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PITCHED BATTLES OCCUR IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF MONSON AND ROUSE WHEN SOLDIERS APPEAR

Two Trains Are Reported Captured by the Angry Union Sympathizers

GUARDSMEN, BY FLANKING, CONTROL SITUATION

Funeral of Victims of Past Few Days' Fighting Is Signal for Dis- satisfied Labor Element to Give Voice to Threats of Further Violence—Indications Are That Strikers Are Determined to Fight Bitterly, as They Are Desperate and Ap- parently Fearless

Trinidad, April 24.—Fighting between state troops and armed strikers began shortly after 11 o'clock at Bunker Hill, a short distance south of Monson, according to reports just received. The strikers are reported to have captured two trains. The cavalrymen have turned their horses loose and are entrenching. Two field pieces detrained at Monson are being rushed into action, says the report. General Chase has established communication with Rouse and has several messages concerning the location of the attacking parties.

A later message from Rouse says: "At 11:35 70 cavalrymen at full gallop have just passed Rouse with artillery."

The two messages indicate that a second troop, which detrained at Monson, had executed a flank attack upon the band of strikers, which is said to have attacked the scouting party.

A party with field glasses on a high place near Rouse saw the scouting party suddenly dismount and run into a patch of sage brush. They were unable to see the attacking party and several minutes elapsed between the time the troopers left their horses and firing began.

It is estimated that about 200 strikers are engaged in the fighting with the state troops. The main body of strikers is still said to be in the vicinity of the Black Hills, northeast of Aguilar. Major Hamrock at Ludlow is endeavoring to get in communication with General Chase.

Strikers Have a Row

Dissatisfaction between strikers, of

the Aguilar and Ludlow colonies led to a division of the forces, it is learned from union circles. The Ludlow leaders sought to induce the Aguilar and Fremont co-strikers to join them at the Black Hills. They refused, however, and insisted upon precipitating a conflict near Bunker Hill.

While the bodies of the Ludlow victims were being borne to the cemetery, 25 strikers left the procession, secured an auto truck and went in the direction of Ludlow with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Victims Are Buried

Fifteen hundred silent, grim-visaged men, sobbing women and awe-stricken children crowded in front of the Holy Trinity church this morning while open-air funeral services were held for four victims of the Ludlow camp. Heavy trucks draped in black conveyed the flower-laden caskets from the morgue to the church and Catholic cemetery.

The aged father of Charles Costa, who with his wife and two children, were killed last Monday, created a small demonstration at the morgue just as the bodies were being removed, by a violent attack upon the Colorado militia. Friends succeeded in persuading him to remain silent.

Separate services will be held for Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, who was shot and killed Monday night during the battle between strikers and militiamen.

No Orders for Troops

Denver, Colo., April 24.—That no orders have been issued to members of Troop C, Colorado National Guard, to

entrain for Trinidad for strike service was stated today by Colonel G. M. Lee, assistant to Adjutant General Woods, spokesman for the troopers, who yesterday did not entrain for the south. There were about 30 men at the armory at noon today. Woods said the men would not go south until they received back pay.

Colonel Lee stated that only two volunteers from the militia had been sent south and that, pending the calling of a special session of the legislature to finance the militia expenses, it was probable no steps would be taken to compel strike service. Lee reiterated that practically only 10 to 14 men of the troop yesterday failed to entrain, while Woods maintains 80 refused to go. Woods stated there was no organized effort to keep the men from returning to strike service.

TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIPS

New York, April 24.—Many of the best amateur trapshooters in the country lined up before the traps at Travers Island today in the preliminary events that marked the opening of the ninth annual clay bird tournament for the amateur championship of the United States. The championship at 200 targets will be shot off tomorrow. The tournament this year is attracting more than usual attention among the devotees of the sport because of the addition of several new events to the program. Chief among the new events is an interstate team championship in which teams from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and several other states are entered.

MEETING OF ZETA PSI MEMBERS

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—The sixty-seventh annual convention of the Zeta Psi fraternity opened in this city today, with headquarters at the Hotel LaSalle. Included in the attendance were delegates representing the chapters of the fraternity at Yale, Columbia, Cornell, University of Virginia, University of Pennsylvania, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan and the University of Illinois.

RACING BEGINS AT LEXINGTON

Lexington, Ky., April 24.—The annual spring racing season in the middle west was opened here today. The stables at the Kentucky Racing association track are filled with some of the best thoroughbreds in the country and a record-breaking meet is predicted. Racing will continue each day of the week, with the exception of Sunday, until May 7.

NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL WILL BE LARGE

DR. ROBERTS HAS SECURED 150 STUDENTS FROM SOUTH OF THE DUGE CITY

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts announced yesterday afternoon that as a result of his recent trip in the southern part of the state the summer session of the Normal University will be increased in attendance by 150 pupils all of whom reside south of Albuquerque.

Dr. Roberts traveled 2,000 miles altogether on the trip. Fifteen hundred miles were covered by rail, while the remaining 500 miles were covered by automobile. The trip consumed nearly three weeks, but its success can be seen easily in that the Normal attendance will be largely increased.

In addition to the large number secured on Dr. Roberts' last trip, students from all parts of the state will come to this city for the summer school, which will be larger than ever before. Dr. Roberts has conducted a big advertising campaign, with the assistance of the Commercial club and intends to make the school the largest in its history.

Dr. Roberts left yesterday afternoon for Des Moines, N. M., where he will address meetings of the county teachers at that place today and tomorrow. He expects to be absent for about a week.

ROSE POWELL QUALIFIES

Santa Fe, April 24.—A professional teachers' certificate was issued today by the department of education to Miss Rosalie Powell of Las Vegas and a first grade certificate to L. V. Gallegos of Newkirk, Guadalupe county.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Filadelfo Baca was notified today that the commencement of the Springer schools, at which he will be the orator, has been postponed to May 22 and 23.

Eighth grade examination papers for the examinations to be held May 8 and 9, the second thus far at which those who failed in the April examinations, may retrieve themselves, were mailed out today by the department of education.

The department of education today granted \$50 to furnish the school of district No. 23, Guadalupe county.

O'SHAUGHNESSY'S WITHDRAWAL ASKED

Washington, April 22.—The reported action of General Huerta in asking the withdrawal of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American charge of embassy in Mexico City, and instructing Senor Algara, the Mexican charge of embassy here, to demand his passports, technically constitutes a complete breach of diplomatic relations between the United States government and the de facto government of General Huerta, though whether Secretary Bryan is willing to regard it as more than the act of an individual and not of the actual government of Mexico remains to be seen.

There is no precedent for a refusal to accede to the demand for passport nor to fail to withdraw a diplomatic representative on demand of an established government, but the present situation, involving as it does, a de facto government, which the United States has not recognized, never before has arisen.

Such a severance of diplomatic relations, though not necessarily a prelude to war, is one of the steps that must be taken if war is to be formally declared, and it is surmised that General Huerta is now about to resort to that step, regardless of any construction that may be placed on the existing status of relations between the United States and Mexico by the executive of the former country.

This surmise is well founded. The international relations of Mexico necessarily would be greatly affected and then readjusted to suit conditions of actual war, such as those arising from a blockade and the necessity of defining the rights of neutrals within Mexican territory.

It is presumed that General Huerta promptly will serve notice on the powers through the Mexican diplomatic representatives board of such a development in order that they might issue the customary proclamations of neutrality should they care to do so. Such proclamations would have some effect on American commerce and the right of the United States government to obtain ships and munitions of war from abroad.

Mr. Bryan appeared worried about Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and today cabled him to report about conditions in Mexico City. The secretary was sure, however, that if anything had happened to O'Shaughnessy, other legations in Mexico City would have, through their own governments, informed the United States.

Press reports have stated that telegraph wires from Mexico City to Vera Cruz were cut yesterday, which would probably account for the lack of information.

Algara's Own Judgment

Empty dry goods boxes were delivered at the Mexican embassy here shortly before noon, but despite these apparent preparations for departure, Senor Algara stated that he had not

yet received an order to ask for his passports. It was reported here, however, that in earlier messages from Huerta the Mexican president had informed Algara that he could leave his post whenever he thought the situation warranted his departure. Mr. Sastellot, a member of the Mexican senate from Campeche, called at the Mexican embassy at noon for a conference with Mr. Algara.

MRS. JAMES O'BYRNE DIED THIS MORNING

DEATH CAME AT HER HOME FOLLOWING AN ILLNESS OF SEVERAL WEEKS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mrs. James O'Byrne died this morning at 10 o'clock, at her residence, 1022 Douglas avenue. Mrs. O'Byrne was stricken with paralysis about two months ago and had been confined to her bed since. Her recovery was despaired of from the first, but her death this morning came as a shock to her relatives and friends.

Mrs. O'Byrne was 58 years of age. She was born in Dayton, O., where she resided until she was 14 years of age. Later she lived in Chicago and in Kansas. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Quinn. On October 12, 1877 she was united in marriage to James O'Byrne in Emporia, Kan. They resided on a farm near that city for several years, and came to New Mexico 15 years ago, locating in Las Vegas, where they have since resided.

Besides her husband, Mrs. O'Byrne is survived by her daughter, Miss Sadie O'Byrne. Short services will

German Coffee Cake

Made Without Yeast

By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

There is no warm bread quite as appropriate for Sunday morning breakfast as German Coffee Cake, yet it is seldom made by housewives who do not bake their own bread. If K C double raise Baking Powder is used it will be just as good as if raised with yeast and it will have the further advantage of being fresh and warm. Save this recipe and try it next Sunday.

K C German Coffee Cake

Two and one-fourth cups sifted flour; 3 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1 level teaspoonful salt; 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter; 2 tablespoonfuls sugar; 1 egg; milk.



Sift dry ingredients together, beat the egg, add milk and butter to the egg to make one and one-quarter cups; stir all together with inverted spoon to a stiff batter. Turn into biscuit pan and spread even. Brush top lightly with melted butter. Sprinkle sugar and ground cinnamon over the top. Bake in moderate oven.

Dutch Apple Cake or Prune Kuchen can be made with this same batter by covering the top with pared and sliced apples, or cooked prunes with the pits removed, skin sides down. Dredge with sugar and cinnamon the same as for Coffee Cake.

"The Cook's Book" contains 90 just such delicious recipes. You can secure a copy free by sending the colored certificate packed in 25-cent cans of K C Baking Powder to the Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago, being sure to write your name and address plainly.

be held at the home Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock, followed by requiem mass at the church at 10 o'clock. The Las Vegas council of the Knights of Columbus, of which Mr. O'Byrne is a past grand knight, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. Mrs. O'Byrne was a devout Catholic. She took an active interest in the work of the Ladies' Altar society and the Ladies' Aid society. The funeral will be held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Mrs. O'Byrne has a sister in Kansas City, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, and a brother in Strong City, Kan., James Quinn.

Mrs. Wm. T. Thompson, of Battle Creek, Mich. writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion, sour stomach and bad breath. After taking two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets I am well. These tablets are splendid—none better." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

GENERAL DIAZ WILL NOT GO TO MEXICO

THIS AGED FORMER PRESIDENT IS RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS AT MONTE CARLO

Monte Carlo, April 21.—General Porfirio Diaz, formerly Mexican dictator, has come here to recover from the effect of an attack of grippe. He is accompanied by his wife.

The convalescence of the general, who is nearly 84, is progressing normally, although he is troubled with deafness. He shows great interest in Mexico news and besides reading all available newspapers receives many private telegrams on the subject. General Diaz resolutely refused today to make any comment whatever on the action of the United States toward General Huerta, although correspondents reminded him of his often repeated remark that the only circumstances under which he would return to Mexico would be when peace was established or when his country was attacked by a foreign power. Some months ago General Diaz urged General Huerta, as an act of patriotism, to retire from the dictatorship of Mexico in favor of some one who could obtain the confidence of all factions in the country.

REFORESTATION ON RAMON VIGIL GRANT

FOREST SUPERVISOR IS SURPRISED AT THE PROGRESS BEING MADE

Santa Fe, April 21.—Don P. Johnson, supervisor of the Jemez and Pecos forests, has returned from an inspection trip of the Ramon Vigil grant, on which he completed arrangements for co-operation in fire protection of the forested area. Ashley Pond, the manager for the Detroit millionaires who have bought the grant, has agreed with Mr. Johnson on an effective plan.

"The reforestation in progress on

this grant in spots where it has been cut over by lumbermen, is simply marvelous," said Mr. Johnson today. "On the extreme western limits of the grant and also at other points, the trees are again springing up and with the least care the grant will again become a splendid forest, especially well adapted to a grass preserve for elk, wild turkey, while at the head of Water and other canyons beaver colonies would feel right at home."

Mr. Johnson is much interested in the establishment of the proposed National Cliff City park in the country surrounding the Ramon Vigil grant. The entire section is covered with hundreds of mounds of communal dwellings and within an area of 20 by 30 miles there are 20,000 cave and cliff dwellings which the new owners of the grant and the forest service are protecting.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen's Foot-Ease. It relieves corns and bunions of all pain and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes and for Breaking in New Shoes. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.—Adv.

INSTITUTE FOR INDIAN SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

SANTA FE WILL BE SCENE OF INTERESTING AND USEFUL GATHERING

Santa Fe, April 21.—H. B. Pearis of Washington, supervisor of United States Indian schools; H. F. Coggeshall, superintendent of the United States Indian school; Assistant Superintendent Snyder, Rupert F. Asplund of the state department of education, and Paul F. Walter, assistant director of the School of American Archaeology, held an important conference at the palace of the governors this afternoon and assured for Santa Fe the holding of a summer institute of Indian school teachers which is to be attended by the teachers and employes of the Indian schools of New Mexico and Arizona and from such other nearby states as may find it convenient.

At least a hundred Indian school teachers will come for a two weeks institute and many will stay longer to attend the summer school of the New Mexico Institute of Science and Education. Arrangements are under way by which both institutes will work in close co-operation.

Children's Diseases Very Prevalent

Whooping cough is about everywhere. Measles and scarlet fever almost as bad. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for inflamed throats and coughing. Mrs. I. C. Hostler, Grand Island, Nebr., says: "My three children had severe attacks of whooping cough, and a very few doses of Foley's Honey and Tar gave great relief." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

RESOLUTION GETS ALMOST EVERY VOTE

Washington, April 22.—Without debate and without the formality of a roll call the house today concurred in the administration's Mexican resolution, as adopted by the senate, which justifies the president in using the armed forces of the United States in securing amends for indignities suffered by the nation in Mexico.

On the viva voce vote the "ayes" were in pronounced majority. A few negative votes were heard here and there on the republican side, when Speaker Clark put the question. After a 30-minute session the house adjourned until noon and when it reconvened Speaker Clark signed the resolution.

Flood Favors Substitute

Addressing the house in support of the substitute for the house resolution of justification, Mr. Flood said that when he introduced the original resolution Monday he believed it was in the proper form to carry out the purposes outlined in the address of the president.

"And I did not desire to make war on Mexico; the senate amendment adopted states this in so many words. The substance of this resolution is therefore unchanged. In this momentous hour, and in the circumstances confronting this house, prompt action justifying and approving the course of the president is of the utmost importance, and it would be childish to quibble over the words of the resolution when the substance is the same. This is the view of the president. I fear that an attempt has been made by gentlemen on the other side to make partisan capital of the present unfortunate situation between this country and Mexico. I hope the gentlemen have exhausted their misguided efforts in that direction and that this house will give its approval to the chief executive of the nation without a single dissent."

Mann Opposed to War

"I do not believe that we ought to engage in a war with Mexico at this time for the reason suggested by the president," said Representative Mann, who followed Mr. Flood.

"Mr. Speaker, if we pass this resolution we have entered on war. Already we have fired on and killed Mexican citizens already involved in war in Mexico. I believe we ought to be patriotic enough to try to secure peace.

"I have believed the watchful waiting policy would involve us in war. I had hoped to prevent it."

As Speaker Clark stood with poised hands to attach his signature to the resolution Representative Mann made the point that he was acting without authority, as it was necessary for the senate to be informed that the house concurred in its substitute.

The speaker replied that he had no doubt Mr. Mann was technically correct, and thereupon Representative Underwood said he would move that the house recess until noon, when the senate would convene.

Members of the house military affairs committee, including Chairman Hay, decided not to concur in the senate amendments to the volunteer army bill, but to ask for a conference with the senate. They did this, believing that the need for raising a volunteer army for Mexican service is remote enough to justify the delay caused by the conference. Senator Shively, acting chairman, was one of the first senators to reach the capitol. He said that although he expected to hold a meeting of his committee today he did not contemplate any further discussion in committee of Mexican affairs at this time.

Senator Clarke, president pro tempore of the senate, signed the resolution after it had been engrossed, and it was sent to the White House for the president's approval.

The president signed the resolution at 2:05 o'clock. Only his family was present.

A valuable dressing for flesh wounds, burns, scalds, old sores, rash, chafed skin, is **BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT**; it is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

DR. SMITH SUCCEEDS TAUPERT AS MAYOR

LITTLE CEREMONY OCCURS AS NEW CITY ADMINISTRATION IS SEATED

From Tuesday's Daily.

The new city administration took charge of municipal affairs last night. Mayor Robert J. Taupert, after presiding at a meeting at the old city council, which was attended by but three members, and reading a report

covering the two-year period during which he was in office, formally conferred the gavel upon Mayor-elect H. M. Smith.

Without ceremony Mayor Smith had Clerk Charles Tamme read the roll of officers-elect, who are as follows: Mayor, Dr. H. M. Smith; city clerk, Charles Tamme; city treasurer, Joseph Elledge; Aldermen, P. H. Purcell, Dr. W. E. Kaser, N. B. Roseberry and E. R. Russell. The aldermen who hold over from the preceding city administration are B. F. McGuire, R. F. Hays, Daniel Stern and Jerry Quinn. Of these Messrs. McGuire and Stern were present, while all the officers-elect responded to the roll call.

Alderman R. F. Hays was elected unanimously as president of the council. The rules of the preceding council were adopted and it was decided to meet on the second Wednesday in May, at which time the regular date for meeting will be decided upon.

The mayor announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Revenue and finance: Stern, Hays and McGuire.

Public works: Quinn, Stern and McGuire.

Street and alley: McGuire, Russell, Kaser and Quinn.

Water and light: Hays, Stern and Quinn.

Police and fire: Hays, Kaser and Russell.

Public health: Kaser, Roseberry and Purcell.

Printing: Purcell, Roseberry and McGuire.

City property: Roseberry, Russell and Kaser.

Ordinances: McGuire, Hays and Quinn.

Judiciary: Russell, Purcell and Hays.

Mayor Smith having announced that he was about to submit his appointments of city officials for approval by the council Alderman McGuire

moved an executive session. The motion prevailed. When all but the mayor, aldermen and clerk had retired from the room the fireworks began. The noise of heated debate was heard filtering through the keyhole. This continued for nearly an hour, when adjournment was taken. It was announced as the councilmen left the room that it had been decided to hold up the appointments until the next meeting.

The mayor has the power to appoint, subject to approval by the council, the chief of police, night policeman, merchants' policeman, police magistrate, city attorney and one member of the library board. No intimation has been made publicly as to the mayor's selections, but it is believed the division in the council arises over Chief of Police Ben Coles. Coles is an efficient officer and his appointment by the mayor would please many people, but there are said to be at least two councilmen against him. Doubtless the mayor's wishes will prevail, and the councilmen will approve the appointment of such officers as he desires to help him in upbuilding the welfare of the city.

Mayor Smith took hold of his new job with an earnestness and in a businesslike way, which indicates he will make a good executive.

Nothing So Good for a Cough or Cold

When you have a cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to get rid of it with the least possible delay. There are many who consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy unsurpassed. Mrs. J. Boroff, Elida, Ohio, says, "Ever since my daughter Ruth was cured of a severe cold and cough by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy two years ago, I have felt kindly disposed toward the manufacturers of that preparation. I know of nothing so quick to relieve a cough or cure a cold." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

HEROES OF THE BATTLE AT VERA CRUZ

Washington, April 22.—A corrected list of the Americans killed and wounded in the first fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday was cabled today by Admiral Fletcher. The list differs in important respects from the first press reports. It follows:

Dead

Private Daniel Aloysius Haggerty, Eighth company, Second advance base regiment, United States marines, re-enlisted at Boston. Next of kin father, Michael Haggerty, 16 Hadding street, Cambridge, Mass.

Private Samuel Marten, Sixteenth company, Second advance base regiment, enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin, father Mayer Marten, 1817 Taylor street, Chicago.

George Poinsett, seaman United States Steamship Florida, address 5321 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; next of kin, father, William Poinsett, same address; enlisted at Philadelphia.

John F. Schumacher, Coxswain United States Steamship Florida; address 161 Harmon street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Next of kin, Isabella McKinnon, mother; same address. Enlisted at New York.

Seriously Wounded

Private George Draine, Seventeenth company, second regiment, enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin, mother, Estella Draine, 2313 Union street St. Joseph, Mo.

Private Edward P. Peterson, Sixteenth company, Second regiment. Enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio. Next of kin, father, Walter Peterson, 61 Cedar street, Malone, N. Y.

Clarence Rex Harshbager, seaman, United States Steamship Utah, home address 160 Center street, Waverly, N. Y. Next of kin, C. O. Harshbager, father, Waverly, N. Y. Enlisted at Waverly.

Joseph Louis Kwhaich, seaman, United States Steamship Utah, home address 21 Sobieski street, Rochester, N. Y. Next of kin John Kwhaich, father, Rochester, N. Y. Enlisted at Rochester.

Henry N. Nickerson, boatswain's mate, United States Steamship Utah, home address 127 Twelfth street, Wheeling, W. Va. re-enlisted at Cleveland, O.

Edward A. Gisburn, electrician, third class, United States Steamship Florida, home address 54 Summer street, Quincy, Mass. Next of kin

John R. Gisburn, father, Washington, D. C., enlisted at Boston.

Private Richard Shaker, Seventeenth company, Second regiment, enlisted at New York. Next of kin, mother, Frederica Shaker, 45 South Bridge, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Private Harry J. Reed, Sixteenth company, Second regiment, enlisted at Cincinnati. Next of kin, mother, Irene Reed, 418 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

William H. Mangels, seaman, United States Steamship Utah, home address, 18 Main street, Yonkers, N. Y. Next of kin John Cotters, guardian, Yonkers, N. Y. Enlisted at New York.

Frederick Nanze, ordinary seaman, United States Steamship Utah, home address 463 Himrod street, Brooklyn. Next of kin, Marie Nanze, mother, Brooklyn, N. Y. Enlisted at New York.

James Horace Copeland, seaman, United States Steamship Utah, home address Monterey, Tenn. Next of kin, J. M. Copeland, father, Monterey, Tenn. Enlisted at Chattanooga.

In the case of the men seriously wounded, the next of kin have also been informed that they would be advised that they would be advised of any new developments.

CALMETTE DEATH WILL AFFECT ELECTIONS

CHOOSING OF MEMBERS OF THE
FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPU-
TIES MAKES HISTORY

Paris, April 23.—The elections of 1914 for the chamber of deputies, which will be held on Sunday, April 26, will have an important place in the history of the third republic.

The killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, by Madame Caillaux, wife of the ex-minister of finance, and the great Rochette scandal which the Figaro tragedy served to bring to the furious climax will, no doubt, have considerable influence upon the voters, but probably not so much effect as may be thought by observers abroad. The point which stands out in connection with the elections is that for the first time under the present regime two powerful and well defined constitutional parties are opposed to each other. One of these parties is made up of the radical and socialistic radical groups; the other is the federation of democrats of the left, formed a few months ago by Aristide Briand.

The old "bloc" of republican groups formed for the separation of church and state, having accomplished its purpose, began slowly to disintegrate. It was first weakened by denunciation on the part of the unified socialists of the treaty of alliance, then it lost one by one the assured support of other republican groups and their leaders. The opinion grew that the uncompromising anti-clericalism to which the radicals, the largest unit in the "bloc," rigidly adhered, was out of date and served only to promote internal dissension and national weakness, and was, moreover, out of touch with the bulk of public opinion.

However, by strict enforcement of party discipline, the radicals succeeded in maintaining a predominant position and no ministry could live for long without its acquiescence. The way in which the Caillaux cabinet mishandled the difficult international crisis arising out of the Agadir incident caused widespread public dissatisfaction and was the first blow to the radical prestige. In the following year the Balkan war and the grave international situation caused Germany to greatly augment her military strength. French opinion at once took alarm; the adequacy of France's defenses was called in question.

Senator Raymond Poincare, until then little known to the public, seized the moment to come forward with a new political gospel. He preached a united France, self respecting and respected by all the world, toleration for all opinions and creeds, a more efficient and fairer administration and a reformed fiscal policy in place of the rough and ready expedients for meeting current expenditure, which seemed to have become almost an invariable rule.

The "new spirit," as it soon was called, made immediate and rapid progress, but it was not until a few

months later, after the Barthou cabinet's defeat by a political ruse of the radicals that Briand, upon whom the mantle of Poincare had fallen after the latter's election to the presidency, took the great step of embodying it into a party. He was supported by a number of the most prominent men in public life, from both the senate and chamber, including Theophile Delcasse, Louis Barthou, Stephen Pichon, Jean Dupuy, proprietor of the Petit Parisien, a newspaper with an average daily circulation of over a million and a half, Alexandre Millerand, Henry Cheron, all of them ex-ministers, and host of other men. The new Briandist party as it is usually called, has also secured the support of the largest and most influential section of the press. Its weak point is organization, the short time between the formation of the party and the elections making anything more than a summary plan of campaign out of the question.

Against this formidable array of individual talent the radicals have little to oppose. The strong man, perhaps the only strong man, of the party, Joseph Caillaux, is temporarily in eclipse and that is a heavy blow to its fortunes. Georges Clemenceau, while absolutely opposed to the Briandists, differs on several points from the other radicals, notably on the military question. Gaston Doumergue, the present premier, Charles Dumont, Louis Malvy, Joseph Noulens, Rene Renoult, Andre Maginot are mere names to the general public. They are second rate or young and inexperienced men. To offset this, however, the radicals have a party organization built up by years of experience and study to a degree of efficiency almost unequalled by any party and machine in the world.

Its ramifications reach into every village in France. Permanent committees in every constituency by a judicious dispensing of small favors and petty decorations are always able to count on the support of large sections of the electorate. Consequently when the word of command comes from headquarters the machine puts in the radical candidate in nine cases out of ten no matter what his personal qualifications may be. That is one reason why there is so little evidence of an electoral campaign in France compared with America or England. Banners and fences are placarded with the election addresses of the various candidates, but there is little space given to the election in the press and very few large political meetings.

This year, however, the Briandists are endeavoring to make up for their deficient organization by a propaganda speech making campaign in the principal centers, "to educate" the public. They are also distributing large quantities of literature. It will be seen from this that the Briandists depend almost wholly on the votes of the large section of the community hitherto indifferent to, or even contemptuous of, politics. Some students of political conditions declare that this class is even more indifferent than ever. They point out that at the election after the Panama scandal all the deputies involved, who presented themselves for re-election, were returned by increased majority and that therefore the supposed effect of the Rochette scandal should be largely discounted. Under these circumstances

it is easy to realize the magnitude of the task of the Briandists set themselves.

The programs of the two parties differ more in degree than in kind. The principal divergences are on the national defense and electoral reform questions. The radicals, according to the program adopted at their congress at Pau a few months back, deny the necessity of the three years period of military service and advocate a speedy return to the two years regime. The Briandists on the other hand hold that such a step, in face of the ever growing masses on the eastern frontier, is tantamount to national suicide. Both are agreed as to the desirability of electoral reform. The radicals would define it to going back to the old system of scrutin de lists by which each elector votes for as many deputies as the entire department has to elect. This was supplanted in 1889 by the present system of scrutin d'arrondissement, under which each department is divided into a number of constituencies; each elector voting for one deputy only. The Briandists hold that this does not go far enough. They want in addition a modified form of proportionate representation. The socialists agree with them.

Both parties again favor a graduated income tax instead of the present system of direct taxation calculated on the rental value of the house occupied by the taxpayer. But while the radicals wish to arm the fiscal authorities with power to verify the declaration of the taxpayer by examining his books and papers, the Briandists oppose such a provision as arbitrary and inquisitorial, in which they are, of course, supported by all the substantial middle class.

The chamber which has just completed its four years' mandate consisted of 597 members. Owing to changes in population in various centers, there has been a re-distribution by which the number has been increased to 607. When elected in 1910, the chamber was divided into the following groups: Radicals, 113, socialist-radicals, 76, independent socialists, 34, action liberals, 323, right, 21, independent, 24. By various splits among the republican groups the total of 9 has been increased to 12.

The nucleus of the republican majority is formed by the radicals and socialistic-radicals, to all intents and purposes one group, the other groups being the democratic left and the progressives, the latter of a very conservative tinge of republicanism. To these were generally joined the independent socialists, which include among them Briand and Millerand, whose socialism is far removed from the more or less revolutionary kind professed by the unified socialists, and their leader Jean Jaures. The action liberals, the right and the independents are mostly royalists or Bonapartists and have no political significance. A working majority based on such shifting grounds has made the continuous existence of ministries exceedingly difficult. Among so many shades of republican thought differences of opinion are necessarily of frequent occurrence, offering unrivalled opportunities to the astute political strategist. A certain combination of statesmen may be acceptable to the bulk of the republicans on some questions and meet with the strongest opposition on others. Only

by constant recourse to compromise and every expedient of procedure could an administration hope to carry on the task of government.

In the last four years there have been eight ministers of war, seven ministers of foreign affairs and seven ministers of public works. It was with the object of substituting for this shifting and unreliable majority, a national party, placing the welfare of France beyond political party considerations, that Briand invited the adherence of all republicans to his new federation. That invitation was very generally accepted by the democratic left, the progressives and a certain number of radicals.

With a few unimportant exceptions, all the outgoing deputies seek re-election. Very few of them, however, are allowed to go unopposed. Briand has no fewer than four competitors at St. Etienne, Caillaux has one at Mamers and the Abbe Lemire, the last priest-deputy in the chamber, who seeks re-election despite the opposition of his ecclesiastical superiors has an opponent in the constituency of Hazebrouck, which he has represented for many years.

Among new candidates of note are the two academicians Jean Richepin and Antole France, the latter describing himself as a socialist, and the Duc de Choiseul-Praslin, who married Mrs. Charles H. Painé of Boston; the Prince de Leon, son of the late Duc de Rohan, who seeks election in his father's old constituency at Morbihan, Vincent de Moro-Giafferri, the brilliant advocate; Counts Roederer and de Vogue and Jules Vedrines, the famous aviator. There will be a number of military candidates, among them Colonel Marchand of Fashoda fame and Generals Foutey and Perain. Newspaper men are not lacking including Andre Tardieu, foreign editor of the Temps, whose expert knowledge of international questions, will, if he proves successful, make him a welcome addition to the chamber, where too little interest is taken in foreign politics. Among the figures that will disappear one of the most conspicuous and popular is that of the veteran royalist, Leon Baudry D'Asson, the house's licensed jester, who is retiring in favor of his son after 36 years' continuous membership.

OIL MEN ON TRIAL

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 24.—A score of defendants, nearly one hundred witnesses and a small army of legal counsel filled the federal court here today in readiness to play their respective parts in what promises to be the most notable trial of its kind ever staged here. The case on trial is known as the Uncle Sam Oil company case, in which the officials of the oil company and various others are being prosecuted by the government under indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government of Osage Indian lands, oil and gas leases in eastern Oklahoma valued at \$900,000,000.

The indictments in the case were first returned by the federal grand jury at Enid, Okla., last June. Later in the year other indictments were found against the same defendants by the grand jury sitting at Lawton.

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DEPEW ATTAINS EIGHTIETH YEAR

FORMER SENATOR, DESPITE RECORD AS BANQUETTER, IS IN GOOD HEALTH

New York, April 23.—Chauncey M. Depew, former United States senator, lawyer, financier, railroad president, orator and past master of the art of after-dinner speaking, celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary today. That the occasion was marked by the receipt of a flood of congratulations it is scarcely necessary to state, for few men in America have a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than the genial ex-senator from New York. More than two weeks ago his more intimate friends, business associates and fellow members commenced to give dinners complimentary to Mr. Depew and in recognition of his reaching the age of four-score years. The ex-senator is in excellent health for a man of his years and as seasoned a banquetter as could be found anywhere in the land, but the rapid-fire manner in which the complimentary dinners were being thrust upon him was rather more than he could stand, so he decided to call a halt and rest up a bit rather than incur the risk of making his eightieth milestone the last of his life's journey.

The general public has been accustomed to associating Mr. Depew's name with afterdinner speaking and the telling of humorous stories and anecdotes that the high lights in his long and busy career have been almost forgotten. Nearly fifty years ago he was admitted to the bar and soon became a leader in his profession. At the close of the civil war he was appointed attorney for the New York and Harlem railroad company, which position he held for several years. In 1875 he was made general counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company and has ever since remained identified with that company and with various other railroads affiliated with the Vanderbilt system. He was elected president of the New York Central in 1885, resigning in 1899 to become chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad companies.

Mr. Depew entered the field of politics at an early age and in 1861 was elected to the New York legislature. Two years later he led the republican campaign in New York as candidate for secretary of state, and reversed the democratic success of the preceding year, but declined renomination at the expiration of his term.

He was candidate for lieutenant governor in 1872 on the liberal republican or Greeley ticket, but acted with the republican party the next year. In 1881 he was a candidate for United States senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, who resigned, but after a long contest he withdrew. He was tendered the senatorship in 1885, but

declined the nomination owing to professional and business considerations. Finally, in 1899, he was elected to the senate to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., and was re-elected in 1905. His term expired in 1911, when he was succeeded by James A. O'Gorman.

Early in his career Mr. Depew was offered the post of minister to Japan by President Lincoln. The senate confirmed the appointment, but Mr. Depew declined to accept the honor, because he was not inclined at that time to venture upon a political career. Another fact now almost forgotten is that Mr. Depew was a prominent candidate for the republican presidential nomination in 1888. He served as one of the "Big Four" from New York at five of the national conventions of his party. In the convention of 1892 he presented the name of President Harrison for renomination.

Ever since his college days at Yale Mr. Depew has showed marked oratorical ability and particular facility as an after-dinner speaker. Although his oratorical talent has been repeatedly recognized by his selection as orator upon many important occasions, it is his great ability as an after-dinner speaker which has made him famous and won for him an international reputation. He has been the orator on three great national occasions, the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty in this city, the centennial celebration of the inauguration of the first president of the United States,

and the dedication of the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1892.

SANTA FE TO ASSIST PUBLIC OFFICIALS

WILL FURNISH SERVICES OF ENGINEERS FOR GOOD ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, according to an announcement from the office of President E. P. Ripley, will, through its division superintendents, give local public officials in Santa Fe territory the benefit of its knowledge and experience in matters pertaining to the construction of buildings, highways, bridges, sewers and other work of that character, when invited to do so. There will be no charge for the service.

President Ripley takes the position that the Santa Fe, being a heavy taxpayer in every city and township traversed by its lines, is interested in all public improvements to the extent of having the best work done with the funds available. Many townships and small cities in which public improvements are contemplated are not in position to engage for their needs the high priced engineering talent found on the market. To these localities the Santa Fe suggests co-

operation, and will, upon request to superintendents, furnish information from competent engineers and architects regarding the work in hand. The new policy is effective at once.

SANTA FE MAN STABBED

Santa Fe, April 24.—Francisco Ortiz y Rodriguez was stabbed in the left side and in the hand yesterday in a San Francisco street saloon. His injuries did not prove fatal. Miguel Sandoval was arrested by City Marshal Nicolas Sena in connection with the crime and was given a hearing this afternoon before Justice of the Peace Jose Maria Garcia. Sandoval was put under a \$200 peace bond and was also held in \$300 bail for the grand jury in default of which he was taken back to the county jail. The knife with which the stabbing was done was found in a stove in which it had been thrown after being broken in order to hide the evidence.

COAST INTERSCHOLASTICS

Berkeley, Cal., April 24.—Scores of young athletes, representing the cream of the scholastic performers of California and the neighboring states, gathered here today to compete in the annual Pacific Coast interscholastic championships. The meet will continue over two days and will be conducted under the auspices of the Big C Society of the University of California. The program provides for swimming championships and a cross-country race, in addition to the usual track and field events.

BIG SPRING CARNIVAL

AT EAST LAS VEGAS
ALL WEEK - STARTING APRIL 27

8-BIG ATTRACTIONS-8

Merry-Go-Round, Ferris Wheel
Sensational Free Acts

FREE BAND CONCERTS DAY
AND NIGHT

FIRE, BLOODSHED AND STRIFE ARE REIGNING IN THE TRINIDAD COAL FIELDS AS STRIKE HATRED GROWS

Guards Are Assaulted and Their Lives Are Threatened When Caught in Isolated Places

EMPIRE MINE TIPPLE FIRED; COLLIERY CAPTURED

Superintendent of the Southwestern, With His Wife and Five Miners and Their Families, Take Refuge Under the Ground in Order to Save Their Lives—Union Official Issues an Inflammatory Statement—Soldiers Are Accused of Cruel Conduct—Congress Discusses Situation

Trinidad, Colo., April 22.—The tippie of the Empire mine, near Aguilar, has been set afire, and strikers have captured the Southwestern mine, in the same neighborhood, according to a report received late here today. Both mines belong to the Southwestern Fuel company, an independent concern.

It was stated that J. W. Sipple, president of the company, with his wife and five miners and their families, have taken refuge in the slope of the Southwestern mine.

The houses at Empire are also burning, according to H. D. King, one of the mine owners, who telephoned for help to Trinidad. He is imprisoned in his home with his family. King declares that 500 men are engaged in the attack upon the camp. Heavy firing is in progress. Only a handful of miners are at these camps and few are armed. Sipple and the miners who have taken refuge in the slope of the Southwestern mine are armed and are returning the fire of the attacking party.

The pump house of the Victor-American and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, at the old Peerless mine, which furnishes the water supply for Hastings and Delagua, has been destroyed.

At the sheriff's office here it was declared no men were available to send to the beleaguered mining camps. King sent a call to the state house in Denver for help and the military camp at Ludlow has been asked to send reinforcements.

Reports at the offices of the Victor-American Fuel company from Superintendent B. W. Snodgrass said two men had been killed in Delagua cave and that three guards were reported killed in the hills above the canyon.

The men killed in the camp were Dave Donovan and Carl Johnson. Firing ceased at 8:15 o'clock. Superintendent Snodgrass reported that the state troops who came from Ludlow and Hastings in steel cars took to the hills and fired several volleys. No information was available as to the attackers. According to the mine company the attacking party appeared in the hills north of the camp.

Delagua is located in the bottom of

a deep canyon, which at that point runs nearly east and west. The village surrounds the mine office and the company store, which are located a few hundred feet down the canyon from the double tippie which connects with the two mines, one piercing each side of the canyon. A report to the Victor-American Fuel company headquarters stated that seven or eight guards, who went into the hills to meet the strikers, were still unaccounted for and that the remaining guards dared not go into the hills to search for them.

A call for help was sent to Ludlow and Hastings, and Militiamen were rushed to Delagua. In the course of the firing the mine office and the company stores were pierced with rifle bullets.

At union headquarters, where a crowd of strikers and sympathizers jammed the ante-room and the sidewalk, waiting for news, it was stated that 60 Greeks had got into Delagua and were "taking the camp."

They were supported, the reports from union headquarters stated, by about 400 strikers in the hills. It was stated these strikers had come from Ludlow and Aguilar.

Lawson Makes Statement

John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, was in Trinidad today, after being on the scene of much of the fighting in the Ludlow district. He made the following statement regarding the events of the last three days:

"Last Sunday the Greeks in the Ludlow colony were celebrating their Easter. They had a ball game, and five militiamen with guns appeared and interfered in the sport. There was no fighting, however, at that time.

"On Monday morning Major Hamrock sent for Louis Tikas to demand the release of some men from the camp. Tikas went to meet Hamrock and never returned. I am unable to say of my own knowledge just how or when he met his death. The fighting then began. I cannot say positively who fired the first shots, and I do not wish to tell anything of which I have no positive knowledge.

"It is my opinion that the first

tents were set afire by explosive bullets. I know that ammunition of that character has been used by the militiamen, for I have heard many of the bullets explode. It is my belief that soldiers entered the colony and looted many of the tents before the destruction by fire was complete. The story that ammunition was found in my tent is a deliberate lie. There never was any ammunition in my tent.

"I must decline to state where the strikers secured the guns they used in the fighting. I will say, however, that I am sorry they haven't ten thousand times as many guns as they have. In that case, I would tell them to defend their homes, and I would go out with them.

"I was in the Ludlow district from 11 o'clock Monday morning until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but I did not act as leader. I did not fire a shot myself; in fact I have not fired a single shot, even in practice, since the strike was called.

"Reports have come to me—I am not stating this as a fact—that some parties today are exploding dynamite in the holes under the ruins of the tents, to destroy evidence of the number of women and children who lost their lives in the fire. I am positive that more non-combatants perished than will ever be known."

It was stated today that the undertaker's party which started for Ludlow to bring back 11 bodies had been turned back. Plans were being made for a Red Cross expedition to recover the bodies.

One report indicated that the company men met the attackers at a point about a mile from the camp. The strikers drove the guards back after a clash at close range. The retreat of the guards enabled the strikers to reach the top of the hills directly above the camp, and according to a company report they were driven back four times by the guards and the militiamen.

The Victor-American report stated that the attackers set off dynamite twice just above the Japanese boarding house.

A report sent from Hastings by a representative of the militia said strikers in the Black Hills two miles east of Ludlow fired on and turned back a party traveling toward Trinidad on the road from Barnes.

The directors of the Trinidad chamber of commerce today sent the following telegram to Governor Ammons, now in Washington:

"State of insurrection and anarchy exists in Las Animas county. Life and property in imminent danger. Battle in progress near Ludlow. Several known dead non-combatants this morning. Strikers and sympathizers congregating in Trinidad and vicinity in large numbers, and attack on Delagua and Hastings now in progress. Attack on Berwind expected momentarily. The situation in Trinidad is very tense. If you are unable to give immediate and full protection we beg that you invoke federal aid. The depot at Lynn and the Guinn Mercantile company at Aguilar were robbed this morning of guns and ammunition. Conditions are bad and getting worse. Situation is desperate."

A message of similar import was sent to President Wilson,

Harry McCaulley, a private of Company H of La Junta, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of another militiaman at the armory shortly before noon. McCaulley here this morning and had just reported at the armory for duty. His left ankle was shattered by the shot.

Governor Returns

Denver, Colo., April 22.—Lieutenant Governor S. R. Fitzgerald received a telegram today announcing that Governor E. A. Ammons would leave Washington late today for Colorado.

A private telegram received here stated that Governor Ammons had advised Fitzgerald to take the best steps necessary to maintain the peace; it said the governor was unable to give definite suggestions because reports received in Washington from the strike zone were so conflicting.

No mention was made as to how the governor viewed the suggestion of a special session of the legislature contained in the message sent him late yesterday by the lieutenant governor.

Advices were received at the governor's office this afternoon from Sheriff J. S. Grisham at Trinidad that two mines in the Aguilar district were burning.

The sheriff expressed the opinion that the strikers had started a campaign to burn all the mine houses and mine buildings in that district and urged the state authorities to send help immediately. A hurried conference was called to devise means of sending succor. At 2:15 p. m. the conference was still in session.

Congress Takes Cognizance

Washington, April 22.—Labor troubles in the coal fields of southern Colorado and the clash between strikers and militia at Ludlow, Colo., called forth comment in both senate and house today. Senator Thomas announced on the floor of the senate that Governor Ammons, who has been in Washington, would start for Denver today to take charge of the situation.

Strike at Colorado Springs

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 22.—Union coal miners employed in the mines north of Colorado Springs dropped their shovels today on hearing news of the fighting in the southern Colorado coal fields. A union meeting was called immediately to consider going to the relief of the men at Ludlow, at noon no decision had been reached.

A CELEBRATED VISITOR

Santa Fe, April 21.—J. H. Sharp, the celebrated painter of Indians, was in Santa Fe today on his way home to Taos from Egypt and Europe. He viewed the Beaugard exhibit at the Palace of the Governors just before it was taken down today and praised highly the canvasses of the young artist. Mrs. Byron, sister of Mr. Sharp, accompanied him.

NEW MEXICO TESTING LABORATORIES ASSAY ANYTHING

415 Copper Ave., Albuquerque, N. M. Write for mailing envelopes and prices.

WILL VACCINATE AN ENTIRE CITY

HEALTH AUTHORITIES IN NEW YORK ARE AFRAID OF SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC

New York, April 22.—New York's health commissioner in a bulletin recently issued by the department of health asks that every person in the city who has not been vaccinated for smallpox, or who was vaccinated more than seven years ago, be inoculated at once. This action was brought about owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the middle Atlantic states. Practically the entire school population has been vaccinated. The present danger is among adults and children under the school age. Inspectors of the health department have been investigating the various large department stores, insurance companies, and the three largest charitable organizations in the city. A vaccination census was also taken of the employees of the New York public library, the New York Stock Exchange, and the bureau of infectious diseases of the department of health. Information was thus obtained regarding 12,437 persons, a fair cross section of the population of the city. Of these 12,093, or 96 per cent, had been vaccinated, the average elapsed time since the last successful vaccination being about 11 years. Fifty, or 0.4 per cent, had had smallpox and 378, or 3 per cent, had never been vaccinated. These crude figures are, at first sight encouraging and seem to show that New York City is fairly well protected against an epidemic of smallpox; certainly as well as, and probably better than, other large cities in the United States. This view is borne out by the fact that New York City, notwithstanding its own population of nearly 5,000,000 and its large floating population from all parts of the country, amounting at times to 200,000, has been comparatively free from this disease for a number of years. The cost to the city of compulsory vaccination, it is said, would be about \$150,000. In 1902 the cost of vaccinating was about \$115,000.

Wants Marriage Bureau

One of New York's leading preachers wants the various suffrage headquarters to give up their present activities and open marriage bureaus instead. He told a big audience of women his ideas about the superiority of marriage to voting as an occupation for their sex at a meeting held several days ago. The members of the audience were singularly unresponsive, but they appeared to enjoy themselves a good deal, even though they were not permitted to ask questions. "The average woman doesn't want a vote—she wants a husband," the preacher said, "I think it a terrible thing that in New York there are 750,000 unmarried men and women. Three hundred and fifty thousand of these are men and four hundred thousand are women. I wish all these people could be brought together, so that they could all marry

CANCER

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one another, and then the 50,000 women who are left over—"The audience listened anxiously to hear what provision would be made for the extra fifty thousand. "I don't want women to work out in the world," he went on. "The fifty thousand women for whom there are no husbands in New York should be sent west, where the men are clamoring for women. How much better it would be to boom weddings than to strive for woman suffrage." He regretted that women were losing maternal instinct. He put this down to feminist agitation. "The average woman, when she marries, thinks it over, and decides between an automobile and a baby, and she usually decides for the automobile," he continued. "The hurly-burly of politics was not meant for the gentlewomen." He closed his address by condemning this as "an age of immodest books, immodest plays, immodest clothes" and when the women didn't clap he told them that the slimness of the applause indicated that their clothes were not proper.

Billboards Must Go

The right of outdoor advertisers to offend the eye, shock the nerves and endanger public safety is questioned by the ordinance drawn up by New York's Billboard Advertising commission, which came up for public hearing recently and will be pressed for final action before the board of aldermen. If it is enacted into law it will alter very important billboard conditions in New York. The magnitude of the billboard business is indicated by the fact that in Manhattan Borough alone, in eleven months of 1911, successful applications were made for permits to erect 1,837 signs covering 268,879 square feet of space. Brooklyn Borough the same year saw the erection of 104,686 square feet of billboards, and Queens Borough 12,378 square feet. In the whole city during 1911, 385,955 square feet of billboards were erected. A fence ten feet high and 7.31 miles long would almost exactly equal this area. And it must be remembered that this enormous aggregate represents but one year's enterprise upon the part of outdoor advertisers. No exact knowledge as to the total superficial

area of New York's billboards is in existence, but the commission estimates it at more than 3,800,000 square feet, or about 90 acres standing upon edge in fragments, painted garishly and usually very ugly, often very vulgarly, to attract the public attention, willy nilly, to the private affairs of the "enterprising." A large number of organizations, interested in the improvement and scenic beauty of the city, are aiding the commission to pass an ordinance by which the city will be able to cut down the area used for outdoor signs.

Rebate Checks Hoarded

The court decision in the suit pending against one of the leading railroads entering New York City to invalidate its passenger rate increase is awaited with keen anxiety these days by some of the petty and unofficial station folk along the railroad line. The company while continuing to charge the highest rate issues with all tickets rebate checks which may be converted into cash should the case be decided against it. These station hangers-on will reap small windfalls if the suit is decided against the road. Most of them are thrifty and patient immigrants, with keen eyes for even the most distant and contingent profits. They are collecting carefully all the blue monthly commuter book rebate checks and all the yellow single passage ticket rebate checks which the commuters themselves are too preoccupied, impatient, careless or skeptical of the lawsuit's outcome to stow away in some desk drawer in the home or office. Each blue check means a dollar, and each of the constantly passing yellow checks means five cents if the suit is decided against the company. Some porters, bootblacks, and baggage handlers have collected enough of both kinds of checks to finance at least a summer's steerage trip to Europe if the case goes their way. One bootblack has over 50 blue checks and a thousand yellow ones, most of which have been cast aside by commuters. Some commuters have good-naturedly promised to give all their rebate checks to one particular bootblack or porter; and one suburbanite has made himself very unpopular in his local depot by giving a blue check to a bootblack and then changing his mind while his own shoes were being cleaned and taking the check away with him.

Kitchen at Tombs

A brand new white-enameled kitchen is being installed in the Tombs prison. As soon as it is ready the importation of meals will be prohibited. It is believed that this will make difficult the smuggling of cocaine and other contraband articles, a practice which has been causing the prison officials a great deal of trouble in the past few months. A menu to tempt the jaded palate of the most fastidious felon and open the eyes of the epicurean embezzler has been prepared by the Tombs caterer. There are 11 kinds of soup at 10 to 15 cents, seven varieties of fish at 20 to 25 cents, 17 kinds of "meat and poultry" at 25 to 75 cents. Potatoes will be served in eight styles at 5 to 10 cents, seven vegetables at 10 to 25 cents, five salads at 25 to 50 cents and eggs in 11 styles at 15 to 30 cents. In addition one may have fruit, cereals, dessert, mineral water and soft drinks, tea,

coffee, cocoa, milk, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The food will be served in papier mache containers and may be eaten in the general mess hall or in one's own "apartment." Tipping is forbidden. There will be no music or cabaret. For those whose appetites are sounder than their pocket-books, a table d'hote meal will be served for 40 cents, or, without dessert, for 30 cents. Those who choose the table d'hote service need not fear that the orders will be skimped. Each portion will be from eight to 24 ounces. Those who are not able to order delicacies will get the usual prison fare without charge.

Reliable—Foley's Honey and Tar Compound

Just be sure that you buy Foley's Honey and Tar Compound—it is a reliable medicine for coughs, colds, croup, whooping coughs, bronchial and la grippe coughs, which are weakening to the system. It also gives prompt and definite results for hoarseness, tickling throat and stuffy wheezy breathing. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

FISHER TURNED DOWN \$400 A MONTH OFFER

"BUFFALO" JONES WANTED MINERAL HILL MAN ON HIS AFRICAN TRIP

From Monday's Daily.

Because of the modesty of S. L. Fisher it has just become known that he was offered, last January, an opportunity to accompany "Buffalo" Jones on his tour to Africa in quest of wild animals. In a letter Jones requested Fisher to accompany the party, telling him he regarded him as the second best hunter of wild animals among the 90,000,000 people in the United States. Jones said he regarded Fisher's judgment and skill as valuable to the expedition, which is for the purpose of capturing wild animals alive and bringing them back to this country. Fisher was offered \$400 a month and expenses, but was obliged to decline.

Fisher lives near Mineral Hill and is famed as a hunter. He also guides parties through the mountains on hunting trips. Las Vegas would have gained additional fame had Fisher accompanied Jones, who also is a Las Vegas, to Africa.

Why It Suits Particular People

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is prompt and effective for coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchial coughs and throat troubles. Thomas Verron, Hancock, Mich., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar quickly relieves tickling throat and stops the cough with no bad after effect." It contains no opiates and is pure. That's why it suits particular people. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

TO ADDRESS EDITORS

Fort Myers, Fla., April 22.—The annual meeting of the Florida Press association began today and will continue until Friday. Vice President Thomas R. Marshall has accepted the invitation to address the members of the association tomorrow.

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Farming - Mining

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Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

FOR MEXICO'S GOOD

It is to be hoped that the United States, in its efforts to secure from the Huerta regime in Mexico proper respect and courteous treatment for its citizens, be they army or navy officers or private individuals, will be able to do something for the lasting benefit of the unfortunate neighbor republic. The United States has no quarrel with General Carranza and his fighting commander, General Villa, but, after General Huerta has been disposed of, if the constitutionalists should show a disposition to continue to ferment strife in Mexico, it might be best for the United States to deal with them with a firm hand.

This is not exactly advocacy of intervention, but with Huerta out of the way, which is a condition sure to exist if the United States is forced to deal with him harshly, this country would be in a position to persuade the Mexican people to hold a fair election at which a constitutional president could be elected. It would not be amiss, either for the United States to intimate strongly that this nation would feel obliged to uphold the hands of the regularly elected Mexican president in the task of maintaining order. In other words, Mexico should be informed that it is about time for the civil strife which is devastating the country to come to an end.

NOT WAR ON THE MEXICAN PEOPLE

There is much reason and common sense in the statement of the president that there is no intention of making war upon the people of Mexico, but simply to uphold the dignity of the United States, which has been seriously attacked by a person named Huerta calling himself president of Mexico. The situation is considerably different from that of a declaration of war upon a nation. If it develops into that it will be the fault of the defacto Mexican government.

In this connection it is worth while remembering that the non-combatants form a tremendous majority of the population of Mexico. The men who have been fighting and the men who have been leading and agitating form a small proportion of the Mexican people. The president's attitude of

sympathy toward these people who are being ground between the upper and the nether millstone is one that will meet the approval of the nation. The president's statement puts the government of the United States on record clearly and positively for justice and defense of the honor and prestige of the nation—and we can go into Mexico on no other platform. We have neglected too long to give this honor and prestige the defense that it needed.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

ONE-MAN POWER

In theory only congress can declare war. But in fact wars nowadays are not declared, and the president can take action which means war. That fact remains, even though a president is not at all likely to do a thing that the sentiment of the nation and the sentiment of congress will not ratify.

One man who was not president might provoke war. Or one state or group might do it. Governor Colquitt of Texas might have done for the United States and Mexico what Cecil Rhodes or Colonel Jamison did for England and the Transvaal. California might have made, and might yet make, war with Japan unavoidable.

From the other side of the border Huerta's decision to salute or not to salute the American flag was a one man decision. It is conceivable that some other nation should make the same demand of President Wilson. And his answer would not be put to a national referendum or to congress. It would be a one man decision and virtually a one man declaration of war.

Indisputably popular temper and feeling influence those in places of power. And undoubtedly popular temper and feeling have a growing power to check or stimulate acts of war. But we are a good many cycles yet from independence of one man power or one group power, even in our most developed democracies.—Kansas City Star.

EXCELLENT WIRE SERVICE

Have you noticed what excellent service the Associated Press is furnishing The Optic on the Mexican war

situation? The bulletins and news matter come directly into The Optic office over our specially leased wire. Today bulletins were posted down town in a conspicuous place, for the benefit of the public. The news comes directly to this office from Washington, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other centers where interest is focused. It is gathered and handled by experts and The Optic is glad to furnish the bulletins to the public.

In accordance with the rules of the Associated Press The Optic is allowed to post the bulletins in only one place and is not allowed to sell them to anyone.

THE "MOVIES" AND THE EYES

The injurious effect on the eyes of the swiftly moving images of the cinematograph has been frequently discussed. It has been shown that a number of disorders of the eyes are caused by this form of entertainment. In Massachusetts a five-minute intermission is required between reels so as to lessen the eye-strain. One of the factors in cinematograph exhibitions which favors the development of eye-fatigue is poor definition of the original negatives. This is greatly accentuated when the positives which are used are enormously magnified. The smaller the image in the eye, the longer the impression lasts and the more the eyes are tired, so that seats nearer the screen are less desirable than those more remote. There is less eye fatigue when sitting not closer than 40 feet from the screen.

That the 'movies' are a prolific source of eye-strain must have been recognized by many oculists, yet, with few exceptions, the attention of the public has not been directed to this important fact, while the victims themselves seldom suspect the cause of their trouble, although many of them suffer from an increase of symptoms even while witnessing the pictures. These symptoms usually consist of headache, vertigo, nausea and fatigue of the eyes, followed later by vomiting, sleeplessness and lack of energy. Physicians and public health officials have only recently realized the important part the picture theaters play in the welfare of the community from a health standpoint. Many theater buildings are remodeled store-rooms with no facilities for ventilation. The air is breathed over and over and plenty of opportunity is afforded for contact between infected and non-infected, thereby facilitating the distribution of infectious diseases. In the United States there are over 25,000 moving picture theaters at which there is an average attendance of over 15,000,000 spectators. This variety of eye-fatigue may be largely removed by wearing proper glasses; by patronizing only those places which have good films, proper manipulation and proper intervals of rest between the reels; by sitting at the right distance from the screen (no closer than 40 feet) and by not overdoing attendance on these places of amusement.

It has been suggested that licenses be issued only to those proprietors of moving picture theaters who are willing to abide by the following rules: First, to operate the machine

by a motor instead of by hand, to have an adjustable take-up or speed regulator and an automatic fire-shutter which renders more accurate the sequence of the individual images; second, to use the arc light with the direct current which is brighter and steadier than that with the indirect current; third, to have a proper screen free from disagreeable and harmful glare. The so-called "mirror-screen" consisted of a mirror glass with a frosted surface, seems to be of the most desirable. Fourth, to use no reels which have been in use for over a month. Reels of an inferior quality or which have become scratched from much use give poor definition. Fifth, to allow at least three minutes intermission between the reels.

WAR

It will advertise the cheap and develop the brave; it will draw us together in a common purpose and reveal a vast amount of grafting and venality; it will sell newspapers by the ton, and make a few real heroes. Mothers will weep and states will be remade, while the tide of progress in the world rests in its forward movement, God save us all from war, but when it comes make us worthy of the best that it breeds in us.—Emporia Gazette.

MORE SERIOUS THAN MEXICO

Under the above heading the New York World discusses the recent attempted assassination of Mayor Mitchell of New York in an editorial that should have the widest possible publicity and the thoughtful consideration of all the lawabiding citizens. It follows:

What happened in front of the city hall yesterday is another sign of conditions that are infinitely more menacing to the United States than anything that is going on in Mexico.

No defiance of the republic from abroad is comparable to this defiance of the republic from within.

Any insult that a Huerta can offer to the American flag is trifling in its seriousness as against the appeal which is made here at home day after day to anarchy, to demagoguery, to class hatred, to public passion and to sabotage, and which finds its final expression in assassination.

Churches are invaded by mobs which hurl their blasphemies at the altar, while they demand the right to sleep in the pews in preference to a municipal lodging house.

Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World are permitted to preach openly the gospel of defiance and to counsel their misguided hearers to "take" anything they want.

When the police undertake to maintain public order an army of sentimentalists rush into court to protest against the "brutality" that deals with riot as riot.

Mobs assemble to march upon the national capital, and jails are opened in order that their vagrants may join the "army" and prey upon the country.

Our courts are persistently assailed as cunningly devised institutions to enable the rich to oppress the poor.

Men like William R. Hearst are daily shrieking to an ill-balanced ele-

ment of the population that the president of the United States is a coward and a traitor who has "sold out" his country.

Everywhere the doctrine is taught that government is directly responsible for every man's wealth and every man's poverty. Everywhere the doctrine is taught that whether a man is an honest, decent citizen or a loafer and a criminal depends not upon himself but upon society. Everywhere the doctrine is taught that if a woman earns \$9 or \$10 a week she ought to be chaste, but if she earns only \$7 or \$8 a week prostitution is a legitimate avocation.

What wonder that thousands of cranks, fanatics and lunatics, their wretched brains addled by all this demagogic nonsense, should come to believe that they have a mission to regenerate human society! What wonder that more and more of them seek to carry to a coffin their fancied quarrel against government and its administrators!

The man who tried to shoot Mayor Mitchel yesterday and wounded the corporation counsel went to his murderous task straight from one of the I. W. W. meetings that are held every day around the Franklin statue. That is the sort of food upon which such minds feed, whether it had any immediate effect on his mind or not. That is the sort of thinking that sustains their obsessions and nerves them to deeds of violence. Thanks to the teachings of our pampered demagogues, we have a condition of affairs in this country in which every man who holds high public office is the possible victim of an assassin's bullet. What took place in New York yesterday might take place in any other city tomorrow.

There are thousands of men at large who are as crazy as the man who tried to kill the mayor. Most of them have a mania about political and economic questions, and many of them are only waiting for a casual word of inspiration to set forth upon a mission of murder. American society is permitting the manufacture of such men as Michael P. Mahoney in wholesale lots, and every demagogic politician, every demagogic orator, every demagogic editor, has a personal responsibility for the finished product.

For two days the country has been highly excited about the turn of affairs in Mexico, and whether, if Huerta salutes the flag, the president should permit a salute in return. Is it not about time that the country began to get excited about certain affairs at home which are again laid bare by the attempt to assassinate Mayor Mitchel?

The army and the navy can deal with Mexico if need be. But neither army or navy can cope with the spirit of anarchy and demagoguery and class hatred and political assassination. That must be done, if it is done, by the American people themselves.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BY UNIVERSITIES

A striking illustration of the changing conditions in educational ideas may be found in the growing appreciation on the part of leading universities of their responsibility to the public. In former generations a university was regarded as a thing apart and a college professor was looked

on, not only by the humorous paragraphers of the newspapers, but also by the mass of people, as a man living in a world of ideas, without any connection with practical affairs. To lay our leading universities are recognizing not only the opportunity, but also the duty of making available their knowledge for the benefit of the masses. This tendency is highly commendable, especially in the field of public health and prevention of disease. The Harvard medical school has a standing committee on public lectures which arranges each year for a course of Sunday afternoon talks by members of the faculty. These talks are open to the general public and are on topics of general interest. For instance, last year the course of 20 lectures included such topics as "Preventive Medicine in Relation to Industrial and International Concord," "The Care and Feeding of Young Children," "What the State Board of Health is Doing to Protect the Health of Its Citizens," "The Dangerous Effects of Patent Medicines," and "The Preservation of the Natural Teeth." This year's course includes talks on "Rational Baby Feeding," "Bodily Effects of Rage and Fear," "Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Their Use and Abuse," and other subjects of practical interest. The lectures given in the past have proved of value and so popular that they are now being issued in little pocket-sized volumes at popular prices under the title of "Harvard Health Talks." In Minnesota the daily press is co-operating in the same kind of work. A series of articles on disease and its prevention by Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the University of Minnesota medical school, recently appeared in the Minneapolis Journal. The University of Missouri is one of the few state universities that have recognized the growing tendency by the organization of a district department on public health. A series of bulletins for public reading and distribution are being issued. The five so far completed are on "Bacteria and Disease," "The Prevention of Typhoid Fever," "The Prevention of Contagious Diseases in School Children," "Resuscitation" and "The Relation of Sight and Hearing to Early School Life." Each of these universities has apparently worked out its plan in accordance with the needs of its own particular field. In Boston, popular Sunday afternoon lectures; in Minnesota, newspaper articles, and in Missouri, pamphlets on specific subjects seem to meet existing conditions. The significant fact, however, in the opinion of the Journal of the American Medical Association, is that our universities are recognizing their responsibilities to the public and are making serious, intelligent and practical efforts to meet them.

MANY WANT COMMISSIONS

Santa Fe, April 24.—Both Governor McDonald and Adjutant General Harry T. Herring are overwhelmed with offers of men who want to go to the front in case the National Guard is called into active service in Mexico. There are also requests for commissions as officers. The Spanish-American citizens of the state appear specially eager in their patriotic desire to go to war for the stars and stripes.

INSTITUTE DATES ANNOUNCED FOR THE SUMMER

EXCELLENT TRAINING WILL BE FURNISHED FOR THE TEACHERS OF THE STATE

Santa Fe, April 24.—The department of education today issued the following official schedule of county institutes and summer schools, attendance on one of which is necessary to obtain institute credit, Superintendent White having signed today all institute contracts.

Bernalillo county at Albuquerque June 1-13, conductor, Dr. Mendel Silber, New Orleans, La.; instructors, John Milne and Mrs. O'Connor Roberts of Albuquerque.

Chaves county at Roswell, June 1-13 conductor, Joseph S. Hofer, of Tucumcari; instructor, W. O. Hall, Roswell.

Colfax county at Raton, June 1-13 conductor, J. H. Vaughan, State college; instructors, Elinore O'Donnell, Mrs. Gussie Dyer, Grace Gillette, C. L. Ellis and Marjorie Fuller of Raton.

Curry county at Clovis, July 13-August 8, conductor, Frank Carroon of East Las Vegas.

Dona Ana county at Las Cruces, July 13-25; conductor R. W. Twining Las Cruces; instructor, J. H. Vaughn State college.

Eddy county at Carlsbad, July 27-August 8, conductor, W. B. McFarland, of Silver City; instructors, F. M. Hatfield, Carlsbad and Miss Mary H. Eckles, Silver City.

Lincoln county at Carrizozo, July 27-August 8; conductor, E. L. Enloe, Silver City; instructor, Jean Forsythe, Silver City.

Luna county at Deming, June 1-13, conductor, J. B. Taylor, Deming.

McKinley county at Gallup, May 11-23; conductor, W. L. Bishop, of Gallup.

Mora county at Mora, June 15-July 11; conductor, Francis Kelley, East Las Vegas; instructor, J. B. Read, East Las Vegas.

Otero county at Alamogordo, July 27-August 8; conductor, Edith Mann, East Las Vegas.

Quay county at Alamogordo, July 15-27; conductor, J. B. Taylor, Deming, instructors, O. C. Zingg, East Las Vegas, and Mary E. Oliver, Silver City.

Rio Arriba at Espanola, July 13-August 8.

Roosevelt county at Portales, July 13-August 8; conductor, J. H. Vaughn, State college; instructors, O. C. Zingg, East Las Vegas and J. S. Long, Portales.

San Juan county, July 27-August 8; conductor, Charles D. George, Alamogordo.

San Miguel county at Las Vegas, conductor, Joseph S. Hofer, Tucumcari.

Santa Fe county at Santa Fe, June 1-June 27; conductor, J. H. Wagner, Santa Fe; instructors, Maud Hancock, Alamogordo, and Pauline Hilliard, Winslow, Ariz.

Socorro county at Socorro, June 1-27, conductor, T. C. Mackay, Socorro;

instructor, Mrs. George Dixon, Magdalena.

Taos county at Taos, June 29-July 25; conductor, George J. Martin, El Rito; instructor, Maude Hancock, Alamogordo.

Torrance county at Mountainair, July 13-August 8; conductor, J. B. Taylor, Deming; instructor, Hilda Hetzel, Albuquerque.

Union county at Clayton, July 27-August 8; conductor, T. W. Conway of Raton; instructors, J. W. Thompson, Clayton; Sarah D. Ulmer, Hudson.

Valencia county at Belen, conductor, Mrs. Nora Brumback, Tres Piedras; instructor, Katherine Burns, Clovis.

New Mexico Normal school at Silver City, June 1-July 25, Dr. C. M. Light, president.

New Mexico Normal University, East Las Vegas, June 1-July 25, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president.

New Mexico Institute of Science and Education, at Santa Fe, August 3-29, Hon. W. H. Pope, president.

Mountainair Chautauqua at Mountainair, July 27-August 8, Marshall Orme, secretary.

This gives teachers opportunity to select any ten days between May 11 and August 29 to make their institute record, except that the New Mexico Institute of Science and Education gives credit to only first grade teachers and that there is a week between May 23 to 31, when no institute of summer school is held, but as Sandoval, Sierra, Grant and Guadalupe counties have not yet announced the dates of their institutes, that week may also be covered eventually so that teachers may take their vacation whenever it suits best and still be able to make their credits.

An institute of mission school teachers of New Mexico, Arizona and western Oklahoma will attend the New Mexico Institute of Science and Education at Santa Fe from August 17 to 29 as per orders of the Indian bureau.

PROTEST IN SENATE

Washington, April 24.—A storm of protest was aroused in the senate today after Senator Poindexter had read in the record a letter from the American Society for the Preservation of Americans Rights on the Panama canal protesting against repeal of the tolls exemption for American coastwise steamers. It referred to Senator Root as the "leader of the forces of monopoly to wrest the benefits of the canal from the people."

The New York senator said that he never had any communication with railroad men directly about the tolls question. His advocacy of repeal, he said, was based on the firm conviction that the United States had committed itself in the exemption provision to a course of action that would dishonor its name.

GEORGE ELLIOTT MARRIED

Santa Fe, April 24.—George E. Elliott, Jr., of Santa Fe, formerly in the state engineer's department but lately in a government position at Washington, has surprised friends here by getting married. According to cards received here today, Ellis was married at Washington on April 15, to Miss Florence Sinclair.

IN COMPETITION FOR THE PADGETT CUP

The Lost Picture
Written by H.

A weary figure dragged itself slowly along the street. It was midnight, but had it been light enough to see, one might have noticed under the torn hat, a face that had once been handsome but the life its owner led had so changed it that one could hardly recognize the features of one who, years before, had left his home with nothing but a small gold framed picture to keep him from forgetting all of his boyhood.

That night he had played and lost—had lost everything—first his money, his watch and finally in desperation he had put the little picture on the table. It, too, was lost. He arose and with bowed head left the room. He walked on in his agony forgetting where he was, everything but that he had lost the only thing dear to him. Could it be only a dream? He put his hand in his pocket, feeling for that which had been his only comfort for years but it was gone. On and on he went, never raising his eyes. He did not notice that the stars were disappearing and the distant hills were beginning to take on a reddish, golden tint as the sun peeped over them. Late that morning he found his way to his room and threw himself on the bed. For several days he stayed there alone and when at last he went out, it was only to lead a worse life than he had led before. He sank lower and lower, vainly, madly trying to forget the face that looked reproachfully at him.

A year later he was walking slowly along a country road wondering what he would do for his next meal. He had never begged but he was hungry and had no money. One small, neat cottage especially attracted him. He went up the path after deciding to ask for work. When the door opened shame kept his eyes glued to the ground. At last, looking up, he stared at the figure before him in amazement. Then a light broke over his face.

"My picture! My mother!" he gasped.

My Strange Visitor
(Written by G.)

It was a still, hot summer day and the bees buzzed drowsily in the honeysuckle outside the window. The path leading down to the gate was overgrown with weeds and the gate hung half open on one rusty hinge. Beyond that there was nothing but a long, white, dusty road stretching away to the top of the hill and down beyond.

I had been over the whole house and I came back to the library at last to rest and decide what I should do. The light came in faintly through the heavy curtains at the windows and the dust was thick on everything; but I chose the most comfortable chair I could find and sat down.

I had been studying in Paris, but at the death of my uncle I had spent what little money I had saved to come home and claim this house, my inheritance. I had hoped to find it

something better than what it proved to be, a house deserted and falling in ruins. It was the home of my ancestors and in my childhood I had never tired of listening to the stories told of it. There were stories of a secret room and a hidden stairway, but the story I had liked best to hear was of my great grandmother's pearl necklace, a necklace which had cost a fortune people said, and which she had hidden so carefully in her fear of burglars that when she died unexpectedly it was never found. I thought of this rather bitterly now; I had so little money and, for all I knew the necklace might be in the house at that moment, hopelessly beyond my reach.

Then I turned from these thoughts to the faded portraits on the wall, portraits of a long line of my ancestors. The men looked stern and brave in the shadows of the room and the women very white and ghastly. But the portrait that I looked at longest was that of my great grandmother, a young girl then with shallow brown eyes and dead gold hair.

I stared at the picture, thinking of the stillness of the deserted house and of my great grandmother's necklace, until I grew sleepy at last and had almost ceased thinking of anything when I was startled into sudden wakefulness by a sound as though someone had move stealthily behind me, but I did not turn around. Instead I sat very still listening to the silence until I had convince myself that the sound had been only in my fancy, and I had almost fallen asleep for the second time when, without any warning, I felt soft touch on my arm.

Then I turned, and I shudder even now as I write of it, for there standing beside me in the half darkness of the room I saw the woman of the picture on the wall. She seemed older and very tired I thought, but she had the shallow brown eyes and dusty, golden hair, an, looking at her standing there, her white face ghastly in the shadows, I could not think nor move, only there was a cold feeling around my heart like an iron band. Then she spoke and her voice was as still and lifeless as the voices we hear in dreams.

"I am glad you have come," she said. "No one ever comes and I am so tired of this house with nothing but its lust and memories. There was a time when I loved it, but I hate it now. I hate every room in it. I hate every picture on its walls, but I hate my own picture most of all. It has hung there so long, always staring straight ahead at a blank wall. And there will never be anyone to take it down," she ended passionately, "It will hang there always, until it falls to pieces on the wall."

She leaned nearer to me as she spoke. I felt her cold breath on my cheek. A lock of her hair brushed against my face, and at the touch the bank around my heart seemed broken and I sprang to my feet with a choking cry of terror.

Then I rubbed my eyes; for the woman was no longer there. There was not even a mark in the dust on the floor to show how she had come and gone. Only a bumble bee buzzed about the room and out at the open window. Well, it was only a dream, I told myself, but a dream has left me cold and sick with fear, and I thought of nothing, but a desire to leave a house so haunted.

But before I went away I took one last look at my great grandmother's picture, climbing on a chair that I might see more clearly. I am not usually superstitious, but as I stood there, by some sudden impulse that I cannot myself explain, I lifted the picture down from the wall. A cloud of dust fell from behind the picture and something else fell with it, something that gleamed in the darkness of the room with an inner light of its own. For a long time I stood there gazing at it, half believing that this was only a part of another dream. I picked it up in a dazed way and I saw that it was my great grandmother's necklace which I had found at last.

Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

Positive in action for backache, weak back, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles. P. J. Boyd, Ogle, Texas, writes: "After taking two bottles of Foley Kidney Pills, my rheumatism and kidney trouble are completely gone." Safe and effective. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BUSINESS DULL FOR ROADS IN THE EAST

H. F. BAKER OF WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL TELLS ABOUT CONDITIONS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Although conditions seem to show that the business of the western railroads is slender, yet information received this afternoon from H. F. Baker, receiver for the Wabash, Pittsburgh terminal, who passed through this city accompanied by his wife on his way from Pittsburgh to California, shows that the railroads of the east are undergoing equally distressing conditions in relation to business.

"Business is poor," said Mr. Baker, "and there is little possibility or prospect of an increase at the present time. The retrenchment policy is being followed closely and this has materially affected the Wabash Pittsburgh terminal lines, as this road handles coal and steel almost exclusively. When there is no business on the other railroads, conditions on our lines are easily affected. I am optimistic, however, and it may not be many months before business will reach its normal state."

Mr. and Mrs. Baker are making a pleasure trip and are out to see the west. They will be absent from Pittsburgh on this trip for several weeks.

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INDIANA G. O. P. HOPEFUL OF VICTORY

STATE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN INDIANAPOLIS, BEGINNING TOMORROW

Indianapolis, Ind., April 21.—That the spirit of hope and confidence again animates the breasts of the republicans of Indiana was indicated by the display of enthusiasm among the party workers who gathered here in large number today in readiness for the state convention. Many of the old leaders who have taken little active interest in the affairs of the party for several years past were to be seen about the headquarters at the Hotel Severin.

The convention will hold its sessions in Tomlison hall, beginning tomorrow and continuing over Thursday. The program has been arranged with a view to reviving the old time enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party. The action of the progressives in putting their own ticket in the field precludes the possibility of the two parties getting together in the coming campaign. Nevertheless the republicans have let it be known that any of the former members who desire to return to the party fold will find a cordial welcome awaiting them.

The proceedings tomorrow will partake largely of the nature of a rally, the real business of the convention being left until the concluding day. At the opening session the principal address will be delivered by William A. Prendergast of New York. Mr. Prendergast was one of the founders of the progressive party and made the speech placing Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention in 1912. Last November he withdrew from the progressive party and renewed his affiliation with the republicans.

The convention will nominate candidates for United States senator and for all state offices, with the exception of governor and lieutenant governor. There are several aspirants in the field for nomination to run against Senator Benjamin F. Shively, who has been nominated on the democratic ticket. Among those whose names are most prominently mentioned in connection with the senatorial nomination are Addison C. Harris of Indianapolis, former United States minister to Austria; W. L. Taylor former attorney general; Hugh Miller of Columbus, former lieutenant governor of the state; Frank A. Ball, a wealthy manufacturer of Muncie, and Edgar D. Crumpacker of Valparaiso, for more than 15 years a representative in congress from the Tenth district.

Stomach Trouble Cured.

Mrs. H. G. Cleveland, Arnold, Pa., writes, "For some time I suffered from stomach trouble. I would have sour stomach and feel bloated after eating. Nothing benefited me until I got Chamberlain's Tablets. After taking two bottles of them I was cured." For sale by all dealers—Adv.

MARINES BATTLE AGAINST SHARP SHOOTERS

Washington, April 22.—American operations in Mexico at Vera Cruz took on renewed aspects of war today when Rear Admiral Fletcher landed more marines from the Atlantic fleet, and the United States forces proceeded to take the entire city.

While the orders of the president were being carried out to the letter, it was made apparent in conferences at the White House that the United States will "sit tight" at Vera Cruz and that no further steps of pacification will be taken at this time.

For the present it was declared on high authority that the forces at Vera Cruz would hold the city to convince Huerta that this government means business and that no action would be taken at Tampico, unless there are retaliatory actions on the part of the Huerta government.

No orders, it was stated, have been sent to the American officers with reference to taking Tampico, the only orders being sent there referring to directions for ships sent to Vera Cruz. Admiral Badger will remain at Vera Cruz until further notice.

No advancements further than Vera Cruz on the part of the United States forces, it was made plain, would be undertaken unless some overt act on the part of Huerta and his followers should precipitate further trouble and make more aggressive action necessary.

Serious Trouble Expected

Despite the purpose of the administration to confine the operations to Vera Cruz, the situation took on an ominous aspect, which indicates that more serious consequences cannot be averted. Though not officially announced, it was reported on high au-

thority that Senor Algara, the Mexican charge d'affaires, had been directed by Huerta to ask for his passports and that the American charge at Mexico City, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had been asked to leave.

With this prospective breaking off of diplomatic relations, together with the reports of aroused feeling among the Mexicans, the feeling is here that it may be necessary in the near future to resist active attacks from Mexican federal soldiers.

Everything is in readiness for actual warfare if it should come, and congress today took the final step in justifying the president's course so far.

Admiral Fletcher's proclamation to the mayor, chief of police and citizens of Vera Cruz, read:

"It has become necessary for the naval forces of the United States of America, now at Vera Cruz, to land and assume military control of the customs wharves of Vera Cruz. Your co-operation is requested to preserve order and prevent loss of life.

"It is not the intention of the United States naval forces to interfere with the administration of the civil affairs of Vera Cruz, more than is necessary for the purpose of maintaining a condition of law and order and enforce such sanitary conditions as are needed to meet military requirements.

"It is desired that the civil officials of Vera Cruz shall continue in the peaceful pursuits of their occupations. Under these conditions full protection will be given to the city by the United States naval forces.

"It is enjoined on all inhabitants and property owners to prevent firing by individuals from the shelter of their houses on United States forces or anyone else, such firing by irregulars not member of an organized military force, is contrary to the laws of war; if persisted in it will call for severe measures.

"(Signed) F. F. FLETCHER, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commander Detached Squadron, United States Atlantic Fleet."

Opposition Soon Ceases

Vera Cruz, April 22.—Vera Cruz, after a day and a night of resistance to the American forces, gradually ceased its opposition today. Urged by Rear Admiral Fletcher the city began returning to its normal civil government under its own local officials.

The gradual cessation of hostilities was brought about through notes sent by Consul William W. Canada to the mayor, the jefe politico or chief federal civilian official, the chief of police, and other officials, calling on them for their co-operation.

The chief point from which the Mexicans fired was in the central part of the city. House to house fighting, which has been more or less continuous since the operations began, went on sharply this morning as soon as it became light enough to aim.

Captain William B. Rush, commander of the battleship Florida, had received orders not to effect any advance, but to hold the positions he had taken yesterday.

Captain Rush has under his orders ashore nearly 3,000 men, while off shore there were awaiting his call 9,000 men.

Rear Admiral Fletcher was determined not to lose more men than was absolutely necessary and for this reason in all probability did not utilize the forces under his command ashore in charge or to advance on the positions held by the Mexicans.

The Mexican sharpshooters appeared not to have diminished in numbers today, and with daylight their bullets appeared to take a change of direction.

The Mexican troops belonging to the regular establishment had practically all left the city and the firing was carried out by armed citizens and straggling soldiers and policemen.

Ammunition not Delivered

Washington, April 22.—Disposition of the guns and ammunition in the cargo of the German vessel Ypiranga, which were held up at Vera Cruz, when Admiral Fletcher took the port, was arranged for at a conference between Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Van Bernstorff of Germany. The captain of the vessel being unable to secure clearance papers at Vera Cruz, will return the cargo to its former owners in Germany, although the Huerta government had paid in advance for the munitions.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved

Why suffer from rheumatism when relief may be had at so small a cost? Mrs. Elmer Hatch, Peru, Ind., writes: "I have been subject to attacks of rheumatism for years. Chamberlain's Liniment always relieves me immediately, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others." 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

MONEY loaned—Six per cent on farms, orchard lands, city resident or business property, to buy, build, improve, extend or refund mortgages or other securities, terms reasonable, special privileges. Correspondence invited. Commonwealth Securities Loan Company. R. 767 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colorado. 749 Henry Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

YOUNG BOYS ARE BRANDED AS THIEVES

TWO OLDER LADS ARE SENTENCED TO REFORM SCHOOL; MERCY FOR YOUNGSTERS

From Monday's Daily.

This afternoon at the chambers of District Judge David J. Leahy Chester Horton and Charles Hoton, two boys aged 14 years, were sentenced to the state reform school for a term of from one year to 15 months for stealing watches, tools and other goods from the Sewald residence on Fifth street last week. The sentence was suspended pending the good behavior of the boys. The mother of the boys was ordered to make a monthly report to the court concerning the behavior of her sons.

Three younger boys also were brought before Judge Leahy on the same charge, but as the evidence produced seemed to show that the Horton boys misled the younger three, Judge Leahy rendered no sentence in their cases but appointed local business men to be responsible for the actions of the lads, whose mothers are widows. These business men must likewise report to the court each month concerning the behavior of the boys.

All five pleaded guilty before Judge D. R. Murray in the police court this morning and were taken before Judge Leahy this afternoon. Officer Pierce Murphy made the arrest of the boys this morning. He made discovery of the stolen goods and located the thieves. Different articles from the Sewald home were found near the residences of all five of the boys arrested and with this clew Officer Murphy easily ran down the offenders.

The robbery was committed during the early part of last week and was discovered Friday by people connected with the state. Entrance to the Sewald residence was made through the rear door, which, the boys testified, was open.

The door showed no signs of having been broken, and it is possible that it had been left open by mistake. The entire residence, from the cellar to the upper story, was ransacked. The nature of the work easily shows that those who did it sought only trifling things.

Watches, knives and forks, watchmaker's tools and numerous other things amounting to about \$200 in value made up the loss when first discovered, and it is thought that all have been recovered. Yesterday it was discovered that some of the stolen goods had been returned and hidden in the barn in the rear of the residence.

The parents of the boys appeared before District Attorney Charles W. C. Ward and explained that they were entirely ignorant of the actions of the youths. From all indications the ransacking was done during the day and thus the parents of the boys did not suspect anything wrong.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at Optic office.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



Backache, rheumatism, and all kidney and bladder disorders are caused from weak inactive kidneys, which fail to filter out the poisons, and keep the blood pure. The only way to positively and permanently cure such troubles is to remove the cause. The reason why Foley Kidney Pills are the best medicine for kidney and bladder troubles is because they are made wholly of those healing, strengthening and restorative ingredients that nature needs to build up and renew these important and vital organs. See that you get Foley Kidney Pills for your kidney and bladder troubles. They are tonic in action, quick to give good results, and contain no harmful drugs.

RED CROSS DRUG CO

O. G. SCHAEFER,

IN COMPETITION FOR THE PADGETT CUP

The Return of the Regiment (Written by G.)

It was the day the regiment was to return and the people of the town were preparing as best they could to welcome the soldiers. There had been a hard battle and it was over now, but the people after such hard times, were very poor and the preparation the town was making was not much.

Two messengers had arrived a day before, reporting that regiment would arrive in two days.

It was near the middle of the day and as yet nothing had happened. Sentinels had been posted at the out skirts of the town to await any messenger that might be sent ahead.

Suddenly in the distance a solitary horseman appeared over the top of a hill. The sentinels waited impatiently till he rode up and reported that the regiment was not far behind. Word was sent to the people and there was some excitement among them.

Suddenly more horsemen appeared on the hill, and more followed while behind them were the men on foot.

It did not take long for them to enter the town. Nearly all the people were there to see them and many wept to see the returned regiment, or what was left of the many who had started out.

The horsemen rode up on their thin, tired horses, some carrying wounded soldiers. The cavalry came up, tired, dusty and ragged and many wore bandages. The small boys ran along casting admiring glances at the rough men and some envying them.

The people were not satisfied, the regiment must parade up and down the streets for the proud and admiring gaze of the multitude. They had reached the flag which was suspended over head in front of the court house, and the rear line had approached it, when one old soldier who had struggled through the weary journey to reach his home, raised his cap to salute his country's flag for the last time, for just then his weary body fell heavily to the ground and a sudden breeze caused the flag to loosen and drift downward wrapping him in its folds.

Little Jack

(Written by G.)

Little Jack was the pivot around which every thing twined in the Browns home. What ever had to be done or left undone, three year old Jack was thought of first.

One morning a telegram came after Jack's father had gone to work. Some school friends of mother's would be in on the evening train and spend the day with her. Mother had to hurry to the train to meet them, leaving Mary to watch Jack and prepare a nice dinner for the coming guests.

Mother went away hoping Jack, at least this once, would stay out of mischief. She was expecting his Grandma over to spend the day also, and thought if she came in time she

could help watch the little fellow.

Grandma did come early. But not early enough. When she rang the bell, no one answered. She rang again and again. Soon she saw Jack's two bright eyes peering through the glass in the door. She called out, "Where is Mary?" "Down cellar," he answered. Grandma waited until she was tired and then started around to the back of the house, as her commands to be let in were not obeyed by Jack. There she found the milkman ringing the back door bell.

Just then Mary came around the side of the house, and such a sight to behold! Grandma hardly knew her as she was black as a chimney-sweep and her pretty pink dress and white apron were all covered with dirty black coal dust.

Grandma said "Why Mary what is the matter?" and where have you been?" The poor girl was now almost in despair. She explained the best she could that she had gone down in the cellar to build a fire and Jack had followed her, and then had gone back up stairs. And hurriedly bolted the door of the furnace room. She called him but he didn't seem to hear her. She did not know what to do next. There was Jack up stairs alone and from the noise she heard occasionally he must have been in mischief. She had tried to climb out of the window but failed. Then she heard door bells ringing, first the front door bell, then the back, then both together. There was only one way for her to escape and that was to go over the coal in the bin and crawl out through the narrow coal chute.

Grandma and Mary hurried into the house to see what Jack had done. He evidently had not been idle. The poor girl could have cried, when she entered the dining room and saw the pretty white table cloth dirty and wet. Jack had dipped water out of the bowl which held the fish, and had tried to water the flowers in the window. The table cloth was not only soiled but his clean white suit was all wet and dirty. Grandma quickly helped Mary fix the table and then marched Mr. Jack up stairs to change his clothes.

When his mother came home with her friends, everything was in order and read even to Jack. His grandma had kept close watch on him to prevent any further work of mischief. After the guests had gone, grandma briefly related Jack's mischief to his mother, and of course his mother was sorry too. When he went to bed that night he asked Mary to forgive him and told her that he was going to help her after this instead of making more work for her.

MATERIAL FOR BRIDGES

Santa Fe, April 24.—State Engineer James A. French today ordered the material for two bridges near Watrous over the Mora and the Sapello. The two bridges are to cost about \$12,000.

"OLD SANTA FE" MAGAZINE IS GOOD

TWITCHELL'S PUBLICATION FOR
THIS QUARTER CONTAINS
MUCH OF VALUE

Santa Fe, April 23.—"Old Santa Fe" for April is just from press and completes Volume 1 of Colonel Ralph Emerson Twitchell's brilliant magazine of history, archaeology, genealogy and biography, which he founded and has carried on of his own initiative because of the love for his state and his zeal to preserve the records of the past of this commonwealth. As all the preceding numbers, the present issue must be of intense interest to every loyal son and daughter of New Mexico and of course, to every student of history here and elsewhere. The Rev. Lansing Bloom of Albuquerque continues his comprehensive history of New Mexico under the Mexican administration and gets back at his critics with sledgehammer blows. The history gives an intimate and detailed review of conditions in New Mexico during the years 1821 to 1837. The chapter in this number tells of the events of the turbulent year 1832 and the administration of Governor Santiago Abreu. Even in those days there was a compulsory school law for "the deputation authorized the jefe to order the alcaldes to employ imprisonment as well as fines in the case of parents who did not send their children to school." However the school at Albuquerque was reported negligent and was closed until a more satisfactory teacher could be obtained. The following year the strife caused by the attitude of army and church against liberalism. This chapter tells of the bringing of the first printing press into New Mexico by Barriero and its sale to Ramon Abreu and the following summer to Presbyter Martinez.

Another interesting episode, not generally known, is elaborated in "Messages and Documents," relative to the capture and imprisonment at Santa Fe of the American citizens, Augustus Pierre Chouteau, Julius De Mun and their company, Robert McNight, James Baird and their company and likewise J. Farro. President James Monroe sent the papers in the case to congress with a message in 1818. It became a matter of international negotiations. The prisoners were released but their property amounting to \$30,380.70 was confiscated.

"The Volunteer Soldiers of New Mexico and Their Conflicts with Indians in 1862 and 1863," by Estelle Bennett Burton, is a historical study or monograph that is bound to awaken memories of thrilling events in the minds of old timers and at the same time arouse patriotic pride. It is not a mere recital of numerous skirmishes and battles with Indians but tells in graphic manner of deeds of heroism, of forced marches, of massacres by Indians. The story is well told and the sources for the narrative assure

its historical accuracy. Mrs. Burton in conclusion pays the following tribute to volunteers and private citizens in those stirring days: "The zeal and energy shown by the officers and soldiers, and the fortitude with which they encountered hunger, thirst, fatigue, and exposure in their pursuit of hostile Indians within the department during the year 1863 are deserving of the highest admiration. Not less is this due to those parties who were so unfortunate as not to overtake the Indians than those who came up with them. All toiled and suffered alike. The gallantry which every one showed when there was an opportunity to close with the enemy, proves that that virtue among the troops in New Mexico was common to all.

"The alacrity with which citizens of New Mexico took the field to pursue and encounter the Indians is worthy of all praise. Many of them wear conspicuous for their courage, and all betrayed a settled determination to assist the military in their efforts to rid the country of the fierce and brutal robbers and murderers who for nearly two centuries brought poverty to its inhabitants, and mourning and desolation to nearly every hearth throughout the territory."

"The Re-Conquest of New Mexico, 1692," gives the translation of extracts from the journal of General Don Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon, the re-conqueror. It is an interesting recital drawn from the original documents.

The editorial pages reproduce an article by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero on the "Homely Virtues of the Spanish-Americans," the reply of Rev. Lansing Bloom to his critics, a letter from Professor P. J. Harrington of the School of American Archaeology on the location of the Ben Hur room in the Palace of the Governors, an editorial on the proposed national park of the Cliff Cities, on "El Palacio," the periodical of the New Mexico Archaeological society and necrology of eminent citizens, including Captain Candelario Martinez, Demetrio Perez and Lucius K. McGaffey.

Notable is the complete alphabetical index of the first volume as well as a list of illustrations and tables of contents. This present number has beautiful illustrations on tinted paper of Maxwell's Mansion on the Cimarron, of a caravan on the Santa Fe trail in sight of Santa Fe, portraits of Colonel Kit Carson and General John C. Fremont and a blanket design of prehistoric weave. Taken altogether, the number is the most notable contribution to New Mexico history ever made by any periodical.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR PEARY

Paris, April 24.—The Geographical Society of France today made the formal award of its grand medal to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in recognition of his contribution to geographical science by the discovery of the north pole.

Mrs. Wm. T. Thompson, of Battle Creek, Mich. writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion, sour stomach and bad breath. After taking two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets I am well. These tablets are splendid—none better." For sale by all dealers. —Adv.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

M. J. Barry of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. H. Rickar, Jr., of Shoemaker was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

O. Sanchez and K. P. Sanchez of Watrous were business visitors here today.

H. G. Baseman of El Paso, Texas, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Eugenio Romero of Mora came in yesterday morning for a short business visit.

E. F. Shaw of Wichita, Kas., came in yesterday evening for a short business visit.

D. H. Taichert and Charles McCoy made a trip to Mora yesterday on motorcycles.

Max Krause, a well known business man of Mora, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

M. M. Redlin of Springer was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He arrived in the city Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Ludwig and Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Stout of Raton arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a short visit.

N. Demoreist, representative for the Sprague, Warner Company of Chicago, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

N. J. Hines and Robert Duncan came in Saturday evening from El Porvenir and spent yesterday with friends.

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

Mr. and Mrs. E. U. Strong and family and Miss Caroline Harburg, all of Mora, came in yesterday afternoon for a short stay in this city.

Mrs. A. J. Thuli of Watrous arrived in the city yesterday and left last night for Chicago, where she will visit relatives for the next several weeks.

J. P. Kaster, chief surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway company, with headquarters at Topeka, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a short business visit.

G. W. Hartman, a former resident of this city and well known here, arrived last night and will be a business visitor here for the next several days. Mr. Hartman resides at San Bernardino, Cal.

H. B. Hubbard left this afternoon for Albuquerque, where he will be for a short time on business. He will return to Las Vegas with a new Overland automobile. Mr. Hubbard recently sold an Overland to J. Neafus of this city.

Mrs. Charles Kinkaid left this afternoon for Santa Fe for a short visit.

Mrs. Arthur Lowe came in this afternoon from Lamy for a short visit in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. West came in this afternoon from Levy for a short visit in this city.

Mrs. E. F. Hall of Roswell arrived in the city yesterday and will visit friends for the next several days.

Attorney Herbert W. Clark left this afternoon for Golden, N. M., where he will be on business for a short time.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Adelaido Gallegos left yesterday for Denver where he will be employed.

Jan van Houten of Raton came in last night for a short business visit.

R. L. Lighton of Denver was a commercial visitor in this city today.

B. Haskell of Ribera came in last night for a brief business visit in this city.

Dr. W. Martin of Antonchico arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short business visit.

Cook Ely of Nolan, N. M., came in last night for a short business visit in this city.

C. Longmoor of Fort Sumner, N. M., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Captain W. B. Brunton of Shoemaker came in this afternoon for a short business visit.

W. F. Stephenson of El Paso, Tex., came in last night for a brief business visit in this city.

Max Nordhaus of Albuquerque came in this afternoon for a brief business visit in this city.

W. R. Carter, representative for the Morris Packing company, was a business visitor here today.

I. H. Nathan, representative for the Fidelity Clothing company of Chicago, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Levy of Chicago, Ill., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will be visitors here for the next few days.

R. P. Woodson, Jr., of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He is a representative for the Karo Corn Syrup company.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Russell of Chicago, who have been visiting in this city for the past several days, will leave this evening for their home.

Mrs. J. H. Ward returned this afternoon from Denver, Colo., where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Peterson, for the past two months.

H. B. Avery of Colorado Springs, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a business visitor here for a short time. He is the state representative for an insurance company.

Joe Martin, for a number of years a well known resident of this city, has returned from Albuquerque and will locate here again. He was employed in the shoe repairing business here, and was located on Sixth street.

"Colonel" Duval, as he is popularly known to the employes of the Santa Fe Railway company, will pass through Las Vegas on train No. 2 tonight on his way to Chicago from California. He is a director of the Santa Fe lines.

F. E. Connors, connected with the store department of the Santa Fe Railway company passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in a private business car on his way to Topeka from California.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Armijo, Cleofes Romero, Felipe Lopez and Lorenzo Delgado left this morning for Santa Fe, where they will attend the wedding of a relative. The trip was made in Mr. Delgado's automobile.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Noel Sperry of Santa Fe was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Frank Sheelan of Santa Fe came in last night for a short business visit.

Paul McCormick of Chaperito came in last night for a short business visit.

J. E. Sullivan of Denver was a commercial visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Viles of Holman came in this morning for a short stay.

F. D. Howe, a resident of the mesa, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. G. Sutherland of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Miss Anna Adams of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas today for a several weeks' stay.

Attorney W. J. Lucas left this afternoon for Las Cruces for a several days' business visit.

Herman Ilfeld was a business visitor in Mora yesterday. He returned to this city last night.

W. A. McDonald of Denver, Colo., came in last night for a several days' business visit in this city.

J. W. Benton of Trinidad, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several days' business visit.

J. S. Clark returned yesterday afternoon from Mora, where he had been for a short time on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Strong and daughter of Mora, drove in this morning and were visitors here today.

Miss Louise Shipman of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several days' visit with friends.

W. L. Callun, Jr., of Gurushoro, N. D., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will locate in this city for the present.

Herman Kraude, forester at the Gallinas forest station, came in last night for a short business visit in this city.

Mrs. J. M. Bentley left last night for Arkansas City, Kas., where she was called on account of the serious illness of relatives.

Harry P. Hoskins, representative for the C. S. Morey Mercantile company of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Miss Pauline Stewart of Uvalde, Tex., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will visit her grandmother, Mrs. E. J. McAllister, and Mrs. Edward Comstock for the next several weeks.

State Engineer James A. French, accompanied by J. W. Johnson, also connected with the engineer's office, arrived in Las Vegas last night in Mr. French's automobile, and left this morning for Santa Fe.

Mrs. Richard Hays left last night for La Junta, where she was called on account of the illness of her husband. Mr. Hays, a Santa Fe passenger conductor, was taken ill yesterday while making a trip to La Junta and last night underwent an operation at a hospital. Reports received here today are to the effect that Mr. Hays' condition is improving.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, returned last night from the southern part of the state, where he has been on educational business for the past several weeks. He will leave tomorrow for Trinidad and thence for Tucumcari and other parts of the state.

From Thursday's Daily.

E. J. Mullins of Trinidad was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. E. Davis of Pueblo, Colo., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. E. Ludlow of El Paso, Tex., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. B. Tipton of Watrous arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short business visit.

Attorney W. J. Lucas returned this afternoon from a short business visit to Springer.

J. E. Hestand came in last night from Santa Fe for a short business visit in this city.

Mrs. A. J. Wertz left yesterday for Bisbee, Ariz., to visit her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Allen.

A. L. White of Detroit, Mich., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several weeks' stay.

C. L. Miller, representative for the Armstrong, Turner Millinery company of Denver, was a business visitor here today.

J. W. Bowden, representative for the Colsen Fruit company of Trinidad, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. H. F. Tilton will leave tonight on train No. 2 for Boston, where she will visit relatives for the next several months.

Julius Mandell, H. J. Galles and Walter Weinman, all of Albuquerque, came in last night in an automobile from the Duke City for a short business visit.

Mrs. C. H. Gibson and daughter, Miss Gladys, former residents of this city, arrived here this afternoon for a short visit. They now reside at Winslow, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stearns left Las Vegas this afternoon. Mrs. Stearns will go to Kansas City, where she expects to remain for some time, while Mr. Stearns went to Raton on a business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Potter and son, Mark Potter left Las Vegas last night for Los Angeles, where they will locate. Mr. Potter was connected with the Potter C. Aday company of this city, owning a half interest in that establishment.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts left this afternoon for Des Moines, N. M., where he will be for the next several days. Dr. Roberts will address a meeting of the county teachers at that place to be held on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The general manager's special, which arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening, left this morning for Santa Fe and other points on the western lines. The special carried F. C. Fox, general manager; C. H. Bristol, general superintendent, and F. L. Myers, superintendent, of this division of the Santa Fe.

A. M. McCready, connected with the mechanical department of the Santa Fe railway, came in last night from Raton for a short business visit.

Foley Kidney Pills Successful for

To have a fine healthy complexion—the liver must be active, the bowels regular and the blood pure. All this is brought about by using HERBINE. It thoroughly scours the liver, stomach and bowels, puts the body in fine condition and restores that clear, pink and white complexion so much desired by ladies. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NUMBERING POSSIBLY TWELVE, SUFFOCATED IN CAVE WHEN TENT COLONY BURNS

Union Sympathizers Lose Several Men, While the National Guard Reports One Private Killed

SEARCHING HILLS AND CANYONS FOR VICTIMS

Trouble Was Precipitated by an Assault Upon Militiaman by a Striker, According to Official Report—Tent Colony at Ludlow Is Leveled to Ground by Bullets and by Fire Applied by Order of the Officers—Railway Officials Forced to Operate Trains When Employes Refuse

Trinidad, Colo., April 21.—Three women and a number of children, possibly ten, were smothered to death in the fire that swept the Ludlow tent colony last night following an all-day battle between military and strikers.

The party had taken refuge in a cave, when the militiamen fired the tents. The statement is confirmed at the military camp at Ludlow, but the bodies have not been recovered.

The discovery of the bodies will raise the number of victims to 20 or more, a majority of whom were women and children. Early this afternoon the sites of the burned colony had not been gone over, and it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the exact number of deaths.

Strikers who escaped from the tents last night reported to union headquarters today that Mrs. R. H. Jolly, the leader of the women strikers at Ludlow, is among those killed. Her three months old baby was with her yesterday. Mrs. Costa and two children and Mrs. Frank Pedro and two children are also said to have been killed. No confirmation of the identity of the women and children can be given by the state troops.

A large quantity of ammunition was sent to the troops from Trinidad on the afternoon train. There has been no shooting at Ludlow today, but an outbreak is expected at any time by the militia officers.

John Lawson is said by military officers to be in charge of the strikers at Ludlow. They declare he has been seen several times during the day in front of the strikers' trenches.

Every member of the Costa family met death in yesterday's battle. Charles Costa was shot while running after the tents had been fired and Mrs. Costa and her two children are said to have been suffocated in a cave during the fire.

Armed strikers who yesterday battled 14 hours with state troops in the Ludlow district had disappeared this morning, and quiet prevailed in and about the strikers' tent colony.

The 100 militiamen who opposed the strikers this morning were in possession of the Colorado & Southeastern tracks from the steel bridge to a point north and west of the burned colony. Reinforcements from Lamar

and Walsenburg early this morning swelled the number of soldiers on the ground to 160.

The list of identified dead was swelled to five this morning, and it seems certain that at least as many more fell in yesterday's fighting.

The dead:

A. MARTIN, private Company A, First regiment; Denver.

LOUIS TIKAS, leader of the Greek strikers, Ludlow colony.

EDWARD FYLER, of the Ludlow local union.

CHARLES COSTA, Aguilar union leader.

FRANK SNYDER, aged 12.

An unconfirmed rumor is that two small children were smothered to death in the blaze that razed the colony at 9 o'clock last night, and the bodies of other strikers are said to be still lying on yesterday's field of battle.

Daylight revealed a scene of desolation in and about Ludlow. Only one tent remained standing out of 200 or more which for six months has been the homes of several hundred strikers and their families.

Husbands were separated from wives, and mothers lost their children last night in the mad rush for safety that followed the firing of the tents. Frightened women and children this morning were massed about the Ludlow tent colony, while militiamen patrolled the railroad tracks and the vicinity about the town and colony. Searching parties are going over the ground of yesterday's battle looking for the bodies of victims.

No traces of large bodies of armed strikers who last night were reported to be rushing to the aid of the Ludlow strikers were seen this morning. They are believed to be in the hills west and north of Ludlow, but the groups are believed to be so broken up that no concentrated attack will be made. In yesterday's battle Major Hamrock and a small detail held the Ludlow station with men entrenched in box cars in the railroad yards.

Lieutenant Linderfelt and 16 men were on Water Tank Hill and bodies of strikers were firing from the C. and S. E. tracks, the hills on the west and the trenches in the colony. In the

charge the strikers were driven back, and when darkness fell the troops were near the colony, directing their fire toward the C. and S. pump house north and west of the colony, where the strikers made their last determined stand. The structure was literally riddled with bullets before Louis Tikas and a few followers retreated to the protection of a small railroad bridge. A little later Tikas and two companions were shot down by the soldiers as they were running from the bridge to an arroyo at the rear of the colony.

Strikers say that Tikas fell while trying to lead a party of women and children to places of safety up the Hasting road.

Several thousand rounds of rifle ammunition were exploded last night in the fire that destroyed the tents. The explosive was stored in the tents of John Lawson, according to the military report. When soldiers, under the cover of fire of their comrades, fired the tents, a party of women ran screaming toward the lines. "Dynamite" they shrieked.

The troops were partly ordered back and a little later the popping of the cartridges began and lasted for several minutes.

Frank Snyder was killed in the tents late yesterday in an effort to save his baby sister who had unnoticed scrambled out of the trench in which the family had taken refuge and was toddling along the line of fire.

The boy had overtaken the child and had just succeeded in pushing the little girl back into the trenches when he was decapitated by a rifle shot.

Three machine guns were used by the soldiers. The first was set up west of Ludlow and two more brought by the Trinidad troops were stationed at the steel bridge and vicinity. Later the depot was utilized as a fort, and from this point the rapid fire gun raked the tents with a merciless fire. Scores of the tents were cut to shreds by the hail of steel bullets.

Premo Larse, the 18-year old son of Louis Larse of this city, was killed shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday near the tents. In company with a party of friends at Hastings, he was passing in the vicinity of the pumphouse when he was killed by a stray bullet.

Fourteen employes of the C. and S. members of the train crews which yesterday refused to take out a train bearing reinforcements, were discharged this morning by Superintendent J. H. Abrams. Master Mechanic Andrew Roach and Dispatcher S. E. Willis, who manned the engine were slightly injured by a heavy bolt hurled through the cab window by a strike sympathizer as the train was leaving the local yards.

Twenty strikers early today stole a D. and R. G. engine from the railroad yards at El Moro, loaded it with men and ammunition and ran it to Barnes station, a mile east of Ludlow, where it was unloaded and returned to El Moro in custody of two strikers. The night watchman says he cannot identify the men who took the engine.

Major Hamrock, in a statement this morning, declared that the fighting yesterday was precipitated by a crowd of Greek strikers under Louis Tikas, who opened fire upon a detachment of his men while they were drilling near the military camp and in sight of the tent colony.

Wives of strikers, who took refuge in the Ludlow station, late last night corroborated this statement. Earlier in the day the major ordered Tikas to release a striker, who was desirous of returning to work. Telephone lines in the vicinity of Ludlow, cut during yesterday's fighting, are still out of service.

Foley Kidney Pills Successful for

To have a fine healthy complexion—the liver must be active, the bowels regular and the blood pure. All this is brought about by using HERBINE. It thoroughly scours the liver, stomach and bowels, puts the body in fine condition and restores that clear, pink and white complexion so much desired by ladies. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

NORMAL ORGANIZATIONS GOOD ENTERTAINERS

GLEE CLUB, DRAMATIC CLUB AND ORCHESTRA APPEAR AT DUNCAN OPERA HOUSE

From Monday's Daily.

The entertainment given by the Normal Glee club, Dramatic club and orchestra at the Duncan opera house Saturday evening was distinctly worth while. "Bills," a farce in one act by John M. Francis, was the main event of the evening. Miss Gladys Carroon, Frank Landau and Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., made up the cast for this clever skit. All showed talent. The farce was a scream of laughter from start to finish. It was staged under the direction of Miss May Ross of the Normal faculty.

The Girls' Glee club, which would make a hit on its good looks alone, but which is an efficient musical organization as well as handsome in appearance, delighted the audience. The club, which is directed by Miss Cornelia Murray, sang "Merry June" and responded to a loud call for an encore. The Boys' and Girls' Glee club sang "Six O'Clock in the Bay" as a closing number.

The Normal orchestra, of which Miss Marguerite Cluxton is the director, and which is made up entirely of students, demonstrated that it is an excellent musical organization. The orchestra's first selection, "Reine Valse" and "Peg o' My Heart," was roundly applauded and an encore was given. "Remick's Hits,"—the orchestra's second number, was full of snappy new pieces. Despite the fact that the membership changes with each school year, Miss Cluxton has succeeded in maintaining the orchestra up to a high standard.

An excellent four-reel motion picture drama, "A Famous Case," was given before the musical features and farce.

A Cure for Sour Stomach

When run down with kidney trouble, backache, rheumatism or bladder weakness, turn quickly for help to Foley Kidney Pills. You cannot take them into your system without having good results. Chas. N. Fox, Himrod, N. Y., says: "Foley Kidney Pills have done me more good than \$150.00 worth of medicine." They give good results. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

AUSTRIANS WILL EXPLORE THE SOUTH

THEIR EXPEDITION WILL TRY TO LEARN SOMETHING OF THE WEDDELL SEA

Vienna, April 22.—Plans for the Austrian Antarctic expedition to be led by Dr. Felix Koenig have not been changed in any particular on account of the controversy with the British explorer, Sir Ernest Shackleton, as to which of them is entitled to priority in the attempt to explore the Weddell sea region of the Antarctic. Both have selected the Weddell sea as their starting point. Neither is inclined to give way, but, at any rate, the Austrians will start first.

Dr. Koenig with about 30 men is expected to start from Trieste about the beginning of July. The party should arrive at their base of operations in the Weddell sea in January next and they expect to spend at least two years in that region. The total cost of the expedition will amount to about \$150,000, most of which has been already subscribed.

The expedition will sail from Trieste in the Oesterreich, formerly the Deutschland, the ship used by the last German Antarctic expedition under Filchner in 1911-12. They will reach Buenos Ayres in about two months, carefully avoiding a too long sojourn in the tropics on account of the 150 Esquimaux dogs which will be taken. Some two weeks later they will arrive in South Georgia and remain there several weeks, making arrangements for establishing a large coal depot and also for keeping in wireless communication with the outside world via South America during their stay in the Antarctic ice.

Under the most favorable conditions the expedition cannot leave South Georgia before the beginning of December as the Weddell sea is not free from ice before then. It is hoped that with skillful navigation and ordinary good luck, the Oesterreich will reach open water in the south before the end of January. Arriving there the next task will be to select suitable permanent quarters as a starting point for the sledge journeys inland.

The main object and scope of the expedition is the exploration of the hitherto entirely unknown Antarctic regions in the Weddell sea and for this purpose three separate sledge expeditions have been projected.

The first of these will proceed south following the apparently precipitous slope in that direction, endeavoring to discover its trend as well as its eventual connection with the Queen Maud range of mountains, first seen by Amundsen. It is hoped that another result of this journey will be to ascertain the surface conditions of the ice barrier discovered by the Filchner expedition in the highest districts of the Weddell sea and also to determine how far south this ice barrier extends.

The second sledge expedition will go towards Graham Land with the object of discovering the character of the ice barrier and its extension to

the west. This party will attempt to push through to the west Antarctic and if possible strike the southerly continuation of Graham Land.

The third sledge party will travel east southeast to investigate the extension of the island ice and its elevations in the Enderby quadrant.

It is just possible that the explorers may accomplish their work within two years, but, in case they should fail, supplies are being taken for a stay of three years.

Dr. Koenig, the director of the expedition, is a tall strongly built man in the prime of life and physical condition. He was born at Gratz in Styria 33 years ago and studied in the university there, taking the degree of Ph. D. After leaving college he traveled extensively in the mountainous parts of central and southern Europe, gaining valuable knowledge of the ice fields and glaciers. In 1910 he went to Greenland to secure dogs for the Filchner Antarctic expedition which he accompanied as an ice expert. It was the experience gained on this expedition that led him to organize the present Austrian undertaking. He will act as director and the party will be under the actual command of an officer of the Austro-Hungarian navy. There will be two other ship's officers.

The scientific members of the expedition include two zoologists, a meteorologist, a geologist, a taxidermist and a photographer. The crew include a Norwegian ice pilot, four sledge experts, a carpenter, and 16 sailors. Of the latter two are Norwegians, four Germans and ten Austrians. Three of them went with the Filchner expedition.

Only two of the whole party are married. The youngest member, a sailor, is 19 and the oldest, the ice

ilot, is 52. They all are teetotalers and no alcohol will be taken on the journey except a very limited quantity for medicinal purposes. But there will be plenty of tobacco, over 1,100 pounds, and an abundant supply of cigars and cigarettes.

In the distribution of rations on the sledging trips Dr. Koenig proposes to adopt a new plan. Instead of carrying the pemmican in large slabs which have to be cut up and divided among the party, including the dogs, he is taking small tins with rations already divided into individual portions for each day's travel. This will save much time and labor and also the loss incident to cutting up the pemmican in an intensely cold temperature. It will also greatly lighten the task of feeding the dogs besides ensuring each animal his proper share. The dogs get only pemmican on these trips except when seals are caught and they are given the flesh. The empty tins will be used afterwards for building the sides of shelter huts. Filled with snow they afford excellent material for such purpose.

Gives Comfort to Stout Persons

A good wholesome cathartic that has a stimulating effect on the stomach, liver and bowels is Foley Cathartic Tablets. Thoroughly cleansing in action, they keep you regular with no griping and no unpleasant after effects. They remove that gassy distended feeling so uncomfortable to stout persons. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

TOWN COUNCIL HOLDS ITS LAST MEETING

EUGENIO ROMERO SUCCEEDS LORENZO DELGADO AS MAYOR OF THE WEST SIDE

From Tuesday's Daily.

The town council of the West side, which has served for the past two years, held a meeting at the court house yesterday afternoon. The meeting was for the purpose of disposing with all pending minor business to give the new administration a clean page.

The council voted Mayor Delgado a hearty vote of thanks for his excellent service to the town and his exceptional interest in municipal affairs. Mr. Delgado was present at practically every meeting held during the last two years and has been progressive in every way toward improving the town.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the newly elected administration took office, when a joint session of the old council and the new one was held for the installation of the new officials. Besides the installation no business was transacted. The complete organization of the council will occur at the next regular meeting. Eugenio Romero succeeded Delgado as mayor.

Rub the joints with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT to relieve rheumatism. It penetrates the flesh to the bone conveying its soothing and restorative influence to the spot where the pain exists. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BABY AFFLICTED WITH ECZEMA

Broke Out in Rash. Itched and Burned. Very Painful. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Eczema Disappeared.

R. F. D. No. 1, Lucerne, Colo. — "About two years ago my baby, who was about four months old at that time, was afflicted with eczema which at first appeared on the back of the neck and kept constantly enlarging. The eczema broke out in a rash at first and it was small and rough and very red. It itched and burned so much that he could not sleep well, continually turning and twisting his head as the eczema was on the back

of his neck where he could not get to it to scratch well. But in rubbing so much it became red and almost raw. It seemed very painful as the child fretted constantly. After some time a similar trouble appeared on the cheeks.

"I tried _____ and others I do not remember now. Some did no good and some only irritated more. At last a friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample and this did so much good I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and the Cuticura Ointment. I used them according to directions and it was only a month until the eczema was apparently well and it soon entirely disappeared and has never returned." (Signed) Mrs. Carrie M. Brown, Mar. 23, 1913.

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



MISS FLOYD WROTE THE PRIZE ESSAY

NORMAL GIRL GOT TROPHY FOR REVIEW OF "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA" FILM

Following the showing of the eight-reel feature film, "Antony and Cleopatra," in this city some time ago, Managers Browne and Hoffman of the Browne theater offered a list of prizes for the best essays written on the picture.

The contestants were limited to students of the Normal University and the High school. The picture proved to be one of the best ever shown in this city. The strength of the play is well shown in the essays as the writers found ample material covering a wide range.

The first prize was awarded to Miss Virginia Floyd of the Normal University and the remaining prizes were awarded as follows: Miss Bessie Nisson, second; Mr. Herbert Paulson, third; Miss Ruth Neafus, fourth; Miss Kathryn Seelinger, fifth; Miss Juanita Burchette, sixth.

WILL LET COMMERCIAL CLUB HANDLE SHOW

THE COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE EAST SIDE INTERESTED

The time for consideration of county fairs is now at hand, according to members of the San Miguel County Fair association, and if the people of San Miguel county want an exhibition next fall now is the time to prepare the list of prizes and thus encourage the farmers to exert themselves to produce the best possible crops for display.

Last year there seemed to be some misunderstanding between the East and West sides on the county fair proposition, but this year the officers of the County Fair association are willing to turn the entire proposition over to the Commercial club and let that organization handle the exhibition. This method will result in harmony and larger measure of success. This statement was made today.

Last year the fair was successful but it should have been better. The San Miguel County Fair association officers used their best efforts to make it a success, but they say the lack of co-operation hindered perfect success.

The boosting of a big county fair is not only an encouragement to the farmers to raise better products for display at the fair, but it materially increases the entire crop, as the farmers work for general results.

The prizes offered last year were well worth the efforts of the agriculturists. This feature could be made even better this year.

Chester A. Hunker, secretary of the fair association, this morning suggested that the Commercial club consider the proposition of handling the fair and thus bring about co-operation of both sides of the river that will make the fair a success.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Marsh of Grand Junction, Colo., are the parents of a baby girl, born Sunday at their home. Mrs. Marsh formerly was Miss Liva Lichty, teacher of art and vocal music at the Normal University. Mr. Marsh is in the employ of the Associated Press in Grand Junction. He was stationed in Las Vegas when he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Marsh.

Word has been received in Las Vegas from Jerry Quinn, a member of the city council, bringing information that he and Mrs. Quinn will arrive in Las Vegas within the next few weeks. As Mr. Quinn left New Mexico without a wife and is apparently returning with one, the evidence produced seems to show that a marriage has occurred during the past month. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn wrote from New York city, where they are spending their honeymoon.

Word has been received here of a most unique advertisement for Las Vegas. It is being used by William M. Runyan, an evangelist who held meetings here last year, in Nebraska, where Mr. Runyan is now stationed. It requires no ink, being delivered in connection with sermons. In speaking concerning healthful climates last month in Lincoln, Neb., Rev. Runyan told a large audience that Las Vegas was, in his estimation, the most wonderful place in the world for tubercular patients. Mr. Runyan cited his own case, saying that he was practically cured of an attack of this disease during his stay in this city. George A. Fleming of the Investment & Agency corporation received information concerning Mr. Runyan's good work for the benefit of this city as have others.

Henry Tate Unsell, father of Homer T. Unsell of Tacoma, Wash., a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rogers, Sr., of this city, died recently at his home in New London, Mo., at the age of 70 years.

Vicente Montoya and Nick Cordova this morning announced that arrangements are now well under way for the staging of a boxing contest here between May 4 and 7 between Young Duran of this city and Young Abe Attell of Denver. Attell has not signed up as yet, but is expected to do so within the next few days.

M. L. Tillman, formerly employed by the Las Vegas Motor Car company, left Las Vegas Sunday night, leaving, it is said, a number of worthless checks with business men. The checks were overdrawn on his account, it is stated. This is the second case of this kind to occur here during the last week.

As a result of The Optic bulletins, which are posted at the corner of Sixth and Douglas, the central part of the business district has seemed almost metropolitan for the past two days. The reports are attracting wide attention and probably will continue to attract interest during the next few days.

Mrs. A. T. Rogers, Sr., who has been seriously ill for some time as the result of a stroke of paralysis, is reported as much improved.

Cattle men are baffled to know the cause of a disease which is killing numerous cattle and calves in San Miguel county. C. H. Liebschner, who lives at Agua Zarca is reported as having lost 40 head during the late winter and early spring.

In reference to "worthless checks" uttered by M. L. Tillman in this city last week, his brother, Arthur R. Tillman, requests persons holding such checks to communicate with him and the same will be paid. (Signed)—Arthur R. Tillman.

Henry Goldstein, a former resident and business man of this city, but for the past year located at Mora and connected there with the Bacharach brothers store, has resigned his position with that firm and will open a new business at Mora.

Miss Virginia Floyd says The Optic has been misinformed, and she is not a student of the Normal University, but of the Las Vegas High school. Miss Floyd won honor for herself and her school by writing the best essay on "Antony and Cleopatra."

The Walton hotel at Mora is now undergoing repairs in preparation for the term of court that will convene there Monday. The docket for this term of the Mora court is small and it is expected that the session will not continue for more than one week.

The change of administration of the mayor and town council of the West side took place yesterday afternoon. Eugenio Romero, who was elected mayor on the republican ticket, took his office, succeeding Lorenzo Delgado. It was decided at the first session of the town council that all council meetings will be held at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday of each month. Esteban Gutierrez was appointed as marshal while Ciriaco Griego was selected as a policeman by Mayor Romero. Little other business was done. Other appointments will be made at the next session of the council.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: May 11—Associate physicist (male), salary \$2,200 to \$3,500. May 18—Assistant chief, office of information (male), \$2,000; assistant pathologist (male), salary \$1,800 to \$2,000. May 20—Junior mechanical engineer (male), salary \$1,080 to \$1,500; junior electrical engineer (male), \$1,080 to \$1,500; rodman and chainman, interstate commerce commission, salary \$1,080 to \$1,200; junior structural engineer (male), salary \$1,080 to \$1,500; tariff clerk (male), salary \$1,200; junior railway signal engineer (male), salary \$1,080 to \$1,500. May 20-21—Computer and estimator (male) salary \$1,600 per annum. For all other information see E. S. Showalter at the postoffice.

Mrs. R. B. Turnbull of Pasadena, Calif., and her two babies, Loretta Rupert, are here for a visit with Mrs. Turnbull's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Archibald.

Secretary LeNoir of the Y. M. C. A. today received from the Pathe Motion Picture company the Pathe's Weekly film containing the pictures taken in Las Vegas by Ben Struckman some time ago. The film was given to the Y. M. C. A. for use in advertising the Montezuma hotel property. It will be on exhibition in the display window of Robert J. Taupert for several days.

James Johnsen, who underwent an operation at St. Anthony's sanitarium a short time ago, is reported as slightly improved today. Mr. Johnsen's condition has been serious for the past few days.

The local option election that is to be held in the town of San Miguel as a result of a petition presented to the county commissioners recently, will take place on Tuesday, May 20, according to an announcement made today.

Among the cases to be considered at the session of the Mora county court next week will be the numerous charges that have been brought against saloon men of Watrous, Wagon Mound and Roy. All are said to have either violated the Sunday closing law or the gambling law. District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward was instrumental in discovering the larger part of the alleged law violations in the places mentioned.

People residing in the vicinity of Lincoln park are wondering if the tract is going to receive any attention this year. Thus far the pretty lawn has received no attention of any kind. The residents of the south section of the city believe that the park should be attended to at once.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: May 20—veterinarian (male) salary 1,400. May 25—orchardist (male) salary \$720; June 1—assistant chemist (male) salary \$3,000; June 3—laboratory aid in seed testing, salary \$720 per annum. For all other information see Oscar Linberg at the postoffice.

A band of those rovers known as gipsies has arrived in Las Vegas and today visited the residential section under the pretense of telling fortunes. It might be a good plan for the residents to keep a close watch for thieves during their stay and possibly the city authorities might have them move on as they are anything but desirable tourists, if their ideas of right and wrong are identical with those of gipsies who have visited here in the past.

FEDERAL PRISONER RELEASED

Santa Fe, April 24.—United States Commissioner M. T. Dunlavy today liberated Jesus Cerecedes, a federal prisoner, who had served a six months' jail sentence for stealing an interstate shipment and an additional 30 days in lieu of a fine and costs. Cerecedes took the oath of poverty and was therefore released.

RESERVATION TO BEGIN NEXT MONDAY

SEATS FOR DR. LANDAU'S TRAV-
ELOGUE ON JAPAN MAY BE
BOUGHT AT MURPHEY'S

In reply to numerous requests it has been decided to admit children under 14 to the Japanese night at the Duncan opera house on Wednesday evening next at 25 cents. This carries with it the privilege of sitting in any part of the house. Reservations may be made at Murphey's drug store on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

One of the 120 views to be shown in illustration of this travelogue is now being screened at the Photoplay theater. It depicts the Kameida garden, famous all over Japan for the beauty of its wisteria vines, trained over trellises and swinging their lovely festoons of purple and white over the lake. Thousands of Japanese of all social grades come here to sit with friends in the bowery arbors, drinking tea, eating rice cakes and feeding the tame fish in the artificial lakes. All of the views are as beautiful as this striking picture.

Here is a further list of views to accompany the travelogue.

51. Mediaeval castle of the Japanese princes.
52. A Japanese lady ordering her food.
53. The Mikado opening the famous canal at Biwa.
54. The women pilgrims of Japan.
55. Going to the Temple of Mercy.
56. "O-hayo," greetings of pretty damsels in Kinkakuji gardens.
- 57-62. The most beautiful temples in Japan.
- 62-65. Japanese fortune tellers and street jugglers
66. The great bell (15 feet in diameter) which has been ringing for nearly 300 years.
67. Gay procession of the Shinto priests.
68. Under the bamboo trees.
- 69-74. How the famous cloisonne, porcelain, lacquer and silk stitch painting of the Japanese is made and the workers who make them.
75. The greatest artist in Japan.
76. Death, burial and cremation in Japan.
77. A Buddhist cemetery.
78. Shooting the Japanese rapids.

JOHN ENSIGN LEAVES

John Ensign, one of the pioneer residents of this city and for many years a driver for Gross Kelly and Company, has resigned his position and has left for Denver, Colo., where he will reside.

Mr. Ensign, during his connection with Gross Kelly and Company has been a valuable employe and one of the most popular men with that firm. His resignation came with a source of regret to all the other employes, who have been with the firm continuously for the past 15 years or more. Mr. Ensign is 79 years of age and is still hale and hardy.