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AFTER FOUR DAYS HEAVY FIGHTING ZACATECAS, FEDERAL STRONGHOLD, FALLS INTO HANDS OF VILLA

GENERAL RODRIGUEZ FATALLY INJURED, AND LOSSES OF BOTH SIDES REPORTED HEAVY

Heaps of Dead Bear Mute Testimony to Ferocity of the Fighting

WAY SEEMS OPEN NOW FOR ATTACK ON CAPITAL

Meantime Mediation Meanders Calmly to the Grave—Guerrero Said to Be in Midst of Constitutionalist Uprising—Federal Gunboat Loaded With Ammunition and Supplies Enroute to Salina Cruz—Chinese Refugees, Aliens Here and Unable to Go Back, Camp on Bridge

Zacatecas, Mexico, June 24 (delayed in transmission over military wire)—The fiercest fighting on both sides, and an unusually high loss of life to both federals and constitutionalists ended last night in the capture of Zacatecas by General Villa's forces. It required four days of battle to take the federal stronghold of central Mexico.

The federals under General Medina defended their positions stubbornly, but they finally were overcome by the forces of Generals Villa and Natera. The constitutionalist soldiers scaled hill after hill, killing and wounding thousands of federals and sustaining heavy losses themselves. So far it has been impossible to secure any accurate estimate of losses on both sides. The heaps of dead on the mountain sides and in the city bore mute testimony of the ferocity of the fighting. General Villa was in the van of the attacking party. Five mem-

bers of his staff, accompanying him, were wounded. The number of constitutionalist officers killed or wounded was unusually great. General Trinidad Rodriguez, one of the best of Villa's brigade commanders, was shot through the throat and is not expected to live.

The constitutionalists in many cases had to advance on hands and knees, as those below on the steep inclines passed the rifles from hand to hand. These feats were accomplished under heavy machine gun fire. Nothing seemed to lessen the determination of Villa's troops, though the federals had thrown up trenches and redoubts on all sides.

Calles Promoter

Nogales, Ariz., June 25.—A compromise of some kind evidently has been affected between the civil and military authorities of Sonora. Colonel Elias P. Calles, whose recent troubles

with Jose Maytorena, civil governor of Sonora, resulted in his losing his position as military commander of that state has received from General Carranza an appointment as commander of all constitutionalist troops in Sonora, except those under General Alvarado at Guaymas.

That was the statement made today by constitutionalists at Nogales, Sonora, who declared all military officers in the state had been notified to respect Calles' authority.

Rodriguez Killed

El Paso, Texas, June 25.—General Rodriguez died of his wounds, according to advices received by friends here. Besides General Herrera, among the other officers wounded were General Benito Garcia and Colonel Rodolfo Fierro.

Colonel Rodolfo Fierro, known in Mexico as the "butcher," because of his fondness of executing prisoners personally, is the man shown by the constitutionalist investigation to have killed William S. Benton, an English subject in Juarez last February.

Condemned to spend the balance of their days in the immigration station at the American end of the Santa Fe street international bridge may be the fate a bunch of Chinese now in El Paso. Some months ago, when wild rumors were rife that Villa, with a huge army, was coming north to attack El Paso, Chinese residents of Juarez were allowed to cross the river and remain in El Paso under bond. Yesterday the period covered by the bond expired, and when United States immigration officers attempted to escort some of the celestials to Juarez they were turned back by the Mexican officials guarding the bridge. The astonished minions of Uncle Sam were politely informed that the constitutionalist immigration authorities had lately adopted an Asiatic exclusion act modeled after that of the United States, and that in consequence no Chinaman would be allowed to enter Mexico, or at least that part of it controlled by the revolutionary authorities.

The Chinese were brought back and detained at the immigration station. They cannot, under the law, remain in the United States. Determined looking revolutionary soldiers with guns, prevent their entrance into Mexico, and the almond-eyed sons of Confucius are not a little worried over their future, as the quarters at the immigration station are far from being desirable as a permanent place of abode.

Another Uprising Reported

Washington, June 25.—Dispatches today from Rear Admiral Howard speak of reports of a constitutionalist uprising in the state of Guerrero, which is co-terminal with the state of Mexico itself, and whose boundary line is only about 70 miles from Mexico City. A railway connects at Acapulco the seaport of Guerrero, with the capital city.

Ammunition En Route

On Board United States Ship California, La Paz, Lower California, June 24, (by wireless to San Diego, Calif., June 25).—The steamer Herrerias chartered by the Mexican government, left Guaymas today, according to information received by Rear Admiral Howard carrying two pieces of modern artillery, troops ammunition and mules. The vessel is believed to be bound for Salina Cruz. An Acapulco resident named Nadega, commissioned by General Carranza, chief of the constitutionalists has taken the field, in the state of Guerrero, with 120 men.

Carranza's Plans

Washington, June 25.—Carranza's plan to proceed at once from Saltillo to the American border at Nuevo Laredo is with the chief purpose of being in direct telegraphic communication with his agents in the United States when they begin negotiations with the Huerta delegates. When Carranza arrives at Nuevo Laredo it is said he will be met by Juan F. Urquidia, who left the constitutionalist agency in Washington several days ago with important communications bearing on the negotiations.

Agents of the constitutionalists here today, learning of the signing of the Niagara protocol, expressed the opinion that the conference probably would begin Monday or early next week at the latest. Where it would be held had not been determined. Buffalo was suggested but it was pointed out that the Huerta delegates might object to negotiate even informally on American soil. Niagara-on-the-Lake also has been suggested.

EGGS MAY NOW BE SHIPPED BY POST

NEW SCHEME REDUCES COST OF DELIVERY AND HELPS THE POULTRY MEN

Washington, June 20.—That eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post and that this method frequently secures a better price for the producer and a fresher article for the consumer has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the experts in the United States department of agriculture. The department conducted tests that covered a period of five months. At the end of that period it came to the conclusion that the parcel post was of particular value to the man whose flock was too small or who lives too far from express service to permit him to ship his eggs in the regular commercial case which holds 30 dozen eggs.

In the course of these experiments the department shipped 9,131 eggs in 466 lots. Of these 327 or slightly less than 3.6 per cent were broken, but 209 or slightly less than 2.3 per cent were absolutely wasted. The others, though broken, could still be used. The percentage of breakage, moreover, will be greatly reduced, it is said, when the employees of the postoffice become more accustomed to handling such fragile matter.

That the eggs should be properly packed is of course essential. This implies time, care and some expense and is one reason why no attempt should be made to market by parcel post any but the finest quality of eggs, for they alone will bring remunerative prices. Moreover, if the customer who buys in small lot finds that any considerable proportion of his purchases is undesirable or even unattractive in appearance, he will not trouble to ask for deductions on that account; he will simply discontinue his orders. The producer, therefore, must see to it that all the eggs the postman delivers are what he represents them to be.

This can only be done by candling them. Candling, "the process of testing eggs by passing light through them so as to reveal the condition of the contents" is omitted by many producers who rely on care in collection to eliminate all bad eggs. It is however, impossible to avoid an occasional accident and candling is therefore advisable as an extra precaution. A simple outfit can be made out of a small lamp and an ordinary pasteboard box sufficiently large to be placed over the lamp, after the ends have been removed, without risk of fire. In order to supply air to the enclosed lamp, notches should be cut in the edge on which the box rests. A round hole is then cut in the box at the level of the lamp flame and the candling done by holding each egg against this hole while the rest of the room is in darkness. The light from the lamp reveals the contents of the egg and those that show any defect can be rejected.

If possible only infertile eggs should be sent to market. Fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly in warm weather and are the cause of much loss. A broody hen on the nest or accidental exposure to a high temperature may start incubation and cause the egg to spoil and injure the shipper's reputation. It is advisable, therefore, to retain the fertile eggs for home use or dispose of them in some other way than through the parcel post. This is also true of soiled-eggs. Eggs should never be washed when intended for high-class trade, since the process removes a natural mucilaginous coating and opens the pores of the shell.

After this thorough elimination of the unfit, the eggs that remain should be carefully packed in a container of corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood or other suitable material. The postoffice regulations require this container to be so wrapped that nothing can escape from the package and each in addition to be wrapped separately in excelsior, cotton, or some such material. Any soft paper serves the purpose quite well. As for the container itself, there are many kinds of on the market and the department of agriculture investigators have not attempted to decide which is the best. Instead they refer inquirers to the various state experiment stations which have available information on this question. size and color to keep for home use those which are irregular in shape, unusually long or thin-shelled. Containers that have been badly stained by broken eggs should be replaced by clean ones and the package wrapped as neatly as possible. In short very effort should be made to deliver as attractive a package as possible into the hands of the customers. The extra expense will be little and the returns in increased trade great.

The larger the shipments that the producer can arrange to make, the cheaper can he afford to sell his eggs. Within the first and second zones of the parcel post service, a package costs five cents for the first pound and only one cent for each additional pound. Ordinarily eggs weigh about 1½ pounds a dozen, which with the additional weight of the wrapping and container, would make a package

In packing eggs it is well to sort them as far as is practical according to of a dozen eggs weigh between two and three pounds. The postage on this would be 7 cents. If another dozen eggs were included in the package the postage would not be more than 9 cents, or 4½ instead of 7 cents a dozen eggs.

To the value of the eggs and the cost of the postage must be added the cost of the container and the wrapping. For two dozen eggs this may be estimated at 8 cents. With postage at 9 cents, it would, therefore, cost 17 cents to market two dozen eggs, or 8½ cents a dozen. By shipping in 10-dozen lots, it is estimated that the marketing cost can be reduced to 4.7 cents a dozen.

Where the container can be used more than once, this cost can of course be somewhat reduced. Large sized containers will stand from two to four trips, smaller ones three to five, so that it will pay the producer to induce his customer to return the containers periodically. The postage required for this is of course deducted from the bill for the next shipment.

Although it is obviously advantageous both to the producer and consumer that the eggs be shipped in large quantities and consequently economically, it must be remembered in taking orders that the supply of eggs undergoes the greatest fluctuations. In times of scarcity it is not good policy for the producer to send all his output to one customer, neglecting his other friends, nor in times of plenty can he expect to dispose of his entire stock to his regular customers. These points must be given due consideration and the quantities that are to be supplied at each season of the year carefully stated in the contract. The price, too, varies with the supply. One good method of determining this is to take as a basis the wholesale price of eggs on the open market and add to this a certain number of cents a dozen for the new-laid parcel post eggs. Care should be taken, however, to see that there is no possibility of any misunderstanding arising in regard to the basic price. To obviate this, the quotations published in a given newspaper or some other similar authority may be accepted.

Eggs are scarcest and highest in the fall. Chickens should, therefore, be hatched early enough to begin laying at this season. Moreover little difficulty will be experienced then in disposing of the entire output and it will in consequence be unprofitable to divert any of the supply to home purposes. This difficulty can be overcome by preserving eggs in the spring, when they are plentiful and cheap. A solution of water glass, which can be obtained at drug stores for 75 cents a gallon, should be used for this purpose, each quart being diluted with 10 quarts of water which has been boiled and cooled. The eggs should be packed in stone jars or crocks and the solution poured over them, or they may be carefully placed in the solution each day. Eggs kept in this way are perfectly good but naturally they do not command the prices of those newly-laid. The shells sometimes break in boiling, but this may be avoided by puncturing the end with a pin just before they are dropped into the water.

The only drawback to marketing eggs by parcel post appears to be the time and trouble involved in packing them. This is compensated for by the extra price that can always be obtained for products that are absolutely reliable. At bottom, therefore, the shipper's success depends upon the care with which he safeguards the reputation of his products. Satisfied customers will soon build up his business for him. Any postoffice will furnish complete information in regard to regulations and rates, and, as already stated, the several state experiment stations have information in regard to the various types of shipping boxes. The results of the United States government's investigation of the matter have been published in Farmers' Bulletin 594, of the department of agriculture, which will be sent free on request.



Trade-Mark, everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. The Man who put the E's in F.E.E.T.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE.

RETAILERS OF STATE TO MEET AT RATON

MERCHANTS WILL GATHER NEXT MONTH IN INTERESTING CONVENTION

Raton, N. M., June 23.—A most interesting and important session of state retail merchants is anticipated by the 20 or more state associations at the third annual convention, to be held at Raton, July 8, 9, and 10. The state secretary has received assurances from Roswell, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Tucumcari and Las Vegas that each place will be represented by a large delegation, while other localities yet to be heard from are expected to send one or more representatives. Roswell has promised 15 automobile loads, including about 60 people, who will duplicate the cross-state trip made last year by nine Raton cars to the Roswell state convention. Las Vegas, and possibly Albuquerque and Santa Fe, will send their delegations via the El Camino Real, now in most excellent condition. Not the least interesting feature of the big convention will be the keen rivalry from these four or five big delegations for the 1915 convention.

In preparation for the coming event, Raton is planning to supplement an interesting three day session of business with pleasure trips and social functions that will make the visit of delegates and their wives most pleasurable as well as one of profit. The entertainment committee has arranged, among other things, a visit of inspection to one of the state's largest coal mines; a fried chicken dinner on the bank of Lake Dorothy up the beautiful Sugarite canyon; an automobile trip over the famous "sky-line" drive to the summit of Raton pass where a picnic lunch will be served; also, several evening social functions, including a banquet and dance at the B. P. O. E. home, the association headquarters. On the first evening of the convention, a harmony smoker will be tendered the delegates at the Elks' club and a reception given to the visiting ladies at the Seaberg hotel parlors. One interesting feature of the smoker will be a fast ten-round boxing contest between two well known light weights.

At this early period, the program committee is unable to announce all the speakers for the convention but has assurance that several excellent addresses will be made during the sessions.

At Bremen, Ga., W. M. Golden, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, says he found Foley Kidney Pills to be the best remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, also for rheumatism. He says, "Any person having kidney trouble, backache, or rheumatism should be very glad to find such a wonderful remedy." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

MAIL ROUTE EXTENDED

Santa Fe, June 24.—According to orders received by Acting Postmaster J. H. Vaughn the length of the star mail route between Nambe and Espanola has been increased two miles so as to serve the postoffice at Pojoaque, Santa Fe county. 1.

OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAYS ARE NEAR FACT

COLONEL A. L. WESTGARD, PIONEER ROAD BUILDER, MAKES PROMISING FORECAST

From Tuesday's Daily.

Colonel A. L. Westgard, vice president and director of the Transcontinental Highways association, who recently passed through Las Vegas on one of his prospecting trips, had something to say of road building. In the brief time that he could spare for the purpose he told the man on the street for The Optic more than could be gleaned from books in a year, about the big work of transcontinental highway undertakings, the money and labor and patience and farsighted calculation involved. No less gigantic than was connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by rail, is the job of gridironing the country from shore to shore with well made and well kept roadways, and from many angles the latter is more baffling.

Colonel Westgard said, in part:

"The United States has approximately 2,300,000 miles of highways. Not one mile can yet be called a national highway. State highways are relatively short—probably well under 5 per cent of the total. Therefore over 95 per cent of our roads are controlled by counties or local communities. The building of 50,000 miles of national highways may seem a revolutionary idea; yet this is but little more than 2 per cent of our total road mileage. France has a national highways system which comprises 5 per cent of the total mileage. France holds a preeminent place among all nations in the excellence of her roads.

"The National Highways association presents a tentative plan for a 50,000-mile system of national highways. They have not been located because 'it would be a good thing to have a ruler across the continent, going through mountains and across lakes with the certainty and ease that certain proposed roads have been made to appear to go. On the contrary they are being carefully located by experienced road engineers. This proposed system serves directly over 66 per cent of the population of the country, both rural and urban. The population in adjoining counties is 26 per cent. It connects the capitals and all important cities and thus serves and adjoins 92 per cent of our total population. No accurate estimate of the cost of this system of national highways can be given without actual surveys. It is probable that \$10,000 a mile would be a very liberal average cost—a total of \$500,000,000.

"The National Highways association does not advocate 'park boulevards.' Good, substantial, well built roads which will bear the traffic required of them at all seasons of the year, and which will be constantly maintained in first class condition, will be the most useful to the greatest number of people. Such roads should not

average over \$5,000 per mile—a total of \$250,000,000.

"All attempts to develop national roads by first building local roads have failed. Not until trunk lines were built was there any material advance in road building. These trunk lines brought about the desire for and building of the local feeder lines. Otherwise there was no desire or reason for the existence of such local feeders. Branch railroad lines were built after the trunk lines were established—otherwise they could not have existed.

"While discrimination as between districts is neither wise nor fair, nevertheless if any should be favored by road building it is the farming and rural districts. They need roads more than the urban centers; and, what is more, they need to build them. They cannot of themselves furnish the needed funds. How can they be given the roads they must have? How can this be done most quickly and cheaply? National highways advocates claim that the rural districts will get their needed roads, from railroads and market towns to farms, more easily, quickly and cheaply by the building of national highways than by any federal aid plan. The claim is made because: (a) such a system of national highways will likewise be the heavy traffic, main trunk lines within the several states. This will relieve the states of their construction and maintenance; (b) thus relieved the states can, without increase of present appropriations, build more miles than now of secondary state highways, thereby reaching more remote farming districts than are now reached; (c) such a system of state highways will likewise be the heavy traffic lines within the several counties. This will relieve the counties of their construction and maintenance; (d) thus relieved the counties can, without increase of present appropriations, build more miles than now of secondary county roads, thereby still further reaching out into the more remote farming districts; (e) such a system of county roads will likewise be the heavy traffic roads within their respective towns. This will relieve the towns of their construction and maintenance; (f) and, finally, thus relieved, the towns can, without increase

SEVERE BRONCHIAL COUGH

Doctors Feared Lung Trouble,
Restored to Health by Vinol.

The medical profession does not believe that lung troubles are inherited, but a person may inherit a weakness or tendency to them.

Mrs. Kate Heckman, Springfield, Ohio, says: "A few years ago I was in a very bad run-down condition, and the physician told me I had consumption. I tried another physician, and he told me I had ulcers on my right lung. I quit the physicians and started on 'Vinol.' Today I am perfectly healthy, and that is why I recommend 'Vinol.'"

Vinol soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces and allays the cough, Vinol creates an appetite, strengthens the digestive organs and gives the patient strength to throw off incipient pulmonary diseases.

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you.

of present appropriations, build more miles than now of their lighter traffic roads and thereby reach those farming districts lying farthest from our market towns and railroads.

"By this fourfold system of roads there will be an impetus as yet unthought of, given to road building throughout the nation. Authority and responsibility will be logically and economically divided and fixed without conflict arising. Uniformity and efficiency will be established. Standards of construction and maintenance will be raised. The entire nation will be given 'good roads everywhere' by a well balanced, connected system of national and state highways and county and town roads reaching out to the most remote parts thereof. They will be built in the shortest possible time and with the utmost economy. The money will get into roads where it belongs, and the cost will be equitably distributed upon these communities best able to bear the burden. In other words, the farmer will thus get what he needs and what he wants."

Why Suffer from Rheumatism?

When relief from rheumatic pains may be had at so small a cost it is surprising that anyone should fail to avail himself of it. Joseph Capparelli, Canastota, N. Y. suffered intensely with pains due to rheumatism in his limbs for a long time. A friend told him about Chamberlain's Liniment. One application relieved him wonderfully, and a few days' treatment effected a cure. Many others have found quick relief by applying this liniment. For sale by all dealers—Adv.

SYMBOL OF INDIANS IS INTERPRETED

SUCCESSOR TO SWASTIKA ON
POTTERY AND JEWELRY
EMBLEM OF AVANYU

Santa Fe, June 20.—So many requests are being received by the School of American Archaeology for the explanation of the Avanyu symbol to be seen on so much of the pottery in the New Mexico museum and also displacing the Swastika lately in jewelry and decorative art, that the following extract from the field notes made by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett at San Ildefonso some ten years ago, his informant being Antonio Domino Pena (Tewa; Weyima), rain priest of that pueblo, is of more than ordinary interest.

"This symbol occurs in several forms on the ancient pottery of the Pajarito park. It dominates the symbolism of the entire district. In a forthcoming paper on the archaeology of Pajarito park, a number of variants of the symbol will be presented in K. M. Chapman's drawings. In one of its most prevalent forms it reminds one of the ancient triskelion of the Greeks. The symbol is a highly conventionalized emblem of the god Avanyu, one of the major deities of the ancient cliff people of the Pajarito. This deity was the antecedent of the 'plumed serpent' of the pueblo Indians of the present day, the latter being of comparatively

recent intrusion in the Rio Grande valley (the last 400 to 500 years). The former symbol is much more archaic, hundreds of years older, and appears to have passed out of use with the abandonment of the great houses of the Pajarito.

Guardian of the Springs

"Avanyu was guardian of the springs and streams; always circling about them, he caused them to flow or to dry up at will. Water was the all-essential element with the cliff people. Its abundance meant plenty, happiness, life; its absence meant want, sufferings, starvation. Hence, to gain and keep the favor of Avanyu was all-important. To the offending of Avanyu and the withdrawal of his favor and presence was attributed the final drying up of the springs and streams of the Pajarito plateau and the consequent abandonment of the cliff houses. Avanyu, on leaving the earth, threw himself across the sky. This is what brought the Milky Way into existence. There is a striking variant of this myth among the Aztecs.

"What is seen in the pottery symbols referred to are the prayer plumes of the deity. The prayer plume is not a representation, but rather the symbol of the god Avanyu."

GIRLS TO PLAY BALL HERE JULY FIFTH

FAMOUS BLOOMER TEAM OF ST.
LOUIS TO MEET THE LOCAL
MAROONS

From Monday's Daily.

Arrangements were completed this morning between the A. P. Gibbs Ladies Baseball club of St. Louis and the Las Vegas Maroons ball team for a game to be played here on Sunday afternoon July 5 at the Amusement park. The ladies' ball team will arrive here in a special car Sunday morning and will play in Santa Fe the following Monday.

Jack Harvey, advance agent for this team, was in this city today making arrangements with F. D. Baer, manager of the local team, and stated this morning that the ladies' ball team is a fast aggregation and will give the locals a good game when they play here.

The team is touring to California and is playing games along the line. They will play in Raton on July 4 and here the next day. Due to the fact that a large number of people from the country will be in the city on July 4 it is expected that a record breaking attendance will be present at the game.

Just What She Needed

There is an old saying that "There is a remedy for every ill." It is sometimes years before you find the remedy exactly suited to your case. Mrs. Rachel Cribley, Beaver Dam, Ohio, was sick for two years with stomach trouble and constipation. She writes, "My neighbors spoke so enthusiastically of Chamberlain's Tablets that I procured a bottle of them. A few days' treatment convinced me that that they were just what I needed. I continued to use them for several weeks and they cured me."—For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

SETTLE PROGRAM FOR THE GOOD ROADS MEET

THREE CONVENTIONS AT SANTA FE PROMISE SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT

Santa Fe, June 25.—Formal announcement was made this morning of the program of the coming road meetings to be held here. The program covers three days, July 30 and 31 and August 1. The first day is entirely given over to the preliminary events and the convention of the New Mexico division of the National Highway association. The second day is devoted to the second annual meeting of the New Mexico Association of Highway officials and to entertainment events, including a gasoline gymkhana and a banquet, and the third day will see the election of officers of the New Mexico division and to sociability runs to all points of interest within half a day's drive.

Features of the first day's program are addresses by Judge Lorin C. Collins on the history of road legislation in this state, addresses and papers on forest service road policies by several forest officers, a paper by Francis E. Lester, of Mesilla Park, on the Camino Real in Dona Ana county, and a lecture by President Ralph E. Twitchell on the National Old Trails and Highways from Washington to Santa Fe.

The second day, as part of the convention of state highway officers' association, there will be addresses by Governor William C. McDonald and State Engineer James A. French.

The program in full is as follows:
First Day, July 30, 1914.

- 2:00 p. m.—
Grand Automobile Parade of Delegates, with First Regiment Band.
- 2:30 p. m.—
Welcoming addresses in the Plaza. On behalf of the State of New Mexico, Governor William C. McDonald. On behalf of the City of Santa Fe, Hon. William G. Sargent.
- Scottish Rite Cathedral—Convention Proceedings.
- 3:30 p. m.—
Call to Order, President R. E. Twitchell.
Prayer, Rev. James M. Shimer.
Organ, Mrs. G. H. Van Stone.
- 3:40 p. m.—
President's Annual Address, Colonel R. E. Twitchell.
- 3:50 p. m.—
Paper—History of Road Legislation in New Mexico, Judge Lorin C. Collins.
Discussion limited to 15 minutes.
Organ Solo, Mrs. G. H. Van Stone.
- 4:40 p. m.—
Paper—The Forest Service and Good Roads, Don P. Johnson, forest supervisors, U. S. F. S.
Discussion limited to 15 minutes.
Violin Solo, Prof. I. L. Tello.
- 5:15 p. m.—
Paper—The Camino Real in Dona Ana County, Hon. Francis E. Lester.
Order of business.
Organ Solo, Mrs. G. H. Van Stone.
Recess to Evening Session.

First Day, Evening, Scottish Rite Cathedral.

7:30 p. m.—
Music—Scottish Rite Choir, Llewellyn C. Hall, director; Mrs. G. H. Van Stone, organist.
Order of business.

8:00 p. m.—
Paper—Our National Road Policies, (illustrated), O. M. Powell, highway engineer detailed to the U. S. F. S.
Discussion, Led by A. C. Ringland, district forester, U. S. F. S.

8:45 p. m.—
Address, Rr. G. T. Veal, Roswell.
Music—Male Sextette.

9:20 p. m.—
Address—The National Old Trails and Highways—Washington to Santa Fe, (illustrated), Colonel R. E. Twitchell.
Organ Solo, Mrs. G. H. Van Stone.
Recess.

Second Day

Scottish Rite Cathedral—Meeting of New Mexico Association of Highway Officials.

9:00 a. m.—
Call to Order, President F. E. Lester.
Prayer, Rev. Leonidas Smith.
Organ Solo, Mrs. G. H. Van Stone.

9:30 a. m.—
Address, Governor W. C. McDonald.

9:50 p. m.—
Paper, James A. French, state engineer.

10:20 a. m.—
Address, Dr. S. M. Johnson, national organizer, Southern National Highway.

10:40 a. m.—
Paper—Needed Road Legislation, Hon. Frank W. Clancy, attorney general of New Mexico.

11:10 a. m.—
President's Annual Address, Francis E. Lester.

11:30 a. m.—
Order of Business.
Recess.

Second Day—Afternoon, Federal Building Oval, Grand Gasoline Gymkhana, C. C. Catron and A. H. Clancy, superintendents.

2:30 p. m.—Event No. 1:
Two-mile motorcycle race for boys over 15 and under 21, open to any single-cylinder machine. Montezuma Hotel Cup.

2:45 p. m.—Event No. 2:
Two-mile motorcycle race, free for all, open to any twin cylinder machine. De Vargas Hotel Cup.

3: p. m.—Event No. 3:
Tire adjusting contest, open to amateurs only. Chamber of Commerce Cup.

3:30 p. m.—Event No. 4:
Grand Motorcycle tournament, free for all. National Highway Association Cup. Conditions: All entrants to wear court costumes of knight errantry days. Contest consists in each motorcyclist using a lance not less than six feet in length taking small suspended rings, located at 50 yards distance one from the other, around the oval.
For best costume in tournament, cash prize, \$5.

4:30 p. m.—Event No. 5:
Ladies' Grand Egg Handling Contest. Board of Exposition Managers' Silver Cup. This event consists in the gathering of one dozen eggs, placed in the oval roadway 150 yards from a starting point. Each con-

testant must ride the running board of automobile driven by her partner, gathering each egg with an ordinary kitchen spoon, placing same in basket and without touching an egg with the hands, bring same safely to point of starting; each contestant to be appropriately gowned. This being a contest against time, but one machine will be permitted on the course at one time.

Second Day—Evening.
7:30 p. m.—
Informal concert and organ recital.

8:30 p. m.—
Banquet. Tickets \$1.

Third Day—August 1, 1914.
Scottish Rite Cathedral.

9:00 a. m.—
Election of officers.

9:30 a. m.—
Automobile sociality runs to Glorieta battlefield and Pecos pueblo ruins, Galisteo and pueblo of San Cristobal, pueblos of Tesuque and San Ildefonso and Rito de los Frijoles and the Cliff Dwellings. Motion Pictures at all places.

The meeting points for the different runs will be announced at the convention.

NEW MEXICO TOO FAR OUT IN THE WORLD

NEW YORK PARENTS WANT DAUGHTER RETURNED TO THEM FROM WILDS

From Thursday's Daily.
Amusing incidents frequently come to the attention of New Mexicans of the opinions of some people in the east about New Mexico. Those not acquainted with the conditions here frequently suspect that to live in New Mexico is taking a big risk. Even in Kansas people often inquire how the war situation in New Mexico is coming on thinking on course that the Mexican revolution extends into this state. Generally speaking New Mexico is the black spot of the west.

D. L. Cole, manager of the Castaneda hotel received a letter this morning from Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Serkosky in New York requesting him to send their daughter, Mary Serkosky, home. The girl in question was employed at the Castaneda hotel some time, but left here for points unknown about two months ago. Judging from the letter, Mary was in this country for her health. The letter was as follows:

"Manager Castaneda Hotel,
"Dear Sir:
"Will you please be that kind as to send Mary Serkosky home for we would rather have her sick at home than so far out in the world as New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Serkosky."

COLORADO PROGRESSIVES

Denver, June 25.—A spirited contest for control between progressives led by State Chairman C. P. Dodge and P. Costigan and those under the leadership of J. B. Stephen, president of the Colorado progressive party league, seemed imminent when the state central committee met here today. A resolution had been prepared by the Stephen faction, pledging the committee to the so-called law and order policy. He was to be resisted by the Costigan wing of the party.

RAFFLES COMES BACK TO LIFE

RARE FAVOR STOLEN AT COTILLION OF NEAR-ROYALTY IN BRUSSELS

Brussels, Belgium, June 25.—Brussels society people who were left out of a recent very smart dance, and were gnashing their teeth in consequence, are now hugging themselves with delight at the thought that they at least cannot be accused of stealing.

Lieutenant Colonel Bridges, the English military attache, whose term has expired, and Mrs. Bridges gave before leaving the Belgian capital, a dance in honor of the Duchess of Arenberg, who had condescended to be their great friend. Condescended is the right word, because the Arenbergs are mediatised princes, which means that they are nearly on the throne level. This makes them rather difficult to deal with, because whenever their natural feelings lead them to be nice to ordinary people the sharp shadow of somebody else's throne comes across the picture and spoils the prospect. So the Bridges sorted and sifted Brussels society until they had got together just a small number of people, the double cream of the cream.

When the cotillion came on the Bridges contrived to treat the Duchess as Pharaoh did Benjamin. Instead of just an ordinary pencil case as one of the favors hers was a magnificent affair of gold, diamonds and sapphires. As the Duchess had no pocket she hid the gorgeous pencil behind a vase while she stretched her skirt in a one-step with her host, as a thank offering. While she danced the pencil vanished. No servant had been in the room and of course it was impossible for the Bridges to have their guests searched, so the affair was hushed up as much as possible.

NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARIES

Grand Forks, N. D., June 25.—Senator A. J. Gronna and Governor L. B. Hanna were renominated on the republican ticket by safe pluralities, according to incomplete returns today from yesterday's state primary election. Oliver Knudson probably received the democratic gubernatorial nomination while the contest between W. E. Purcell and G. P. Jones for the democratic senatorial nomination probably will be close. There were no contests in the progressive and socialist parties.

CHINESE CITY SACKED

London, June 25.—An Exchange Telegraph company's dispatch from Shanghai says that Kalgan, 125 miles northwest of Peking, was sacked last night. The dispatch adds that the foreigners in the city were not harmed but gives no details. Kalgan is an important commercial city of over 60,000 inhabitants situated on the caravan route to Siberia and near the Great Wall.

CLAFLIN FAILS FOR THIRTY-FIVE MILLION

DRY GOODS COMPANY IN GOTHAM PLACED IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS

New York, June 25.—The vast Claf-lin dry good enterprise collapsed to-day with the appointment of receivers in New York for the wholesale house of H. B. Claf-lin company, and the announcement that nearly 30 retail stores throughout the country would be closed. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$35,000,000, the assets at more than \$40,000,000. Overextended credits caused the failure, the largest of its kind in the history of the country.

Though affiliated with the bankrupt firm, through stock control, the United Dry Goods companies and the Associated Merchants companies together with their stores in New York and elsewhere were not involved in the failure. It was stated their financial position was strong.

For the retail stores in the Claf-lin string, ancillary receivers will be named and they will remain closed pending an adjustment of the parent company's tangled affairs.

The Claf-lin company controls or is affiliated with some 30 retail stores throughout the United States, and it was the indorsement of their paper, held by more than 3,000 banks, here and in interior cities, that caused the crash. The United Dry Goods companies and the Associated Merchants company, though affiliated with the Claf-lin company through stock control, were in no way involved in the failure.

Announcement was made this afternoon that all the so-called Claf-lin stores, strictly speaking, would be closed pending adjustment of the company's affairs.

Unless blocked by creditors a reorganization of the failed firm is contemplated, according to the following statement issued by John Claf-lin:

"The unprecedented shifting of trade centers in New York has caused great loss to many interests. In the case of the H. B. Claf-lin Company the uptown movement of business has seriously curtailed our wholesale profits and has compelled us to rely mainly on the profits from financing retail stores throughout the country. Their rapidly expanding business has occasioned large capital requirements, which we have not been able to meet. A receivership has therefore become necessary pending a readjustment of the affairs of the company. A plan of reorganization for the H. B. Claf-lin company will soon be presented which we hope will prove acceptable both to creditors and to stockholders.

"The Associated Merchants company and the United Dry Goods companies are not themselves borrowers of money. They are in exceedingly strong financial position and the success of their retail stores is assured."

A note holders' protective committee has been formed to look after the

interests of the creditors. Most of the banks concerned will be represented on this committee, of which J. S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, will be chairman. New York banks are said to have made large advances to the Claf-lin company recently, with the hope of averting financial embarrassment. New York banking interests, it is said, have agreed to offer such assistance as may be necessary to some of the independent retail stores affected. Interested merchants were closeted with J. P. Morgan and other prominent bankers every night last week in an attempt to avert the failure. It is understood that \$30,000,000 was necessary.

"Mr. Morgan and others were most generous," said one who participated in the conferences, "but it was a question of raising the whole amount or none at all."

Joseph B. Martindale, president of the Chemical National bank, and Frederick A. Juilliard, a wholesale dry goods merchant, were the receivers appointed. They were named in the friendly proceedings—two suits in equity—one brought by John C. Emes, vice president of the H. B. Claf-lin Company, the other by William P. Odell.

There were also involuntary proceedings which sought the appointment of different receivers and alleged that the company was insolvent. These proceedings were instituted by small creditors. Receiver Martindale and Juilliard said that the failure was of such tremendous proportions that it would be several weeks before it would be possible to know where they stand.

Though the failure is perhaps the most important in the history of the dry goods trade in this country, New York bankers predict that the chief and perhaps only potent general effect will be the temporary demoralization in the dry goods trade.

Stock Market Hurt

Announcement of the failure caused a general decline in the opening of the stock market but losses were not heavy and succeeding transactions caused a reaction to some extent.

John Claf-lin has been associated with the dry goods business for more than 40 years. He is regarded as the A. T. Stewart of his time. At the age of 20 he entered the employ of his father's firm, then known as H. B. Claf-lin & Company. Three years later he became a member of the firm, and in 1890 formed the corporation which went under today. He is a trustee of many financial and charitable organizations.

Many Stores Involved

According to the best possible records available here the Claf-lin stores, not affiliated with the United Dry Good companies, are:

Whitehouse company, Spokane, Wash.; People's Store company, Tacoma, Wash.; Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; Castner-Knott Dry Goods company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Bacon & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Copper City Commercial company, Anaconda, Mont.; M. J. Connell company, Butte, Mont.; Hennessy company, Butte, Mont.; Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; Joslin Dry Goods company, Denver; Root Dry Goods company, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. B. White & Company, Augusta, Ga.; Spring Dry

Goods company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; MacDougall & Southwick company, Seattle, Wash.; Jones Store company, Kansas City, Mo.; Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney Dry Goods company, St. Louis, Mo.; The Fair, Cincinnati, O.; George W. McAlpin company, Cincinnati, O.; Lion Dry Goods company, Toledo, O.; Kline Brothers, Altoona, Pa.; McCreery & Company, Pittsburgh; Lord & Cage, Reading, Pa.; H. Batterman company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bedford company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas C. Atkins, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

Statement by Chairman

Mr. Alexander, chairman of the protective committee, made the following statement:

"H. B. Claf-lin company discounted with banks in New York and sold through note brokers to banks throughout America a large amount of paper executed by a large number of corporations, other than the H. B. Claf-lin company. The committee is formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the various banks holding the paper endorsed by the H. B. Claf-lin company. It is hoped that if the holders of the notes will act promptly and concertedly through the committee the situation will very much improve and the committee will exert every effort toward that end. No definite figures are available but the committee is informed that the total liabilities are upwards of \$30,000,000. As figures become available the creditors will be duly advised."

Kept Very Quiet

So far as is known bankers and dealers in commercial paper, other than those having direct connection with the Claf-lin company, were in absolute ignorance of the company's financial embarrassment up to a day or two ago. The last annual report of the company as of December 31, 1913, showed a surplus, over and above all liabilities, of \$1,688,730, a greater part of which constituted a reserve for the common stock after payments of dividends on the first and second preferred shares. Since its organization in 1890, total dividend disbursements of \$13,230,564 have been made.

Altogether there are 90,000 shares of the Claf-lin company outstanding, divided into 26,000 first preferred 5 per cent cumulative stocks; 25,700 second preferred 6 per cent cumulative, and 38,291 common shares, which have never paid less than 6 per cent, and in 1892-93 as much as 9 per cent.

Claf-lin company shares were not listed on the stock exchange, but were a popular investment with many conservative interests. It is believed that the several classes of stock are widely scattered throughout the country. The failed firm grew to its great position in the dry goods world from a humble enterprise established by Mr. Claf-lin's grandfather in Milford, Mass., nearly a century ago.

History of Rise

It was there that Horace Bingham Claf-lin, his father, was born in 1811. The latter in 1831 succeeded to the elder Claf-lin's business and later opened a branch in Worcester, Mass. In 1843 he removed to this city and organized the wholesale dry goods house of Bulkley & Claf-lin. This, in 1851, became Claf-lin, Mellin & Company. Temporarily embarrassed during the civil war by the repudiation

of debts by southern customers, it was tided over, and in 1863 became H. B. Claf-lin & Company. The firm was again in trouble during the panic of 1873 and was saved from failure.

H. B. Claf-lin died in 1885. Under the terms of his will the business was continued by his estate until 1890, when his son, John C. Claf-lin, formed the present corporation.

Kansas City Firm Fails

Kansas City, Mo., June 25.—Alexander New, legal representative here of H. B. Claf-lin company of New York was appointed receiver today of the Jones Store company of this city, the stock of which is owned by the Claf-lins.

Alabama Store Fails

Montgomery, Ala., June 25.—The Montgomery Fair, a corporation affiliated with the H. B. Claf-lin company interests, and the largest department store in middle Alabama, filed voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in the federal court here today.

AMAZONIAN WONDERS

On the banks of the Roosevelt river,
Whose waters run up hill,
Where the quinine bushes shiver
Before an ague chill,
The Aanas cluber
Has built a bungalow
Entirely out of rubber
And painted it with snow.

On the banks of the Roosevelt river,
In the midst of tropic sights,
Explorers may discover
A world of strange delights,
Where the jungle fevers ramble
At will o'er hill and dale
And the anacondas gambol
As the jaguars weep and wail.

On the banks of the Roosevelt river,
The myriad happy hum
Of the insects, all aquiver,
By day and night time come,
And softly falls as a blessing
That ends the weary quest
The murmurous, sweet caressing
Of the lyre bird's song of rest.
—New York World.

ONCE IN A WHILE

I stepped in a home I did not know,
And there on a chair and all below
Scattered around were blocks and strings
And the floor was littered with various things—
A rubber ball, a horse on wheels,
A mule with upward-kicking heels,
A festive rooster winged with blue,
That laid an egg and flapped and crew,
And other right bewitching toys
Athrill with satisfying joys.

"A real home this, I plainly see,"
Quoth I to one who bent her knee
To pick the things up one by one.
"Where is the baby? Daughter or son?"
She laid them each in proper place
And turned to me a wistful face—
A face whose lips had learned their part,
Lest the eyes too plainly betray the heart,
"He has just gone home," said her lips to me,
"I borrow him once in a while, you see."
—Grace Allen in New York Times.

A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF RANCH PROPERTY NEAR LAS VEGAS CHANGES HANDS TODAY

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OF J. D. HAND RANCH GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO APARTMENT HOUSE

Colonization Scheme of Gigantic Proportions to Be Launched at Once

NEARLY HALF OF ACREAGE IS UNDER WATER

E. F. Shellabarger, the Former Owner of Pattington Apartments, Now Possessed of the Placita Ranch Company's Tracts, Will at Once Begin Active Operations—Irrigation System to Be the Largest and Most Complete in the State

From Tuesday's Daily.

Information was received from J. D. Hand at Chicago at noon today announcing the recording of a contract of exchange between himself and E. F. Shellabarger of Chicago by which he transfers 50,000 acres of irrigated land north of this city to Mr. Shellabarger for the Pattington apartment house, one of the largest and best known in Chicago. The deal is the largest of its kind ever consummated in the state and its greatest significance to Las Vegas is the fact that the deal brings new money into this section of New Mexico and will be the beginning of a great future for agriculture in this section.

Walter H. Smith of the Chicago Title and Trust company, who has been in the city for the past two weeks, received the final telegram from Chicago this afternoon announcing that all arrangements in Chicago between Mr. Hand and Mr. Shellabarger had been made.

The Pattington apartment house, which Mr. Hand receives in exchange for his property here, is located on Irving Park boulevard and the Lake Shore in Chicago and is in the most exclusive residence district of the north side of Chicago. The building has a frontage of 422 feet on Irving Park and 150 feet front on Bittersweet Place. The Pattington contains 85 apartments of from seven to nine rooms each, and included in this property are two fire proof garages with a capacity of 150 cars. A private park with two big courts are included in the property. The establishment is valued at \$1,000,000.

The J. D. Hand property north of this city, and which Mr. Shellabarger receives in exchange for the Pattington apartments, is undoubtedly the most valuable in the entire southwest. The total acreage included in this property is 53,000 acres, 40,000 of which are irrigable. Twenty thousand acres are now under ditch.

Mr. Hand has held this property for 20 years and under his supervision the idea was conceived to divert the water from the Sapello river into a natural basin which now comprises the main lake of the ten which irrigate the property. This land contains an area of 200 acres while the smallest lake on the property contains 50 acres. The water from the largest lake alone will irrigate with one filling 25,000 acres. All the lakes are filled at all times during the year.

The Hand property, which was early incorporated under the name of the La Placita Ranch company, begins about six and one-half miles north of this city and runs for 12 miles on either side of the Santa Fe Railway company's lines to the north. Three stations of the Santa Fe Railway company are located on this land. The land is irrigable at the maximum distance from the railroad of about seven miles.

Four years ago when La Placita Ranch company was incorporated Mr. Hand began the colonization of the land and today there are over 25 families located on it and conducting successful farms. Winter wheat, oats, alfalfa and beets, together with other smaller grains, are grown each year. A part of the land has been under

cultivation for three years, but some of the property has been cultivated for the past 50 years. Some alfalfa meadows along the Sapello river are now 50 years old and have yielded crops each year. The excellent quality of the land may be realized when it is known that the alfalfa on this land bears one of the largest crops in the entire southwest.

A test of the sugar beets grown on the property during the past two years shows that they produce the highest average for sugar contents and purity of any section in the southwest, and are far above the Colorado beets. The ten lakes on the property form the largest private fishing grounds in the southwest. These lakes are well stocked with bass, rainbow trout, perch, kinch, mullets and many other varieties, and frequently wagon loads of fish are brought to Las Vegas.

During his ownership of this property Mr. Hand did an extensive business in sheep raising and the breeding of horses. The finest herd of brood mares in the west belong to Mr. Hand and is now on the property, while the past lambing season was unusually successful. Mr. Hand has

produced some of the finest specimens of sheep in the country, and has over 13,000 head.

Franklin E. Landis, one of the largest real estate brokers in the country, has been representing both sides in the deal. In speaking of the proposition Mr. Landis stated that it was only through firm determination and bull dog grit that it was ever consummated. Local business men who have seen the Pattington apartments in Chicago are greatly surprised to learn that Mr. Hand was receiving such a property in exchange for his lands. This only shows the faith that the Chicago people have in this state, and this special section.

Mr. Shellabarger will begin active operations on the property at an early date. Representatives will be on the ground within a week and all plans for the big future of the property will be formulated. The advertising campaign that will be worked out in connection with the plans of the new owner will be the largest ever attempted before in the state.

Doing hard work in a bent or stooped position puts a stitch in the back that is painful. If the muscles have become strained, you can't get rid of it without help. The great penetrating power of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT will appeal to you most strongly at such times, because it is the very thing you need. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

MISS MARGARET FETZ DIES AT ST. ANTHONY'S

FORMER TEACHER OF WEST SIDE
SCHOOLS SUCCUMBS AFTER
A LONG ILLNESS

From Monday's Daily.

This morning at 2 o'clock Miss Margaret Fetz, a resident of this city for some time, died at the St. Anthony's sanatorium, following an illness of several years' duration. Miss Fetz was well known in this city and has many friends who regret her death. She is survived by several sisters who reside in South Dakota. The remains will be taken to Baduce, S. D., this evening.

Miss Fetz was born at Ramena, South Dakota in 1888 and spent her younger life in that place and in Madison, S. D., where she obtained her education. She came to this city in 1908 and was a student at the New Mexico Normal University. In 1909 Miss Fetz was employed as a teacher on the West side. Later she was forced to discontinue her work and went to Nolan, N. M., where she had been until the past few months, when she came to this city.

Get Rid of the Torment of Rheumatism

Remember how spry and active you were before you had rheumatism, bockache, swollen, aching joints and stiff, painful muscles? Want to feel that way again? You can—just take Foley Kidney Pills. For they quickly clear the blood of the poisons that cause your pain, misery and tormenting rheumatism. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—dAv.

ERUPTION ON ANKLE GREAT SUFFERING

Many Nights Did Not Sleep. Burned All the Time. Wore Bandage Night and Day. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Well.

Kingsville, Mo.—"My trouble began eighteen years ago. Nearly half of the time there were running sores around my ankle; sometimes it would be two years at a time before they were healed. There were many nights I did not sleep because of the great suffering. The sores were deep running ones and so sore that I could not bear for anything to touch them. They would burn all the time and sting like a lot of bees were confined around my ankle. I could not bear to scratch it, it was always so sensitive to the touch. I could not let my clothes touch it. The skin was very red. I made what I called a cap out of white felt, blotting paper and soft white cloth to hold it in shape. This I wore night and day.

"I tried many remedies for most of the eighteen years with no effect. Last summer when my ankle had been sore for over a year and much worse than ever before I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It would itch and burn, besides a great hurting that I think tongue could never explain. The very first time I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment I gained relief; they relieved the pain right then. It was three months from the time I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment until the sores were entirely healed. I have not been troubled since." (Signed) Mrs. Charles E. Brooke, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

WANAMAKER IS STRONG FOR UNIONS

SAYS IT IS INSANE NOT TO RECOGNIZE ORGANIZATIONS OF WORKERS

Philadelphia, June 23.—"It's an insane thing not to recognize organizations of labor," said John Wanamaker today, in giving further testimony before the United States commission on industrial relations. He made this statement in reply to a question whether employes should organize labor unions. On the general questions of unionism Mr. Wanamaker said he believed labor had "suffered frightfully" in the past because of poor leaders, but added that he is seeing a better class of leadership coming in.

Commissioner Weinstock of California, who presided today, asked the witness if he could supply the missing link that would bring capital and labor together. Mr. Wanamaker said:

"I believe that labor and capital have the right to organize. On the one side, capital, there is responsibility, and on the other, labor, there is none. There we stop. The missing links, I believe to be prejudice and misunderstanding which must be overcome.

"One of the ways to wipe out this prejudice and misunderstanding is to unhitch labor unions from political parties."

Speaking of capital Mr. Wanamaker said John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made a great mistake when he put President Wilson in the position of sending troops into Colorado.

"I might be mistaken in this," he said, "but that is the way I feel about it."

Contact with the employes is a remedy for much misunderstanding, the witness said. "There are labor unions which have no other purpose than to protect their wages," he said. "Men who spend their time getting their salaries raised generally fail."

Commissioners Lennon of Illinois and O'Connell of Washington, who are the representatives of workmen on the commission, plied Mr. Wanamaker with many questions. Asked whether he was an advocate of the eight hour day, he replied:

"Eight hours or less."

On the question of the minimum wage for women the witness said that as an experiment it should not be condemned. Discussing public ownership as a means to reduce industrial strife Mr. Wanamaker said he was an "absolute believer" in government ownership of public utilities.

"I believe the government should own the railroads," he said. "It would prevent conditions that have existed in the New Haven road and in the Rock Island system. Government ownership would bring one cent postage because the government owned the means for carrying the mails.

The witness painted a rosy future for the workman. "Men and women in a rising market; they are better educated, have more sanitary surroundings, and are no

longer mats for rich men to wipe their feet upon," he said.

Chamberlain's Tablets Unequaled
Mrs. Rose Green, Wabash, Ind., writes, "Recently I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and found them splendid for stomach trouble and constipation, in fact, I have never seen their equal." Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

RAILROADS DIVIDENDS

Philadelphia, June 24.—The directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, the Panhandle system, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania railroad, today passed the dividend on the common stock and reduced the dividend on the preferred stock to ½ of one per cent for the quarter. The Pennsylvania company directors on the lines west of Pittsburgh, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AGAINST JAPANESE

A. AOKI, HELD ON CHARGE OF RAPE, RELEASED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

From Wednesday's Daily.

A. Aoki, the Jap who was indicted at the last term of the district court for attempted rape on a certain Mrs. Ortiz at Rowe on December 18, 1913, was released today by order of the district attorney's office because sufficient evidence cannot be obtained against him.

Aoki, although evidently insane, is not of a dangerous sort, and he will probably go to California at once. District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward informed the Japanese consul general at San Francisco that Aoki would be released if that station cared to take charge of him. Mr. Ward received an unfavorable reply and as there is no way in which the man can be committed to the state hospital for the insane it was decided to release him and dismiss the case.

Aoki has caused the authorities considerable trouble in that no one can be found to act as interpreter for him. Several local Japanese were taken to the county jail as interpreters but Aoki seemingly could not understand and refused to talk.

PRESIDENT WILSON "CUSSED"

Washington, June 24.—The story of how President Wilson, golfing on a local green, sent a ball whizzing near another golfer's head, and how the other fellow roundly "cussed" the president of the United States and then in confusion and chagrin made profuse apologies, had a sequel today when President Wilson and the other golfer exchanged letters, one an abject apology and the other an acknowledgement coupled with a firm declaration from the president that he was within his rights according to rules of the game.

Managers of the club were expecting to take some action against the "cussing" member, when he wrote his apology. Local golf clubs compete keenly for the president's game on their greens; he probably will not visit one of them again.

TERRIFIC TORNADO SWEEPS OVER FOUR STATES AND LEAVES MISERY AND SUFFERING IN ITS WAKE

Swath Cut Through Watertown, S. D., 16 Blocks Wide

MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE

Complete Prostration of Telegraphs and Telephones—300 Buildings Destroyed in One Town Alone—Impossible to Estimate Loss of Life—Crops Wiped Out, Many Cattle Killed—Heavy Rains Increase Discomfort of Destitute Ones

St. Paul, Minn., June 24.—Four killed in Minneapolis, two fatally, and a score seriously injured, at Watertown, S. D. property damage estimated at more than one million dollars, with an almost complete prostration of telegraph and telephone communication for a number of hours, was the report today of the havoc of last night's wind and rain storm which swept over North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Reports of the storm, however, were incomplete here at noon and it is quite possible that the loss of life and property damage totals might be largely increased when communication is restored in the four states. Apparently the storm struck with greatest severity at Watertown, S. D., where it cut through a section of the city for 16 blocks were wiped out.

Mrs. Carl Ecklund and her baby, and Miss Marie E. Clove were caught in the wreckage of their homes and possibly fatally injured.

Four Persons Die

Louis G. Ramsay and Margaret Kelly years old, was killed when her home collapsed.

Louis G. Ramsay and Margaret Kelly were drowned when their canoe was blown over in Lake Harriett, Miss Loretta Grams of Jordon, Minn., also was caught in a calnoe which was swamped in Lake Harriett and drowned.

Watertown, S. D., Worst Hit

Chicago, June 24.—Last night's wind storms caused no loss of life and only minor damage to crops, flimsy structures and to the telegraph wires.

The storm was most severe at Watertown, S. D., where it reached the proportion of a tornado, destroying buildings over 30 blocks and injured 22 persons.

Wires are down in Wisconsin, Minnesota, parts of Iowa, South Dakota and the upper peninsula of Michigan. Information that no great damage was done outside Watertown was gained from railroads in the storm area. The storm was electrical in its nature and in many places was accompanied by heavy rains, according to reports received at the local weather bureau today.

The storm area covered South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. Major Hersey the forecaster, said.

In the vicinity of Appleton, Wis., in Outagamie county, it was estimated a loss of \$100,000 was caused by the storm which broke early today. A number of houses were wrecked and many cattle killed.

Considerable damage was wrought in Milwaukee by the tornado but no fatalities were reported.

Chimneys were razed and several houses damaged. A number of houses at Watertown, Wis., are reported to have been blown down by the storm. One woman is said to have been taken to the hospital suffering from injuries sustained during the tornado.

Two Killed at Wausau

Wausau, Wis., June 24.—Two were killed, three fatally injured and 17 hurt, several of them seriously, when the house and barn of Michael Kurtzweil in the town of Emmett, Marathon county, was blown down by a tornado early today. The dead are:

LAWRENCE ZATSMANN, 17, and the two year old child of Kurtzweil.

Many Buildings Destroyed

Watertown, S. D., June 24.—Two hundred buildings in the path of last night's tornado present a scene of ruin today. Some are entirely demolished, while scores are unroofed, twisted off their foundations and moved many feet. Practically every barn in a strip two blocks wide and ten blocks long was wrecked and scattered along the trail.

All the most seriously injured are said to have a chance to recover. A special meeting of city council and commercial club was held this afternoon to start work of raising a relief fund for victims. Hundreds were left homeless.

One Death at Clear Lake

Clear Lake, S. D., June 24.—H. E. Manning was killed and Mrs. Christianson and baby daughter fatally hurt in a tronado near here last night. Property loss \$40,000.

A bad taste in the mouth comes from a disordered stomach, and back of that is usually a torpid liver:—A condition which invites disease. HERRINE is the remedy needed. It corrects the stomach, makes the liver active and restores the system. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Medical inspection of school children is more important than good teaching, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the bureau of chemistry, in an address before the Mothers' club at the Vermont Avenue Christian church.

"Most diseases of children," said Doctor Wiley, "are spread through the medium of the school room. The day, however, is soon coming when every pupil will be forced to undergo a strict daily medical examination and then we will see the end of these epidemics of child diseases.

"No river of doubt in Brazil," said Doctor Wiley, "is worth the cost of a child's life. If we are forced to expose our children to contagion to have them learn of geography, it were better that they learned no geography.

"I no longer sympathize with mothers in the task of rearing their children; I envy the mothers. The ministers of the gospel are trying to get you into heaven, while I am trying, equally as hard, to keep you out. Heaven is a place something like home—you can go there when there's no place else to go."

Doctor Wiley took a fling at the childless rich.

"The pursuit of riches and social power," said he, "often results in a loss of children. Children are the greatest wealth any people can have."
—Washington Herald.

THE OTHER CHEEK

The Optic, "And Thinking People" in general, have grilled the motor car driver for the past week and have given warning that they will continue to do so until the speed bug is exterminated. All of which is warranted, as the majority of drivers, the writer included, drive too fast through town and a speed limit should be held. Drivers should be compelled to sound warning signals at each cross street in town and at each sharp curve on a country road, which law has never been enforced, and not one autoist out of ten ever uses his warning device. Drivers should be compelled to be compelled to turn a right hand corner.

So much for the motorist.

If Las Vegas expects to enforce city rules on the motorist, teamsters should be compelled to keep to the right and allow the motor car to overtake to the left. Bridge street, for instance, is impossible for a motorist to drive upon at a slow speed on account of the teams driving on the wrong side of the street. If an automobile should collide with a team the latter being on the wrong side, "thinking people" would blame the car driver. Motormen on our street cars almost always fail to ring their bells.

As one of the "speed maniacs" you refer to, the writer is willing to comply to speed regulations, but as a square deal Vegas should have a more adequate traffic squad to teach road rules not only to motorists, but to teamsters and to the pedestrian public.

A MOTORIST.

THE POOR MAN'S CHANCE

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, David Buftum, a practical New England farmer, writes an interesting article entitled "Can Poor Men Become Farmers?" He goes on to show how the man with a little capital can get started in agriculture much easier than the man with no capital—precisely as in the case of other business. He does not absolutely discourage men taking up agriculture without any capital, however. His article is filled with practical advice founded on experience. In the following passage he shows how on the farm it is necessary for a man to work harder than anywhere in the world:

"The new farmer should refrain, at first, from hiring much help. He should plan to do most of the work himself. And he must work harder—harder probably, at times, than he ever worked before. For although there are 'slack times' on the farm—as in winter, when the farmer's work is easy and his hours short, or in the early autumn, which is proverbially the farmer's holiday—it is not so in 'the busy season.' His plowing, planting and harvesting must be begun and finished each in its proper season or result in loss; and nature, with whom he is working in collaboration takes no account of the eight-hour law or of whether he is tired or short-handed. There are times when he must rise before he is properly rested, and begin

his day's work tired and sore; nor can he, as when a wage-earner, leave his work behind him on Saturday noon with no thought of it again till Monday morning.

"I have laid the more emphasis upon the exacting nature of the farmer's work because so many city dwellers see in farming an easy way of getting a living, and, from being long accustomed to a taskmaster, forget that a man who is working for himself, if earnest and resolute and determined to succeed, may find in the demands of his farm a harder taskmaster than he ever worked for before.

"I would counsel the greatest caution in all who are thinking of taking up farming on small means, it is right for me to say that for a man who is resolute and resourceful, who has learned to know the real values of things, and who, from sureness of his fitness for the work and a careful weighing of his resources, can see his way clear to a reasonable chance of success, farming offers an exceedingly inviting field, and one that is worthy of both effort and self-sacrifice."

AN OPEN SESAME

There have been, besides Dr. Parkhurst and Mark Twain, a few men who have had remarkable ability of shooting straight at a mark and hitting the target every time. One of them is a man named Charles Dickens, and he wrote so many sermons and tragedies and comedies and clean romances that it is pretty hard to establish his proper nomenclature. Certainly not since Shakespeare has any one written with so great a power of stirring the human soul, and despite the myriad pros and cons of discussion that his books have been father to, in the great big mind of the reading public he stands, now and for a time to come, the interpreter between the court of thought and the witness of the fact.

On the subject of duty he has a bit to say. It would be well to paste the following on the desk, and read it when the thing that must be done and the thing we want to do mix in an indefinite haze.

"O late lamented, much-forgotten, mouthing, braggart duty, always owed, and seldom paid in any other coin than punishment and wrath, when will mankind begin to know thee! When will men acknowledge thee in thy neglected cradle and thy stunted youth, and not begin their recognition in thy sinful manhood and thy desolate old age! O ermined judge, whose duty to society is now to doom the ragged criminal to punishment and death, hadst thou never, Man, a duty to discharge in barring up the hundred open gates that wooed him to the felon's dock, and throwing but ajar the portals to a decent life! O prelate, prelate, whose duty to society is to mourn in melancholy phrase the sad degeneracy of these bad times in which thy lot of honors has been vast, did nothing go before thy elevation to the lofty seat, from which thou dealest out thy homilies to other tarriers for dead men's shoes, whose duty to society has not yet begun! O magistrate, so rare a country gentleman and brave a squire, had you no duty to society before the ricks were blaz-

ing and the mob were mad; or did it spring up armed and booted from the earth, a corps of yeomanry full grown."

SPEEDING MUST STOP

There are some matters which have to be dwelt on over and over until the thinking portion of the people of a city grow tired of the very thought of them; but still the thing must be kept up until the unthinking ones are convinced.

On Friday night The Optic contained an editorial on the general text of speeding and the careless driving of automobiles, taking for its text the recent accident in the Canyon Gallinas. That was not enough. Today and at such intervals as shall seem necessary, the word will go forth, as an ultimatum to which there is no alternative: SPEEDING IN LAS VEGAS MUST STOP.

There is not a day passes that lives are not put in jeopardy in the downtown streets of this city by speed maniacs who have no more regard for traffic or crossings than for a mosquito in the throes of biting. It is no part of the law to curtail the pleasure of the people; but neither is it the privilege of the law to extend special privileges to any group. Personal liberty is a grand thing, but when the liberty of one becomes a menace to others it is time it was ordered to the cemetery without requiem.

Las Vegas has an ordinance covering this. And the ordinance will be enforced, not in a lackadaisical, haphazard way, but with arrest, and if necessary, a jail sentence. It is no more right for a man, woman or half-grown girl or boy to run a machine hell-bent-for-election through the streets than it would be for any one to set fire to a house in which an unprotected child was sleeping.

BEEF FAMINE

Buyers of cattle from the dressed beef houses say a temporary beef famine threatens Kansas City and vicinity, its duration depending on the will of the ranch owners in the great grazing sections to the west and southwest.

The slaughter of cattle in Kansas City has been far below normal for some time past, but reached an acute stage this week when fewer than 11,000 cattle have gone to the six big dressed beef concerns in four days, or no more than enough to supply the state of Missouri a full beef ration for two days. This week's slaughter of cattle will be less than half that of the corresponding week a year ago.

The capacity of Kansas City slaughter houses is 18,000 cattle daily and the plants have had less than one-seventh of this number in the past four days.

In four days this week the five western markets received only 82,000 cattle, compared with 123,000 cattle a year ago, a decrease of 33 per cent. In the first five and one-half months this year the same markets received 300,000 fewer cattle than in the same period of 1913, a decrease of 12 per cent. This shortage of meat has been increased further by the unusually

light weight of cattle this year, due to the scarcity of feed.

Killers say prices for cattle have been kept within bounds owing to the unusually small use of beef. They say the consumption of mutton has increased, while pork and beef have decreased, thus keeping prices of cattle and hogs lower than expected and prices of sheep higher.

Increased receipts, commission men say, depend entirely on the grazing sections to the west and southwest of Kansas City. Thus far this season that movement, which should be well under way, is far below normal, practically the only grass fat cattle received coming from Texas below the quarantine line. Only one shipment has been received from the Osage country in Oklahoma. The Missouri Valley will supply few fed cattle until another corn crop can be made into beef. Pasture men assert that they will hold cattle for grains, making the marketing season late. Some say it will take killing frosts to turn cattle from grass, and then if the corn crop is as large as it now promises, many will go to feed lots instead of to market.

Thus far this year receipts of all live stock at the Kansas City stock yards were only 40,276 cars, a decrease of 9,289 cars, or 18½ per cent, compared with the same period in 1913, and the smallest car lot receipts in any similar period since 1892. The decrease is 117,300 cattle and 225,000 hogs. There is an increase of 18,000 sheep. —Kansas City Times.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IS TENDERED THANKS

PRESIDENT OF BUSINESS MEN'S ORGANIZATION RECEIVES RESOLUTIONS

The following letters were received by President W. P. Southard of the Commercial club this week from the student body of the New Mexico Normal University, and Colonel R. E. Twitchell in reference to the big picnic last week:

The Honorable W. P. Southard,
President Commercial Club,
East Las Vegas, N. M.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the student body of the New Mexico Normal University the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that we, the teachers and instructors of the New Mexico Normal University, recognizing the splendid act of the Las Vegas Commercial club in offering their services and automobiles to us as a body, and giving us a picnic that will long live in the annals of our school as a most enjoyable event, do hereby express our sincerest thanks and profoundest appreciation for the service so kindly and generously rendered.

"Further, we believe this to be only one evidence of the bigness and greatness of heart of the citizens and Commercial club members, and that the act was prompted only by the kindest of feelings. We believe that such acts will in a material way promote a warmer feeling between the city and the state. We further felicitate the city of Las Vegas upon having such a live Commercial club, one

keenly awake to the interests of the people and one so well calculated to build up every enterprise of the community."

We take great pleasure in forwarding to you the appreciation of our student body. We are

Very cordially yours,
L. C. MERSFELDER,
Chairman.
J. W. THOMPSON,
SUSY E. J. GILLESPIE.

The Honorable W. P. Southard,
President Commercial Club,
East Las Vegas, N. M.

Mr. Dear Mr. Southard: On the part of the board of exposition managers we desire to extend to you and the Commercial club our thanks for making it possible to take the magnificent pictures which were taken on Friday. Positives from negatives taken at that time displayed throughout the state first and later in other states in picture houses in my judgment will do more to advertise Las Vegas and its educational institutions than any thing that has been yet attempted.

Yours truly,
R. E. TWITCHELL, Chairman.

PLAYMATES

Where the willows dip and dream
By the iris-bordered stream
Long ago we sat and played,
Barefoot lad and nut-brown maid.

Idly poised the dragon fly
On an arrow arum nigh,
While the summer's sunlit skies
Smiled within her azure eyes.

Oft she caught on each small hand
The "cat's cradle," where it spanned
'Twixt my palms the narrow space,
Bending down her eager face.

Sometimes in the twilight hush
From the wood the hermit thrush
Sent his bell-like vesper call
Through the dusk of evenfall.

Ah, the days of long ago!
Still the dimpling waters flow;
Still beside the quiet stream
The gray willows dip and dream.

Oh, my little playmate, gone
With the freshness of life's dawn,
With its dews and faery gold,
And it wonders manifold!

Yesterday our casual feet
Met within the crowded street,
But I saw no greeting rise
In your unremembering eyes.
—James B. Kenton in New York Sun.

OBSERVATION CARS ON SANTA FE

Beginning October 1 Santa Fe trains Nos. 2 and 9 will carry ten section observation cars between Chicago and the Pacific coast. These trains now carry twelve section drawing room cars, but they fail to supply the demand for space. No. 9, known as the California Fast Mail, carries eight cars ordinarily. No. 2 carried seven cars from Chicago to Albuquerque and eight from there to Los Angeles, so they will carry the additional observation cars practically as easily as they do their present loads. Owing to the fast schedule of No. 2 and 9 for some time the demand for Pullman space on them has exceeded the room available.

PRESIDENT USES PLAIN WORDS IN SPEECH

HE OUTLINES ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY TO PARTY OF VIR- GINIA EDITORS

Washington, June 25.—"A new constitution of freedom for business" is the object of the administration trust legislation program, President Wilson declared, addressing a party of Virginia editors at the White House.

He predicted the country was on the verge of a great business revival. The president made his remarks shortly after he had heard of the Clafin failure in New York, although no officials ventured to say he had that in mind while speaking. The president told the editors he would absolutely insist that his anti-trust program be passed at the present session of congress, and that his information was that congress and the nation are behind him. Declaring that the United States was now on the verge of a very strong business revival, the president added that the temporary business depression at present was sure to pass as soon as business men realized that the anti-trust legislation is sure to be enacted.

For ten years, the president said, business had been uneasy because of attacks on it. He contended that his administration was the first in years that had been the real friend of business, and he added that his administration was going to prove its friendship by clearing away all anxiety among business men, over what was to come.

The president spoke with great earnestness. Gesturing vigorously he declared that through governmental agencies and through an extensive correspondence he believed the administration to be better able to judge business conditions than anyone else in the country. He compared the condition of business to a man about to undergo an operation, and who fears that it will be a capital one. He added that it had become apparent that only minor operations were necessary and that it would be dangerous to postpone them. Nothing would be more unfair to business, the president declared, than to keep it guessing. He said the administration was in power with a definite program of corrective legislation and that the administration was ready and determined to go ahead with its program.

During the pendency of the tariff and currency bills, he said, business shivered, but there were no serious effects. He declared there was no reason to think the result would be more serious after the anti-trust bills are passed.

"Some people think the anti-trust legislation will be postponed," said the president as he advanced a step. "Well, it will not be postponed."

His jaws snapped. "It will not be postponed, because we are the real friends of business and are ready to give business its new constitution of freedom.

"If we stop now there would be another long period of agitation with its resulting dangers to business. But we are not going to face that danger, we are going ahead with our program now and if the reports I received are correct it will not take very long to finish our work."

SHOT BY MAYOR'S GUN

New York, June 25.—W. H. Reynolds, a former state senator, was shot and painfully, if not seriously wounded last Saturday by the accidental discharge of Mayor Mitchell's pistol, according to a statement made by the mayor today.

The mayor explained that Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Mitchel and a friend of Mrs. Mitchel, and himself had returned from the Mitchel farm at Croton, where the party had been target shooting. The mayor, in alighting, dropped his pistol on the sidewalk. It was discharged and he bullet entered Reynolds' left thigh, passing through and shattering the bone of a finger when it came out. Mr. Reynolds had not wished anything said about the accident, fearing it would needlessly alarm his family, now abroad.

REUF DEPRIVED OF PRIVILEGES

San Francisco, June 25.—For causing to be made public the text of his undelivered application for parole, Abraham Reuf, former political ruler of San Francisco and now an inmate of San Quentin penitentiary, has been deprived by Warden Johnston of his privileges. He cannot see visitors or write or receive letters, according to Reuf's attorney. The news was given out today by counsel for Reuf, who transmitted to the newspapers the application which the state board of pardons directors at its last session refused to grant.

FOR VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

Moorhead, Minn., June 25.—Special trains brought hundreds of visitors to Moorhead today for the opening of the first annual convention of the Minnesota Red River Valley Development association. Large delegations from ten counties were on hand this afternoon when the gathering was formally opened with an address by President Leslie Wetler of this city. Professors from the agricultural colleges of Minnesota and South Dakota were among the speakers at the opening session. Governor Eberhardt is scheduled to address the association at the concluding session tomorrow.

CONVENTION CALLED

Denver, June 25.—A call for the annual convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor to be held at Pueblo August 17 was being prepared today for issuance within a few days. Subjects relating to the strike situation are expected to be reported upon by committees investigating various phases of the trouble.

PROBATE COURT IN SESSION

Santa Fe, June 25.—Probate court has been called in session for tomorrow to act on the petition of E. P. Davies for the appointment of an administrator for the estate of the late John W. Sullivan of Hagan and the petition of Mrs. Keachie to be appointed guardian of her grandson Alfred Cecil Wiley.

NEW YORK IN THE THROES OF INERTIA

STAGNATION IN FINANCIAL HUB HAS MIASMATIC EFFECT ON COUNTRY

New York, June 24.—Nothing has yet occurred to break the prevailing inertia which hangs over nearly all departments of business. Some hopes of greater activity have been justly based upon our magnificent wheat crop and continued easy money. But such anticipations seem to have been unfortunately smothered by the Mexican uncertainties and congressional discussions. All fair minded men will concede that there is a world wide slowing down of business due to economic causes. Germany is still feeling a moderate reaction from the activity of the last few years and the Balkan war. France has been suffering from disturbed political conditions. Great Britain's phenomenal boom seems to have reached a climax and a natural reaction is on, while the whole continent of Europe is reeling the burden of crushing military and naval expenses. In other portions of the world, such as China, Japan, India and South America, the tendencies are also more of less reactionary. The situation in the United States, however, varies somewhat in important particulars from other countries. We have had no real boom in this country since the panic of 1907, although a very fair recovery followed that crisis. While the rest of the commercial world has been enjoying unusual activity we have been persistently slowing down for nearly two years. We have had much liquidation, and our principal industries have been running on short time during a considerable period. Economy has been practiced in many directions, and as a result this country is remarkably free from the overdoing which is at the bottom of the recession now taking part in other parts of the world. Briefly, this country is in an excellent condition, commercially, industrially and financially, and is willing to take a fresh forward start at the first opportunity; the situation here with few exceptions being unusually sound. There is one great obstacle to such a recovery, and that is lack of confidence. Possibly from even a strictly economic standpoint, the time for a fresh start is not yet ripe, since readjustment may not be entirely complete, and there would naturally be a disposition to await greater certainty as to the forthcoming harvests. Business men must soon assume a more confident and hopeful attitude. There is no longer any uncertainty about the tariff, no uncertainty about the banking bill, and no uncertainty about the Panama canal problem. Moreover, there is less uncertainty about trust legislation; and the Mexican problem, though unsettled is much less serious than a month ago. All sides want peace.

The most helpful factors in the business situation are the crop outlook, easy money, and the fact that many

lines of industry have been running on short time while consumption has been going on at nearly the ordinary volume. The steel trade cannot shut down 60 per cent of its product indefinitely when rails, rolling stock and other products are wearing out under ordinary use. Our textile mills cannot for ever keep their product below the normal when consumption is going along with little if any contraction. The whole country has been undergoing a process of semi-starvation, and the exhaustion of supplies will ere long compel renewed activity. In the grain districts there is already a feeling of more or less buoyancy owing to the magnificent wheat crop now being harvested. The corn crop also promises well; for, while there has been no important increase in acreage and the crop is a little backward as usual, the condition is reported fine. Fruit crops are also satisfactory. The one important crop which at present does not promise well is cotton, the condition of which is not entirely satisfactory. Furthermore, the foreign demand for this staple is likely to abate because of the depression in the British industry, and the falling off in her enormous export trade. Our large exports of gold, aggregating about \$67,000,000 since the first of January, have excited some concern on this side; much more than is necessary, for the outgo is not much in excess of previous years, and considerable of this gold is likely to return later in the season when needed. Further but not heavy shipments are anticipated because of our decreasing exports and increasing imports, also because of our meeting many maturities abroad in the form of short term notes and other obligations. Frequently at this season of the year the United States is a borrower abroad in the form of advance commercial bills. This feature is absent this year, and the bulk of our gold exports has been taken by Europe to strengthen the great banks ever there. The Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of France have increased their holdings very largely as a result of good shipments from this side. Germany and Russia have been building up their supplies of gold possibly as a war measure, and the forthcoming Parisian loan of 1,800,000 francs no doubt has had much to do with the large shipments to that center, whither most of the American gold has recently gone. The financial situation in Paris has greatly improved owing to better political conditions, and London also seems more cheerful, although that center naturally feels more keenly than any other the reactionary tendencies shown in various parts of the world, also the effects of over-borrowing by some of the British colonies, notably Canada which finds difficulty in borrowing at that center and seems disposed to turn to New York. Slack trade and easy money in Great Britain will tend to check gold exports thence.

The local money situation has not thus far been disturbed by gold exports, the only effect being a slight hardening in rates, chiefly in long date obligations. July dividends are estimated at over \$268,000,000, a decrease of over 52,000,000 compared with a year ago. This decrease is very unusual, and must be attributed to the passing or reduction of dividends by certain railroads and industrial corpo-

rations. Another significant item is that the transactions on the Stock Exchange since the opening of the year have been only 36,000,000 shares against 44,000,000 shares in 1913; while the Stock Exchange transaction in bonds amounts to about \$350,000,000 since the first of January as against \$270,000,000 a year ago.

HENRY CLEWS.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IS GRATEFUL

LAS VEGAS' BIGGEST BOOSTERS THANK CITIZENS FOR CO- OPERATION

The Commercial club wishes publicly to thank the automobile owners, who donated their cars for the big motorcade and picnic last Friday, the ladies who greatly assisted the club in the preparation of the lunch, and all others who helped in any way, for their hearty co-operation in making the picnic the big success it was.

The spirit displayed by Las Vegas in this big entertainment for the students of the New Mexico Normal University, is typical of Las Vegas residents and is the same spirit that has attracted people to Las Vegas each year.

Several automobile owners donated the use of two cars for the parade and picnic, being forced to hire a driver for one of the cars.

Signs have been posted over the city reading, "We Belong to the Las Vegas Commercial Club and Las Vegas, We Believe in the Las Vegas Commercial Club and Las Vegas, We Boost for the Las Vegas Commercial Club and Las Vegas. Do You?" From the large attendance at the big parade last Friday and from the general feeling there is little doubt but that everyone in the city lives up to this motto in every respect.

Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.

Bladder irritations, kidney troubles, dull headaches, weariness, pain in back and sides, all show the kidneys need to be toned up, strengthened. Kidney Pills will do it surely and quickly. They give good health, freedom from pain, a return of appetite and sound sleep. Try them. O. G. their regular action restored. Foley—Adv.

BURY AIR TRAGEDY VICTIMS

Vienna, June 24.—An escort of 20 aeroplanes flying mourning flags and manned by aviators from several nations, formed a flying guard of honor at the funeral today of the nine Austrian officers and men killed in the tragic air catastrophe of last Saturday. While the funeral service was in progress the small air craft circled round and round the cemetery and then flew off in company.

The aerial tragedy which cost the lives of the nine aviators buried today occurred during Austrian army maneuvers. A military dirigible participating in the movements and was followed by an aeroplane. The smaller craft soared above the balloon during the sham battle with the object of taking up a position to drop on its adversary a mimic bomb. The pilot

of the aeroplane approached so closely that one of the wings of his plane ripped the great balloon, causing an explosion.

NORDICA'S FUNERAL

London, June 24.—The simple but impressive funeral service of the Anglican church was held at noon today for the late Mme. Lillian Nordica in the King's Weigh House church, Mayfair, where she was married just five years ago to George W. Young of New York.

Dr. Douglas Adams conducted the services. The music, including the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was supplied by a surpliced choir.

OXFORD DEGREE FOR PAGE

London, June 24.—In the presence of a large and highly distinguished assemblage, Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the convocation exercises at Oxford University today. Other recipients of honorary degrees were Viscount Bryce of Dechmont, former British ambassador at Washington, and Richard Strauss, the celebrated Vienna composer.

YOAKUM MADE TO LOOK LIKE A BACKSLIDER

A DENVER PAPER MAKES HIM CLAIM COLORADO AS HIS HOME STATE

From Tuesday's Daily.

In yesterday's edition of a Denver newspaper appears an interview of a sporting writer of that paper with Stanley Yoakum, in which Yoakum is made to maintain that he is a Colorado man, and that he feels hurt at being quoted as the Las Vegas scrapper. Las Vegas will shed no tears at this announcement, for such men as Yoakum have never caused any city, with the lone exception of Denver, Colo., to mourn. The sun will rise each morning as before and business will continue the same, even though this prize fighter feels sidetracked when he is referred to as a Las Vegas boy.

The interview states that Yoakum has been in Colorado for the past ten years. Perhaps Yoakum can remember how, a few months ago, shortly after his bout with Newman in this city, he wanted to go to Denver but was uncertain of his reception by certain promoters there. Yoakum informed a representative of The Optic at that time that he would like to go to Denver but feared that a promoter of high standing, as far as high standing goes with such, would force him out of the game.

The matter was not extensively investigated but if Yoakum would tell all he knew on himself it might prove that he would be glad to return to New Mexico. He was satisfied to remain here and in Texas for many years before going to Colorado.

The writer of the interview further says: "And really a Colorado citizen who is accused of being from New Mexico has a right to kick." Bless the reporter for his ignorance. His idea of Colorado might be weakened by a trip to this state.

ARMY AVIATION GIVEN AID BY CONGRESS

HAY BILL, BACKED BY \$250,000 APPROPRIATION, RAISES THIS BRANCH OF SERVICE

Washington, June 24.—Aviation is at last being recognized by the United States army, as the result of the Hay bill, which has already passed the house of representatives and been favorably reported to the senate by the committee on military affairs. This bill, backed by a \$250,000 appropriation, which was made last month, gives the army signal corps, commanded by Brigadier General George P. Scriven, an opportunity to go ahead with the work which has been planned in the past.

At the present time the army aviation corps, which is under the direction of Colonel Samuel Reber, though a compact and essentially efficient body and capable of giving a maximum amount of service with a minimum of equipment, is infinitesimal as compared with the like organizations of other first class powers. In fact it is only through the bill of Congressman James Hay of Virginia that it has been given an official status in the aviation section of the signal corps. It is safe to say that from this beginning there will be results which will show exceptional efficiency for the money expended.

The United States has nothing in the line of fighting apparatus for use in the air, with the exception of aeroplanes; not a single dirigible balloon or other airship which might be used in offensive work. Its fleet of aeroplanes, which is divided into four sections, is located at Galveston, Tex.; San Diego, Cal., and in the Hawaiian and Philippine islands, and used solely for scouting. This, however, is only the beginning and, as Colonel Reber expresses it, is like a baby taking its first exercise. "We must start by perfecting our scouting system, as a child first learns to crawl," he says. "After that he may take up walking, and before long will be fully prepared for running. In this case running meaning that we will have a full fleet of offensive airships."

The aeroplane work during the present trouble with Mexico at Vera Cruz has been handled entirely by the aero-hydroplane force of the navy and has been essentially successful. The army force of aeroplanes, with the exception of those needed in Hawaii and the Philippines, has been kept on the border between Texas and Mexico, though mobilized and in such shape that on 20 minutes' notice they might be sent to any point at which their services would be needed.

Under the Hay bill the aviation section will consist of not over 60 commissioned line officers, with rank below that of captain, as well as 260 enlisted men. These shall be detailed for periods of four years. The officers, who will first go through a preparatory course as aviation students, will be selected on the recommenda-

tion of the chief signal officer from among the unmarried lieutenants of the army who are not over 30 years of age, but they shall not be assigned to such service against their will.

It is further provided, on account of the extremely hazardous character of the service, that each aviation student, when he shall commence to make flights, shall receive increased pay, and there is increased pay for the enlisted men, too.

After the passage of the Hay bill only officers and men who have passed an examination before a board composed of three officers of experience in aviation and two medical officers may be admitted to the aviation corps.

At the present time the qualification for positions as military aviators are severe, as the applicant must not only be able to handle an aeroplane under any and all conditions, but must also have shown himself as especially efficient as a military observer.

Knowledge of the making and reading of military maps, steering by the compass, making repairs to his aeroplane and the general construction and thorough handling of gasoline motors is also required, as well as a special fund of information in regard to meteorology and topography, in relation to aviation. In short, every army aviator is required to be an expert aviator and aviation mechanic and also to be able to watch from his machine and be able upon his return from any flight to draw maps of the country over which he has traveled in such a way as to set forth its availability and difficulties in military operations.

Only biplanes are used in the United States army and the machines of the "tractor" type, that is with the engine in front of the planes, are used exclusively. The machines now in use are able to make single flights of 240 miles, and carry enough oil and gasoline for a flight of four hours. They carry the pilot and an observer as well as their instruments.

The medical examination is extremely severe. The condition of the

heart when subjected to unusual altitudes is examined, and the severest tests of vision and hearing as well as sense of balance are imposed by the army medical officers who examine them. Even after they have succeeded in passing all these tests the actual work is liable to develop nervousness which renders disqualification necessary before the student stage is passed.

Stings or bites of insects that are followed by swellings, pain or itching should be treated promptly as they are poisonous. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT counteracts the poison. It is both antiseptic and healing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

ABSENCE OF WITNESSES GIVES MAN FREEDOM

DAVID W. REYNOLDS ALLOWED TO GO WHEN PROSECUTORS FAIL TO APPEAR

From Wednesday's Daily.

David W. Reynolds, who has been confined at the county jail awaiting trial for some months, was released today on account of the absence of the prosecuting witnesses from the city and the improbability of their return. Reynolds was indicted at the November term of court for robbery. He would have been released some time ago had the local authorities heard from his mother who lives in Mexico. The disturbed conditions there have prevented communication between Reynolds' mother and the local authorities.

During the latter part of November, 1913, Reynolds entered a house of ill fame on the West side and after stabbing an inmate of the house left, taking with him money and garments belonging to the woman.

He was arrested and indicted before the grand jury at the November term of court. It is said that Reynolds

MINORITY REPORT EXONERATES SPEER

REPRESENTATIVE VOLSTEAD STIGMATIZES PROCEEDINGS AS UNFAIR AND UNJUST

Washington, June 23.—Complete exoneration of Judge Speer was recommended in a minority report by Representative Volstead, republican of Minnesota. Mr. Volstead also attacked the methods and findings of the majority of the sub-committee, who held that the evidence did not warrant impeachment.

"I desire to have it distinctly understood that I do not criticize the motives of my associates, but the proceedings in this investigation have marked acts cruelly unjust and unfair, said the representative. No effort was made to protect the judge against mere slander and abuse that could serve no other purpose than to disgrace and humiliate him.

"Every enemy that 29 years on the bench had produced was invited and eagerly encouraged to detail his grievances and to supplement them with all sorts of innuendoes, insinuations and insulting opinions utterly illegal as evidence and incompetent for any proper purpose. It is a humiliation to read this record and have to admit that a committee of congress is responsible for this sort of cruel injustice. No court in any civilized country would tolerate any such proceedings."

To refute the charge that Judge Speer allowed bankruptcy estates to be dissipated through allowance of excessive attorneys' fees Representative Volstead presented statistics of the cost of administration of bankruptcy assets in the southern district of Georgia, from 1908 in comparison with the districts of residence of the various members of the house judiciary committee for those years. This tabulation shows the cost in Judge Speer's district was 9.7 per cent, while the average for the other districts listed was 19.2 per cent.

"If judges are to be subjected to the treatment accorded Judge Speer," concludes the report, "how can they be expected to maintain that spirit of independence so essential to the just administration of the law?"

"The day will come when Judge Speer will be remembered with pride by the people of Georgia, not only for his ability and integrity, but especially for what Mr. Berbley called his many acts of mercy to the poor and oppressed."

COMFORTING TO STOUT PEOPLE

Foley Cathartic Tablets are a specially good little regulator that keeps your system in perfect working order. No biliousness, no constipation, no distress after eating, no greasy taste. A stout person who uses them constantly will really feel thinning out and more comfortable as a result of their use. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic

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

RED CROSS DRUG CO.

MUCH LUMBER IS PRODUCED IN COUNTRY

FORTY-FIVE BILLION FEET IS THE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF UNITED STATES

Statistics have been compiled by the forest service which show for the first time precisely how the lumber produced in the country is utilized. About 45 billion feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25 billion feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes. This is exclusively of material which reaches its final use in the form of railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood, cooperage, wood distillates, and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

The work of collecting and compiling the figures extended over a considerable period and was carried out state by state; but as one full year was made the basis of statistics in each state the total is a fair average of the use of lumber in further manufacture in the whole country. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the lumber produced is subject to further manufacture. In preparing the figures in this way, however, it should be remembered that considerable material reaches shops and factories in the form of logs, bolts and billet without having passed through sawmills, and while this material is included in these statistics this last should be remembered in comparing the statistics with those of lumber production.

Nearly or quite 100 different woods are used in this country under their own names, while an unknown number find their way to shops and factories without being identified or separately listed, excepted under general names. In quantity the soft woods, the needle-leaf or coniferous trees, are most important, but there is a greater number of species among the hard woods, or broad leaf trees. Yellow pine comes first with more than 8 billion feet, followed by white pine with 3 billion, and Douglas fir with a little more than 2 billion. It should be understood, however, that the term "yellow pine" includes several species, the three most important of which are long leaf, short leaf and loblolly. Oak, including all species, has nearly 2 billion feet, and is the most important hard wood. Maple comes next.

Dogwood comes about half way down the list with more than 7 million board feet, and of those species mentioned Turkish boxwood comes last, with less than 30 thousand feet followed by many others too insignificant to list but making a total of all kinds of more than a million feet. Of the native species, laurel, holly and yucca are very near the foot of the list in relative quantities used.

Fifty-five principal industries use wood as raw material. Their relative importance is hard to indicate, because quantity alone is not in all

cases a criterion of value of an industry to the community in which it is situated, nor to the country as a whole.

More than one-half of the total consumption consists of planing mill products, the largest items of which are flooring, siding, ceiling and finishing. The next industry, in point of quantity of wood used, is the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly four times as much wood is demanded by makers of boxes and crates as by the builders of steam and electric cars, which come next, and five-fold the amount that goes into furniture, which in turn leads vehicle manufacture. Vehicles demand surprisingly large supplies of wood, and much of it must be of a high class in order to meet requirements for frames, gears and bodies.

Chairs, listed separately from furniture, come after novelties and supplies for dairymen, poultry keepers, and apiarists, and just before handles, and musical instruments. About midway down the list come pumps and wood pipes. Among the products important enough to list separately are canes and umbrella sticks, brooms, firearms, artificial limbs, and tobacco pipes.

The apportionment of wood among the various industries, grades from planing mill products, which take most down to aeroplanes and dry kilns at the bottom of the list.

BOYS TO LEAVE FOR CAMP NEXT TUESDAY

MONTEZUMA TO BE SCENE OF JUNIOR ACTIVITIES FOR FORTNIGHT

From Thursday's Daily.

Next Tuesday morning the stage to Camp Montezuma will be crowded with boys of the city off to the camp for a two weeks' stay. This is the chief topic of discussion in many homes as every lad in the city is anxious to attend the camp at that time.

Secretary LeNoir of the Y. M. C. A., the big friend of the boys, has arranged to take personal charge of the camp during the boys' stay. It is planned to take 25 boys to the camp, and at the low rate that is being charged this should be an easy matter. One thing that a boy considers the most enjoyable in the world, is a camping out such as is afforded by Camp Montezuma and parents should consider this when deciding what to do with their boys this summer.

The perfect harmony that governed the boys' stay at the camp last year is the biggest advertisement that place has for a large attendance and this year with Secretary LeNoir on the ground to take charge the trip should be a huge success. All parents interested in this should inform Secretary LeNoir this week.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED

Washington, June 25.—President Wilson today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters, Ernest Martin, San Bernardino, Calif.; E. R. Cheesborough, Galveston, Texas.

Subscribe for The Optic.

BIG ELECTRICIAN STARTLES HIS FELLOWS

DR. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ SAYS ELECTRICITY WILL SUPPLANT GAS FOR MOTORS

Addresses of the utmost importance marked the official opening of the mammoth thirty-seventh convention of the National Electric Light association at the Bellevue-Stratford, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Although attention was centered upon the address of Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, the wizard rival of Thomas A. Edison, particular interest was manifested in Mayor Blankenburg's welcome of the six thousand delegates to the city where Franklin harnessed the lightning; the address of Joseph B. McCall, president of the Philadelphia Electric company and president of the association; the report on progress given by T. C. Martin of New York, and an address by Paul Lupke of Trenton, which, again and again, sounded the slogan, "Safety First."

The great convention hall, the Bellevue ballroom, was crowded to its doors when the great Steinmetz, a little volatile man with a black cigar continually between his teeth, jumped on the stage, grabbed a chair by its back, and, without a technical phrase in his long speech, held his audience spellbound with the remarkable clarity and interest with which he presented a strictly business proposition of tremendous proportions. He talked on "Electric Vehicles." When he was through with them, there was nothing for central station men to do but go out and make something like 75 million dollars yearly.

He opened up vast suburban sections of the country, untouched by trolley lines, to every one of moderate means, and he did it by means of the electric motor car, a machine costing less than \$500 and weighing less than one thousand pounds. There would be more than a million of them upon the roads of the country within the next ten years. They would be charged nightly, stored, cleaned and taken to and from the owner, all by the central stations, and at a cost of no more than \$10 a month. The logic of the great electrical engineer was irresistible. Everyone was convinced that Steinmetz was right and the day he saw at hand.

The day of the limousine was nearly done. The motor car, as a thing of sport, was passing and entering, as the bicycle had entered after its decay as a sport, into its permanent place as a business and pleasure convenience and conveyance. Dr. Steinmetz astonished his audience when he said that there were more bicycles in existence today than ever before. As the bicycle had been given up by the society woman and the prominent man when bicycles came within the reach of everyone, so with limousines. The exclusiveness of the motor car was gone now that the employer met his foreman and his wife met her maid motoring.

With the vanishing of the glamor of motoring as a sport the consistent waning of long distance touring as a thing of pleasure, people realized that they had sadly deceived themselves into hard work, for it was hard work to drive or to ride in a high powered machine at a fast clip over country roads, just as it was hard work to spend a holiday "tuning up" the engine. The motor car would find its place. Its character and construction would be affected. The steam machine would never return. It required too much engineering. The gasoline machine would disappear. Its high speed would be unnecessary and its reliability and comfort not to be compared with the simple electric. With its passing would pass strain on human nerves and chauffeurs, likewise tyrannic garages. That was, if the central station men availed themselves of the great opportunity that was theirs now.

"When motoring ceases to be a popular sport, as cease it will," said Dr. Steinmetz, "all advantages will be with the electric, and the gasoline car will practically disappear from the field. The future belongs to the electric, a machine running at a moderate speed and charged daily to cover a maximum distance of 30 miles. That charge will satisfy 90 per cent of motor car users.

"With only a half charge each night, that means a charge of at least 1,500 million kilowatt hours yearly—in money 75 million dollars a year. It means that additional load on the central stations without additional expense. It means the opening up of suburban territory not reached by trolley to the better paid of the middle class.

"It means that you central station men must lose no time and be prepared to seize that business. You will have to meet severe competition from the isolated plant in the garage. But you must take the control, and I suggest you do it by making a fixed monthly charge, say \$5 to \$20 for charging, storing, cleaning and taking care of machines. Ten dollars a month, and you would make money and greatly extend the use of the electric. It is an economical proposition for everyone, and it is the most enormous and profitable business that central stations have ever known."

BIG FIRE AT SALEM

Salem, Mass., June 25.—Five large factory buildings and several smaller structures were destroyed this afternoon by a fire which was still raging at 3:30 o'clock. Early estimates placed the loss at \$500,000. It was reported that 20 girls failed to escape from the Korn factory but this has not been confirmed.

The fire burned over an area of 40 acres in the leather manufacturing district, and at 3:45 o'clock was still spreading. The loss was then estimated at \$1,000,000. A child was believed to have been burned to death.

WRECK CLAIMS THREE

Pueblo, Colo., June 25.—Three men were killed and several injured, some of whom it is believed may die, when a Denver and Rio Grande freight train was derailed by spreading rails near Goodnight, this afternoon. The dead: John Nolan, engineer, Pueblo and two unidentified tramps.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

J. H. Rieker of Shoemaker was a business visitor here today.

R. R. McBride of Albuquerque came in Saturday evening for a short stay here.

Mrs. H. C. Ilfeld and son returned last night from a short visit at Denver, Colo.

Rev. Father J. P. Moog of San Miguel came in this morning for a brief stay in this city.

County Engineer George E. Morrison left yesterday for a short business visit at Santa Fe.

J. F. Curns of Wagon Mound came in this afternoon for a few days' business visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Orth of Chicago, arrived in the city this afternoon for a several days' visit here.

Edward A. Mann, an attorney at law of Albuquerque, came in last night for a short business visit here.

Mrs. Cecilio Rosenwald returned last night from Denver, Colo., where they have been visiting for the past week.

Mrs. M. B. Moses of Trinidad came in Saturday evening and will be a visitor with friends here for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hincer of Chicago, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon and will be visitors here for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pettit of Chicago, came in yesterday and will be visitors here for a short time.

Frank Staplin, present editor of the Santa Fe Trail Magazine, came in last night from Albuquerque for a few days' stay in the city.

Walter Heinman, connected with the Haynes Automobile company of Albuquerque, came in Saturday evening for a few days' stay here.

Miss Muriel Oaks left last night for her home at Silver City after having been a student at the Normal University for the past few months.

Frank Landau, son of Dr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Landau, left Saturday night for New York City, where he will join his parents and remain for the summer.

H. J. Hammond, president of the First National bank at Clayton, N. M., came in yesterday and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cox and Mrs. F. P. Nichols, automobile tourists enroute to Denver from Albuquerque, were visitors in Las Vegas yesterday.

Lorenzo Delgado accompanied by Secundino Romero, returned this afternoon from El Paso, Tex., where they have been on business for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Mathews and E. M. Sullivan of Muskogee, Okla., were visitors in Las Vegas yesterday on their way to California. They are traveling in an automobile.

Miss Mary B. Davis, who has been visiting in the east for the past six weeks returned home yesterday on No. 9, Miss Davis visited her former home in Quincy, Ill., and also spent some time in Chicago, Kansas City, and Ellsworth, Kan.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bacharach left last night for Santa Fe on a short visit

S. E. Lombard, scale inspector for the Santa Fe railway, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

J. Eugene Brown of Santa Fe came in yesterday afternoon and will be a business visitor here for some time.

J. T. Kelley and W. O. Foreman of Deming, N. M., came in yesterday evening for a few days' stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lean of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will spend the summer in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Van Houten and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Van Houten from Shoemaker were visitors in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. John Hartman left this afternoon for Springer where she will visit with friends and relatives for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Orth of Chicago left today for Albuquerque on their way to California. They are traveling by automobile.

G. M. Gutierrez, night ticket agent for the local station of the Santa Fe Railway company, returned last night from a short visit at Santa Rosa.

J. M. Cunningham, Jr., of Springer came in this afternoon and will visit Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Cunningham and family here for the next few weeks.

Miss Laura Colgan of Albuquerque came in last night and will visit in this city for the next two weeks. Miss Colgan is the guest of Miss DeSaix Evans.

O. J. Ogg, trainmaster for the northern districts of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor here today from Raton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor of La Garita came in last night for a week's business visit here. Mr. Taylor reports the grass in the vicinity of La Garita in excellent condition and predicts a big year for farmers and ranchers.

SEVERE BRONCHIAL COUGH

Doctors Feared Lung Trouble, Restored to Health by Vinol.

The medical profession does not believe that lung troubles are inherited, but a person may inherit a weakness or tendency to them.

Mrs. Kate Heckman, Springfield, Ohio, says: "A few years ago I was in a very bad run-down condition, and the physician told me I had consumption. I tried another physician, and he told me I had ulcers on my right lung. I quit the physicians and started on 'Vinol.' Today I am perfectly healthy, and that is why I recommend 'Vinol.'"

Vinol soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces and allays the cough, Vinol creates an appetite, strengthens the digestive organs and gives the patient strength to throw off incipient pulmonary diseases.

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you.

E. G. MURPHEY, DRUGGIST.

From Wednesday's Daily.

W. A. Naylor of Watrous was a business visitor here today.

O. J. Durand, an automobile man of Albuquerque, came in last night for a short business visit here.

Miss Myra Procter of El Paso came in yesterday evening and will remain here as a visitor for some time.

John Hicks, proprietor of the Hicks ranch near Santa Rosa, came in last night for a few days stay in this city.

J. E. Powers, connected with the state water service, came in last night from Santa Fe for a short business visit.

C. L. Wensell and Dr. A. E. Northwood of Wagon Mound came in yesterday afternoon for a brief business visit.

Dr. Carl Scharf of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

Mrs. W. Beeland of Macon, Ga., came in this afternoon and will visit her son, Hendrix Beeland, here for the next few weeks.

A. W. Wiest, J. W. Hesselden, Lee Anderson and B. P. Robinson, all of Wagon Mound came in yesterday evening for a short stay here.

Miss Gertrude Luce, who has been a patient at St. Anthony's sanitarium for the past year, left last night for her home in Mackinaw, Mich.

George H. Kinkel and W. J. Lucas returned last night from Santa Fe, where they have been attending exemplification of the Scottish Rite.

Mrs. David Hazels returned this afternoon from Joplin and other points in Missouri where she has been visiting friends and relatives for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Prentice returned this afternoon from Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Prentice has been in Florida for several months while Mr. Prentice was there only a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevenson and son left this afternoon for Raton where they will visit relatives for the next two weeks. Part of their time will be spent on a camping trip near Raton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daughtry, who have been visiting relatives in this city for the past few days, left last night for their home at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Davy and daughter returned last night to their home in Kansas. They have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davy of this city for the past few days.

Howell Earnest, state traveling auditor and bank examiner, accompanied by his son and J. B. Mathews of Santa Fe, were visitors in Las Vegas yesterday for a short time.

Misses Helen and Louise Cunningham will leave this evening for Chicago, where they will remain for a short time and later go to New Castle-by-the-Sea, N. H., where they will remain for the summer.

LAND CONTEST RULE

The rules of practice of the land department require in all private contests that the contestant must file a motion for default within 20 days after the date the answer is to be filed, and unless such motion is filed and the entry canceled no preferences will be awarded the successful contestant.

From Thursday's Daily.

Miss Marion Nohr of Watrous came in yesterday for a few days' stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Houten of Shoemaker were visitors in Las Vegas today.

G. T. Rogers, Jr., of Shoemaker, came in last night for a few days' business visit in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hetzler returned this afternoon from a few weeks' visit with relatives in Illinois.

John McNierney of Rociada came in last night and will be a business visitor here for a short time.

Mrs. E. Rohrbough returned last night from a week's visit with friends and relatives in Albuquerque.

Mrs. N. Weil and daughter, Miss Edith Weil, came in this afternoon from Ocate for a short stay in this city.

Frank Sieglitz, of the firm of Appel brothers, left last night for a short business visit in the northern part of the state.

Mrs. R. B. Ellifritz of Kansas City, Mo., came in yesterday afternoon and will visit her son, Louis C. Taylor, here for the next week or more.

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

Colonel R. E. Twitchell, assistant solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway company, left this afternoon for Albuquerque on a short business visit there.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Stewart and family left this afternoon for the Grand Canyon and points in California where they will be on a vacation for the next few weeks.

W. T. Conway, extension man for the State Agricultural college at Las Cruces, who has been a business visitor here for the past few days, left this morning for Mora on business.

Reginald Young, chief clerk to Division Foreman Joe Suhl at the local shops, accompanied by Daniel Trahey left this week for Faywood Springs, N. M., where they will remain for two weeks.

William B. Charles of Amsterdam, N. Y., arrived in Las Vegas today being called here on account of the illness of his son, William B. Charles, Jr., who was injured in an automobile wreck last week.

Herman Bacharach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Bacharach, left yesterday afternoon for Denver, where he will visit Mrs. D. S. Simon for the next five or six weeks. Mrs. Simon is a sister of Maurice Bendix of this city.

Edgar Larson, representing Muse, Paris, Walker Company of Los Angeles, arrived in Las Vegas this morning. Mr. Larson is a Las Vegas man, was born and brought up here, and has the home town love deeply rooted in his heart. He speaks very optimistically of the future of this section. "With the Rockefeller millions absorbing more and greater industries every year in the large centers," he said "an optic representative, capital is compelled to seek new fields. That great area known only a few years ago as 'the great American desert,' a potter's field of dead speculations, has come to be a factor in Wall street. Idle money is looking more and more to the west, where population has not crowded out a future. I look for Las Vegas to be a mighty city in the next decade."

STRAY TOPICS FROM LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

New York, June 22.—According to Dr. Edward W. Stitt, one of the superintendents in charge of the recreation center work of the board of education, it is a question of only a short time when New York public schools will be run all the year around without any long vacation. This would look like bad news to the boys and girls of Gotham, who look forward to the summer vacation as a pleasant rest from their school work. This is not the case, however, Dr. Stitt says. The recreation centers and summer education work has proved so successful that the children, he believes, would not only be benefited by the continuation of school during the summer, but would actually be pleased by the recreation work being made part of the regular school curriculum.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, and Mrs. Brady (Grace George) have sailed for Europe to spend the summer. Mrs. Brady will spend her vacation quietly in England but Mr. Brady has plans calculated to keep him exceedingly busy during his stay on the other side. In London he will engage the company that is to appear in the Drury Lane melodrama, "Sealed Orders," which he is to present at the Manhattan opera house here next fall. He also will select the members of the two organizations which are to tour the United States and Canada next season in "The Whip." In Paris Mr. Brady will arrange on the French photo play concerns to produce "The Lone Wolf." In addition he will conclude arrangements for the appearance in London next fall and winter of several of his recent American successes.

The negroes of New York have realized their long cherished plans to have a theater of their own. This week the Bijou theater, for years one of the famous Broadway playhouses, has been reopened as a theater for colored people. The initial attraction was a musical comedy called "The Darktown Follies of 1914," presented by a colored stock company. All of the employes of the theater are colored persons from the man in the box office to the ushers and water boys.

The orchestra, too, is made up of colored musicians. The price of seats range from 25 cents to \$1. The management has announced that on certain afternoons each week white persons will be admitted to the show, but the chief object will be to afford a first class entertainment for the colored people.

Under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History Alanson Skinner, who has devoted four or five years to studying the customs of the Menominees and the Plains-Cree Indians in northern Wisconsin, where he has collected numerous trophies, and particularly a series of war charms, is about to leave for Oklahoma, where he will conduct an expedition in the interests of the museum. He will first visit the Iowa, Kansas and Missouri tribes in that region for the special purpose of studying their military societies and their ceremonials. After spending a part of the summer in Oklahoma Mr. Skinner will go to South Dakota, where he will remain among the Sioux Indians until late in the fall. Mr. Skinner was adopted as a nephew by one of the Menominee chieftains, and among the Indians he is known as Little Weasel.

The smallest tax bill that the city of New York collects is charged against a piece of Staten Island realty. At the junction of two streets in the village of Tottenville there is a plot of ground 4 feet by 4 inches by 2 feet and 1 inch. The yearly assessment on it is \$1, and the tax amounts to only 1 cent a year. This year the owner of the miniature lot neglected to pay the tax by June 1 as the law provides. The law prescribes that 7 per cent interest shall be imposed on tax bills not paid within the time limit. Now the receiver of taxes is in a quandary as to how to proceed to collect the interest. The smallest coin made by Uncle Sam is the 1 cent piece and in the present case it would be almost 15 years before the interest would amount to 1 cent.

After experimenting for 18 months with private pensions for a few families and studying conditions surround-

ing the other 500 families in its care, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has decided that the state or city or private charity organizations should provide pensions for dependent widows and children. This decision is based, according to a report made by the association, on the health and efficiency of the children and mothers in the families to which the association granted pensions, as compared with the health and efficiency of the members of other needy families. Fifty pensions have been granted since the association began its experiment in December, 1912, and of these seven have been discontinued because the increased efficiency of the families made them unnecessary. Of the other 43 families, the report says, only eight of the mothers are working outside their homes, and these are spending only a short time daily away from their children. In the case of the 500 families studied, which were not given regular pensions, the report says that nearly 200 of the mothers are working away from home and their children are necessarily neglected.

Nathan Cohen, a native of Russia is at Ellis island at the expense of one of the steamship companies having New York as a terminal. He will remain there until the United States government decides what is to be done with him. He came to this country from Brazil some two years ago and was allowed to land and proceeded to Baltimore, where he had friends. A year later he developed insanity and was ordered to be deported under the three year alien limit, and the steamship company had to bear the expense of taking him back to Brazil. There the immigration authorities refused to permit Nathan to land. On his return to New York in the fall he was taken to Ellis island and later sent to Russia still at the expense of the steamship company which had brought him to New York in the first place. The Russian officials would not allow him to land there, as he had no papers to show that he was born in Russia, so Nathan was brought back once more to New York. Last March he was deported again to Brazil in the hope that he would be allowed to go to relatives in one of the Brazilian cities. But the Brazilian officials again refused to permit him to land, and in consequence he was again returned to New York. For the past two years Nathan has been able to live without the slightest expense to himself, taking two trips to South America and one to Europe. Unless there is a considerable cutting of red tape it appears likely he will spend the summer in the hospital at Ellis island, in many ways a most delightful place, leaving Uncle Sam to pay the bills.

Don't Lose Sleep Coughing at Night
Take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It glides down your throat and spreads a healing, soothing coating over the inflamed tickling surface. That's immediate relief. It loosens up the tightness in your chest, stops stuffy wheezy breathing, eases distressing, racking, tearing coughs. Children love it. Refuse any substitutes. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

CITROLAX!
CITROLAX!
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First—get the name down pat—then buy it of your druggist. Just the very best thing for constipation, sick headache, sour stomach, lazy liver, sluggish constipated bowels. The pleasantest, surest, nicest laxative you ever used. Tastes good—like lemonade. Acts promptly without pain or nausea. Gives you the most satisfactory flushing you have ever had. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

VALMORA TO BE LIVELY PLACE ON FOURTH

PICNICS, ATHLETIC EVENTS AND
HUGE FIREWORKS DISPLAY
TO MARK THE DAY

Dr. W. T. Brown of the Valmora sanatorium this morning announced that he has secured the consent of the Wagon Mound married men for a ball game to be played at Watrous on July 4 with the Las Vegas married men. The local team has not yet decided as to the game but unless something unforeseen comes up the local benedicts will make the trip to Valmora next month for their second game with the Wagon Mound team.

Dr. Brown has arranged for a big time at Valmora this Fourth of July and the program for the day shows that something will be happening all day, and in the evening a striking exhibition of fireworks will close the public festivities.

The program will probably be as follows:

Baseball, Las Vegas-Wagon Mound.
One-half mile dash horse race; purse \$15.

One-quarter mile horse race; purse \$15.

One hundred yard, turn a stake and return horse race; purse \$10.

Same race for burros; purse \$5.
Sack race.

Greased pig, worth \$7, will be turned loose.

Riding exhibition.

Five balloons will be sent up, each carrying a dollar bill.

Basket ball game on horse back; first game played in the west.

Exhibition of fireworks at night.

Candy will be given away to all the children.

Music will be furnished by the Watrous Concert band.

Dr. Brown reports the road to Valmora in excellent condition and extends a cordial invitation to all Las Vegas to attend the celebration, which will begin at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 4.

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MORTALITY OF THE RANGE BRED STOCK

DEPARTMENT POINTS OUT THE CAUSES OF DEATH AND THEIR PREVENTIVES

Albuquerque, June 20.—That at least one-twentieth of all the stock bred on the open range of the west dies before it reaches market age and that much of this loss can be stopped is shown by results reported from the national forests. This waste is said to add millions of dollars to the people's meat bill and gives one more cause of the high cost of living. Winter storms and summer droughts strew the ranges with the bones of cattle and sheep; predatory animals take a heavy toll; poisonous plants sometimes kill half the animals in the herd almost over night. Cattle contract anthrax, blackleg and other diseases, get stuck in bog holes, slip off icy hillsides; and sheep pile up and die of suffocation. Insects which madden and kill swell the total losses as do a multitude of other minor causes of death and injury.

How Disease Is Prevented

If any of the animals to be grazed upon a national forest seem to be suffering from disease, the stock is subjected to a rigid inspection by the federal bureau of animal industry before it is allowed to enter the forest. If an animal grazing on the forest develops suspicious symptoms the permittee is requested to remove it. The carcasses of animals dying from infectious or communicable diseases must be buried or burned, preferably the latter. To protect their stock against blackleg permittees are encouraged to use vaccine furnished free by the department of agriculture. Sheep suffering from scab or from lip and leg disease are barred from the forests until they have been treated in conformity with the requirements of the bureau of animal industry. This co-operation between the two bureaus has made it possible to keep the forest ranges remarkably free from all forms of stock disease.

Stock Killed by Wild Beasts

The settlement and development of the west does not appear to have greatly reduced the number of animals which prey upon domestic live stock, and the loss from that source alone runs into the millions of dollars each year. Within the forest however, the number of domestic animals killed has been appreciably reduced by the campaign against wild animals waged by the officers of the service. During the past eight years forest officers have killed over 35,000 predatory animals consisting of coyotes, wolves, bear, mountain lion, wild cats, lynx, etc.

The losses due to poisonous plants have been in the aggregate the most numerous and the most difficult to guard against. Stockmen knew generally that certain flats or valleys or hillside slopes could not be used for grazing without heavy losses of stock, but there was much doubt as to what

caused the loss. Gradually it was determined that the losses were due to various species of plants. Later, it was learned that in most instances these plants, while extremely poisonous during certain periods of the year, were comparatively innocuous during the remainder of the grazing season. The forest officers determined the various plant species which cause death or injury to live stock, the periods during which each species is dangerous, and the areas of forest land upon which the plants are sufficiently abundant to cause losses of stock. The next step was to devise ways and means of preventing the losses. Where definite information is obtainable the outer limits of the poison areas are marked by warning placards which give the name of the poisonous plant, the kind of stock to which it is injurious, and the period during which it is the most harmful. With this warning stockmen are enabled to so handle their stock as to prevent the occupancy of the poison area during its danger period. In cases where the areas of poisonous plants are comparatively small the permittees have been encouraged to fence them, material for fence construction being furnished free of charge by the forest service. The result of this work has been to reduce the number of animals lost through poisonous plants as compared to the numbers lost several years previously.

Losses from Poison Unpreventable

Notwithstanding all precautions which may be taken against stock poisoning, losses from this source must be expected. During the past several years the bureau of plant industry has been making a study of poisonous plants and of antidotes. In the case of larkspur, for example, the bureau has determined methods of treatment which are reasonably successful under normal conditions. The only difficulty has been that the animals suffering from poison are generally out upon the open range and may not be observed by their owner until it is too late to apply an antidote. The forest service has therefore arranged to meet the situation in an experimental way by equipping a limited number of rangers with hypodermic syringes and the necessary chemicals. Armed with this equipment a forest officer can in a few minutes administer a treatment which may save a \$40 steer.

SPANISH AMERICANS PLAN CONFERENCE

NON-PARTISAN CALL ISSUED FOR JULY FOURTH TO DISCUSS CANDIDATES

Santa Fe, June 22.—The call for a convention of Spanish Americans irrespective of party for the purpose of solidifying them on the race question, to meet at Santa Fe on the morning of July 4, continues to be the topic of conversation among political leaders as well as other citizens. The great majority of the Spanish American people here condemn the movement in unqualified terms. It is understood that it is nothing but

a move to force the nomination of Elfege Baca for congress, Roman L. Baca for corporation commissioner and only Spanish Americans for the legislature on the republican ticket, and to supercede H. B. Fergusson on the democratic side by a Spanish American and to fill the rest of the places on the ticket with Spanish Americans.

J. S. Candelario, who signs the call as president, is a Santa Fe curio dealer who was defeated for city treasurer in the spring, while R. L. Baca, who signs as secretary, was speaker of the last house and was thought to be a progressive, having been nominated by that party for mayor of Santa Fe this spring, but in this call he declares to the astonishment of his progressive backers that he is a republican. He was overwhelmingly defeated for mayor and together with Candelario blames race prejudice for his defeat. O. A. Larrazolo, who countersigned the call, had been a democratic leader until recently, when he became a republican and headed a similar Spanish American movement at the first republican state convention at Las Vegas.

The call reads: "In view of the approaching time for the state conventions for the nomination of the different candidates to be voted on in November we take the liberty to invite you to a reunion under the auspices of La Sociedad Benefica Hispano-Americano of New Mexico at Santa Fe on July 4 at 8:30 a. m., in the office of Sr. R. L. Baca, secretary of the society, for the object of discussing and determining, if possible, who are to be the candidates of the Spanish Americans in such election, and to show what we can do in reference to both the democratic and republican conventions. This society does not favor any political parties, the president who signed this call being a democrat, and the secretary a republican, and other officers being divided between these two parties in equal numbers. The only object of this society is to secure for the Spanish Americans their full rights in both conventions and parties as well as at the election. We expect that you will not fail to pay attention to this invitation. We will put forth our best efforts to obtain our just dues and what goes with them. We expect to see you at the time indicated. With much respect, J. S. Candelario, president; R. L. Baca, secretary.

"In subscribing every respectfully with the president and secretary of the society mentioned, we solicit your concurrence and attendance in this reunion. Don't forget your true friend and servant, O. A. Larrazolo."

It is understood that the reunion will look as far in the future as the next senatorial election and will urge that the Spanish Americans unite either on Felix Martinez or Octaviano Larrazolo at the senatorial primaries.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of all who use it. Mrs. F. A. Hood, Burrows, Ind., writes, "I have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a positive cure for cramps and summer complaint." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

RUSSIA OPPOSES FINLAND IN OLYMPICS

CZARISM EXTENDS EVEN TO ATHLETIC EVENTS OF WORLD STANDING

Helsingfors, Finland, June 22.—The Russian government has determined to use all its power to prevent Finland from competing in the Olympic games at Berlin next year as a nation. General Steyn, the governor general, will soon issue a decree dissolving the Finnish Olympic committee and if Russian officialdom has its way the Finnish athletes will not be able to appear at Berlin unless they enlist under the Russian flag.

This action is partly due to the general Russian policy of suppressing national aspirations, partly to a desire to have Russia make a better showing at Berlin than she did at Stockholm in 1912. All who attended the games at Stockholm will remember the contrast between the splendid delegation from the little Baltic province of Finland and the far inferior representatives of the Russian nation. The Finns appeared under their own flag as a separate body, with a great assemblage of athletes, gymnasts, and swimmers, while the Finnish women who took part in the two last branches of the sports were, like the ladies from the other Scandinavian countries, one of the most attractive features of the occasion.

Among the 18 prize winning nations Finland stood fourth with 52 points—only Sweden, the United States and Great Britain beating her—while Russia ranked only fifteenth, with six points to her credit. Throughout the meeting there was constant friction between the Finns and Russians. The Russians resented the appearance of the flag of Finland among the others as though she was an independent nation. The trouble culminated in a scene in the royal box at the stadium during an evening concert of singing societies, when the Finnish choirs sang one of their national hymns which contained reference to Russia as the "oppressor" and a Russian grand duke with his officers felt called upon to leave the box with ostentation.

Whether the Russian government will be able to prevent the Finns from running their own show at Berlin remains to be seen. M. Isvolsky, the Russian ambassador at Paris is said to have requested the Olympic committee to refuse to recognize Finland, or to receive the Finnish delegate, Baron von Willebrand, but his arguments were without result. The only way by which Russian officials can carry their point would be to prevent the Finns from going to Berlin. If they could induce them to go under the Russian banner Russia would be one of the formidable competitors among the nations.

Fort Wayne will entertain the annual convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor for three days beginning September 29.

LOCAL NEWS

A. A. Sena of Park Springs has made application for bounty on a coyote and a wild cat killed near his home recently.

Dr. A. E. Northwood of Wagon Mound has purchased a Buick 25 automobile from the Las Vegas Motor Car company.

Professor O. C. Zingg has been elected superintendent of schools at Clarksdale, Arizona. While the new position is advantageous to Professor Zingg the Normal will greatly miss him.

Friends of Lee Burton, at once time a resident of this city and well known here, is now located at San Diego, Cal., and doing a prosperous business there. Mr. Burton left Las Vegas suddenly about three years ago and had not been heard of since until this week when a Las Vegan in San Diego met him.

Business people who use Bridge street for automobile traffic or for other travel are pleased with the prospective paving of that street, a measure which will probably be adopted within a short time. The street at present is in poor condition and it is necessary that autoists go slow for fear of breaking springs or other parts of their machines.

Residents of the northeastern part of the city who happen to pass through the Carnegie public library park any time in the evening from dusk until midnight have noticed of late that couples, evidently inoculated with the spirit of the month of June, which is known as lover's month, are unusually numerous. Only last night a resident observed that each bench in the park held one or more couples. Unfortunately the benches cannot talk.

A silver medal oratorical contest will be held at the Normal auditorium on Saturday night of this week at 8 o'clock. Nine contestants are in line and training hard for this event. A program also will be given in connection with the contest. These medal contests have been very popular throughout the country. They are open to the general public, though a very nominal admission will be charged to cover the expense of the evening. It is given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: July 13—Assistant mining engineer (male), salary \$1,800 to \$2,400; metallurgical engineer (male), salary \$3,000 to \$4,500. July 22—Dental interne (male), salary \$600; May colorist, salary \$600 to \$720; transit man (male), salary \$800 to \$900. July 27—Instrument maker (male), salary \$3.84 per diem; assistant in plant malnutrition (male), salary \$1,800 to \$2,400; assistant in agricultural education (male), salary \$1,800 to \$2,500. For all other information on these examinations see Oscar Linberg at the postoffice.

According to information received the towns of Santa Rosa and Fort Sumner are to vote on local option on July 13. This announcement shows the speed with which this issue is working in the smaller towns of the state.

County Engineer George E. Morrison has completed the plans for the bridge that is to be built over the Sapello at Watrous and advertisement for bids for the completion of the bridge will probably be made within a short time.

Word has been received from Mrs. Secundino Romero and Miss Marguerite Bernard at Washington, D. C., that they are greatly enjoying their trip in the east. Mrs. Romero is in excellent health. Following a visit in several other cities they will sail for Cuba.

Crescencia Segura has filed suit against Eduardo Romero in Justice of the Peace Felix Garcia's court asking that Romero be placed under a peace bond. According to the information received Mrs. Segura is an aged woman and nearly blind and is a neighbor to Romero who assaulted her yesterday. The case was set for trial this afternoon.

At the meeting of the Elks' lodge held Tuesday evening at their home seven candidates for membership were initiated into the order. The meeting proved a rousing one, over 80 members being present. Those initiated were J. W. Hesselden, B. P. Robinson, C. L. Fraker and C. L. Wensell, all of Wagon Mound; Frank D. Sieglitz, F. L. Cary and Eugene Lujan of Las Vegas.

Although the limited trains of the Santa Fe are considered the finest by some people, it has been demonstrated through the demand for reservations that trains Nos. 2 and 9 are far more popular than any other carrier on the road. It is almost impossible to obtain a reservation on these trains from this city and in the future it may be necessary to add another sleeper to these trains. Train No. 2 passing through Las Vegas Tuesday night carried over 350 passengers.

Although it was announced at the time of the accident that William Charles went over the high point on the Scenic highway when the automobile in which he was riding slipped from the road, destroying the machine and injuring Charles, official information received this week is to the effect that the machine went off the highway on the old road that leads to the last Agua Pura dam. This road is not on the Scenic highway proper, and those people who have hesitated in making trips over the upper road since this accident may rest assured that the road to El Porvenir is in excellent condition and dangerous at no point. The two men who have been employed on the highway are doing excellent work and are placing the highway in good shape for traffic.

O. L. Gregory, a veteran of the civil war, has received a roster giving the history and all other information concerning his company, the Thirteenth infantry of Iowa. The volume contains the history of each separate company and give details of the battles in which each fought. A copy of the book is sent free to every man living who participated in any of the battles or who was a member of the Iowa guard.

P. H. SMITH DEAD

At 3 a. m. Friday P. H. Smith, a pioneer resident of Raton, died at his residence, of acute indigestion. Announcement of the funeral has not yet been made.—Raton Range.

P. H. Smith was in Las Vegas several days during the May term of court, an indictment having been returned against him by the grand jury of the county charging him with publishing and circulating a libelous article against Mr. Jan van Houten of Raton. He plead not guilty to the indictment and his bond was fixed at one thousand dollars, which he gave, and upon application of Smith and his attorney, A. C. Voorhees, the case was continued until the November term. His demise will abate the case. Smith was a blacksmith by trade, but in the later years of his life sought journalistic honors, and became editor of a democratic paper published at Raton.

THE FOURTH AT LA LIENDRE

Word has been received that La Liendre is preparing to do full honor to the Fourth of July with a celebration that is to have for its most novel feature an all day and night dance, at which the old and almost forgotten Spanish dances will be reproduced. Even to the Spanish Americans this will be a novelty. During the day there will be exhibitions of broncho busting, and various races and athletic sports.

NARROW ESCAPE IN ARROYO

On Wednesday, June 17, John McNierney of Rociada had a thrilling experience which resulted in the loss of his automobile and other valuables. Mr. McNierney with Leo Condon and another friend, were making the trip to Rociada, and in crossing the Terromote arroyo near Sapello, the machine stalled. The arroyo which is usually dry, had risen slightly that day but not to such an extent as to be dangerous at the time when they started across. While cranking the machine in the middle of the stream, Mr. McNierney heard a loud roar which heralded the coming of high water and immediately abandoned the car. Within five minutes the arroyo was filled with rushing water and in about the same time the machine had disappeared down stream. Following the subsiding of the waters, the automobile was found to be a total wreck while the contents of the car, consisting of five valuable suit cases and other material could not be found.

Seeing that the water was about to sweep away the car, Leo Condon attempted to swim out to the machine and rescue the suit cases but was swung down stream by the rushing waters. Fortunately he was thrown on the bank of the stream and thus escaped.

RUFUS MEAD RESIGNS

William G. Haydon, president of the Las Vegas school board, has received a letter from Professor Rufus Mead at Long Beach, Cal., in which Professor Mead tenders his resignation in the local schools to accept a position in the schools of Pasadena, Cal. Professor Mead expresses deep regret at leaving Las Vegas, but feels that he cannot refuse the opportunity that is offered him of teaching in a much larger city and profiting by the experience of contact with a metropolitan school. Pasadena has about 50,000 people, itself, and is next door to Los Angeles, which is close to the 400,000 mark.

YOUNG DURAN OPEN FOR DATES

Young Duran, the game little fighter, who broke his right hand in a recent mill in Raton, reports that his injury is improving nicely and that he will be ready to re-enter the ring by the later part of July. He is ready to consider all challenges now.

During the interim he is doing light road work to keep himself fit, and by next week his bum fist will be sufficiently well to allow him to take up the more strenuous work of the gym. With the exception of the bad hand the boy has never been in better physical condition. With careful training and living, Young Duran has as bright a future as any aspirant for pugilistic honors. He has the will and the stamina and is a glutton for punishment.

WILLIAM H. BEELAND DIES AT SANITARIUM

AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS
YOUNG MAN OF PROMISE
YIELDS IN BATTLE

from Thursday's Daily.

At 7:45 o'clock this morning William H. Beeland, aged 26 years, died at St. Anthony's sanitarium, following an illness of about a year. Mr. Beeland was a resident of Atlanta, Ga., and had been in this city for the past six months.

His mother, Mrs. N. B. Beeland, was called to this city on account of the decline of her son and arrived yesterday afternoon. Mr. Beeland was employed in Atlanta, Ga., as chief clerk in the Kimball house, one of the most exclusive hotels in the south. He was a native of Georgia and during his residence in this city made many friends. Besides his mother he is survived by two brothers and two sisters, who reside in Georgia.

The remains will be taken to Atlanta this evening by the mother and burial will be at that place.

NORTHERN BAPTISTS CONVENE

Boston, June 25.—Appeals for increased financial support for foreign missions were made by several delegates at the closing sessions of the Northern Baptist convention today. Rev. Dr. Carter Helm Jones of Seattle, Wash., president of the American Baptist foreign mission, urged a new aggressiveness in missionary work which should extend to all parts of the world, and many missionaries united in a request for more support from home.