter wasn't knocked down—wasn't jarred perceptibly—during the 30 minutes of fighting. It was speed and youth versus strength and determination, and speed and youth won by a goodly margin. To be charitable we will say that "Honest Dave" was groggy from his work in the previous bouts and overlooked one sterling winner.

The second round should have brought victory to the boy from Indianapolis. Three times in this session he sent Flynn reeling to the canvas, and it was really wonderful the way Flynn assimilated the jolts. There was no fluke in the knockdowns. After 15 seconds of wrestling Dillon broke away from a clinch and hooked a savage left to the jaw. Flynn staggered in, but before he could recover himself Dillon unhooked a terrific uppercut to the chin and Flynn went down in a heap. He was on his knees at the count of four, but remained down until eight was tolled off. He looked to be in a bad way. Dillon evidently knew that he had his man and, rushing him into a neutral corner, he

sent him down again with a fusillade of rights and lefts. Once more the heroic Flynn took the count, looking over the situation in a dazed manner, arose and reeled to the center. There was Dillon right at him again, and down went the fireman in the center of the ring. It was no one punch that caused this flop. Dillon showered them in an his apparently helpless opponent. At the count of seven Flynn got up again and then Dillon missed his chance. Instead of setting himself, he tore into Flynn in a vain effort to make the finish, but this veteran of 13 years knew too much of the game and dived into close quarters and finished out the round.

Round three found Dillon willing to make things easy. He evidently believed that he had earned the decision and took no chances, and this is where he missed out. Flynn recovers quickly, and after the tame third round he gained rapidly in strength and from there on he was fighting all the time.

But while Flynn was willing from gong to gong and rarely broke ground, don't think for a minute that Dillon was running away. This young man, who came here healded as a sterling boxer, always was willing to take his chances in fierce mixups, and in a majority of the rallies he came out in front. This is especially true of this session. Flynn rushed up from his corner and shot over a vicious right and then slammed away with both hands. Dillon stepped back, looked him over and then took to the rough work himself. He drove Flynn all around the ring and at the finish both were slugging away on the ropes.

The fifth round was rather a tame affair, although Dillon had a slight shade in the dealing. Early in the pe-

riod he nearly upset Flynn with a hard right uppercut, but it didn't go as a knockdown because the fireman tripped after running into the punch.

The sixth probably was Flynn's best round and in the opinion of the writer the only round he was entitled to in the count of 10. Dillon appeared to have slowed up or was resting. He jabbed away in a desultory manner for the first minute and then Flynn took charge for the first time. In this particular period Flynn fought desperately and landed what damaging blows that found a resting place. He chased Dillon from corner to corner, landing at times, but always failing to hit the spot which would have caused trouble.

The seventh, eighth and ninth rounds were fairly even—Dillon's probably by a shade on the number of clean blows landed—but neither had a lead great enough to count for much. It was simply Flynn boring in and banging away at the body, with Dillon countering with savage left hooks and an occasional uppercut.

Then came the tenth. This was some round. Both come out apparently as fresh as when they started, and during the three minutes there was not an idle moment. Flynn fought desperately to overcome the lost ground, but Dillon was just as willing. He, too, evidently believed that he had overlooked a bet and tried to put over the one that would place the matter out of the referee's hands. The finish found both slamming away with both hands and found Referee Porteous holding both arms aloft.

Some will say that Flynn is not the Flynn of old—that he has gone back. Possibly so, but to the writer, who has witnessed him in action many times during his long career, he looked like the same old Flynn. At any rate he has not changed his style of fighting and is just as willing to take chances—and jolts—as ever.

Dillon is undoubtedly one of the best men of his weight in the business. Not only is he cool, but he can box as well as fight. He demonstrated last night that he is a terrific hitter, too.

KAISER PREFERRED BED

Berlin, March 5.—An amusing story concerning the kaiser is going the rounds of the sporting clubs in Berlin. He was recently out hunting, and saw a fine big antlered stag which he desired to lay low. Scouting danger, it had, however, gone off into the thick woods of the royal demesne. The kaiser ordered his head keeper to watch for the stag, and no matter what the hour to let him know when he got sight of it again. One morning at the early hour of six the keeper spotted the stag. He hurriedly went and informed the adjutant-in-waiting, who had no hesitation in waking the kaiser up. "The big stag has reappeared, your majesty," said the adjutant. But the kaiser merely took a tug at his bed covers and rolled over for another nap, murmuring, "Tell him to wait."

HOME RULE AGAIN

London, March 5.—The home rule for Ireland bill was introduced again into the house of commons today by Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, and was given its first reading amid prolonged cheers.

CHAVEZ HOPEFUL OF WINNING AGAIN

TRINIDAD FIGHTER THINKS HE WILL DEFEAT BRANNIGAN ON MARCH 17

Pueblo, Colo., March 5.—With Patsy Brannigan, the whirlwind battler, on his way to this city for his coming fight with Benny Chavez, in the Rex arena on March 17, the fight fans are taking a keen interest in the greatest bantamweight scrap ever staged here. Both boys have a national reputation and from every standpoint the fight on St. Patrick's day will be the greatest in local ring history. The two bantams have old scores to wipe out during the battle.

In Trinidad Benny Chavez took the count from Brannigan, which was his first and last defeat by a knockout. Later these two bantams fought in Denver, where the little "Mex" won a decision over Patsy in the hardest fought contest the fans of the capital city have ever seen. This decision was the only blot in the 150 ring battles of the little red headed Irish scrapper, and in the coming battle Patsy Brannigan will endeavor to clean up the only stain on his record. Chavez will do his best to come out of the fight with the old knockout evened up.

Although neither of the boys has started real training for the battle, they will both be working for the struggle by next Monday at the Rex, where everyone is invited to watch them.

Benny Chavez, after his mill here with Leslie Winters, needs no introduction to the fans of the game, as his fistic ability was demonstrated in that battle when he put Winters away with ease. In this battle the little fighter displayed amazing ability and showed that he was able to handle his "dukes" like a topnotcher.

Brannigan has fought 150 battle and has met the classiest men of the country and has come out of every melee with honor. He is in line to battle for the title in his class.

With two such fighters lined up for March 17, at the Rex arena, the greatest bout in the history of local ringdom is scheduled for that night. It will be the fastest bout that has ever been pulled off anywhere in the state of Colorado.

Plain Truth That's Worth Money

Using Foley's Honey and Tar for a cough or cold may save you both sickness and money. F. F. Monahan, Menomonee, Wis., says: "I am exposed to all kinds of weather and I find Foley's Honey and Tar Compound always fixes me up in good shape when I catch cold or have a bad cough. I recommend it gladly." Refuse all substitutes. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains and rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Durg Co.—Adv.

BABY BADLY BURNED ON BACK

From Shoulders to Ankles. Skin Red and Blistered. Cuticura Ointment Cured in Two Weeks.

15 North Ash St., Spokane, Wash. — "My baby was sick and I had to give him baths and rub him with alcohol and one evening by mistake in the dark I grabbed the bottle that contained carbolic acid and rubbed some on before I noticed my mistake. Baby was burned on the back from shoulders to the ankles. The skin was red and blistered. He suffered quite a little. A neighbor told me about the Cuticura Ointment so I purchased a box at once. I just put the Cuticura Ointment on twice a day and the burnt skin all came off and left no scar. It was only two weeks before he was cured." (Signed) Mrs. J. H. Langlot, Mar. 28, 1913.



HAIR FELL OUT GRADUALLY

Valley Center, Cal. — "My trouble began on my head with itching first thing. Next my hair began falling. My hair was getting dry and lifeless and thin and it fell out gradually. Right away I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment and inside of three weeks I was well." (Signed) Gregory Omish, Mar. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. 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.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. S. Nelson of Mineral Hill was a business visitor today.

R. A. Parish of La Junta is in town on a short business visit.

F. A. Sullivan of St. Louis came in this afternoon from Trinidad.

C. C. Davis of Raton is a visitor in this city. Mr. Davis is here on business.

Simon Wiles of the Andres Gerkins company was a business visitor here today.

W. C. Howard of Trinidad came in last night and was a business visitor here this morning.

Ed Bellviere left this afternoon for Raton. He has been a visitor in this city for the past few days.

J. Montoya of Gallegos was a business visitor in town today. Mr. Montoya is a prominent ranchman of this county.

J. A. Miller of Albuquerque was a business visitor here today. Mr. Miller is one of Albuquerque's prominent attorneys.

M. C. McClure of Socorro came in from that place last night. Mr. McClure is one of Socorro's prominent business men.

E. T. Murphy, a Santa Fe employe at Shoemaker, came in this afternoon and will be in this city for a few days on business.

Ramon Gutierrez of Las Ventanas was in town today from his ranch. He stated that the prospects for a large crop this year are good.

A. C. Fitch, the New Mexico representative for the Moses Milling company of Hutchinson, Kas., was in town today visiting the trade.

O. W. Seyffert, of the Kepper-Thomas Company of Cincinnati, left this afternoon for Albuquerque. He has been in this city for the past week visiting the trade.

George Starr returned this afternoon from Denver where he has been visiting friends for the past two weeks. Mr. Starr is employed by the Bismarck restaurant.

Miss Bertha Thomasson of Birmingham, Ala., who has been visiting friends in this city for the past week, left last evening for Rowe, where she will visit her sister.

BURGLARS USED TRUCK

Pueblo, Colo., March 5.—Burglars who used a truck to haul away \$1,000 worth of loot, early today raided the general store of J. W. Heath and Company, at Stone City, 18 miles from here. At least two big truckloads of plunder was secured. A sheriff's posse has been organized here to hunt down the robbers, following the wagon trail in the mud.

AVALANCHE KILLS SOLDIERS

Vienna, Austria, March 5.—Seven teen soldiers of the emperor's rifle regiment were killed today by an avalanche. They were engaged in maneuvers on the Ortler mountain in the Tyrol.

REGISTERED Hereford bulls, for sale—one yearling, \$125; one yearling, \$150; one coming two, \$200. R. C. Inge, La Junta, Colo.

From Wednesday's Daily.

M. S. Snyman of Onava was a business visitor in this city today.

W. D. Bougher of St. Louis was a business visitor in this city this morning.

William T. James of San Francisco, Calif., was a visitor in this city today.

W. Wilson of the National Biscuit company was in town today, visiting the trade.

Mrs. Leo Manheimer came in this afternoon from Chicago and probably will remain for some time.

William Balfour, traffic superintendent of this division of the Santa Fe, was a visitor in this city today.

E. G. Murphey will leave tonight for Faywood Hot Springs. Mr. Murphey expects to be gone some time.

P. A. Mead of Denver came in last evening. He expects to remain in this city for the coming few days.

M. Biehl left last night for Springer on a short business visit. He expected to return some time today or tomorrow.

R. Haddington of Wichita, Kas., arrived here this afternoon and will be in the city for a few days on business.

George Ioas, the representative of the Peck and Hill Furniture company, of Chicago, is in town visiting the trade.

E. R. Russell of the Las Vegas creamery left this afternoon for Maxwell, where he will visit the business houses.

J. Montoya of Los Vigiles was a visitor in this city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Montoya is a prominent rancher.

E. E. Warner of Rocky Ford came in last night from that place and will be in this city for several days on business.

H. Frensdorf of Dawson is in town on a short business visit. Mr. Frensdorf is a prominent business man of Dawson.

Harry Maurice of Sapello passed through here this morning on his way to the mesa, where there is a sale in progress.

Erle Choate and his mother left this afternoon for Watrous. They have been in the city for the past week, visiting with relatives.

James E. Clark came in this afternoon from Chicago. He is on his way to Santa Fe. Mr. Clark will be here for a few days on business.

J. D. W. Veeder left last night for El Paso, Texas, where he has business interests. Mr. Veeder expects to be away for a week or two.

Mrs. Ed Kingsley has returned from Wagon Mound where she has been for the past few days taking care of her daughter, who has been ill.

James A. Blainey, secretary and general manager of the Interstate Casualty and Guaranty company of Albuquerque, was a business visitor in this city yesterday.

James Purcell left this afternoon for Colorado Springs. He has been in this city for the past few days visiting with his brother, Charles Purcell. Mr. James Purcell is a resident of Guthrie, Okla.

State Engineer James A. French and Noel Sperry of Santa Fe came in last night in an automobile on their way to Santa Fe from Wagon Mound. They said that they encountered a great deal of snow and mud on the road.

The Rev. Thomas Moffett, D. D., of New York stopped off here between trains today and held a short conference with Rev. Norman Skinner of the Presbyterian church. Rev. Moffett is the superintendent of the Presbyterian Indian schools in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Mothers' Favorite

A cough medicine for children should be harmless. It should be pleasant to take. It should be effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is all of this and is the mother's favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers.—Adv

Take HERBINE for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

PRINCE SAILS NEXT WEEK

Berlin, March 5.—All arrangements for the approaching visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Argentina have been completed. Prince Henry, accompanied by the princess and a numerous suite, will make the voyage aboard the new Hamburg-American liner, Cape Trafalgar, which is to sail on her maiden voyage to Buenos Ayres next Tuesday. As already stated, the chief object of the emperor in sending his brother to South America is to impress the people there with Germany's political and commercial importance, and to counter-balance the influence of the United States, which is said to have been advanced considerably by Colonel Roosevelt's tour.

Just Right for Backache and Rheumatism

Foley Kidney Pills are so thoroughly effective for backache, rheumatism, swollen and aching joints, kidney and bladder ailments that they are recommended everywhere. A. A. Jeffords, McGrew, Nebr., says: "My druggist recommended Foley Kidney Pills for pains in my back, and before I finished one bottle, my old trouble entirely disappeared."

INSPECT MOUNT ROYAL TUNNEL

Montreal, March 5.—Numerous subjects relating to mining and metallurgical practice were discussed at the sessions of this, the second day of the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute. This afternoon the visiting mining engineers were conducted on a tour of inspection through the New Mount Royal tunnel.

From Thursday's Daily.

John McNierney of Rociada was a visitor in this city today.

C. Dennis of Mineral Hill was a business visitor in this city today.

Leo Frankel of Denver came in last night on a short business visit.

Miss Ethel Garrett of Albuquerque was a visitor in town yesterday.

Charles Davidson has returned from California, where he spent the winter.

Charles P. Walker of Wichita, Kas., was a business visitor in this city today.

Mrs. B. Haskell, the telegraph operator at Ribera, was in town today on business.

Miss Margaret Leebohm of Albuquerque was a visitor in this city last night and today.

J. F. Sawyers of Centerville, Ia., was a business visitor in Las Vegas yesterday and today.

W. E. Dudley, a former banker of Grand Junction, Colo., was a business visitor here yesterday.

Miss Alida Wilson, a former student in the Normal, left last night for her home in El Paso, Tex.

J. H. Felix of Columbus, O., was a business visitor in town today. He came in yesterday afternoon.

C. C. Ostrader of St. Louis was in town today. He represents the Associated Furniture Manufacturers.

S. A. McDonald left this afternoon for Topeka, Kas., where he will be on business for the coming few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Black of Mora came in last evening and will remain in this city for several days on business.

Dr. W. T. Brown of the Valmora sanitarium, who has been in town for the past few days, left this afternoon for Valmora.

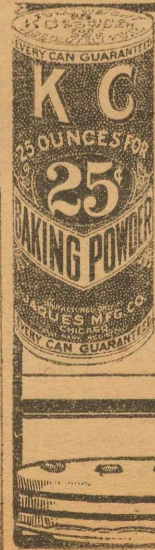
E. L. Rasbury of Ballinger, Tex., who has been in this city for the past few days on business, left this afternoon for his home.

Miss Ida Abeyta of Albuquerque came in this afternoon from her home. She will be here for a few days visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker came in this afternoon from that place. They expect to be in this city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bunson of Galesburg, Ill., came in this afternoon from that place. They will be in this city for several days visiting friends.

Division Superintendent F. L. Myers and Superintendent C. H. Bristol of the western grand division, passed through here today on Santa Fe train No. 7 on their way to Albuquerque on Santa Fe business.



Cut the Cost of Living!

A plate of hot biscuits or muffins, a fresh, home-baked cake, a loaf of brown or nut-bread, rescues any meal from the commonplace, and more expensive things are never missed.

With K C, the double acting baking powder, good results are doubly certain. There's economy too, in the cost of K C.

STYLES OF THE SENSIBLE SEX

MEN'S FASHIONS ARE SO COMFORTABLE; THEY NEVER CHANGE—OH, NO!

How many men will agree with the Kansas City Star, which has it doped out like this?

Women's fashions are so foolish! It seems possible the statement has been made before. Where have we heard it?

Now, you take men's styles; look how sensible and comfortable and staple they are! What?

Of course, they are perfectly sane. There is the matter of headgear alone. No fuss and feathers. Just plain straight every-day hats. Nothing to spoil or get shabby and uncomfortable. What? Oh, well, yes, the derby when you try it on feels something like an inverted handbox, lined with isinglass, with a neat little hard corded edge, which digs a furrow into the forehead when set below the hair line.

The silk hat, too, is something like a shoe box with a stiff collar inserted. In hot weather both hats are worn, at which times for the head they perform the office of an air-tight electric light cabinet. In cold weather they are stiff and uncompromising in their aloofness at the top of the head.

But they are imperishable until someone cracks the crown or smashes in the sides. Yes, they are imperishable. One has only to look at the one of two years ago and the "latest" for this year to realize that they sometimes last too long. The newest for this year is only four or five inches high and has a wide brim. It's in New York now, and Kansas City will get it sooner or later.

The silk hat? Observe the belted crown and curling brim of a few years ago and the drooping brim and tapering crown of today.

Evening clothes. They're almost monotonous they are so unchanging. Now we are arriving at some fine points. You see men buy an evening suit, and there's an end to it.

They do? Look into the closet where he keeps his best and take the sheet or cover off. Maybe he had 'em made two or three years ago. Maybe more. Has the coat padded shoulders? Are the trousers wide peg top? Is there a seam across the waist in front? Are the lapels stiff? Is the waistcoat rounded or straight across the bottom? Is the coat without a small turnback cuff? Are the hard boiled shirts to go with it? Is there a watch fob or chain and diamond or pearl studs? Are the socks black? Is his collar open at the front? Is his tie ready bowed up?

If any of these garments is left on his evening clothes he might as well put on his slippers and get a magazine. He'll simply have to stay at home.

No skin-tight evening clothes—no evening festivities for him.

Next to the fit of his skin they must fit him tighter than any garment he's

ever worn. Soft shoulders, lapels, pointed waistcoats in striped or tucker crepe or satin, mushroom tuckered shirt and dainty white silk socks, a tango sash, maybe. The coat must be short-waisted.

Possibly there are few who will ever wear the navy blue evening clothes that are being exploited some in London now. But they are being worn.

Of course, men's day clothes seem easy enough, just kind of sacque, in browns or grays or mixtures. The coats, however, flare quite a little—that is, they do here now. But there are rumors (would you believe it?—rumors about men's styles fitting by quickly), that they are coming in at the bottom. The coats are all still quite squeezed locking in the waist. Just as women have grown so sensible, too, and let out their waists to normal proportions!

The trousers are short and narrow—a few pairs even slit. The shortness of trousers reminds one of pictures of inferior garments after washing, which are compared with the Wooltex or non-shrinkable.

We thought the styles of shirts were too gay several years ago to last. By comparison they were anaemic to a degree. View a collection of the broad stripes, the crepe de chine in brilliant pink, canary, pea-green and lavender, if you are a doubter.

Then seek the neckties—but you will not be obliged to; they'll seek you. They fly out at you and biff you right on the eyeball. Stripes three inches wide. One neat little thing is made of a large amount of silk in yellow and purple. Polka dots as large as a nickel of different colors on some ties remind one of the cubist animals on the joke page. Checks in some knitted ties are two inches long and one wide. They are not satisfied with two colors. They are ambitious to compete with the rainbow and the kaidoscope. One check will be of mixed green and blue, its neighbor will mix up cerise and black, next to that will be white and blue and still next door gray and tango.

There are almost as many of the articles in men's clothes named for the lance as in women's. Ties, shoes, shirts, sashes, hats, garters, belts.

Even the amiable little soft hat that adapts itself to so many twists and turns and angles is subject to unexpected changes. The round Willie-boy telescoped crown of a year or two back looks about as smart now as a Merry Widow hat on a woman. The present soft hat is drooping as to brim and has a long, deep front-to-back limp in the crown.

But this is not enough of the detail of the raiment of the sensible sex to adequately describe his appearance.

He would be hopelessly out of the world if he didn't know that every garment must be adjusted to the proper hang and angle. The hat sets back on the head just as if he were out for a holiday and didn't care a whoop. His chest must cave just as if he were going to cough—or his coat won't hang right. His gloves should look as if he jumped into them and they must be violently, hysterically yellow.

Waistcoats bob up and down at the neck, sometimes they nearly conceal the tie. Last year they were buttoned with six. This year they are

shrinking down to five.

The buttons on sleeve and waistcoat this year there, next year two and vice versa, the cuffs on shirts, the height of heel, the color of hose worn—oh, of course these are small matters, but the up-to-date dresser takes note of them, that is a sure thing. Isn't a man conspicuous if he wears stiff, attachable cuffs? Nearly as much so as if he wears bulldog toes on his shoes.

What is his lordship going to do with the variegated socks in which he invested last year? The dernier cri is that he will be limited to black and white.

Watch chains wander up and down all over the chest and waistcoat. Collars display the Adam's apple one year the next they are locked and barred.

And on and on and on, ad infinitum, runs the chronicle of the latest fancies, fads and fashions of the sensible sex.

INFORMATION PREPARED FOR THE MOOSE LODGE

COMMITTEE HOLDS FORTH LAS VEGAS' INDUCEMENTS FOR SANATORIUM SITE

From Tuesday's Daily.

The committee of the Commercial club and the Y. M. C. A. entrusted with the task of answering the list of questions left here by the Moose sanatorium investigating committee was busily at work today. It was announced at noon that all the desired information would be compiled and ready for sending to the lodge officials by tonight. The P. A. P. bunch asked for information regarding altitude, climate and all those things that must be taken into consideration in the location of a sanatorium. The committee, in addition to answering the questions, expects to send along a mass of other information.

The Moose grand lodge will meet in the near future, at which time it is expected the location for the sanatorium, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, will be selected. Several other southwestern cities are bidding for the honor of selection as the location for the big institution. All have made attractive offers, and the competition will be close and keen. The Moose committeemen, when here, however, declared that they were not looking for monetary or land inducements. They said they would locate the sanatorium at the most advantageous place, even if the expense to the lodge were great and absolutely no inducements were offered by the citizens. This shows that the Moose mean business. Las Vegans believe that this city will land the sanatorium, as climatic conditions here have been pronounced ideal for the treatment of tuberculosis by eminent physicians in all parts of the United States.

Two candidates are in the field for the republican nomination for governor of Michigan this year. They are Alexander J. Groesbeck, chairman of the state committee, and Frederick C. Martindale, present secretary of state and a defeated candidate for the gubernatorial nomination two years ago.

FEBRUARY ABOVE AVERAGE FOR WARMTH

THE PRECIPITATION WAS CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE NORMAL, SAYS HARGROVE

The month of February was slightly above the average in temperature and far below it in precipitation. The mean maximum temperature during the month was 51.3 degrees. The mean minimum was 19.8 degrees. The mean temperature for the month was 35.5 degrees, the normal being 34.3. The highest maximum temperature was 62 degrees on the eleventh and twentieth, and the minimum was 5 degrees on the seventh.

The total precipitation was .13 inch, which is far below the normal, .90 inch. During the month there were 26 fair days and two cloudy. This speaks well for the climate of Las Vegas and also shows that the term "The Sunshine State" is correctly applied to this division of the Union. These figures were furnished by O. L. Hargrove, volunteer observer at the Normal University.

MEN WILL ADMIT THEY SHOT AT A POLICEMAN

FRESNO AND MEGINNEY ARE IN JAIL AWAITING ARRIVAL OF DENVER OFFICER

From Tuesday's Daily.

W. H. M. Fresno and Walter Meginney, the two men arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having attempted to shoot a policeman in Denver when interrupted by the officer while engaged in robbing a house, are still in the city jail. They are being held pending the arrival of a Denver officer to take them to the Colorado capital for trial. The men have expressed a willingness to admit their identity and their connection with the Denver burglary, it is said.

BUILDERS WERE TO BLAME

Boston, March 3.—Responsibility for the wreck of the tank steamer Oklahoma, which broke in two off the coast of New Jersey on January 4, with the loss of 26 lives, is placed wholly on the failure to put in force a legal provision that would control and standardize the construction of steam vessels. The report of the federal inspectors was filed here today.

THE ARREST STANDS

Bridgeport, Conn., March 3.—Judge Joseph P. Tuttle, in the criminal supreme court, today overruled the motion on the plea to the jurisdiction and the motion to vacate the warrant for the arrest of Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad. Mr. Mellen is charged with manslaughter in connection with the Westport wreck on October 13, 1912.

THE "Y" CINCHES THE STATE HONORS

DEFEATS NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TEAM BY SCORE OF 43 TO 33

From Saturday's Daily.

The state championship basketball honors were practically clinched by the Y. M. C. A. team last night when it defeated the New Mexico University five by the score of 43 to 33. The High school freshmen team defeated the New Mexico Normal University freshmen in a preliminary by a score of 8 to 7.

The Albuquerque-Las Vegas game undoubtedly was the best exhibition of basket tossing seen in Las Vegas this year. The game was well played and technical points were credited to players on both teams. The local team, although apparently crippled at the start by the loss of a star guard, Frank Winters, who was taken ill yesterday morning, played an exceptional game and the score indicates easily its superiority over the Albuquerqueans.

The first basket was scored by the locals, and during the entire first half they continued to push the ball into the basket regularly. At the end of the half the score stood 27 to 15 in favor of the Y. M. C. A.

The Varsity seemed to have awakened at the beginning of the second half, and scored two more points than the locals, the score for this half being 18 to 16. However, the big lead that the locals had accumulated during the first half brought the final result of the game in their favor.

The weak points of the Duke City team were two. They were unable to display consistent team work, while the forwards found it difficult at times to break away from the husky Y. M. C. A. guards. Several pretty chances were missed by the Albuquerqueans.

Although the local team played an exception game, had the players made all the baskets that were shot for the score would have run up in the seventies. The ball was almost continually in the locals' end of the floor, due to the clever team work of the "Y" team and the prayers' ability to pass the ball.

Webb, the husky center for the locals, exceeded himself last night and set forth an example for his teammates by slipping the ball into the net from any place on the floor. Several times Webb shot baskets from far back on the floor while in the air, and all his points were scored through clean baskets. White and Hart for the locals also played a remarkable game and their ability to score baskets was not limited. Larrazolo and Stewart on the guard line played good games and prettily assisted in the victory.

Lapraik and Ray McCanna for the Albuquerque team formed the nucleus of strength for the Varsity, and scored several pretty goals. Had their teammates displayed the same skill the result might have been altered.

A. E. DeMarais refereed the first half while Harry Frank officiated in that capacity in the second half. The work of these officials seemed to have the approval of the crowd.

Points were scored as follows: Las Vegas Y. M. C. A.—Webb, 14; White, 11; Hart, 8; Larrazolo, 6; Stewart, 4. Albuquerque Varsity—Lapraik, 14; Ray McCanna, 10; Joe McCanna, 5; Shufflebarger, 4.

The preliminary was a fast and interesting game featured by considerable tumbling by the High school and Normal lads. The floor was slick and the boys frequently turned complete body rolls in their scramble for the ball. It was anybody's game from the start and at several times the score was tied.

The lineup for the championship game was as follows:

Albuquerque—Forwards, Jack Lapraik and Ray McCanna; centers, Joe McCanna and Frank Shufflebarger; guards, Fred Calkins and Ed Doran.

Y. M. C. A.—Forwards, Prentice White and Robert Hart; center, John Webb; guards, Larry Larrazolo and Harold Stewart.

LIQUOR CAN'T BE SENT TO TEXAS

C. O. D. SHIPMENTS ARE FORBIDDEN UNDER LAW JUST DECLARED VALID

Jefferson City, Mo., March 3.—The right of express companies to refuse to deliver C. O. D. shipments of liquor into Texas was upheld by the Missouri supreme court today.

The decision of the court was based on the Texas law prohibiting such shipments.

The case was that of Abraham Rosenberger, a liquor dealer of Kansas City. He claimed that he had delivered shipments of liquor to the Pacific Express company and to the Wells Fargo company's express for Texas points. Before the shipments were delivered the Texas law prohibiting such shipments became effective.

The express companies refused to deliver the liquor, but offered to return it to Rosenberger. He refused to accept it and brought suit for the conversion of property. He won in the lower court.

ROMAN LAWYER FLEES

Los Angeles, Calif., March 3.—Efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of Constantino V. Riccardi, said to be the son of a Roman senator, and well known here as an attorney, were unsuccessful and the authorities now believe he is on the Atlantic ocean, headed for Rome.

Riccardi was charged with having embezzled \$5,000 from William E. Shaw in a warrant issued by the district attorney. Besides this offense the police declare Riccardi left Los Angeles owing thousands of dollars to various firms, and that he swindled many poor Italian families.

Mrs. Riccardi, who was Miss May Belle Culver of Indianapolis, is in San Diego seriously ill. She filed suit for divorce here last Saturday, alleging cruelty.

BASEBALL GAINS FOOTHOLD IN PARIS

VISIT OF AMERICAN TEAMS TO FRENCH CAPITAL RENEWS INTEREST IN GAME

Paris, March 2.—There are many indications that baseball will gain a real foothold in France this year. The visit of the New York and Chicago teams which are concluding their tour of the world will be followed by organized effort on the part of many of the French admirers of the American game to popularize it here.

One of the handicaps to the growth of baseball in France oddly has been the conservation of national resources. Open grounds favorably located are at a premium and land owners have been loath to cut down their trees to make room for diamonds. This prejudice is being overcome to some extent, however.

The Racing club of France, which already has a ball ground on its extensive property outside of Paris, is planning to lay out three more diamonds this spring. Arrangements have not yet developed to the league or association stage but games will be played between teams of the racing club and school boys, especially the American boys of the Latin quarter, and a number of games will be played at Etretat, Havre, and other French cities. The coincident development of the game in Spain is noted in a challenge from a nine in Barcelona which the racing club here has accepted.

Those in Paris who hope to see baseball interest increase here expect considerable assistance from the French army training school. Four members of the school have already undertaken to introduce and teach the game the coming summer. These instructors have thoroughly studied all the rules of play and all the English terms are used.

The pronunciation by the French youths is amusing to Americans especially as to "foul" which is termed "fool," and "fly," which they call "flea."

W. H. Burgess, one of the Americans here who is particularly interested in baseball and who acts as umpire in some of the games declares that sports generally have not made the same progress in France as in some other countries and he explains numerous causes.

"Besides the difficulty of getting playing fields," he says, "the hours of the French school boy are extraordinarily long. The average pupil is at his desk at 8 o'clock in the morning and is not released until 6, whereas in the United States generally in the public schools, the boys leave their desks at from 2 to 3. This gives them several hours for relaxation which is devoted to ball playing or other forms of sport. The school boy's holiday here is Thursday instead of Saturday. Also when French children want to participate in a baseball game they are generally required to tell

their parents the names of the children with whom they intend to play. If certain boys are not of equal station the parents refuse them to allow them to play and this feeling of class ends to hinder the development of baseball among the youth. Nevertheless the progress the past season was exceedingly rapid and I look for a greater advancement in popularity the coming season."

The election of Count Elie de Beziade d'Avaray as president of the Hockey club is a triumph for the younger element in that stronghold of aristocracy. The older members had fixed their choice successively on the Duc de Luynes, Prince Murat, the Duke de la Rochefaucauld, and others, but without effect. The young clubmen proposed the Duke de Doudeauville. The Count d'Avaray was the candidate of a third section, an "outsider"; but the younger element failing to elect their man on the first ballot, rallied round d'Avaray and elected him.

The new president is the clubman of perfection. Being a widower, he spends the greater part of his day at the club. He will be a working president, always to be found at his post. Although only 56 years old he has a flowing snow-white beard. He belongs to one of the oldest families of France.

FEDERAL LEAGUE WILL FIGHT ITS ENEMIES

F NATIONAL AND AMERICAN STEAL ITS PLAYERS IT WILL STEAL THEIRS

Chicago, March 3.—Word was sent to the president of the National and American baseball leagues today that the Federal league was prepared to fight for fair treatment and would meet in kind all efforts to lure away players under contract with the new league.

In a telegram addressed to John K. Tener, president of the National league, and Ban Johnson, head of the American league, President Gilmore of the Federals threw down the challenge which may result in another baseball war. The message read:

"John K. Tener,

"Ban B. Johnson,

"Indisputable evidence tells us that some of your clubs are endeavoring to sign Federal league contract players. If you do not stop such methods immediately we will withdraw our policy of fair play and give you a battle at your own game.

(Signed) "JAMES A. GILMORE."

MISSING MAN FOUND

Grand Island, Neb., March 3.—Howard Meeker, a prominent business man of Llewellen, Neb., near this place, who disappeared last week in Chicago, was today found in Denver, according to a message received here by his father, who had employed special detectives to investigate the disappearance of his son. Meeker had a large sum of money with him at the time he disappeared. His presence in Denver is unaccounted for.

Subscribe for The Optic.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ramona Valdez has entered the employ of the Strass Bonnet Shop as a clerk.

Fay Miller, formerly with the C. D. Boucher grocery, has entered the employ of the Las Vegas Mercantile company.

Mrs. W. M. Watson has entered the employ of the Santa Fe and will have charge of the ticket window while Harry Haskell is on his vacation.

A straw hat seen on the street today seemed to predict that summer is at hand, or that the owner soon would be in the asylum.

The Ford Sales company has just received \$2,000 worth of new tires from the factory. This is the largest shipment of tires ever received here, according to John C. L. Pugh.

Frank Frier, formerly baker for the C. D. Boucher grocery store, has entered the employ of Graaf & Hayward.

George Southerland has entered the employ of John York as a baker. Mr. Southerland formerly worked for the Graaf & Hayward company. The bakery shop at York's is being painted and thoroughly renovated.

Vidal Silva, a brother of Juan Silva and Demetrio Silva, died late last week in Pueblo, according to a report received here. Mr. Silva has a large number of friends in this city, all of whom will regret to learn of his death.

Word has been received from J. B. Kraus, formerly of this city and who is now located in Baldwin, Miss., to the effect that he has gone into business for himself. Mr. Kraus worked in Bacharach Brothers' store while in this city.

Frank Coorber of Deerfield, Kas., with a number of friends and relatives, has purchased a large tract of land near Springer under the irrigation system. The Kansas farmers, who know good land when they see it, are strong for the New Mexico irrigated tracts. E. E. Johnson reported the sale.

The following civil service examinations will be held in Las Vegas on March 30: Assistant map printer (male). From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position at 75 cents per day in the geological survey at Washington, D. C. Mechanical draftsman (male). From the eligibles in this examination vacancies will be filled as they occur in the position of skilled draftsman in the office of the chief of ordnance, war department, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,200 per year. Shoe and harness maker (male). From the eligibles in this examination vacancies will be filled in the Indian service, at a salary of \$600 a year. Unmarried men are preferred in these positions.

In preparation for the annual inspection Company H will hold many regular and special drills this month, announcement of which will be made later. The officers are anxious that the company make the best possible showing. The inspection will occur on April 1.

The Commercial club is corresponding with the Universal Film company, which is now located in California, recommending Las Vegas as the location for a western troupe. According to the latest reports the company is seriously considering establishing a studio here.

Mrs. Carrie F. Cutler, who had charge of the dining room at the Hotel Romaine in the winter of 1912-13, has secured a lease on the dining room for the coming year. She will take charge about Monday, March 9. Mrs. Cutler has been running a boarding house on the East side for some time, and is known as a famous cook.

James S. Black, for several years managing editor of the Albuquerque Journal and more lately of the Albuquerque Herald, has secured a position as city editor of the El Paso Times, the morning paper in the Pass City. Mr. Black has many friends here who will be glad to learn of his advancement.

Council Fires, the magazine of the New Mexico Federation of Women's clubs, has been delayed in the printing by an epidemic of measles in Roswell, where the printing is being done. The next number is to be devoted to Las Vegas, and will contain several articles concerning this city. Work is being rushed, and the issue will be read for the public in a short time.

The Symphony orchestra, an organization composed of Las Vegas' most talented musicians under the directorship of Mrs. Adolphine Kohn, has secured the Carnegie library for a rehearsal hall. The organization will meet at this place each Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and all interested are invited to attend, especially musicians.

March 19 is the date set for the hearing by the board of trustees of the Old Town at which all property owners affected by the Bridge street paving program will have an opportunity to register any objections which they may entertain. As the petition asking for the paving was signed by nearly every property owner on the street, it is not likely that the protest will be of sufficient strength to retard the paving. Two property owners are said to be opposed to the paving.

LIBRARY IS GROWING

The report of Miss Bessie Cooley, librarian of the Carnegie library, for the month of February shows an increase of 18 books over the number in the institution on January 31. There are six more periodicals received than during any previous month.

Five weekly and six daily papers are to be found on the files. During the month 646 books were loaned and 1,000 people used the library, while 16 new cards were issued.

The World's Work, The New Age and The Top Notch have been added to the list of monthly magazines. Mr. George Hill presented a set of Bulwer's works and Collier's Cyclopaedia of Social and Commercial Information. Cecil Read also donated three books. The library regularly receives through the kindness of Senator A. B. Fall "The Canal Record," a weekly devoted to the story of the Panama canal and current events.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending February 28, 1914: Crespin Apodaca, Mr. Jorge Blea, Mr. T. A. Clark, Mrs. Sinforsosa Gallegos, Mr. Juan T. Lucero, Mr. Fred Miller, Dr. A. E. Potter, Mr. J. L. Wagner.

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

F. O. BLOOD, Postmaster.

COLLEGES AND RELIGION

New Haven, Conn., March 5.—With "The Relation of Higher Education to the Social Order" as its general theme, the eleventh annual meeting of the Religious Education Association was opened at Yale University today. Among the prominent educators and others who are to address the meeting during the three days' sessions are Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York, President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College, Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University.

Special "Health Warning" for March
March is a trying month for the very young and for elderly people. Croup, bronchial colds, lagrippe and pneumonia are to be feared and avoided. Foley's Honey and Tar is a great family medicine that will quickly stop a cough, check the progress of a cold and relieve inflamed and congested air passages. It is safe, pure and always reliable. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

DIVORCE IS DENIED

Boston, Mass., March 5.—Mrs. Lois Burnett Rantout, a granddaughter of James Russel Lowell, was denied a divorce from Edward L. Rantout by Judge Hardy at Cambridge today. Mrs. Rantout charged cruel and abusive treatment. The defense claimed that the troubles of the two were due to the wife's admitted affection for Chester Chapin Rumrill of Springfield.

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.

A FISH HATCHERY THAT IS A SUCCESS

KANSAS POND PRODUCES THREE AND ONE-HALF TONS; STOCKED IN 1910

Topeka, March 5.—Three and one-half tons of fish in three years from an acre fish pond is the record for one of the experimental fish ponds at the state hatchery at Pratt, according to L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden. Mr. Dyche believes that similar records are possible for any farmer in Kansas, who will work in the right way.

The fish taken from the pond were counted, according to Mr. Dyche, and their weight averaged. A total of 26,448 fish weighed 6,780 pounds. In 1910 this pond was stocked with about 10,000 yearlings. They included black bass, crapple, blue gill sunfish, common green sunfish, bullhead catfish, a few hickory shad, German carp and about 300 goldfish. The latter were added as food for the others.

"The pond," says Mr. Dyche, "was thoroughly supplied with water plants, including various kinds of mosses. About one-fiftieth of the lake was covered with lilies. In 1911 some channel catfish and 2,000 bullhead catfish were added. The pond was practically undisturbed. The dense growth of vegetation was not interfered with, except occasionally when boats were run through to open channels of water. The fish, when fed, were given liver, chopped up fish and corn chop. During the summers of 1911 and 1912 500 pounds of liver and 600 pounds of fish were supplied for food.

"The bass were the first to appear at feeding time, and would get the first food thrown on the water. It was necessary to satisfy them before they would permit other fish to get food. The channel catfish would eat next. The blue-gills and sunfish would feed around the edges, grabbing anything they could get. The bullheads came last and stayed the longest. No crapple was ever seen near the feeding station."

Mr. Dyche figures that in all about 15,000 fish were put into the pond; that about 27,000 were taken out when the pond was drained, and about 3,900 of these weighed one pound or more each.

HOW TO FREEZE

Kansas City, March 4.—How to freeze and how to keep the public cool in torrid months were subjects thoroughly discussed by delegates from nearly a dozen states attending the sixteenth annual convention of the Western Ice Manufacturers' association, which met here today. Delegates are here from Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri and Kansas.

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