

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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East Las Vegas, N. M., September 19, 1914.

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## WILL CONSULT STATE ENGINEER ON BRIDGE

HE WILL BE ASKED WHEN THE  
STRUCTURE AT WATROUS  
WILL BE FINISHED

From Friday's Daily.

County Engineer George E. Morrison, J. V. Jenkins, of the Missouri Valley Bridge company, which holds the contracts for building five bridges in this section of New Mexico, and County Commissioner F. M. Hughes of Mora county, left Las Vegas today for Santa Fe to consult with the state engineer's office in the matter of the bridge over the Sapello river at Watrous, work on which is being held up by State Engineer French, who is of the belief that the specifications do not allow sufficient waterway for the river's possible high water during flood times.

After the contract was let and the work undertaken, the state engineer concluded that the span of the bridge was not long enough, and ordered the work stopped until some adjustment could be made that would provide better leeway for storm waters. It is felt by all concerned that something should be done in the matter at as early a time as possible, as the bridge forms a part of the ocean to ocean highway, and any delay at this time may seriously handicap the opening of the famous road on the scheduled date.

## THE SUPREME COURT

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—In the state supreme court today the case of the state of New Mexico, appellee, vs. Lillian Klasner, appellant, from Lincoln county, was argued and submitted. Also the appeal from the decision of the state corporation commission by the New Mexico Wool Growers' association against the A. T. and S. F. to compel the railroad company to erect stock scales at Magdalena, Grants, Encino and other points.

For tomorrow, the case of Louis Trauer, appellee, vs. Ernest Meyers, appellant from Bernalillo county, and the state, appellee, vs. H. S. Halloway, from Dona Ana county, will be argued and submitted.

## NEW GAME WARDEN

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Game Warden T. C. de Baca today appointed James A. Merchant of Madrid, southern Santa Fe county, a deputy game and fish warden.

## WRECKERS CAUSE LOSS OF NINE LIVES

BLOODHOUNDS ARE ON THE  
TRAIL OF SUSPECTS IN  
ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 18.—Bloodhounds have been sent to Livingston, Ala., where nine persons were killed and another is missing as a result of the derailing of Alabama Great Southern passenger train No. 2 early today. Railroad officials believe a switch had been tampered with and an effort will be made to trail the alleged wreckers.

The engine was derailed at a switch. It swerved and crashed into a gondola loaded with slag, which was standing on a sidetrack. The mail and baggage cars, two coaches and three sleepers were wrecked. Three other sleepers remained on the track.

Four unidentified men, a baby and an unidentified negro were killed outright. Engineer Joes was so badly injured that he died at Meridian, Miss., where he was taken with other injured on a relief train. Felix Martin, an express messenger, is missing. Twenty persons were injured.

The train left Meridian shortly after midnight. Engineer Jones was said to have been trying to make up lost time, when the train of six sleepers, two day coaches and mail and baggage cars struck the Klondyke switch. The engine crashed into a gondola and all but the last three sleepers were piled up against a freight train.

The lists of known dead, as announced at the offices here of the Alabama line:

MARCELLUS HAZEL, York, Ala.  
JACK RYAN, aged 70, home unknown.

R. H. E. JUNE, Dayton, Tenn.  
FELIX HARDEN, railway mail clerk.

ELIZA SMITH, five-year old girl, Gulfport, Miss.

ENGINEER JONES, Birmingham.  
UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MAN, believed to be C. T. Fallon, of Stonewall, Miss.

UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO WOMAN.

## CENSORSHIP IS LEGAL

Washington, Sept. 18.—Censorship of wireless messages by the federal government is legal, according to an opinion by Attorney General Gregory, received today by Secretary Daniels.

## MIGHT AS WELL GET ON THE WATERWAGON

DEMOCRATIC WAR REVENUE BILL  
WILL MAKE DRINKS COST  
MORE

Washington, Sept. 18.—The house ways and means committee today decided to increase the tax on dry wines to 14 cents a gallon, the argument being that the original proposal of 12 cents was too low as compared with a tax of 20 cents on sweet wines.

More protests were lodged today with democrats of the committee against the tax on domestic wines in the revenue bill. Chairman Underwood announced there was no disposition to change the plan of taxing sweet wines 20 cents a gallon.

Representatives from California wine growers are in Washington, but so far have not had a formal hearing.

## INDICTMENTS EXPECTED

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—When district court convenes tomorrow forenoon the grand jury, it is expected, will return six indictments. The resignation of Wesley T. Williams as United States commissioner at Blackdom, Chaves county, was today accepted by Judge William H. Pope.

The government was sustained today in the federal court on a motion to strike out part of the answer in the damage suit for \$15,000 against the Las Cruces Building and Improvement association, growing out of the location of the federal building at Las Cruces.

In the case of Robert B. Whitt of Georgia for \$30,000 damages against the New Mexico-Colorado Coal and Mining company of Colorado, and the Yankee Fuel company of Raton, Judge Pope sustained the demurrer of the former as to jurisdiction and struck the second complaint as to the former. Whitt declares that he was greatly bruised in his body by an accident, had his left ear torn off, lost his hearing, suffered greatly from shock and had his left leg crushed below the knee.

## WILL DEFEND CANAL

Colon, Sept. 18.—The United States transport Kilpatrick, with three companies of artillery on board, arrived here this morning. The men will be distributed to the forts in the isthmus which constitute the defenses of the Panama canal.

## AMERICANS MAY BE ASKED TO REPORT

ENGLISH PAPER SUGGESTS COM-  
MISSION INVESTIGATE GER-  
MAN ATROCITIES

London, Sept. 18.—An inquiry by American jurists into the allegation of German disregard for the rules of civilized warfare is suggested by the Weekly Spectator in its current issue.

"Undoubtedly American jurists would command most general confidence," the Spectator says. "We cannot ask President Wilson or the American government to appoint such a committee of inquiry. They would naturally be afraid of annoying the German government by so doing and of imperilling that strict neutrality which they desire to maintain in the case of the German empire."

"We do not see, however, why the French, British and Belgian governments should not privately invite the three American jurists of high distinction to undertake the work of discovering whether the Germans have respected and observed the agreement made at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, and also those rules of civilized warfare which generally are respected by belligerents and to report whether any infringements of these conventions and the rules have taken place."

## CLOTHES FOR PUPILS

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Whether school directors may provide clothes and shoes for children who otherwise could not attend school, is a question discussed today by Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, and he declares that while the law is not clear, if he were a school director and the funds permitted it, he would be inclined to furnish wearing apparel so that no child would need go without schooling. It is also pointed out that school directors may be fined for neglect of duty. What bearing this has on a failure to hold a school election after the school director has called such an election, is discussed at length.

## BIG POWDER EXPLOSION

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 18.—The city of Elizabeth was shaken this afternoon by an explosion of gun cotton at the plant of the Wright Chemical company at Springfield, five miles away. Five buildings at the plant were blown up. The ruins caught fire. Several workmen were killed.



# MARYLAND HOLDS A STATEWIDE PRIMARY

MUCH INTEREST IS EXPRESSED IN RESULT OF THE PARTY CONTESTS

Baltimore, Sept. 15.—Primaries were held throughout Maryland today to give the voters of the several parties an opportunity to express their preferences for United States senator and representatives in congress. The failure of the progressive party to display the same amount of aggressive activity that they did two years ago detracted somewhat from the interest in the campaign, though this was made up in part by spirited contests in several of the congressional districts. The leaders of the progressive party decided to confine themselves to the nomination of a candidate for United States senator, leaving the contests in the congressional districts to the two older parties.

The democrats have two candidates in the field for the senatorial nomination—Senator John Walter Smith and former Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus. The political prophets are packing Senator Smith as the winner, and the general impression among the rank and file of the voters seems to be that Straus will be defeated by a decisive majority.

The republican nomination for the senatorship is expected to go to Colonel Edward C. Carrington, who led the Roosevelt forces in Maryland in the last presidential election. By nominating Carrington the republican leaders expect to hold in line the thousands of voters who supported Roosevelt in 1912, and who later returned to the republican party in the amalgamation movement.

The majority of the present representatives in congress seem assured of renomination. Representatives Talbott of the Second district, Coady of the Third, Linthicum of the Fourth and Lewis of the Sixth will be renominated by the democrats of their respective districts without opposition. Three candidates are engaged in a spirited contest for the democratic nomination in the First district. In the Fifth district Representative Frank O. Smith is opposed for renomination by Richard A. Johnson, a brother-in-law of Arthur P. Gorman.

## CLAIMS FEE FROM BLANCHE

Los Angeles, Sept. 14.—A suit brought by Dr. K. B. Sloane, formerly a Detroit physician, against Miss Elanche Bates, the actress, for \$1,697.50, his fees, which he claims she owes him for saving her life in a Detroit hospital, came up for trial here today. At the time of her illness it was believed that Miss Bates could not recover. Dr. Sloane was in an adjoining ward suffering from blood poisoning. He claims that he offered a treatment which cured Miss Bates. Miss Bates' mother, it is said, offered to give him \$1,000. He received only \$100.

# ADVERTISE YOUR SCENERY AND CLIMATE

IS THE ADVICE OF MR. LENOIR TO THE PEOPLE OF GREATER LAS VEGAS

P. H. LeNoir, who has just resigned as secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will leave Las Vegas with genuine regret. He believes it has possibilities for a great future. In discussing his departure Mr. LeNoir said this morning:

"It is indeed with real regret that I leave the Las Vegas Y. M. C. A. When one lays plans a couple of years ahead and after working up to the point where one feels that results will begin to show and then have to pull up and quit, you can imagine how keen I regret leaving the association at this time.

"While the work has been fraught with some little difficulties, yet I have found it very pleasant. I have found it pleasant not because of the results attained through what I have done as through that gained by the cooperation of our members, our business men and our splendid board of directors, the latter as fine a body of men as I have ever had to work with.

"I leave believing heart and soul in the possibilities of Las Vegas. The goods are here; it is only up to the people to show them. I have found pleasure—real pleasure—in what little I have had to do in interesting folks in our scenery and climate. In my two years' experience managing the Y. M. C. A. camp, and after talking to hundreds of out of town people regarding the scenery and climate, I can say definitely and positively that work along the line of making Las Vegas a real summer resort is very much worth while. To tell the people of our climate and scenery, is the proper idea; but to show them is the ideal of advertising.

"I wish the folks could read some of the letters I have received from pleased and enthusiastic guests who have spent some time at the camp. They tell me that Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Colorado, have nothing on us and one lady write me that in comparing our country—our mountain country—with that of Switzerland, we have, by far, the best of the argument. Las Vegas has before her a golden opportunity this coming winter in advertising her scenery and climate, especially her summer climate—Thousands of people are going to pass our very doors on their way to California and if they know Las Vegas they can be gotten to stop off. Then again with no European travel what an opportunity to make our city a real tourist point.

"I have heard many argue that advertising our scenery and climate in magazines is a waste of money, yet at this very time our sister city, Albuquerque, is spending in this manner \$500 per month for the next 12 months advertising only her climate. Mr. Egan, the secretary of the Commer-

cial club writes me that the first month's advertising brought in 250 replies. Just yesterday a man from Albuquerque told me that Las Vegas had by far more resources and larger possibilities than his city and yet those folks are spending \$500—well, what's the answer?

"By reason of climbing our mountains, enjoying your climate, seeing your farms and meeting your people I leave Las Vegas a staunch and sincere convert to her great and unlimited possibilities. I'll always feel that I'm conferring a favor upon those I direct this way.

"To those who have been loyal to the Y. M. C. A. during my secretaryship I ask their hearty and continued co-operation especially with Mr. Scatterday, the new secretary. I know him personally and Las Vegas is fortunate in securing such a high grade and efficient man; he will be a real addition to its citizenship and doubtless successful in his work at the association. "Both Mrs. LeNoir and myself want to express most deeply our appreciation of the splendid manner in which we have been received and treated by the good people of Las Vegas. Certainly they are the salt of the earth—certainly we will never forget them.

"The reason given in my resignation of ill health is a real one. I'm working on the theory that 'if you don't take time to keep well you'll have to take time to get sick.'"

## "SPARTACUS" COMING

It is doubtful whether any photodrama has ever been so elaborately staged as "Spartacus," George Kleine's latest and greatest marvel in motion photography. Magnificent interior and sumptuous exteriors representing a vast monetary expenditure are screened throughout the eight parts, subdivided into three acts, of this stupendous achievement.

Rome and Turin, the actual localities of the story of the revolt of the gladiators against Roman domain, of which "Spartacus" photodramatically relates in such a charming and fascinating way, are the locale of the various scenes. Seventy-five hundred persons acted and posed for this marvelous motion picture classic. The various leading roles are played by actors of feeling and ability and the characters are said to be very realistic. This absorbingly interesting visualization of love and liberty is announced as the attraction at the Browne theater for Wednesday, September 16.

## RICHARD OLNEY 80 YEARS OLD

Boston, Sept. 15.—Richard Olney, one of New England's most distinguished lawyers and who filled the post of secretary of state during the administration of the late President Cleveland, entered upon his eightieth year today and was the recipient of congratulations from many friends throughout the country. Mr. Olney celebrated his birthday anniversary quietly, as is his habit, at his summer home at Falmouth.

Mr. Olney was born in the town of Oxford, Mass., September 15, 1835, and comes of sturdy Puritan stock. His education was received at Brown university and the Harvard law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and soon attained prominence in his profession.

For more than 20 years Mr. Olney devoted himself almost wholly to his legal practice. He was engaged in many important cases and it was in recognition partly of his ability as a lawyer and partly because of the services he had rendered Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. He served in that capacity with ability from March, 1893, to June, 1895, when he was appointed secretary of state to succeed Walter Q. Gresham.

Soon after Mr. Olney entered upon the duties of his new office he was called upon to deal with the momentous affair of the disputed boundary between Venezuela and British Guinea. The dispute was of long standing. England had declined to make any concessions or submit the question to arbitration, in spite of repeated efforts of the United States to induce her to do so. Secretary Olney agreed with President Cleveland that the case demanded a strong assertion of the Monroe doctrine on the part of the United States.

The position of the United States was set forth in a dispatch sent by Mr. Olney to Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador. Lord Pauncefote's reply, received some six months later, was substantially a denial of Mr. Olney's claims of the application of the Monroe doctrine to the case. For a time the situation seemed critical and there was some apprehension that the United States would become involved in a war with England. But neither Mr. Olney nor President Cleveland was inclined to yield and eventually England gave way and agreed to submit the question to arbitration.

## ONE DRINK PER CUSTOMER

The article recently published about a well known London public house called "Dirty Jack's," where it was the rule that only one drink could be served to customers at a single visit, brings to mind another licensed house in the city where not only is a similar rule enforced, but where smoking is strictly prohibited.

The proprietors of the licensed house, which is in Artillery lane, Bishopsgate, frankly state that they reserve to themselves the right to conduct their business upon any system they may deem expedient, and they cannot permit their rules to be broken on any account with impunity. Furthermore, they respectfully request all persons objecting to the regulations, and who are not willing to act in strict conformity therewith, to kindly transfer their patronage to some other establishment.

For upwards of 60 years they have adopted, with others, the following three rules:

"No person or party of persons can be served, under any circumstances, more than once, the rule being that he, she, or they (as the case may be) must have left the house at least half an hour before either is entitled to be served again.

"Smoking is strictly prohibited at all times and under all circumstances."

Jack Britton figures he is the logical opponent for Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion. Britton claims he can make the weight and should be given a chance to regain the championship for your Uncle Sam.



# PEDRO PADILLA IS SHOT BY AMADOR ULIBARRI IN A DUEL ON THE WEST SIDE LAST NIGHT

From Tuesday's Daily.

At about 6:30 o'clock last night Pedro Padilla, after firing three shots at Amador Ulibarri, jailer at the county jail, received a shot in the left breast and fell dead from his horse in Moreno street about 100 yards west of its intersection with South Pacific street on the West side. Padilla, who had been looking for Ramon Ulibarri, son of Jailer Ulibarri, since early in the afternoon, and whom a short time before Ramon had succeeded in evading by going through a store on Bridge street, had approached the elder Ulibarri in front of the Buffalo saloon. Ulibarri called to him to wait, apparently determined, if possible, to placate the younger man and patch up the trouble between them.

Padilla, evidently thinking that Ulibarri carried a warrant for his arrest, is said to have answered:

"Come around here if you want to arrest me."

Ulibarri called again:

"Wait for me, Pedro, I don't want to arrest you, but only to talk to you."

Turning the corner, then, out of South Pacific street into Moreno street, Padilla called over his shoulder:

"Come around here."

Wehn Ulibarri turned the corner Padilla, from a short distance, and on horse back, fired point blank at him, missing his mark, however, and turning his horse up the street, rode on about 30 yards, when he wheeled about and fired again. At this point Ulibarri, who had drawn his gun at the first shot of Padilla, returned the fire, but also missed. Going on again, pursued on foot by Ulibarri, Padilla sped up the slight grade of the street, reining in at the first corner and shooting for the third time.

Ulibarri, still running after his assailant, shot for the second time. This was the fatal shot. Padilla, who was using a .38 caliber Sibley model revolver, which he had been wearing in a shoulder hitch close to the pit of his left arm, fell on his head, striking a rock in a stone fence and receiving a wound that in itself likely would have been fatal, had not the shot from Ulibarri's gun been so accurate. The bullet, fired from a .44 caliber Colt's revolver, entered the left breast at the nipple, and after penetrating the heart and both lungs, passed out under the right arm, below the scapula.

The body of Padilla was removed to the court house, and Ulibarri gave himself up to Sheriff Roman Gallegos. A coroner's jury was called and after listening to the testimony of several witnesses, returned a verdict that Padilla came to his death from a shot fired by Ulibarri. At the preliminary hearing this morning Ulibarri waived examination and was held for the action of the grand jury.

The trouble is said to have started

when Ramon Ulibarri and a young friend are said to have accused Padilla of horse stealing, connecting his name, so it is said, with the recent operations of a supposed gang of cattle rustlers near Tecolote. Padilla went to some of his friends in an agry and threatening mood. They tried to quiet him, but he was beyond reasoning with, and went out seeking vengeance on Ramon. Later in the afternoon, at about 6 o'clock as nearly as can be learned, he caught up with Ramon on Bridge street and is said to have accosted him with vile epithets and abuse, and threatened him with bodily harm. Ramon, as stated, made his escape by entering a store and emerging out of the rear door.

The elder Ulibarri, who had heard of the affair, went home seeking his son, but not finding him there started out to locate either him, Pedro Padilla, or an officer to arrest Pedro on a charge of threatening to assault his son. It was shortly after this that Padilla rode up around the Plaza, turned into South Pacific street, and Ulibarri, seeing him, called to him to stop and talk it over.

From the evidence offered at the inquest, and also from the talk of many persons who saw Ulibarri just before and just after the affray, he did not have any motive in seeking Padilla other than to stop the feud and to re-establish peace between him and his son. He is said to have displayed no nervousness at any time. It was established, too, that Padilla shot first.

Padilla, who was about 35 years of age, had served a term in the state penitentiary for cattle stealing, and, though he is said to have been a good worker since his release and there are many who now speak well of him, the memory of the crime of which he was convicted was forever present in the minds of the people in the county. He was married and leaves a wife and six children. Padilla served until last spring as a West side officer.

Ulibarri, who has been in the sheriff's office for about two years, bears an excellent reputation, both as an officer and citizen.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Charles P. Cote of St. Louis is registered at a local hotel.

D. Goldbaum of San Francisco is visiting the trade today.

Jesse McShee of Phoenix is among the recent hotel arrivals.

W. Thomas Johnson of Denver is among the recent hotel arrivals in Las Vegas.

A. L. White of Detroit is in the city making a few business calls.

George A. Mansfield of Chicago is here for a short visit among the trade.

W. J. McGuin, a Denver business man, is stopping at a local hotel.

F. W. Fisher of Albuquerque is in the city for a short stay.

D. A. Yeager and wife came in yesterday from their home at Willard, N. M., for a short visit.

George Gaddy of Pueblo is in the city for a few days.

B. C. McKeeby of Raton came in yesterday for a brief stay.

William C. LaBerge and family and W. S. Smith and wife, all of Denver, arrived yesterday and are registered at one of the local hotels.

J. R. Bryant of Terre Haute, Ind., is stopping at one of the city's hotels.

P. L. Lawson of Trinidad is in the city for a few days.

H. C. Viles and wife of Holman, N. M., are registered at a local hotel.

Henry Essinger, a traveling salesman of Albuquerque, came in yesterday for a brief stay.

A. L. White, who has been spending the summer at El Porvenir, left today for El Paso.

W. W. Pace who has been stopping at the Y. M. C. A. for a week of more, left this morning for El Porvenir for several weeks.

J. B. McCoy, division supply clerk of the Santa Fe railway, is on the road with the supply car, visiting points on his division.

Cy Haslett and family expect to leave tonight for Illinois, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. William White left last night for Boston, where they probably will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Collins are here from Los Angeles for a visit with Mrs. Collins' folk, the Flints. They will be here for several days. Mr. Collins, who is managing editor of the Los Angeles Herald, is one of the prominent newspaper men of the coast country.

## END OF STRIKE MAY COME IN FEW DAYS

COLORADO MINERS HOLD A MEETING TO DECIDE ON FUTURE ACTION

Washington, Sept. 15.—President Wilson was notified today by the United Mine Workers of America that they had accepted the tentative basis for the settlement of the Colorado strike submitted by the president last week. The mine operators have not yet replied.

Trinidad, Colo., Sept. 15.—"Thank God! We've got a great man—another Lincoln—in the person of the president at Washington," said "Mother" Mary Jones, 82 year old strike leader, in a speech today before the convention of the Colorado miners called to consider the proposal of President Wilson for a three year truce in the Colorado labor war. And the cheers which greeted the tribute to the president brought smiles to the faces of those officers of the United Mine Workers of America who are advocating the adoption of the peace protocol.

"Mother" Jones, who admits authorship of the famous "save your money and buy a gun," speech in West Virginia, appeared today in the guise of a peacemaker.

"The sword will have to disappear;

the pen will have to take its place," she declared.

The convention got under way shortly before noon. The only business transacted at the morning session was the appointment of a committee to examine the credentials of the delegates.

### Lawson Gives Self Up

John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, today surrendered himself to the sheriff of Las Animas county to answer indictments charging him with 12 murders in connection with the coal miners' strike. He was released on \$15,000 bond.

Lawson is accused of the following deaths:

Mack Powell, killed October 9, 1913; John Nimmo, killed October 25, 1913; Tony Heno, Joseph Uppson, George Hall, S. A. Newman, M. Newman, Edward Kessler, Gosney Murraki, Jacob Smith and Kito, all killed in the battle of Forbes April 29, 1914.

Lawson is charged with assault to murder Walter Belk, October 7 and Zeke Martin October 27, 1913. He is also accused of arson in connection with the attack on the Forbes mine. Soon after his arrival from Denver today, Lawson went alone to the sheriff's office to give himself up. He was told to go to the district court and arrange for bond and return when his bond was ready.

Felix Shippi, a striker from Sopris, was arrested on a grand jury warrant today charging him with an assortment of murders.

The Duluth club of the Northern league has sold Pitcher Cunningham to the Detroit Tigers and Pitcher Blancke to Toronto. Blancke is the leading strike-out heaver of the Northern circuit.

## IF CONSTIPATED OR BILIOUS "CASCARETS"

TONIGHT! CLEAN YOUR BOWELS AND STOP HEADACHE, COLDS, SOUR STOMACH

Get a 10-cent box.

Take a Cascaret tonight to cleanse your liver, stomach and bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, a bad cold, are bilious, nervous, upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out. Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and fecal gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.—Adv.



## GOTHAM MAY BE CENTER FOR FASHION

WAR GIVES IT A CHANCE TO STEAL THE CROWN FROM PARIS

New York, Sept. 17.—This city it is becoming apparent may shortly wrest from Paris the dictatorship concerning feminine dress fashions. For a number of years the impression has been growing here that New York, instead of relying on Paris for its fashions is easily capable of originating her own and better ones. Now apparently this city is to have a chance to prove her ability in this line. One of the largest merchants in the city, who returned from abroad since the beginning of the war, is strongly of the opinion that the stoppage of importations in this country will bring about the supremacy of American created fashions in dress. In fact he goes so far as to say that New York will usurp the place which Paris has occupied in the world of fashion, and that America eventually should be able to clothe the world. "The result of the war," says he, "will be that we in New York shall make our own styles and thus give employment to our creative artists by producing even better styles than ever seen here before for the exclusive benefit of American taste. I am simply amazed at the marvelous progress we have already made in the manufacture of women's garments." Whether the magic of a Paris label can eventually be overcome remains to be seen, but the fact remains that the conditions for which Parisian styles are created are found to only small extent in this country, and that, for that reason, the recent styles created here should have every expectation of popularity.

After the longest suspension in trading in securities which this city has ever known, steps have now been taken looking to the resumption of such trading in a limited way. While no one can make any certain prediction as to how long the stock exchange will remain closed, seven bond houses have announced that limited operations in bonds under the control of a committee representing all of them would be sanctioned. Limited as trading will necessarily be, it still means much to the brokers who for weeks have been practically without income from their business. The transactions, of course, will be narrowly confined but the establishment of the committee and the resumption of trading is looked upon as a most favorable sign. The principal purpose, it is said, will be to provide a way to take care of large maturities of municipal and corporation short time notes and bonds. The chief work of the committee will be to see that there is no disturbance of the lean situation and that prices are kept practically unchanged from the closing. Of course, a general market is still out of the question since dealings will be over the counter with established customers of the houses represented on the committee. Bargain

hunters will be discouraged. There is no idea, moreover, of sending out salesmen to stir up business, at least under the present plan, the purpose being merely to allow those who wish to purchase securities or sell them at the prices at which they closed on the last day of operations on the stock exchange, or perhaps a little lower, to do so. Limited as the trading must be under these restrictions, it nevertheless is significantly regarded as an opening wedge after weeks of stagnation in dealing in securities.

### Derby Hat May Go

A good many members of the male sex will find at least one pleasing result in connection with the European war. This is that the perennial derby hat, for which no excuse has ever been found, may be difficult or even impossible to purchase this winter. Already New Yorkers are planning to extend the time limit on the straw hat, and it is not beyond the range of possibility that some of these may be worn even until Christmas. Practically everything that goes into the construction of a derby hat, to say nothing of the velour and some other kinds of headgear, is imported. This applies not only to the rabbit's fur from which the hat is woven but to dyes, shellac for stiffening, trimmings of bands and braids, and even sweatbands. One large importer here believes that the supply of furs for the manufacture of hats now on hand will not last more than three months. While on the other hand, the manufacturer is of the opinion that we may eventually come to wool hats and these of light colors, because of the lack of dyes to give them the sombre tones now most generally effected. At any rate the derby will have few mourners if it disappears, and New York's headgear may finally develop something new to take its place.

To the already somewhat comprehensive duties of the New York "cop" has now been added another, the ramification of making New York a spotless town. An order has just been issued directing policemen to see that the ordinances relating to keeping the streets clean, formerly supposed to be peculiarly the work of the street cleaning department, shall be enforced by the policemen. It is not likely that this is going to create any riots, however, for it is stated that the policemen must do this work gently. But aside from looking out for crooks, maintaining law and order, covering his beat, regulating traffic, and a few hundred other things, the policemen will now have to see that neither uncovered candy, fruit or any other food is exposed for sale; that no throwing of broken glass or bottles, newspapers or fruit skins in the streets goes on; that garbage cans be kept covered; that ash cans are not loaded to within more than four inches of the top; and that kindling wood be not chopped on the street. The policemen must also see that water does not flow into the streets from ice boxes; that butchers do not wash their chopping blocks on the sidewalk; that ice is not kept on the sidewalk, which, together with a few thousand other regulations in force, will make this a veritable spotless town. The policemen believe that their enforcement will make the most of the members of New York's finest nervous wrecks.

## CROP MARKETING TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

OKLAHOMA INSTRUCTS STUDENTS IN HOW TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

Stillwater, Okla., Sept. 17.—In view of the difficult commercial situation created by the European war, considerable interest is attached to the opening here this week of a new department, that of commerce and marketing, connection with the state agricultural and mechanical college. While instruction along this line was given last year, the opening of the present college term sees the beginning of a separate department or "school" devoted to the subjects of commerce and marketing.

Since Oklahoma is primarily an agricultural state, authorities in charge of the agricultural and mechanical college believe as much importance should be attached to instruction in how to find a market for Oklahoma crops and products as is now given to that of producing them. With a state agricultural and mechanical college having buildings, land and equipment valued at \$890,749 and six secondary schools of agriculture, Oklahoma is rapidly taking its place beside the older states in the matter of farm education.

Statistics recently compiled by the agricultural and mechanical college authorities show that Oklahoma now has more money invested in its chief agricultural school than several of the older states which have had such schools in existence for many years longer.

The Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college has a plant consisting of 14 especially designed buildings of brick and stone, representing an aggregate investment of \$525,000. It has a campus of 80 acres and a farm of 1,000 acres valued at \$50,000 and equipment worth \$315,849. The school has a regular enrollment of about 1,100 and an enrollment in all courses, including those of short duration, of nearly 2,500. This growth has been attained since 1891, when the school was established here by act of the first legislature of Oklahoma territory.

Since 1908 six secondary schools of agriculture have been established by the state. They are at Broken Arrow, Warner, Tishomingo, Lawton, Helena and Goodwell. These were designed for giving agricultural instruction to boys and girls who could not afford to take a full course or to attend a more remote institution. They are also designed to teach practical agriculture which will be especially adapted to the portion of the state in which the schools are located.

Aside from its agricultural schools, Oklahoma has placed in its constitution a requirement that the elements of agriculture and horticulture shall be taught in all the common schools.

As a result, a garden is a necessary adjunct of every rural school and more restricted experiments in growing plant life are conducted in the city schools. In all of them, however, text books giving elemental instruction on agriculture and horticulture are used.

### TO IMPROVE MISSISSIPPI

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 16.—The Upper Mississippi River Improvement association convened in annual session here today with delegates in attendance from leading cities and towns of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The convention will remain in session two days. The project for a canal connecting Lake Superior with the upper Mississippi is one of the principal subjects scheduled for consideration by the convention.

### VERMONT PROGRESSIVES

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 17.—The progressive state convention assembled in this city today for the nomination of a candidate for United States senator and a state ticket to be voted for at the November election. All indications point to the nomination of Fraser Metzger for the United States senatorship. Mr. Metzger was the progressive candidate for governor two years ago.

### A BRITISH WAR HERO

London, Sept. 18.—General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, hero of the historic retreat of the English from Belgium, has long been known as one of the best fighting officers in the British army. From his entry into the service in 1876 down to and through the Boer war, he saw almost constant service in the field, extending from Zululand to the northwest frontier of India.

Educated at Harrow, he joined when 13 years old the Sherwood Foresters. At the disastrous battle of Isandula, in 1879, he was one of the few officers who, by his athletic powers as sunner and swimmer, escaped the Zulu warriors, and lived to take part in the battle of Ulundi, when Cetewayo was finally disposed of. He was mentioned in dispatches, and since then honors have fallen fast upon him.

General Smith-Dorrien was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, in which year he raised and commanded a corps of mounted infantry, and in 1885, with his mounted infantry, did good work at Suakin. Returning to Egypt in 1898, he took part in the Nile expedition, and was present at the battle of Khartoum, and in the subsequent operations in the Soudan.

In the Boer war General Smith-Dorrien was mainly instrumental in bringing about the capture of Cronje and his army. By his attack upon the Boers on the Modder river, the Gordons, the Canadians, and the royal engineers secured a strong position, from which they entailed the enemy's trenches, and by preventing them from drawing water, precipitated Cronje's surrender. He afterwards commanded the lines of communication from Kroonstadt to Pretoria. His work was three times mentioned in dispatches and his reward was the queen's medal with four clasps and promotion to major general for distinguished service in the field.



## RUSSIAN COMMANDER IS A FIGHTER CLEAR THROUGH

**B**Y NO means the least of the surprises which the European war has shown to the military world is the mobility of the Russian armies. With their previous record for slowness, they were not expected to arrive on the borders of Germany and Austria until several months had passed after the ordering of mobilization.

When the kaiser looked out over the east just about three weeks after he had declared war on the czar and found great Russian forces overrunning his territory the unprecedented condition gave him a start of alarm and registered a surprise throughout the whole world of arms. The kaiser showed the extent of his alarm by withdrawing several army corps from the field in the west in order to reinforce his armies which were coping with this surprising condition in the east.

The strength of the forces withdrawn from the west was small in comparison with the power of the vast numbers remaining. It might be imagined that a hundred thousand men could figure but little anyway, but it was significant that the kaiser would withdraw a single man in the face of the constantly increasing numbers of the allies and also in the face of his plan of crushing France first of all. Evidently the kaiser did not look upon the Russian advance as a thing to be laughed at.

But how did it happen that the Russian hordes could come sweeping down upon the German and Austrian borders so long before they were expected? Why did it not take them months to advance against the enemy as it had done in 1877 when they went to war with the Turks and in 1904 when they advanced on Japan?

The answer is that Russia has as the commander in chief of its armies a man who, as a military leader and director, is equal to the best of them. This man is the Grand Duke Nicholas, the same man who has been sneered at and called incompetent by critics in other countries and who for years has been looked upon in Russian military circles as the finest cavalry commander in the world.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch has always been a cavalryman and a cavalryman all over. All his life has been spent in military work and he has been known in years past to leave the Russian capital for months at a time and live entirely with troops in various distant parts of the empire.

This strong military liking is a heritage. His father, the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanded the Russian forces in Europe in the war of 1877 with Turkey, and his uncle, the Grand Duke Michael, commanded the Russian army in Asia in the same war. At the conclusion of hostilities both were made field marshals by a grateful monarch. As, in their entire history, the Russians have had only five or six field marshals, the title not being inherent with their military system, this singular honor has been

courted all his life by the present Grand Duke Nicholas, and it appears that at last the war has arrived in which he can achieve it and that he is in a position to enable the czar to raise him to the level of his dead father.

The mastery of the grand duke commander in chief has made the agility and dash of the Russian cavalry characteristics of the entire armies of the czar. Under his leadership, distance has been annihilated, and obstacles and delays that formerly loomed up large have ceased to be retarding features. The quick action and impatience of restraint which are traits of the cavalryman in general have become compelling elements in the make-up of the military units.

Besides his lifelong devotion to the cavalry, the new commander in chief has ten years of invaluable experience in commanding diversified arms. Soon after the Japanese war he was made commander in chief of all the armed forces comprised within the military district of St. Petersburg. As such he was personally responsible for the safety of the czar.

During the revolution of 1906 it was Nicholas who had in charge the military conduct of affairs in the capital, and it was his strong hand which preserved the city from anarchy and chaos.

It was understood that the Grand Duke Nicholas was to be commander in chief of the entire Russian armies in Manchuria during the war with Japan. This appointment was not made, but that it was expected in St. Petersburg was no mean tribute to the man's prominence in military circles.

A rumor of the change in commanders reached over the field of action. Richard Barry, who was with Nogi's headquarters, as a correspondent, tells of hearing about the grand duke and asking a Russian prisoner who was likely to put the Japanese army to a severe test.

The prisoner, a sergeant in the Russian army, answered with this enthusiastic tribute:

"If they will let him take the war he will drive these Japanese into the sea in a month. He is a general so great they all fear him, so powerful they all run when he comes. When he rides on review Kuropatkin comes behind. Let me tell you how great he is. One day the minister of war, the minister of marine, the minister of state—three ministers—came to him to ask something. He did not like the way they ask, and yet they stay there asking, between him and the door, until he could no longer endure their presence. You understand a general must leave a minister; a minister is not supposed to leave a general; that is not etiquette. Well, how do you think the Grand Duke Nicholas left those three ministers who were asking him something while they stood between him and the door? I will tell you. He picked them up with his two hands and set them aside

from the door and then he walked out. That is how great he is."

But the rumor was just a rumor. The grand duke didn't drive the Japanese into the sea.

The masterful skill of the Russian commander was saved for a much greater need. That need came a few weeks ago. Nicholas has answered by crushing the armies of Austria till the world has about reached the point of leaving the dual monarchy out of thought. In another part of the field he threatened to guide his fierce fighters, right through to the German capital. Strong re-enforcements hurried eastward by the kaiser blocked the road for a time at least. Only the future can tell whether the military genius of the Romanoff will be sufficient to override the obstacles.

But already there has been time to wipe out a few misconceptions concerning a number of the much slandered company of Russian grand dukes. Nicholas Nicolaievitch has had his martial adventures, but he has not got into disgrace before the czar. Being a grand duke he has been unable, however, to keep his name from figuring in the popular legend of scandal and dissipation.

The truth about this particular Romanoff, and he has been called the strongest of them all living, is that he has been too busy with military affairs to give much attention to anything else. Even the alluring game of politics has not seen him as a player. And yet it is said the czar tears him. There are many, too, who are proud to say that this second cousin of Nicholas II ought to be the czar of Russia.

His particular fitness, however, is for the place he now fills—the supreme military commander of all the Russias. The outbreak of the war showed that there was immediate recognition of this fact. Without hesitation he was given the greatest responsibility which could rest on any Russian shoulder. Those who have seen him and spoken with him say his six feet six of strength, method, dash, daring and discipline will be equal to all the demands which will confront him.—Kansas City Star.

### MISSOURI VALLEY MEDICS

Colfax, Ia., Sept. 17.—The annual autumn meeting of the Missouri Valley Medical society convened here today with an attendance of prominent physicians and surgeons from nearly all the states of the middle west. The initial session was held this morning, with Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany, of Kansas City, presiding. The meeting will continue over tomorrow and will be followed on Saturday by a clinical session in Des Moines.

### DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC

Santa Fe, Sept. 17.—The department of education today received word that Miss Flossie Sanford and Miss Fannie Valverde, who have been gathering up blind children in southwestern New Mexico, arrived at the state blind school with nineteen young blind children. Word was also received that an epidemic of diphtheria has broken out at San Marcial, Socorro county. Twenty cases have been quarantined by Dr. L. G. Rice of the state board of health. Moving picture shows, schools and other places of public assemblage have been ordered closed.

### SUPPLY OF VICHY CUT OFF

Washington, Sept. 17.—This country's annual imports of mineral waters are over 3,000,000 gallons, having a value of nearly a million dollars. Two-thirds of these imports came from Germany, France and Austria-Hungary and as soon as the stocks on hand are consumed domestic waters should take the place of those derived from foreign springs. In this connection it is interesting to note that last year the reported sales from 838 commercial springs in the United States were more than 57,000,000 gallons, having a total value of \$5,500,000. The recent activity of the New York state reservation commission in conserving the natural mineral waters at Saratoga Springs, as well as in improving local conditions, is of interest in calling attention to the many opportunities in this country for utilizing such waters and adopting modes of treatment similar to those which have made the bath resorts of Austria and Germany famous. There is a somewhat popular but fallacious impression that certain European waters have medicinal properties not possessed by any American waters, and many persons addicted to the Apollinaris or Celestine-Vichy habit might be equally well satisfied by waters from American springs in bottles of American glass, bearing labels printed in the United States.

### TO GET SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—An international trade congress to be held in the Philadelphia Commercial museum next month, during the visit to this country of a delegation of South American merchants, is the plan suggested by officials of the museums as one of the most efficient to establish trade relations with the countries represented in the delegation.

### BOSTON'S ANNIVERSARY

Boston, Sept. 17.—Flags were displayed on public buildings today in token of Boston's two hundred and eighty-fourth birthday. While it was in July, 1630, the colonists brought by John Winthrop to Salem established themselves at Charlestown, it was not until September 17 of that year when the greater part of Winthrop's company moved to Trimontaine. Then the place was renamed Boston, after the Lincolnshire town whence many of the colonists had come.

### VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS

Washington, Sept. 17.—The value of the mineral production of the United States now exceeds \$2,500,000,000 a year, according to the United States geological survey. Though this value falls far below that of the country's farm products, the magnitude and scope of the mineral industry may be best measured by comparing it with that of other countries, no one of which can compete with the United States in abundance or variety of mineral resources. The United States mines nearly 40 per cent of the world's output of coal and produced 65 per cent of the petroleum in 1913. Of the more essential metals, 40 per cent of the world's output of iron ore is raised from American mines, and the smelters of the United States furnish the world with 55 per cent of its lead and zinc.



## NEW MEXICO GOT THE RODEO WILL \$57,000 LAST BE A FEATURE YEAR OF FAIR

### SALE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS WAS PROFITABLE

New Mexico will benefit to the extent of about \$57,000 from the past fiscal year's receipts from national forests in the state. This includes, however, more than \$9,800 received from the sale of timber from state school lands but logged under the regulations of the forest service. The figures have just been compiled by the department of agriculture. The total receipts from New Mexico's forests were \$144,864.90, derived almost equally from lumber and forage, with something over \$8,000 in receipts from special uses. Deducting \$9,890, received from timber sold from school lands and returned to the state for the benefit of its school funds, the receipts from the federal forest land amounted to \$134,973.96.

Under the law, 5 per cent of this is returned to the state to be expended in the counties in which the forests are situated, for the benefit of schools and roads. This amounted to \$22,743.49. An additional ten per cent of the receipts is expended locally by the secretary of agriculture for roads and trails for the convenience of the public. The contribution of New Mexico's forests to this road fund is \$13,497.40, making the total sum by which the state benefits through federal administration of the national forests \$57,131.83. The state of Arizona, however, received a total of more than twice this amount on account of the large timber sales in operation there.

The total receipts from all national forests throughout the country, amounted to nearly two and a half millions of dollars, the exact figures being \$2,437,710.21, of which the states receive directly or indirectly \$838,981.03, not including the sums turned over to Arizona and New Mexico for the sale of timber from school lands in those states. The new forests recently purchased in the east have already begun to furnish returns, and receipts from their use amounted to \$3,793.56.

### SELF-RELIANT HOME DOCTORS

is what women are called who all over this broad land make their annual collections of roots and herbs, and rely upon recipes which our pioneer mothers found dependable for different family ailments. In one of these recipes, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had its origin and so successful has it proved that there is hardly a city, town or hamlet in America where some woman who has been restored to health by its use does not reside.—Adv.

"Rabbit" Maraville of the Braves has batted at a .397 clip against the Pirates this year, having produced 25 hits in 63 times at bat.

### RIDERS AND ROPERS FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHWEST WILL ATTEND

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 14.—From a side issue of the amusement program of the coming state fair, October 5 to 10, added by the fair commission in response to many requests for a return to the old frontier sports which used to add so much to the popularity of the old territorial fairs, the first annual celebration of the Albuquerque Rodeo has developed during the past few weeks into one of the most important amusement features of the fair. Six weeks ago Secretary Tom F. Binkert made the first announcement of the rodeo with its purses and conditions. It had a couple of hundred entry blanks printed, believing that number would be ample. Demand for entry blanks began to roll in almost at once from all parts of the range country in New Mexico, from Arizona, Texas and even from Wyoming. More entry blanks became necessary and Mr. Binkert now predicts that the rodeo will rival in number of entries and in interest the great annual frontier celebration of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Some of the most noted ropers and riders in the west have entered, and more are coming in every day.

The contests are to run through the entire fair week, cash prizes being offered each day in the elimination contests and the winners will compete for the big purses on Saturday, the final day of the fair. A big bunch of wild horses has been secured and out of deference to the New Mexico law prohibiting exhibitions of steer roping, burros and goats will be used.

Two hundred Navajoes are coming overland from the reservation bringing a big bunch of horses with them and one troop and possibly two of United States cavalry will take part in each day's program. An enterprising motion picture company has asked permission to send a western company to Albuquerque and to stage parts of a big three reel western melodrama during the fair, taking advantage of the combined presence of cavalry, Indians and cowboys. The scenes are to be acted out not only before the picture machine, but before the grand stand to give the state fair audiences an illustration of how motion pictures are made. The frontier day participants will unite in a big parade Saturday before the San Diego exposition commission's motion picture machine.

### INSURANCE MEN TO MEET

Cincinnati, Sept. 14.—All preparations are complete for the annual convention of the National Life Underwriters' association, which is to meet in this city tomorrow for a session of three days. The convention will be the largest and most important gathering of life insurance men to be held in this country this year.

### NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION

Boston, Sept. 14.—Militia officers from every state are attending the sixteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, which held its opening session this morning at the Hotel Somerset. The adjutants general of many of the states are included in the attendance. The sessions will continue three days and will be devoted largely to the discussion of the proposed militia bill and other legislation affecting the national guard. Tomorrow the delegates will be entertained at luncheon by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

### MUNICIPAL HOME RULE ISSUE

Indianapolis, Sept. 14.—The Indiana public service commission today took up the question of the right of the city of Indianapolis to contract with the Merchants' Hat and Light company for public lighting. The case is of general interest, since it involves the old issue of municipal home rule, which threatens the permanency of Minnesota and some other states, and which threatens the permanency of commissions which infringe too much on cities' natural rights.

In the present case the question of the right of the city to make a contract with a new company is raised by the Indianapolis Light and Heat company which now has the contract for lighting the city. The company insists that the new contract means "illegal" duplication of plant, and also that it otherwise is out of line with the provisions of the new laws passed in 1913 under which, the Indianapolis company insists, the power to make contracts of this kind is taken out of the hands of cities and rate making is placed in the hands of the public utility commission.

### STATE FAIR AT PUEBLO

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 14.—This was the opening day of the Colorado state fair, which this year is larger and in many respects more attractive than any of its predecessors. The mining exhibit, livestock show and display of agricultural and horticultural products are worthy of particular note, illustrating as they do the wonderful products and natural resources of the state. Horses from many states are here to contest in the race program and in addition there will be automobile races, aeroplane flights and other special attractions.

### NEW CUT-OFF OPENED

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 14.—The new Spokane-Ayer line of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company was opened to passenger and freight traffic today. The occasion also marked the opening of the new \$500,000 union station built in this city by the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The new Spokane-Ayer line cuts down the distance between Spokane and Portland about 50 miles and gives the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company the shortest line between the two cities by approximately seven miles.

### INTERSTATE FAIR AT SPOKANE

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 14.—The great fruit crop of the northwest this year

is illustrated as one of the striking features of the interstate fair, which opened in Spokane today for a week's engagement. In nearly all other respects the exhibition is more elaborate than ever before, and the live stock show, the horse show and the poultry show are the most complete in the history of the association. In the agricultural department the displays are numerous and embrace everything grown on the farm and in the garden. The exhibits of women's work and of machinery are also worthy of special note, and the strictly amusement features of the fair are numerous and of a high class. The city presents a holiday appearance today in anticipation of the arrival of many visitors.

### JOURNAL FIRES BROADSIDE

In what it apparently believes to be the broadside of the campaign, the Albuquerque Morning Journal of yesterday declares that B. C. Hernandez, republican candidate for congressman from Rio Arriba county marked as paid \$823.09 in taxes when they were not paid. Continuing the Journal says:

"Mr. Hernandez admitted these and other shortages aggregating \$1,183.09 and paid the same into the treasury after demand had been made upon him by the traveling auditor."

The facts are these:

In the office of the treasurer of Rio Arriba county a mistake in book-keeping was made by one of the deputies. When it was discovered by Mr. Hernandez he ordered it corrected.

In what establishment where book-keeping is conducted are not mistakes made? Doubtless the business department of the Journal often finds itself "long" or "short," or the circulation department is reminded that it has failed to credit Mr. So-and-So for the three months' subscription that the democratic campaign committee has paid for. But, so far as The Optic knows, the Journal always has been ready to make good its mistakes, just as Mr. Hernandez did.

According to the Journal's statement, Mr. Hernandez made good the error immediately upon discovering it. Does not this show that he is honest and trustworthy?

The Optic, after perusing the Journal's editorial hot shot, still finds itself of the opinion that Mr. Hernandez's record is clean and that he has demonstrated his ability to transact the duties of any office that may be given him by the suffrage of the people or by appointment. It believes the Journal will have to produce something more convincing than mere mud-slinging in order to convince the voters of the state Mr. Hernandez is unworthy of their suffrage.

### MEETING OF PASSENGER AGENTS

Boston, Sept. 15.—The annual convention of the Association of General Passenger Agents opened in this city today and will continue through the greater part of the week. The attendance includes representatives of all the principal railroad systems of the United States and Canada. The sessions will be devoted to the exchange of opinions on numerous problems relating to the handling of railroad passenger traffic.



# IMPORTS OF THE MANUFACTURERS DECREASE

DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR AMERICANS USED HOME MADE STUFF

Washington, Sept. 14.—Europe, which in recent years has supplied about 70 per cent of the manufactured goods imported into the United States, showed, in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, a smaller gain in its contributions of general merchandise than any other grand division except Africa. According to official figures of the department of commerce, imports from Europe were three million dollars greater than in the previous year, compared with a gain of five million in imports from South America, five million in those from Oceania, ten million in those from Asia, 65 million in those from North America, and a loss of seven million in those from Africa. France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Spain showed gains, while the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Russia were among the important European countries the imports from which decreased during the past year.

The character of goods imported from Europe has been the subject of so many inquiries reaching the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce that the following summarization has been prepared by that office

## SKIN TROUBLE IN ITCHING SPOTS

Large and Red. On Arms. Extended to Body and Legs. Clothes Scratched. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Healed.

Moclips, Wash.—"My trouble first started on my arms and soon it extended to my body and legs. The first I noticed of it was red spots, itching spots some larger than a pin head. My clothing irritated them and I scratched. My sleep was disturbed by the clothes scratching.



"It had bothered me for about ten days and I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only purchased one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they effected a complete cure." (Signed) Sid Strawn, May 19, 1914.

### HANDS WOULD CRACK OPEN

Cyclone, Mo.—"Every winter I had a breaking out on my hands. They first got rough and then would crack open in places as if there had been little gasches cut. They hurt and were sore. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands are well. My face would break out in red pimples and skin seemed thick and feverish. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was cured." (Signed) Mrs. B. A. Milleson, Mar. 6, 1914.

### Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

showing the principal manufactures and manufacturing materials for its chief supply of which the United States has usually looked to Europe. Considering the seven countries which contribute 85 per cent by value of all goods imported from Europe, it is found that they furnished last year the classes of merchandise specified in each case. Certain of the articles mentioned below as imported from Europe are derived from other parts of the world, this being true of tobacco, spices and tin from the Dutch and other East Indies, diamonds from South Africa, wool from New Zealand, Australia, Asia and South America, rubber from the East Indies and other tropical countries and tea from India, China and Japan.

#### England

Imports from England included nearly 20 million dollars' worth of cotton goods, comprising 36 million yards of cloth, five million pounds of yarn and nine million dollars' worth of laces and edgings; nine million dollars' worth of chemicals, among which were 34 million pounds of bleaching powder, 37 million pounds of ammonium sulphate, ten million pounds of glycerin, two million dollars' worth of coal tar products, and considerable amounts of acids, gums and opium; 48 million pounds of crude rubber, 48 million pounds of hides and skins, 12 million dollars' worth of iron and steel, such as cutlery, machinery, etc., 53 million pounds of block tin, 75 million pounds of wool, 14 million pounds of tea, and miscellaneous manufactures, such as chinaware, linens, gloves, linoleum, precious stones and silk and worsted goods.

#### Germany

Germany is our chief source for imported chemicals, its contributions thereof exceeding 20 million dollars' value. Last year's imports included coal tar preparations, alizarin, aniline salts, indigo, potash, quinine and other drugs to the value of 21 million. Other important articles were 13 million dollars' worth of cotton goods, one million tons of potash salts, used largely as fertilizers; 150 million pounds of wood pulp, 35 million pounds of palm and palm kernel oil, eight million dollars' worth of toys, and numerous manufactures, including machinery, cutlery, antifriction balls, gloves, silks, paper goods and clover and sugar beet seed. Certain food products were also imported from Germany in large quantities, the leading items being 65 million pounds of rice flour, seven million pounds of crude cocoa and two million dollars' worth of spirits, wines and malt liquors.

#### France

France is the largest source of our imported silk goods, art works, automobiles and wines. The most important articles included last year 22 million dollars' worth of art works; five million of chemicals, chiefly lacterine, argols, glycerin and essential oils, 18 million of silk goods, eight million of cotton laces and embroideries, and large sums for perfumes, diamonds, motion picture films and other manufactures, as well as 19 million pounds of so-called English walnuts.

#### Italy

Italy supplies large quantities of macaroni, fruits and nuts, olive oil, prepared vegetables, cheese, still

wines, art works, hats, argols and distilled oils.

#### Netherlands

Netherlands is a leading source for diamonds and wrapper tobacco and also sends us hides, fish, spices, tin and paper stock.

#### Belgium

Belgium is our largest source of diamonds, and sends us much rubber, hides and furs and linens.

#### Switzerland

Switzerland leads as our source of imported cotton laces and watches, and is important in the matter of cheese, silk goods and coal tar colorings.

Ireland is first in its supply of linens.

## PERSONALS

John Brunton of San Francisco is stopping at one of the local hotels. He is on his way to Shoemaker to visit his father, W. B. Brunton.

H. K. Aber of El Paso is in the city for a few days.

W. A. Wilson, Miss Cora J. Wilson and R. E. Libby of Kune, N. H., are the members of an auto party touring the country which stopped over for a short time in Las Vegas yesterday.

Miss Margaret Gross and Miss Maddonna Hogan, who have been visiting the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly this summer, Mrs. W. D. Kelly and Harry Grant Kelly, left in a party last night for various eastern cities. Miss Gross and Miss Hogan are returning to their home in St. Louis, Mrs. Kelly is en route to her home in Leavenworth, Kan., and Mr. Kelly is going to college in New Jersey.

W. P. Southard left yesterday for Trinidad, where he will remain a few days on business.

Mrs. Lino Romero and baby left yesterday for Denver, where they will visit Mrs. Romero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Silva.

Max Nordhaus of Albuquerque, general manager of the firm of Charles Held, is in the city on a short business visit.

E. E. Brooksbank of Denver was among yesterday's hotel arrivals.

G. W. Arnold of Denver arrived yesterday for a brief stay.

Mrs. Lewis Sachs, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenthal this summer, left today for her home in Jonesboro, Ark.

J. B. Nall of Kansas City is stopping at one of the local hotels.

F. C. Stevenson of San Francisco is in the city for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Van Houten and

little daughter are in the city for a brief stay today, having come up from their home in Shoemaker by automobile.

C. E. "Candy" Jones of Pueblo is in the city making a few business calls.

District Judge D. J. Leahy left last night for Silver City, where he will remain several days hearing the case of the state of New Mexico vs. Cosper for Judge Colin Neblett, who was disqualified.

Thomas Ross, a sheep man of Oregon, is in the city with Mrs. Ross. After remodeling their house at 1039 Eighth street they will be at home there for the winter.

Blas Sanchez of Wagon Mound, member of the state legislature and well known here, has gone to Rochester, Minn., where his son, Lee, is to undergo a serious operation. Lee has been in Rochester for several days undergoing examination at the hands of the surgeons. He is suffering from an affection believed to be caused from a growth on the interior of the skull, which will be removed. Should the growth be found to be upon the brain it is declared there is little hope of saving the boy's life.

W. G. Haydon left last night for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he will remain for some time.

Dr. F. R. Lord left last night for Santa Fe, where he was called on business.

The wife and two daughters of Rev. J. H. Whistler, who has accepted a call to the pulpit of the Christian tabernacle, arrived today, and are now busily engaged in looking for a house where the family may be domiciled during its residence in Las Vegas.

Miss Lela Doughty left Saturday for Nevada, Mo., where she will teach chemistry and botany in Cotter college. Miss Doughty has the degrees of A. B. and B. S.

### BELGIANS WILL PROTEST

Washington, Sept. 14.—Secretary Bryan announced late today on receipt of a message from President Wilson, that the Belgian commission which has come to this country to protest against alleged German atrocities, will be received at the White House Wednesday afternoon.

### FOR OHIO TENNIS TITLES

Cleveland, O., Sept. 14.—The annual tournament for the lawn tennis championships of Ohio opened auspiciously today on the courts of the East End Tennis club in this city. The entrants are numerous and of a class that assures some spirited competitions for the titles

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## THE DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE UNDERWOOD TARIFF

Under the above caption the Philadelphia Public Ledger of recent date published the following editorial, which is an excellent statement of the conditions brought about by the enactment into law of President Wilson's tariff program:

There is bound to be a searching analysis of the president's declaration that the financial situation which confronts the government was not due to the tariff. He has asked for special "war taxes," because there was a falling off in customs revenues of \$10,000,000 in August, in comparison with the same month last year, and he has expressed his confidence that the people of the country are ready "to support the government with generous self-denial," and that they will be intolerant only of those who are not frank with them.

The president is right. The people will be intolerant of those who are not frank. The indications are that the first men to be accused of deception are the advisers of the president, who have been attempting to convince themselves that their own tariff tinkering is not primarily responsible for the predicament in which the treasury finds itself. The imports received during the last fiscal year were \$102,000,000 greater than in the preceding year, but the duties collected on imports decreased \$32,000,000. More than \$100,000,000 worth of goods produced abroad displaced goods of American production in the home market, and more than \$30,000,000 of taxes, the greater part of which the foreigner would have had to pay to enter our markets, have been levied directly on the American citizens to make up the deficit. The tariff was not framed to raise revenue, but to throw open the doors to foreign competition. The situation at the close of the fiscal year was "of the making" of the financiers in control in Washington, to use the president's phrase.

An attempt has been made to blame the further decrease in revenue in August directly to the war, and the startling decrease in customs receipts coincident with the war apparently justifies the claim. When the figures are all in, however, it is morally cer-

tain that they will demonstrate that the slump is not due so much to the war as to the free trade tariff. The business at the port of Philadelphia is a pertinent example: The duties collected in August, 1912, amounted to \$2,167,000, against \$1,208,000 last month, a decrease of \$959,000. If the theory of those who would blame the war is sound, then there must have been an unprecedented decrease in the imports received. The figures show, however, that \$6,923,000 worth of goods entered here last month and \$7,045,000 worth in August, 1913, a difference of only \$112,000. That is, under the Underwood tariff law there was in one month a decrease in imports of \$100,000 at this port and a decrease in duties collected of \$900,000.

The Boston figures for August are more striking yet, for the imports at that port in August last year were only \$7,271,000 and last month they were \$11,054,000, or \$3,783,000 greater than under the Payne tariff, but with more than \$3,500,000 increase in imports the amount of duties collected decreased \$682,000!

This happens when tariff bunglers throw open the doors to foreign competition by removing duties from revenue producing imports and lowering duties on other articles of consumption. The country will endure the war with what fortitude it can command and it will also summon all its resolution to bring about a change in tariff policies at the earliest opportunity.

## WAR POETRY

Not the least of the horrors of war is the simultaneous eruption of our countless poets, sadly remarks the Kansas City Journal. The spoutings of the thousands of smaller gushers, whom we have with us always and whose effervescence never fails, we can easily sidestep; but when a writer like Kipling or Phillips or Chesterton launches an effusion, the result keeps peering at us from newspapers and magazines for many a day. If the production be something really worth while, it becomes an old and cherished friend in the course of a few weeks and we greet it gladly. But if it be of the kind that has appeared thus far in the present struggle, the days of its reappearance are a weary and burden-

some chain.

Other wars have produced some great poetry, the Journal continues. This one has not. Even Stephen Phillips has contributed his share of drivel and the usually entertaining Gilbert K. Chesterton has fallen down sadly, entangled in a mixture of rasping rhymes and mismated feet. Kipling himself has barely escaped being a bore, his contribution to the current fund having so little of the old fiery spirit that but few American newspapers have reprinted it. William Watson's offering was a labored appeal to America to jump in and lick the kaiser for the glory of England—an invitation which is unofficially but very firmly declined.

Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England, is obviously a misfit as a war poet, and doubtless this retiring singer who was lugged into the limelight by the politicians surrounding the throne has looked at his martial effort more than once with regret that the laureate's job had not been wished upon somebody else. Sadder still is the exhibition made of himself by Thomas Hardy. Mr. Hardy's forte is not verse writing, and ordinarily he is well aware of the fact. But the other day he made a rash venture and tarnished an impeccable literary reputation with what was euphemistically called a war poem. Part of it goes thus:

What of the rum and gum within us,  
Men who lurch away?

When the "barkeeps" say,  
"You're a little tight today"  
To chambers where no "cops" can  
chin us—

What of the rum and gum within us,  
Men who lurch away?

But the saddest of all was the posthumous prank played on the lamented Alfred Tennyson. At a war meeting in England the other night his son resurrected and read to a crowd of cheering patriots a hitherto suppressed poem bearing the stirring caption, "Arm, Arm, Arm." Even as a child Tennyson wrote creditable verse. Just when he produced this unfortunate combination of patriotism and awkwardness condemned by himself but unwisely brought forth by his son is uncertain. The memory of the great laureate assuredly deserved more respectful, or at least more intelligent, consideration. Happily the multitude of German, French, Austrian, Hungarian, Russian, Italian and Balkan singers will not be heard from, as they do not sing in our language.

## WONDERFUL CONSISTENCY

An eloquent tribute to the remarkable consistency of the Albuquerque Journal is contained in an editorial in yesterday evening's Santa Fe New Mexican, which, in part, is as follows:

### The Case of Hernandez

The Albuquerque Morning Journal, converted to the Ferguson cause after it failed to nominate "Bull" Andrews as republican candidate for congress, comes out with a story alleging that B. C. Hernandez, republican candidate, while treasurer of Rio Arriba county, was found short in his accounts to the extent of about \$1,000 having marked "paid" unpaid taxes due on various property in some of which he was interested. It is alleged that Mr. Hernandez made good his

shortage and that he excuses his alleged actions on the ground that he meant to pay the sums referred to, his defense practically amounting to an admission of carelessness and incompetence.

Coming from the Leading Republican Newspaper of New Mexico concerning the republican candidate for congress this is extremely interesting.

It is particularly interesting from the fact that it is published in the Albuquerque Morning Journal; but we fear that the allegations do not carry any additional weight for this season. The Morning Journal has made statements about candidates before. It accused Frank A. Hubbell of official enormities in Bernalillo county, fresh in the minds of the people of the county and state, beside which the alleged irregularity of Treasurer Hernandez appears as a petty and trifling, insignificant and amateurish attempt. It carried in its columns for months at one time a placard quoting the alleged dying statement of a Pennsylvania bank cashier regarding W. H. Andrews and otherwise painted W. H. Andrews in hues so black that beside him B. C. Hernandez appears as an angel of purest light. Yet, the Morning Journal has formed a political alliance with Frank A. Hubbell and Judge E. A. Mann, whom it has also held up to public contumely in years gone by, and led a futile fight for the nomination of W. A. Andrews by the republicans for congress. One involuntarily is assailed by the thought that perhaps this time next year the Morning Journal may have decided that Hernandez is not as black as it now paints him and that possibly it may be espousing him then, as it has Andrews, for some public office. If the Morning Journal can become reconciled to political bed-fellowship with a man whose "gang" it has charged with filching tens of thousands of dollars from the public coffers (is it not easily conceivable that it may later become reconciled to a man whom it charges with taking \$1,000 and then putting it back?

For these reasons, we say, the charges against Hernandez are perhaps not so convincing as they might otherwise be. The Morning Journal has in days gone by made statements regarding one George W. Prichard; one Apolinario Sena of Las Vegas; a prominent young society woman of Albuquerque and others too numerous to mention. It has experienced a change of heart in regard to these statements; in particular the state supreme court saw fit to affirm a penalty of \$3,000 for its statements in the last mentioned case. For these and other reasons, we say, statements appearing in the Morning Journal about persons in public or private life do not always carry conviction.

The attitude of the Morning Journal is an offense to journalistic decency. A newspaper which flatly stultifies itself by kaleidoscopic changes of attitude on every public question and candidate, it makes its charges directly after informing the public that it would not support Hernandez for the sole reason that he could not be elected.

The Morning Journal as the guide to public morals in New Mexico is somewhat of a joke. It fosters corruption in one breath and howls for official purity in another.



## IRISH ARE LOYAL TO ENGLISH NATION

WAR BREAKS DOWN ENMITY FOR  
THE GOVERNMENT THAT  
RULES THEM

Dublin, Sept. 16.—The sympathies of nationalist as well as unionist Ireland are entirely with England and her allies in the present war. The troops in their movements about the country are everywhere received with enthusiasm. Many national volunteers have offered themselves for service.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Kildare, in a letter which was read in all the churches of his diocese last Sunday, says that it is the duty of his flock as faithful Christians and loyal citizens of the great empire to which they are proud to belong to offer prayers for the success of England and her allies. The same afternoon amid scenes of enthusiasm John Redmond, accompanied by Mrs. Redmond, presented colors to the Maryboro corps of the Irish volunteers among the assembled corps of Queen's county.

In making the presentation Mr. Redmond said the volunteer movement was thoroughly national in its character and sprang into existence spontaneously to safeguard Irish rights. It would maintain these rights for every section and every class. Continuing, he said:

"Recently I took the liberty of saying in the English house of parliament that for the first time in the history of the connection between Ireland and England it was safe for England today to withdraw her armed troops from our country, and that the sons of Ireland themselves—north and south, Catholic and Protestant, and whatever the origin of their race, Williamite, Cromwellite or old Celtic—would stand shoulder to shoulder to preserve the good order and peace of Ireland and defend her shores against any foreign force. I am glad to recognize the response that my words have evoked from every part of Ireland. I have received assurances from the Irish volunteers that they accepted my suggestion and that they were ready to fulfill the duty that I indicated.

"You ought to be proud that you, the sons and grandsons of men who were shot down for daring to arm themselves, have lived to see the day when, with the good will of the democracy of England, you are arming yourselves in the light of heaven and when in all your actions you can feel that you have at your back and on your side the sympathy of every nation in the world, and the good will, at last, thanks be to God, of the people of England and Great Britain."

At a gathering of 55,000 Irish national volunteers from all parts of County Meath, and some from County Louth, at Slane, County Meath, on Saturday, the services of the volunteers were offered for the defense of the country, and fealty was pledged to

Mr. Redmond.

T. P. O'Connor, writing on the prospects of peace in Ireland, says:

"Ireland is won for the English people unless she is cast back into the old abyss of suspicion and disappointment by the betrayal of her hopes. Her sons will rush now to the flag as they have done so often before in British history; and Germany's miscalculations with regard to a hostile Ireland will be disappointed. It is a golden hour; in God's name, do not let it pass; this is my appeal to British Tories as well as to British liberals."

From all classes of the community the lord mayor has received offers of assistance. Noteworthy among these is a letter to his lordship, signed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, president, and the Duchess of Abercorn and the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, vice presidents, placing the organization of the Ulster women's unionist council at the disposal of his lordship for purposes of relief.

The council with its affiliated associations and members, forms a unique organization for investigation, registering and dealing with all cases of want or suffering, and for dispensing such relief as may be found necessary.

A large number of mansions and other large houses owned by Ulster peers and other leading families have been placed at the disposal of the government for hospitals, while all the public bodies who control the present hospitals have allocated portions of the establishments for the sick and wounded in case of necessity.

Unfortunately the industrial outlook gives the dark side of the picture. At Harland and Wolff's shipyard in Belfast the staff, which numbered about 16,000 before the war, has been largely reduced. The 20,000 hands employed in the weaving end of the great linen industry were on half time during the past week, and will be the same during the coming week. Almost 2,000 men engaged in the engineering trade were thrown out of employment, and as many more put on reduced hours.

### SCHOOLS ARE IMPROVED

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—That the citizens of Lake Valley, Sierra county, have decided to put in a school library was the welcome tidings received today by the department of education.

The new six room modern school building in the mining camp of Mogollon, Socorro county, has been completed and is ready for the furniture and equipment.

R. R. Larkin reports that the East Las Vegas public school has just put in a complete domestic science equipment complementing its manual training outfit.

Miss Eckels, county superintendent of Grant county, sent in a demand for a number of first grade teachers, but none but first graders will do. There are five to six extra schools in the county this year needing eight to ten extra teachers.

Professor M. J. Garrett of La Mesa high school, Dona Ana county, reports an increase of one hundred per cent in attendance.

Miss Hesther Keamore sends word that 25 pupils have been enrolled in the high school at Elida, Roosevelt county.

## FOREST RECEIPTS REACHED LARGE TOTAL

TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS WERE TAKEN IN  
IN PAST YEAR

Arizona will benefit to the extent of about \$120,000 from the past fiscal year's receipts from national forests in the state. This includes, however, more than \$30,000 received from the sale of timber from state school lands but logged under the regulations of the forest service. The figures have just been compiled by the department of agriculture. The total receipts from Arizona's national forests were \$284,223.94, derived almost equally from lumber and forage, with something over \$15,000 in receipts from various special uses and from water power development. Deducting the \$30,730.58 received from timber sold from school lands and returned to the state for the benefit of its school fund, the receipts from the federal forest land amounting to \$253,593.36.

Under the law 25 per cent of this is returned to the state to be expended in the counties in which the forests are situated, for the benefit of schools and roads. This amounted to \$63,398.34. An additional 10 per cent of the receipts is expended locally by the secretary of agriculture for roads and trails for the convenience of the public. The contribution of Arizona's forests to this road fund is \$25,359.34, making the total sum by which the state benefits through federal administration of the national forests \$119,488.26. This is the second largest sum which any state can show; Montana, which had far the largest national forest timber sales, is about \$10,000 ahead of Arizona.

The total receipts from all national forests throughout the country amounted to nearly two and a half millions of dollars, the exact figures being \$2,437,710.21, of which the states receive directly or indirectly \$838,981.03, not including the sums turned over to Arizona and New Mexico for the sale of timber from school lands in those states. The new forests recently purchased in the east have already begun to furnish returns, and receipts from their use amounted to \$3,793.56.

### PROGRESSIVES ARE ACTIVE

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The Washington party, which is the official designation of the progressive party in Pennsylvania, is planning for an unusually active campaign from now until the November election. Colonel Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to make a tour of the state, in the course of which he will speak in many of the principal cities. Besides Mr. Roosevelt, the campaign managers will secure a number of progressive leaders from other states to assist in the fight.

### VIOLATED HIS PAROLE

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—The attorney general's office today made out requi-

sition papers for Carl LaRoche, held in custody at Indianapolis, Ind., and who is charged with breaking his parole at Albuquerque. The papers await the signature of Governor McDonald and will be taken east and served by Warden J. B. McManus. A reward of \$25 is out for the apprehension of LaRoche, alias George Stafford, who was sentenced from Quay county from one to two years in the penitentiary for larceny of a horse, on November 17, 1911. He was paroled and given employment by George Graham at Albuquerque, but decamped with \$15 in cash, two suits of underwear, two shirts and two collars, which belonged to Graham. While LaRoche is only 22, it is charged that he did time in Atlanta. His mother lives at Las Vegas but his home was formerly in Indiana, and it was at his sold home that he was apprehended. He left Albuquerque on October 12, 1912.

### BOOZE WAS HELD

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—In the federal court today, the United States filed a libel for the seizure of two horses, a mare and a gelding, each weighing 600 pounds, and a wagon, charging that they were used to transport liquor into the Isleta pueblo grant. The property is in possession of Superintendent P. T. Lonergan, who also accuses Miguel Chaves, with being the person who introduced the liquor on the Indian lands. Deputy United States Marshal Carlos Creamer left today to seize the property and bring it to Santa Fe. The case is set for hearing on October 15. Chaves is out on bond.

### GOVERNMENT ASKS DAMAGES

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—The federal court today set September 21 for the hearing of the motion for a bill of particulars in the case of the United States vs. Clara True, et al.

Assistant United States Attorney Henry G. Coors, in federal court today argued a motion to strike out portions of defendant's answer in the case of the United States vs. the Las Cruces Building and Improvement Company, involving claim of \$15,000 damages by Uncle Sam for a piece of property on which he had an option for a federal building, but which he charges was sold before the option expired.

United States Attorney Summers Burkhart arrived today from Albuquerque to argue the case tomorrow of the United States vs. Reagan, involving the cancellation of a homestead patent in Quay county.

### VERDICT SET ASIDE

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—The district court today set aside the verdict for \$4,500 damages in the case of Thayer vs. the Denver & Rio Grande railroad and granted a new trial of the case. Thayer was injured in Colorado while in the employ of the company and blamed the accident upon a defective brake. At one time the railroad company could have compromised the case for \$75, it is said, but refused to do so.

### ROAD PAYS LICENSES

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—The only remittance received today by State Treasurer O. N. Marron was \$200 from the Southern Pacific, on liquor licenses for buffet cars passing through New Mexico.



# ECONOMY WILL BE RESULT OF WAR

CLEWS SAYS END OF WORLD-  
WIDE EXTRAVAGANCE WILL  
BE A BENEFIT

New York, Sept. 14.—Substantial progress is evident in the important practical work of clarifying the financial situation. All interests, without exception, are co-operating cordially for the general welfare. The problem of necessary readjustment has, obviously, been attacked at its roots. Hence, when business in stock exchange securities is at the proper time resumed it will then be on a completely sound and safe basis. The governors of the New York stock exchange with their usual conservatism are handling the situation in a broad minded way. They may be relied upon to reach proper conclusions.

The financial markets almost invariably afford an accurate index of the mercantile and industrial activities of the nation. Thus a stable market for securities is dependent upon the degree of prosperity in those activities. Our foreign trade which has been so completely upset by the derangement of foreign exchange facilities is a prime essential to the progress of trade at home. Sterling exchange transactions are approaching a more nearly normal basis than has been current at any time since the war started. It should not be necessary to resort to the exportation of any large amount of the precious metal. Facilitating shipment of wheat and other food products that are needed so freely abroad would be more effective.

President Wilson has designated October 4 a day for the American people to raise their voices in prayer that the horrifying carnage that is now in progress and which means such widespread desolation and suffering may cease. It is to be hoped that the prayers of the millions upon millions of God-fearing people of all creeds, in all nations will be answered and that the wholesale slaughter, the destruction of homes, the waste of the savings of the unfortunate people shall not be permitted to proceed to the extreme of complete exhaustion. Let us hope that the day appointed may in fact prove a day of thanksgiving that the deplorable conditions have ended.

When the war has ended new conditions will arise. The international struggle will of course have to be financed. The burden of taxation will bear heavily upon the people of all the belligerent nations regardless of which side may be designated the final apparent victors. Happily, our own country has not been drawn into maelstrom and our increased taxation is merely the result of the interference by the foreign situation with our routine revenues. With the great derangement and destruction of export markets that have heretofore been served by the belligerent nations our own manufacturers and merchants will unquestionably find many

favorable export opportunities. Congress has already enacted legislation that undoubtedly means the establishment of a merchant marine which will in turn facilitate the exportation of the products of American farms and American mines and American factories. All this means an increase in our national activities. It at once suggests an increase in the freight tonnage carried by our railroads and in the volume of the products of our manufactures. Still further, an increase in the volume of business means a corresponding expansion of profits; hence in the value of securities of the various transportation and industrial agencies. It may, I believe, be taken for granted that American foresight and ingenuity will be found completely equal to the task of taking full advantage of the opportunities that are so clearly in sight.

There is still another favorable feature of the situation that will in all probability follow the derangement caused by the European conflict. I refer to the worldwide necessity for economies that will be forced in all branches of national, state, municipal as well as individual affairs. Extravagance has been increasing on such a phenomenal scale that some check has long been needed. The real effect will be far reaching. Abroad, the race for competitive armaments will presumably end for a considerable period with the termination of the war. Our own people have undoubtedly received an object lesson of the necessity of accumulating for a rainy day. They may with good reason be expected, when their incomes return to a normal basis, to take advantage of the low level of high grade securities as the best method of investing their savings.

Viewing the situation in a broad light, there seems no reason to suppose that the recovery that will inevitably follow the current depression that has been forced upon this country by causes over which it has no control will be rapid and substantial. The government report on the grain crops which was published last week is certainly suggestive of this rapid recovery since it forecasts such great prosperity among the farming interests, which are the backbone of this country. The wheat crop has virtually been harvested and final returns will show very close to a total of 900,000,000 bushels if indeed that unexampled mark is not exceeded when the government's final harvest returns are published in December. Not only have our farmers an unprecedented wheat yield, but as a result of the war they are to combine the unusual factors of a large yield at high prices. There seems slight reason to doubt that Europe will require every bushel of wheat that we can spare and will be willing to pay correspondingly profitable prices to our farmers. Meanwhile the corn crop is making good progress and is well up to the average, although not a record making one. The same may be said of the minor crops and in all instances there is the same favorable feature of high prices. Cotton unfortunately is necessarily depressed by the war and must await the resumption of business abroad before it can be expected to move with normal freedom. But the agricultural outlook as a whole is an excellent one—a fact that

should not be lost sight of in any analysis of conditions that are likely to attend the formal reopening of stock exchange business.

Even should the war be carried to an extended period there are favoring features that are worthy of consideration. The first shock of the conflict has been experienced. Worldwide efforts in governmental as well as banking circles are in progress looking to the resumption of business. There is now slight reason to expect the destruction of commerce by hostile ships as the seas have been cleared by the fleets of the allies. Thus the transportation problem for exports and imports of merchandise has been very largely solved and efforts are now being centered on the problem of providing the financial facilities necessary for a free movement of foreign trade. When the latter has been accomplished a long stride will have been made in the direction of reducing the interference of the European conflict with stock exchange business.

In brief, the general situation may be said to be working out favorably for a resumption of business on the New York Stock Exchange on the basis of safety and profit. The date when business shall be officially resumed can very properly be left to the managers of the New York Stock Exchange, who may be depended upon to authorize a resumption of business the very moment that the grave considerations that are prime factors in the general situation will permit. A feature clearly needed in the work of construction is the confidence of investors in the soundness of securities. Railroad executives have this week had a conference with President Wilson on the necessity of securing additional revenue if they are to perform the obligations expected of them in the direction of furnishing adequate transportation facilities for the country's proper development. The railroads in the nature of things must make constant demands for new capital for extensions. But they cannot obtain this capital unless they can show a sound condition financially and thus encourage investors to purchase securities on a fair basis. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the president and interstate commerce commissioners will recognize the necessities of the railroads and permit proper profits to be derived from the transportation of merchandise. Prosperity among the transportation lines will soon spread to other industries. They are, for instance, by far the largest customers of the steel mills. Hence any ability to buy new material for extensions or improvements could hardly fail to be reflected in the steel trade. Railroad prosperity spells general prosperity for the country and should be encouraged by all who have any influence however great or small. The eastern roads obtain partial relief in the recent rate decision. But the relief was not sufficient. More should be granted to include the railroad situation as a whole.

September 11, 1914.

After the experience of this devastating and brutally cruel war on life and property, no permanent peace can be effected unless it provides for disarmament of all the nations involved, and a binding peace compact made be-

tween them for a pro rata combination of forces ample to police both the land and sea of the entire combatants, also to include all other nations. If that is accomplished as a result of the war, then it will be an important gain to humanity, and in part some compensation growing out of the costly and dreadful slaughter of human life will be derived. If such a settlement is not accomplished, then recuperation with vindictive intentions will be likely to bring about another similar war in due course of time, which may include our continent and the whole of Asia, thereby making a greater deluge of blood and destruction of property than the present upheaval. The only possible gain that this war can produce is what I propose, as stated above, and the people of all nations should rise up and insist upon it. It is a question for the peoples of the world to solve for their own protection, provided the various governments will not accomplish that result, as the lives of the people and their interests are where the suffering and losses strike. Why, then, should they not make their voice and actions sufficiently strong to overthrow the few that undertake to rule adversely to their safety and interests? In the entire history of the world no parallel can be found of the terrible war between the nations transpiring today. The annals of past conflicts define in nearly all cases the causes that led to them. While we read of what might be called "good" wars, such as our own struggle for liberty, and our later war for freedom, the bad wars vastly outnumber them, but seeming causes always existed—religious wars, wars for conquest, and, as I said, wars for personal right and national freedom. For the present great war, however, I fail to find a cause or reason. I call it the most unreasonable and barbarous war the world ever beheld. It came to us in so shocking and striking a manner that it could be likened to the Antichrist that the Gospel has warned us to expect some day. I look upon this European war as an Antichrist war. What else can it creditably be called, with its brutal wholesale mowing down, by the most modern killing machinery, of all kinds of human beings, comprising all religions without regard to race, and without mercy, the like of which the world has never previously witnessed? The peoples of all nations should rebel even against their governments, if necessary, to stop it.

HENRY CLEWS.

## CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They break up colds, relieve feverishness, constipation, teething disorders, headache and stomach troubles. Used by mothers for 24 years. THESE POWDERS NEVER FAIL. Sold by all drug stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

The annual convention of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' union will be held in New York next week.



## ALL RECORDS IN CONSTRUCTION BROKEN

WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY  
ON THE SAN DIEGO FAIR  
GROUNDS

San Diego, Sept. 14.—Construction records at the San Diego exposition grounds have been broken by the rapidity of work on the Sacramento valley building, which stands at the north end of the Plaza de Panama. It required only two weeks and two days to do the excavating and the wooden construction work. Immediately afterward the start was made in the placing of staff and plaster, and the entire structure should be completed shortly after the smaller edifice of Alameda and Santa Clara counties, just off the other end of the Plaza. The wooden work of the latter building required exactly a week.

Speed nearly as great was made with the state buildings of Washington, Utah and Montana, on which the surface is now going. All three buildings are on the state plateau lying between the completed building of New Mexico, one of the interesting structures on the grounds, and the big music pavilion on which, by reason of its permanent character, work is moving more slowly. Much of the tile work on the imposing tower of the California state building, just within the west gate and overlooking the Canyon Cabrillo, is complete and the scaffolding will be down within a short time.

Meanwhile installation is progressing at the Southern Counties building, the outdoor exhibit adjoining which is one of the most interesting agricultural displays on the grounds, notably the model citrus orchard with its growing oranges, lemons, kumquat and other citrus fruits, and the intensive farm modeled after the best small area farms of the west. The mural work now proceeding in the San Joaquin valley building is entirely of the farm products of that section, wisps of golden grain in symmetrical design clamped to a background of black cloth. Festoons of the best fruits of the valley will hide the steel girders from sight. The formal dedication of the building has been postponed until the close of the harvest season, by which time the exhibits will be almost entirely placed.

### Aviator Tries for Record

Ralph Appeman, the young aviator who contracted to fly from New York to San Diego in seven days, one-sixth time required by the only cross-country flight yet made, has gone to New York to get his Morane-Saulnier monoplane (120 horse power) ready for the start of the flight in December, planning, with allowance for bad weather, to arrive at the exposition grounds about Christmas day.

Appeman is entirely confident of success, pointing to the extraordinary flights made by the French aviators

using that same monoplane and engine, among them the two-day flight of 1,890 miles. This is vastly longer than the records made with American machines.

"I could reach San Diego in four days and a half, I believe," said Appeman. "The seven day allowance makes it an easy trip, although nothing of the sort could be done with any American machine. The exposition at San Diego is to show the world what the canal will do for the west. Well, I'll show San Diego what can be done in the air."

Appeman's monoplane was the last of that type to reach this country, as a week after it left France the war became inevitable and no more aeroplanes were allowed to leave. It is the same type of monoplane in which Roland Garros was killed in his theatrical charge on a German dirigible just after the opening of the war between Germany and Austria and the allies.

### Y. W. C. A. Building

Ground was broken for the Young Women's Christian association building on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International exposition on Tuesday, August 25. Prominent men and women workers from all parts of the country had a part in the services. The site is one of the most attractive and desirable on the exposition grounds, inside the floral wall and to the left of the main entrance at Scott street, with an outlook to the west on the great Palace of Horticulture, to the east of Festival Hall, the beautiful south gardens bordering it on the north. Lecture and assembly halls, rest rooms, quick lunch, dining and banquet rooms, and motion picture theater where films showing association work all over the world are for free use of members and their friends. The six hundred and twenty-eight thousand members have all been invited.

### MAJOR GENERAL MACKENZIE



Maj. Gen. Colin John MacKenzie, former chief of the general staff and first military member of the militia council of Canada, has taken the field with the British forces.

## PLEASURES WILL COST MORE MONEY

WAR REVENUE WILL BE DERIVED  
FROM AUTOMOBILES AND  
BEER

### WILL CURTAIL THE JOY RIDES

IN CASE ONE IS TEMPERATE,  
HOWEVER, HE CAN PAY A TAX  
ON SODA WATER

### FREIGHT WILL BE EXEMPTED

PRESIDENT'S DISSATISFACTION  
LEADS TO MODIFICATION  
OF PLANS

Washington, Sept. 14.—President Wilson probably will not endorse a freight tax in the war revenue bill, in the face of party opposition. Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee called off a meeting of the committee today pending the president's return to Washington.

"Unless the president says to us that we must have this freight tax," said Mr. Underwood, "we will drop it immediately. We cannot pass it without the president's request."

Several protests against the proposed 20 cent tax on domestic wines were received today from California wine growers' associations, who maintained it would put the growers out of business. The committee has heard from one of the western associations that it would not protest against a tax of 12 cents a gallon. On the other hand, it was learned treasury department officials had recommenced a tax of 50 cents a gallon.

Among numerous substitutes for the

committee's plan was one presented today by Senator Robinson of Arkansas. It would tax automobiles 50 cents or \$1 a horse power; certain soda drinks 50 cents a gallon, beer an additional 50 cents a barrel and an additional tax on cigarettes.

### BRAKEMAN IS KILLED

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 14.—While leaning out of the caboose of a Santa Fe freight train J. H. Sheffhauer, a brakeman, Saturday noon struck a bridge near Laguna and received injuries which caused his death a short time afterward.

The train crew missed Sheffhauer at Laguna and backed the train. He was found unconscious near the bridge. He was placed aboard the train and the crew started for Laguna with the intention of putting him aboard No. 8 to be brought here for medical treatment. He died on the way to Laguna.

No one saw the accident. Sheffhauer was known to be watching a hot box on a car near the caboose. He may have been so intent on that that he failed to see the bridge. A theory suggested by trainmen is that he may have been thrown out when the train struck the curve just beyond the bridge. However, his body was so badly mangled that little doubt was left that he had struck the bridge. The train was running fast at that point.

### SHOT FROM AMBUSH

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 14.—Ambushed and shot down as he walked homeward along the railroad tracks late last night, Alex Howard, 40 years old, a laborer, was slain and his body tossed into a clump of weeds. The body was found today while boys were playing in the vicinity. Two bullets were found when the coroner held an autopsy. There is no known motive for the crime.

Both Traverse City and Boyne City have been dropped from the Michigan State league circuit. The league will finish the season with four clubs, Ludington, Muskegon, Cadillac and Manistee.

"My Mamma Says —  
It's Safe  
for Children!"

FOLEY'S  
HONEY  
and TAR  
FOR  
Coughs and Colds  
CONTAINS NO OPIATES

"The Children's Children" are now using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and it is today the same safe effective and curative medicine that their parents found it. For all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, hoarseness and tickling in throat, use it. It gives satisfactory results.



# TUBERCULIN NOT GOOD IN ALL CASES

DR. TWITCHELL WOULD NOT GIVE  
IT WHERE PATIENT IS  
IMPROVING

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—Dr. David C. Twitchell of Silver City has just published a brochure that should be of much interest in the southwest. It is entitled "Tuberculin," and discusses lucidly the advances made in late years in the clinical use of tuberculin. Indirectly, the reader gathers from it that climate, open air life in a country like New Mexico, remain the only dependable hope for those stricken with the white plague, for the writer after careful, scientific discussion, declares:

"I consider tuberculin a very powerful agent even in the very small doses we now use, for good in carefully selected cases, and maybe for distinct harm if blindly used."

The writer refers to Dr. Trudeau as the authority that governs his conclusion, for under him he has worked with tuberculin and he says of him:

"I have never known him to advise this treatment in a case that was progressing satisfactorily under hygienic and climatic treatment."

Speaking of the so-called Friedmann cure the author cites the unfavorable opinion of a committee of the Association of Sanatorium Physicians of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Dr. Twitchell has experimented with the Friedmann cure and obtained merely negative results. How important light and air and climate are, he illustrated with the following experiment of Dr. Trudeau:

"Six inoculated rabbits were put in his cellar, where it was damp and sunless and were lightly fed. Six healthy rabbits were placed in a neighbor's cellar under the same conditions. Six inoculated rabbits were placed on a very small island in Saranac lake, where they had plenty of feed and could easily be captured. At the end of several weeks all the rabbits in his cellar were dying of tuberculosis. The six in the neighbor's cellar were thin, but showed no signs of tuberculosis. Of the six on the island some had a distinct tuberculosis, but the others showed only slight evidences of infection, but the condition of all animals on the island was remarkably superior to those in his cellar."

In other words the conditions for the cure of tuberculosis are most superior in a section like New Mexico with plenty of sunshine, aridity and conditions favoring out of door life, to which are added the stimulation of a high altitude.

## HOPS TRADE EXPECTS BOOM

Portland, Ore., Sept. 16.—Not only will the Pacific coast be called upon this season to supply a large part of the world's demand for hops, but American brewers will doubtless turn out a vastly increased quantity of beer to be exported to countries in South America and the Orient that

formerly received their supplies from Germany and Austria. The elimination of the European supply of both the raw and the manufactured articles is bound to have an important effect on the price of hops in Oregon and the neighboring states. The growers are unanimous in the prediction that this will be the best year they have ever had. In the season just ended the United States imported about 1,500,000 pounds of German and Austrian hops. This year the American brewers will have to content themselves with the domestic article entirely. As the brewers have always claimed that foreign hops go twice as far as Americans, this will mean an added requirement of about 20,000 bales on normal consumption.

## NEW TRAIN CONNECTIONS

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams was notified today by C. H. Bristol, general superintendent, that while close connection had been made at Colfax and French between Santa Fe and St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific trains, so that only five times during August, the trains missed each other, there is such a strong sentiment in favor of changing the time of the trains and making Raton instead of Ute Park the lay over so that the Rocky Mountain road's trains connect with Santa Fe No. 8 going, and Nos. 9 and 10 coming, that it is likely that a new time card will be issued to that effect, doing away with the connections at Colfax and French.

## MEXICO'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

City of Mexico, Sept. 16.—The one hundred and fourth anniversary of Mexico's independence was initiated throughout the republic at 11 o'clock last night by the ringing of liberty bells and the pronouncement of the "grito" (shout), which was first given by the martyred soldier-president Hidalgo on the night of September 15, 1810. No disorder of any kind has thus far been reported. The "grito" in the capital was given by First Chief Carranza. A throng of many thousands were present on the plaza facing the national palace when General Carranza rang out the bell and commemorated the act of the first three Mexican patriots. Today, being independence day, was observed as a general holiday in all parts of the republic. Tonight congress assembled for its semi-annual session.

## BEAUTIFUL PICTURE SLIDES

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—A superb lot of stereopticon slides just received by the New Mexico exposition commission, were exhibited last night in the assembly room of the Palace of the Governors. They were mostly scenes from the San Juan valley and the crowd that beheld them was convinced as will be the millions that will see the mat the San Diego exposition that the San Juan valley is indeed a land good to invest and live in. The San Juan, Las Animas, La Plata valley farms, orchards and homesteads passed in review. The prosperous homes, the abundance of water, the fertility of the soil, the picturesqueness of the country were all brought out, making the very best kind of publicity that an empire in the making like that of San Juan county, could possibly be given.

## PERSONALS

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mrs. Margaret Pinney of Cincinnati, mother of Beach Pinney of the San Miguel bank, arrived last night and will reside in the future with her son.

Miss Marie Roberts, who has been secretary to President Frank H. H. Roberts of the New Mexico Normal University for a year, left last night for Chicago, her old home, intending to stop en route in St. Joseph and St. Louis to visit friends.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, who returned yesterday from a short trip to Deming, said this morning that he did not see a single field while he was away that could compare in evidence of good crops with the fields around Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Roseberry of Raton are here to attend the Dunn-Watson wedding.

Dr. H. J. Hoag and wife of Mora are in the city for a brief stay. They attended the Dunn-Watson wedding.

Miss Minnie Kreuger returned last night after a three months' visit to her two sisters in eastern Washington.

Mrs. Perry McDonald and daughter, Miss Madeline Kelley, arrived by auto last night from their home in Mora. Miss Kelley was chief deputy in the county treasurer's office up to the time of her resignation recently.

Dolf Floersheim of Kansas City is in the city for a brief stay.

Ben Sniger of San Francisco is registered at one of the local hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Yeager of Willard brought their little boy to Las Vegas yesterday to undergo a mastoid operation. The little chap is said to have stood the operation "like a major," and is reported to be doing well today.

George A. Clark of Santa Rosa is in the city for a brief stay.

J. Van Brook of Kalamazoo, Mich., is among the more recent arrivals.

M. D. Llewellyn of Las Cruces is in Las Vegas for a short stay.

J. B. Byrne of St. Louis is stopping at one of the city's hotels.

Alfred Clark of Los Angeles is registered at one of the local hotels.

A. L. Fink and wife of Belen are in the city for a few days.

William R. Smith and wife of Topeka, Kan., are among the latest tourist arrivals.

Leandro Sena of Santa Rosa is stopping at a local hotel for a short time.

Jay Stern and Leonard Hoskins left last night for Champaign, Ill., where they will enter school.

J. E. Elledge, city treasurer and cashier of the local division of the Santa Fe railway, has moved into the house recently vacated by H. J. White, on Eighth street, near Lincoln park.

D. O. Wiley, a Santa Fe operator, who has been located at Chapelle, has, with his wife, moved to Las Vegas, having been transferred to the local railroad offices.

Stephen Powers, superintendent of the Agua Pura company, left last night for La Junta where he will remain for several days on business for his company.

F. Meredith Jones, tie and timber agent for the Santa Fe, left yesterday for Albuquerque on official business.

Mrs. J. R. W. Hall, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. Frank

Cayot, started on train No. 10 today for her home in Atchison, Kan. Mrs. Hall was far from well when she arrived in Las Vegas, but returned to Kansas much improved in health.

Mrs. M. A. Howell and Morton Howell, her son, returned last night from Colorado, where they have been vacationing. Mr. Howell, who lives in El Paso, continued his homeward journey after bidding his mother goodbye here.

## WHY NOT ASK HIM?

It has been announced repeatedly that Captain W. C. Reid, recently appointed solicitor for the Santa Fe railway in New Mexico, would remove the state headquarters of the road's legal department from Las Vegas to Albuquerque. So far as The Optic knows, no citizen or the Commercial club have offered the slightest protest or have even invited Captain Reid to continue to maintain the legal department in this city.

There has been a disposition upon the part of the Santa Fe to move everything movable away from this city, and while the legal department is not a big institution Las Vegas should at least protest against its loss. It always is headed by men of large caliber of whom any city might be proud. In view of the fact that Captain Reid is a former Las Vegas, it might not do any harm at least to ask him to make his headquarters here.

## MISS SPRINGER RETURNS

Santa Fe, Sept. 17.—Miss Eva Springer, daughter of Hon. Frank Springer of Las Vegas, who has been in France the past few years, studying art, left France today on the steamer Olympic for the United States, according to a cablegram received this morning.

## GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Sydney, dated today, says that Rear Admiral Sir George Patrick, commander of the Australian fleet, reports that the German losses at Herbertshoehe in the Bismarck archipelago were 20 to 30 killed and 17 German officers and non-commissioned officers, made prisoners.

## WANT RATE INCREASES

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 17.—Application for an increase in passenger rates to 3 cents a mile on main lines and 4 cents on branch lines was filed with the Missouri public service commission today by the trunk line railroads.

## CLEARANCE IS REFUSED

Washington, Sept. 17.—Brazilian authorities at Rio Janeiro have refused clearance to the former British steamer Robert Dollar, recently transferred to the American flag, and the state department has taken up the situation through the American ambassador.

## SHE ABANDONS PARIS

Santa Fe, Sept. 16.—Mrs. M. J. O'Bryan, sister of ex-Governor M. A. Otero and of Page B. Otero, who has been a resident of Paris the past few years, wired today of her safe arrival in New York and will be here in a few days to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Page Otero and children.



## ELECTRIC CURRENT HELPS THE FARM

INVENTOR OF "IRRIGATION SYSTEM" TELLS OF SUCCESS  
HE HAS WON

Los Angeles, Sept. 17.—The process of W. J. Anson, a southern California inventor, for the sub-irrigation of the soil by electrical currents is likely to be received with interest.

Since the beginning of the present year he has been demonstrating his process on a little tract of land near Wilmar station, on the Covina line of the Pacific Electric railway.

The process was originally tried out in El Paso, Tex., and more recently in the San Fernando valley, where its value is said to have been shown in connection with the planting on a small model farm established by the Janes Investment company.

Anson claims for his system that it will stimulate and accelerate plant growth, save much of the labor now expended in ditch irrigation, reduce water bills to a minimum and prevent losses, either by unusual heat or by winter frosts. He asserts that every claim he puts forth has been proved by actual demonstration.

The process itself is simple to install and easy of operation. Tile conduits are laid in the soil at a depth of from 14 to 16 inches and about ten feet apart. Galvanized wiring is run through the conduit, the current that is supposed to work the various benefits attributed to the system being derived from a feed line extending across the end of the orchard or garden plot.

Where the process is used in groves the plan followed is that of having a positive and a negative current on either side of a row of trees, with an upright tile outlet at each tree. At the top of each outlet is a resistance coil. In winter the coils are heated by electricity, the current being governed by a thermometer which automatically opens a switch the moment the mercury goes below the danger point. The inventor declares at times of threatening frost this automatic regulation of the current will create in the coils sufficient heat to keep up a safe temperature, thus eliminating danger from a possible freeze.

According to Anson, the system aerates the soil, the currents of air and electricity passing through the conduits causing a capillary attraction which reaches moisture from five to seven feet in the ground. One of the claims of the process is that it will cause the soil to so retain moisture as to remain in an "ashy" condition instead of packing and becoming hard, as in the case of ordinary surface irrigation with water.

The inventor asserts that, through the use of his system, a single gallon of water in the conduits will serve the purpose of 40 gallons used under ordinary methods on the surface. The water he explains is carried directly to the places where it is needed. He points out also that under his plan no ground space is wasted for ditch construction.

In summing up the results of his demonstration Mr. Anson states that citrus fruit trees set out on his Wilmar plot in April of the present year

have attained a growth of from eight to twenty inches of new wood, a gain which, according to nurserymen, is remarkable.

"During my experiments in the San Fernando valley in 1912," said Anson yesterday, "I proved to my own satisfaction the merits of my system as a protection from frost. In a small tract in which I had ascertained the character of the soil to be identical throughout, I had one acre in which my process was installed, one acre under dry farming and a part of an acre under surface irrigation. The same kind of seeds were planted in each piece. The test came most unexpectedly on the nights of January 6 and 7, when the disastrous freeze of that year affected the particular part of the valley in which I was operating.

"The plants in the ground on which I had my process revealed the hardiest growth of all, and were the only ones that were alive and thriving after the freeze. Of four Phoenix palms in my yard, one around which I had installed my process was the only tree that was not frozen down to the ground."

Several citrus men in the vicinity of Covina will, according to Anson, try the process on a limited scale this winter.

## MAKES AN ADDING MACHINE LOOK SLOW

A CHICAGO YOUTH SHOWS REMARKABLE APTITUDE IN FIGURES

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Here is certainly the swiftest boy in the world. His name is Arthur A. Gamble. The well known and long established chained lightning is a joke beside Arthur. Just at present he is out in the University of California showing them all up at the summer session. Psychology, geometric, etc., sharks many times his age are running around in circles trying to catch hold of his agile mentality. They can figure everything out but Arthur.

Young Gamble counts in figures much like the harassed Mr. Rockefeller counts in dollars. For instance, he told them the other day at a meeting of the psychology class that it had been 4,351,464,001 seconds since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Talked it off just like that. Took him only 37 seconds.

The little task of multiplying 4,987 by 1,683 was performed in 29 seconds and yielded the answer 8,393,121, which, after agitating the cerebral convolutions of several ordinary mortals for about 15 times 29, was found to be correct.

A race with an adding machine was another stunt which didn't seem to raise very much perspiration on the Gamble brow. Dr. Warney Brown, professor of psychology in the Mills Foundation at the university, before whom the demonstration was conducted,

handed simultaneously to Gamble and an expert adding machine operator a list of figures all of four or more digits to add. The Gamble think tank not only beat the mechanical adder for a list of figures all of four or more digits to add, but the answer correct to the last digit.

"On what day did February 22, 1732 fall?" the mathematical marvel was asked. "Wednesday," came the reply in almost less time than it takes to write it. Thus George Washington jiggered up his physiognomy for his first infantile wail on a Wednesday.

Little mental problems, such as extracting the cube root of 175,616 and dividing 254,916 by 876 seem to come to the "math shark" about as promptly and with as little disturbance of his equanimity as the sum of 2 plus 2 does to the ordinary individual. The answers respectively were 56 and 291.

Professor Brown was unable to offer any explanation of the mathematical prodigy. He merely gasped like everybody else.

Unlike most prodigies, Gamble seems to be a well-rounded, nice appearing, versatile sort of chap very much like the ordinary college man. His father is a traveling salesman and has shown no extraordinary mathematical capacity. His mother, however, is exceptionally rapid in calculating. Gamble has shown his unusual power over numbers since he was five years old. He is now 21 and is a student at the University of Chicago.

## \$30 PER CAPITA COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT

EXPENSES FOR TWO YEARS  
PROVE A HEAVY DRAIN  
UPON TAXPAYERS

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Taxes collected in New Mexico from the tax duplicates for 1912 and 1913 the past two years amount to the enormous total of \$6,537,820.22. However, that is not all of the taxes that came in, for many thousands of dollars for previous years that had become delinquent were collected. In addition, the state, the counties and municipalities have other sources of income, so that it is not far amiss to say that the government and its activities, not including the direct and indirect contributions to the support of the federal government, have cost the taxpayers of the state almost \$10,000,000 or about \$30 for each man, woman and child the past two years. But as less than one of every ten inhabitants is a taxpayer, the burden falls much heavier on the actual taxpayers.

The railroads, for instance, contribute one-third of the total tax income. Quite a number of counties could not exist financially were it not for the taxes paid by the railroads. In fact, the taxes paid by interstate corporations alone would pay the expenses of the state and if the proposed constitutional amendment is adopted, there will be a serious effort to levy only a state tax on corporations and to let

the other sources of revenue exclusively to the counties and municipalities.

Bernalillo county alone contributed \$594,864.65 thus far to the tax duplicate of the past two years. Santa Fe county contributed \$245,156.90 or less than one-half as much, or for every dollar that Santa Fe county taxpayers put up, Bernalillo county taxpayers had to put up \$2.40. The inequality is still more striking as to Sandoval county, which raised only \$74,627.86, or less than one-eighth of Bernalillo county's contribution and less than one-third of Santa Fe county's quota. Taos county is still stingier, with a total of \$70,267.74. In other words for every dollar that Taos taxpayers put up, those of Bernalillo county put up eight dollars and a half and those of Santa Fe county three dollars and a half.

There are only two other counties that have put up more than half a million dollars for those two years: Chaves with \$549,170.32 and Colfax with \$518,174.12.

There are only three counties that have put up less than \$100,000, Sandoval \$74,627.86, Taos \$70,267.74 and Rio Arriba \$97,370.97.

Grant county is in the \$400,000 to \$500,000 class with \$420,424.69. Three counties are in the \$300,000 to \$400,000 class: San Miguel which stands fifth among the taxpaying counties with \$391,718.62; Dona Ana sixth \$355,529.72; Eddy seventh \$321,903.25.

Nine counties paid in between \$100,000 and \$200,000, to which class Santa Fe county belongs with \$245,156.90 or less than Luna county with one-fifth of the population and which contributed \$261,108.70. Socorro county did a little better than Santa Fe with \$247,042.02; while Quay collected \$239,459.19; Union \$230,982.24; Lincoln \$224,219.14; Valencia \$218,757.54; Otero \$212,152.30 and Curry with \$203,315.10.

Seven counties are in the \$100,000 to \$200,000 class: Guadalupe \$191,527.63; Roosevelt \$176,826.07; Mora \$163,846.44; McKinley \$150,070.79; Torrance \$143,967.05; San Juan \$135,737.51; Sierra \$100,600.24.

### LUMBERMEN LOSE BY WAR

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Because the export lumber trade from the United States has been heavy and because most of these shipments would be contraband, as all building of homes in the war zone has been stopped, southern lumbermen foresee a heavy loss in their industry on account of the European war. Already the shipment of lumber from southern ports is entirely paralyzed. Great losses already have been sustained through the seizure of vessels which were on the high seas when war was declared, or through the cargoes diverted to points at which the timber cannot readily be sold, because lumber intended for export to one country is very seldom in such shape as to be readily salable in another. In actual figures the countries directly or indirectly involved in war take each year about 700,000,000 board feet of American timber, of which about 650,000,000 feet is southern yellow pine.

Rube Cook has made arrangements for the Cubs to play exhibition games in Cuba during November.



# HOW BISMARCK MADE GERMANY A NATION BY USE OF THE SWORD

From the beginning of my career I have had but one guiding star: By what means and in what way can I bring Germany to unity? And in so far as this end has been attained: How can I strengthen this unity and increase it and give it such form that it shall be enduringly maintained with the free consent of all co-operating forces?—Bismarck in the German Imperial Diet, July 9, 1879.

Turn back the pages of history and find a heterogeneous collection of Germanic states in central Europe with no centralization of authority. Find them, great and small, jealous of each other. Find them held now in loose confederation under a shadowy puppet emperor; again in warring camps, preying upon each other. Find two great states, Austria and Prussia, pulling now this way, now that, each seeking supreme leadership. Find in fact, up almost to the three-quarter post of the last century, a divided Germany, last of the peoples of Europe to bury family quarrels and present a united front to the world. Then wonder how Austria became excluded and how the Germany of today leaped into being. Who above everyone else was responsible?

Bismarck, Prince Bismarck, Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, son of a long line of Prussian country squires. He was the man.

And by what means did he bring German unity about? By the unsheathing of the sword in three quick and crushingly successful wars.

He was a splendid figure, this Pomeranian squire. He builded enduringly for the future; not in the fashion of arching dreams that fell crushed beneath their own weight as the Corsican's dream fell. A splendid figure—Bismarck—a man of stature, six feet and two inches, and of athletic frame. As youth and young man he fenced well, swam powerfully, rode tirelessly. Even at 55, in the Franco-Prussian war, not only did the exposure and fatigue of the campaign in France not injure him, but they were of positive benefit to his health.

In his youth Bismarck entered the University of Göttingen and, later, at Berlin, completed his law course. After four years work at law, at 24, he retired to his Pomeranian estates, raised sheep, grew grain, rode hard, drank hard, read hard. Eight years of that and he went to the Pomeranian diet, and, the same year of 1845, went from the Pomeranian diet to the Mark of Brandenburg—all in Prussia—where, too, he was elected to the provincial diet. In 1847 he went to Berlin as a delegate to the United diet of Prussia, and Bismarck's political career was opened.

When the United diet came together, Prussia, and all Germany, was stirring restlessly. Two aspirations dominated the German people—popular sovereignty and national unity. They

failed entirely to realize that the two objects under then existing conditions were incompatible. The Napoleonic wars had stirred both impulses in the German breast—democratic fever had been aroused by the first French revolution and the humiliation of Germany by Napoleon had shown the need for national union. In the war of 1813, which shook off the French yoke, the German governments, notably that of Prussia, had promised the people liberty and unity. But at the congress of Vienna in 1815 Germany was made a loose confederation of sovereign states and, in the majority of those, including Austria and Prussia, the princes retained absolute power.

Came then the bloodless revolt of 1848. All the German princes who had retained absolute power gave, or promised, constitutions. Constitutional liberty seemed secure, and, through that, national unity. A German parliament met at Frankfort and started to frame a national constitution for a new German empire. The rock was struck at once: shall Prussia or Austria be given the leadership of the empire?

For a time, in 1850, Prussia and Austria seemed likely to come to blows and the German question to a solution. But unity was not to come yet. The old impotent confederation was re-established and the federal diet resumed its sessions at Frankfort. Bismarck went to Frankfort as the representative of Prussia.

Austria was the bulwark of conservatism, and Bismarck was a conservative. But at Frankfort, finding Austrian influence in the ascendant, he became simply a Prussian. His adroit countering of Austrian schemes soon put him at the forefront in Prussian politics. He became the confidant of Frederick William IV. His advice was followed by the Prussian king, notably in keeping Prussia from antagonizing Russia, at Austria's solicitation, in the Crimean war. His Frankfort experiences had taught him that, until Prussia should head a United Germany, Austria was Prussia's natural enemy. And, in 1856, he wrote:

"In every century since the time of Charles V German dualism has settled its relations by an internal war, fought to the finish; and in the present century also there will be no other way of setting the clock of our development at the right hour. I desire to express my conviction that at no distant time we shall have to fight with Austria for our existence."

And that time was not distant, for it came in 1866. But, in the interim Bismarck was sent to St. Petersburg as ambassador. King Frederick William IV was attacked by brain disease and his brother, Prince William, assumed the regency, becoming king on the death of Frederick William in 1861. Bismarck was recalled from St. Petersburg in 1862 and sent as ambassador to France. And, in the autumn of the same year, Von Roon, Prussian minister of war, telegraphed: "The pear is ripe." Bismarck re-

turned to Berlin and was appointed prime minister. The army which had been allowed to become rusty and small, through the opposition of the deputies to the necessary budgets for its maintenance, was reorganized and made a powerful weapon.

Then came the war with Denmark over the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, the dukes of which were the kings of Denmark, while the duchies were German. Denmark incorporated Schleswig in the kingdom, and Bismarck's chance came.

He saw, it is now apparent, that here was the opportunity to establish a future casus belli with Austria. This was his method: Austria could never rule the duchies because of their distance from her and because they were on the other side of Prussia. To the victor would belong the spoils, however, he told Austria, and Austria became Prussia's ally. Denmark was beaten, and the coveted territory of Schleswig-Holstein and the little duchy of Laenburg were ceded to Prussia and Austria. The joint sovereignty was exactly what Bismarck had desired. In such a relation lay fruitful causes of war.

As Bismarck had anticipated, the joint ownership led to dissension. Austria offered to turn over the duchies to Prussia in return for compensation in Silesia, a province in East Prussia which years before had been Austrian. The proposal was refused. There was a temporary truce in 1865, Prussia taking Schleswig and Austria controlling Holstein. But the truce was short. Prussia accused Austria of encouraging the agitation of the dukes of Augustenburg, who sought to make the duchies a separate state like the other German principalities, declared the truce broken, and sent troops into Holstein—the Austrian territory.

To arms, then! Austria was supported by all the south German states—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the more important north German states—Hanover, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau. The war was terminated speedily by the great Prussian victory of Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

As its reward Prussia received or annexed Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and the free city of Frankfort. All the rest of the German states north of the Main—the kingdom of Saxony and ten duchies, seven principalities and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen—joined with Prussia in the formation of a new federal union. That became the North German Federation. The old German confederation was dissolved, and the south German states were permitted to form an independent confederation. Austria was from then on excluded from Germany.

The constitution of the North German Federation was drafted by Bismarck, accepted by the governments of the single states and submitted in 1867 to an imperial diet chosen by manhood suffrage. With a number of amendments it was passed and then ratified by the legislatures of the sin-

gle states. The king of Prussia was made the president of the union. Bismarck became chancellor.

The new union was essentially national, having power over military and naval matters; commerce, railways, telegraph and post; judicial organization, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure and commercial law. Bismarck had realized the deepest desire of the German people; he had made Germany a nation.

One thing only was realized. That was the consolidation of the South German Federation—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. That, the third and last war of Bismarck, the war with France, was to bring about speedily.

Napoleon III overreached himself. Of Prussia, in recognition of the neutrality of France in Prussia's war with Austria, he asked portions of Bavarian and Hessian territory on the other side of the Rhine. But to Bavaria, Napoleon offered his good offices in Bavaria's conclusion of peace terms with Prussia. The far-sighted Bismarck, however, had compelled Napoleon to reduce his secret demands for Bavarian and Hessian territory to writing. That he exhibited to the Bavarian minister, as coming from the avowed friend of Bavaria—Napoleon. As a result Bavaria concluded a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia. Prussia concluded similar treaties with Wurtemberg and Baden. Bismarck was preparing for the total unification of Germany which the war with France was to bring about.

The immediate occasion of the war was the candidacy for the Spanish throne of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. Napoleon and his advisers professed to see in the candidacy the threat of German expansion. Leopold withdrew his candidacy, and France demanded arrogantly and stupidly—stupidly because it thereby played into Bismarck's hands—that the Prussian king, head of the house of Hohenzollern, give France assurance that the candidacy would not be renewed. The Prussian king refused and France declared war.

Now, France had only recently concluded secret alliances with Austria and Italy, insuring their support in war on Prussia. And France believed that the South German Federation, and, possibly, the states federated with Prussia, would refuse Prussia their aid. The dispute over the Spanish candidacy, Napoleon believed, would be considered a purely Prussian matter by the balance of Germany. However, France was deceived all around. The north German states, through their secret alliances, fought with Prussia, too. Prussia struck so quickly, in addition, that the march of events moved too rapidly for Italy and Austria, and they never got in the field.

What Germany got from France is known. But of more importance, and, in fact, the most important result of the war, was the completion of German unity. In south Germany local patriotism and religious prejudice (South Germany being Catholic and north Germany being protestant) had theretofore stood in the way of union with Prussia. But those obstacles were swept away in the enthusiasm of the national war.



## FRENCH TROOPS, ENCIRCLING HIS POSITION, PLACE HIM WHERE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE FIGHT

London, Sept. 15.—In a dispatch from Rome dated Monday September 14, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says it has been officially reported there from Berlin that the German Baltic squadron, which is composed of 29 units had 15 vessels in action.

London, Sept. 15.—As has been the case since the commencement of the battle of the Marne over a week ago, the final outcome of the mighty struggle seems to depend on the army of Crown Prince Frederick William in the German center, the headquarters of which have been retired to Mont Faucon.

As this town is 15 miles to the northwest of Verdun, the crown prince's move seems to imply the approaching relief of that French fortress, which his army has been besieging for a week past. However, no news of the actual situation there has yet come through, nor is official confirmation of the reported fall of the fortified position of Maubeuge forthcoming from French sources.

A dispatch from the German general staff on the battle of Marne, received in London today, suffered at the hands of the censors. In its truncated form the only claim made for the German army is that having successfully defeated the French it is endeavoring to break through the German lines.

This apparently is quite true unless the report from Dieppe, which alleges that Von Kluck's army on the German right had been forced to surrender, turns out to be correct. Up to the present time there has been no confirmation of the story.

In any case, from the estimate given of the numbers of the troops surrendered, which, according to one report was 14,000 and according to another 25,000, it would be a misnomer to call it a surrender of General Von Kluck's army, which must total in the neighborhood of 100,000.

That Von Kluck's position is a difficult one seems to be unquestionable, if, as reported, the Germans' line is swinging its eastern extreme right back to the Meuse in the vicinity of Mezieres, Vervines, St. Quentin and Peronne. General Von Kluck, however, has shown a masterful skill, and even should he have been forced to sacrifice a part of his army to an offensive stroke of the British and French allies and unless beaten by a break in the weather which is turning the roads into quagmires and making travel most difficult, observers here are of the opinion that he will reach his appointed position.

### German General Beaten

London, Sept. 15.—The correspondent of the Central News at Dieppe, under date of Monday, September 14, transmits report that a German army under General Von Kluck has been forced to surrender.

General Von Kluck has been operating on the German right wing and consequently has been opposed to the left wing of the allies. His army has been retiring before the allies for several days. Roye and Ham are to the southeast of Amiens and were occupied by the Germans two days ago. Recent reports show that these towns are now in the possession of the allies.

The correspondent says:

"A report has reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the allies, after making an encircling movement, by way of Roye and Ham and joining a force from the Boulogne district, has compelled General Von Kluck to surrender with, according to one statement, 14,000 men, and according to another statement with 25,000 men and a quantity of guns and war material."

### Eastern German Army Retreats

Paris, Sept. 15.—The western and central armies of the German forces continued their resistance today north of the river Aisne and north of Rheims and Chalons, while the eastern army is retreating. This is the substance of the French official communication given out this afternoon. The text of the communication follows:

"On our left wing during the day of yesterday the Germans offered resistance on the north side of the River Aisne along a line marked by the forest of L'Angle and Graonne (12 miles southeast of Laon.) On our center the German line of resistance was located yesterday to the north of Rheims and Chalons. In order to reach Vienna, a town in the western section of the Argonne region, the forces of the enemy which were in southern part of Argonne hastened their movement of retreat. In passing between the Argonne region and the river Meuse, their front yesterday, at the end of the day, extended from Varenness to Conzenvoye.

### MEETING OF ODD FELLOWS

Boston, Sept. 14.—Two thousand delegates, who come from many parts of the country, are attending the fourth biennial convention of the Patriarchal Order of Past Grand Masters of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, which opened its sessions in Berkeley Temple today and will continue through the week. Thursday will be the big day of the convention. There will be a parade to be reviewed by Governor Walsh of Massachusetts and Mayor Curley of Boston. The parade will end at Fenway Park, where there will be a prize drill by the military orders of delegates.

Rumor has it that Hal Chase will pilot the Buffalo team of the Federal league next season. As manager of the Yankees in 1911 Chase was a good first baseman.

## GRANT BOARD TO REACQUIRE LANDS

DECIDES TO PRESS SUIT AGAINST THE CAMFIELD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

EXPERT ENGINEER TO WORK

WILL MAKE ESTIMATE OF ACTUAL COST OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

NEEDS THE PUBLIC'S SUPPORT

HOME MONEY IS NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

From Tuesday's Daily.

At a meeting of the Las Vegas grant board this morning, at which the possibilities of completing the irrigation project were extensively discussed by members of the board and several citizens, it was decided to press the suits now pending against the Camfield Development company to a speedy termination, it being the consensus of opinion that no plan could be properly launched for the development of the lands north of Las Vegas until the board had reacquired title to the tract deeded to the contracting company several years ago.

It was brought out that the ultimate hope of accomplishment so far as the project is concerned, lies in the support of the community rather than in the building of the reservoir, on a speculative basis, by outside concerns. The members of the board and those in attendance agreed that the estimates of cost that have been published heretofore, have been far higher than actual cost, because the promoters have made their figures on the basis of bond issues.

The board further decided to call in the services of a competent engineer who shall be paid to make a survey of the entire project, and develop a plan for its construction, basing his estimates on the actual and not the speculative cost, and that the necessary funds for the building of the entire system should be raised by the sale of the lands. It was shown that several local corporations likely would be willing to invest considerable capital in the scheme in return for land, where they could not be induced under any consideration to buy stock or bonds. It is thought that the project can be completed at a cost not to exceed \$250,000. This was emphasized by Engineer Vincent Jones, who is said to have gone over the ground carefully at several times. This substantiates the theory that all former estimates have been speculative.

The advantage of using only home money acquired by the sale of the land, tentatively suggested in tracts of 40 acres, and so retaining the money and acquiring the system as well, were thoroughly discussed, and it was the feeling of everyone

present that with a definite plan in hand, made by a competent engineer whose word would carry a guarantee, there would be little trouble in securing all the money necessary for the completion of the project from home investors.

The resolution regarding the suits is as follows:

"Be it resolved that those certain actions now pending in the district court of San Miguel county wherein the board of trustees of the town of Las Vegas is plaintiff and D. A. Camfield et al, and the Camfield Development company are defendants, be at once vigorously prosecuted with the view of terminating such litigation at as early a period of time as possible."

The secretary was instructed to take up the matter of adjusting the matter with the Scranton Title and Guarantee company of Scranton, Pa., with a view to settling by compromise the actions out of court, the company to surrender the land involved and the grant board to release the bonds of the Camfield company.

The other resolution says that a "competent and reputable irrigation engineer be at once employed" by the board to make "an accurate survey of the project—and to furnish the board with plans and specifications of the proper construction of same, with estimate of the actual cost of construction thereof."

### A GREAT RAIL SYSTEM

The Santa Fe Railway company has prepared for distribution a "War Map of Europe and Peace Map of the Santa Fe System." For purposes of comparison, the map is an excellent piece of work, and one who scans it cannot but be proud of his native land. The map demonstrates that the Santa Fe system, if laid down in Europe, would cover all of the district affected by the war and a great deal more. If the Santa Fe's terminal, Chicago, were laid down in Russia, 600 miles north-east of St. Petersburg, San Francisco would fall on about the location occupied by London in the British Isles.

Kansas City, Galveston, Wichita and other Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas towns, would fall in Russia, while Denver and Colorado Springs would fall near the German-Russian boundary on the Baltic Sea. Las Vegas would occupy a position about where Germany, Austria and Russia meet. Oakland, California, would be found in about the location of the big battle before Paris.

When it is seen that one great American railroad system would be able to transfer troops for all the armies engaged in the European war, one realizes the extent and greatness of the United States. And he cannot help being impressed, too, with the greatness of the Santa Fe system.

Doubtless the road is thankful that it is located where it is, and not in Europe, as it probably gets all the excitement it needs from legislation and regulation of the various states it crosses, and does not need the conflicting rules that doubtless would make life strenuous for a railroad subject to the regulation of numerous nations, in order to keep the minds of its managing officials from growing rusty from lack of use.



# DENIES STORIES OF TEUTONIC SAVAGERY

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON BELGIAN CAMPAIGN

New York, Sept. 18.—An Associated Press staff correspondent of American birth and antecedents, who was sent from the New York office and was caught in Brussels at the time of the German invasion, held as a prisoner for several days and finally escaped to Holland, has sent by mail the following story of his experiences:

"The night before the Germans entered Brussels, when the Belgian civil guards and refugees began pouring into the city from the direction of Louvain, they brought stories of unspeakable German atrocities, maltreatment of old men and children and the violation of women.

"The Belgian capital reeled with apprehension. Within an hour the gaiety, the vivacity and brilliancy of the city went out like a broken arc light. The historic Belgian city went through a state of morbid consternation remarkably like that from which it suffered on June 18, 1815, when it trembled with the fear of a French victory at Waterloo.

"In less than twenty-four hours the Belgian citizens were chatting comfortably with the German invaders and the allegation of German brutality and demoniacal torture dissolved into one of the myths which have accompanied all war.

"Neither in Brussels, nor in its environs was a single offensive act, so far as I know, committed by a German soldier. In a city of more than 500,000 people, invaded by a hostile army of perhaps 250,000 soldiers, no act, sufficiently flagrant to demand punishment, or to awaken protest, came to my attention.

"The frightful reports that had preceded the German army into Brussels included the disemboweling of old men, and the impaling of children on lances, just outside of Louvain. Investigation not only failed to substantiate these rumors, but could not even discover any one in the immediate vicinity who credited them.

"I marched for days with the German columns, often only one day behind the fighting, with the houses that had been burned still smoldering, the ground freshly broken by shell and trampled by horses and men and the memory of the German advance vivid in the minds of the inhabitants. I interviewed an average of 20 persons in each of a dozen towns, and found only one instance of a non-combatant who had been killed without justifiable provocation. In this case the evidence did not clearly prove that the man had been wantonly murdered.

"The town of Merbes le Chateau, which had been the scene of an unimportant skirmish between the Germans and English, was riddled with rifle shots. The small number of windows intact showed that the Ger-

mans had made a deliberate assault upon the residents of the town. But the inhabitants themselves admitted that all of the shooting had been done by a comparatively small number of Germans and that the firing had not been begun until English soldiers, who had concealed themselves in the houses, had fired first upon the Germans.

"Buisserie, particularly the lower part of the city, had been virtually destroyed by a cross fire from French and German artillery. The whole city lay in smoking ruins. But here, two days after the battle, women and children were moving comfortably about the town and not a single complaint was uttered against German conduct.

"The town of Solre-Sur-Sambre is a small village about five miles south of Buisserie, where a French and German conflict waged steadily for two days, August 23-24, the French line after making sporadic stands, being forced back steadily over the French border until the movement became a flight.

"Into this town 130 French killed and more than 100 wounded were brought in a single day. Auguste Blariaux, burgomaster, said that he knew of no cases of German cruelties save distant rumors which he had learned to discredit. It ought to be said to the credit of the Belgians that they have not allowed their bitterness toward the Germans to carry them into unfair recrimination.

"Robert J. Thompson, American consul at Aachen, visited Liege during and after the capture of the forts. It is the opinion of Mr. Thompson that no outrage was committed during the several days' fighting there.

"The history of the absolute destruction of the historic city of Louvain, with its cathedral and its university, is by this time well known. The German version of this is that the inhabitants under the direction of the burgomaster established themselves in the church, where they also installed a machine gun. They proceeded to greet the Germans with a deadly fire.

"The most authoritative German denial of German offenses comes from Major General Thaddeus Von Jarotzky, military governor of Brussels, who informed me that in numerous cases he had been received with a pretense of friendliness by Belgian civilians, who later fired upon the German soldiers from windows and from between the roof tiles. This was done, he said, after a declaration of surrender by the burgomaster and a proclamation warning the citizens against any show of resistance.

"In such violations of the rules of war, the general said, he punished the offenders by burning the houses from which the shots were fired."

## FIRST LAND OPENING

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 18.—The first land opening under the reclamation extension act, which passed congress early in August, took place today on the 206,000 acre Truckee-Carson project near Fallon, Nev. The tract thrown open embraces about 43,000 acres of choice farm land.

The Davenport team, champions of the Three-I league, was one of the very few teams in organized baseball that held first place practically the entire season.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ARMY CORPS?

THIS AND OTHER INTERESTING QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN DETAIL

If you are at all interested in reading the war news and wish to discuss the events of the struggle intelligently with your friends, you will need to be informed regarding the military organizations of the various nations engaged in battle. Here is all the "dope." Better paste it up where you can find it for reference:

### England

Corps—Two divisions with a brigade of cavalry; total 40,000 combatants, 162 guns.

Division—Three brigades of 4 battalions (8 companies) each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzer), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies engineers, 1 company signal troops; 1 squadron cavalry, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 divisional train, 3 field ambulances. Total 598 officers, 13,075 other ranks, 6,161 horses, 76 guns.

Battalion—Twenty-nine officers, 995 other ranks, in 8 companies. (English battalion corresponds to regiment in United States and other armies.)

Cavalry Division—Four brigades of three regiments each, 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 companies engineering troops, 1 signal squadron of 4 troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 cavalry train, 4 field ambulances. Total 486 officers, 9,410 other ranks, 10,195 horses, 24 guns.

### Russia

Corps—Two divisions, 1 howitzer division (24 guns), 1 sapper battalion. Total 36,000 combatants, 162 guns.

Division—Two brigades of two regiments (4 battalions) each, 1 artillery brigade of 8 batteries (64 guns) each, 1 battalion engineers, 3 squadrons Cossacks, 1 howitzer brigade (24 guns), 1 sapper battalion.

Cavalry division—Two brigades of 2 regiments each, making a regiment each of Uhlan, hussars, dragoons and Cossacks.

### Germany

Corps—Three divisions, 4 howitzer batteries, 1 battalion rifles (Jager) 1 battalion pioneers. Total 43,000 combatants, 160 guns.

Division—Two brigades of 2 regiments (6 battalions, 2,250 men) each, 1 artillery brigade of 12 batteries (48 guns), 1 regiment cavalry and 4 squadrons.

Cavalry division—Three brigades of 2 regiments each, 3 batteries horse artillery (12 guns). About 10,000 combatants.

### France

Corps—Two divisions, 9 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries. About 35,000 combatants, 120 guns (reserve batteries bring total guns to 160.)

Division—Two brigades of 2 regiments (6 to 8 battalions) each, 1 cavalry brigade of 2 regiments, 1 chasseur battalion, 4 companies engineers, 9 batteries field artillery (36 guns.)

Cavalry division—Three brigades of 2 regiments each, 2 batteries, horse artillery (12 guns). About 5,000 combatants.

## ARE LAS VEGAS MEN A SICKLY BUNCH?

A GOOD MANY OF THEM FEEL ILL WHEN ROAD TAX PAYMENT TIME ARRIVES

From Friday's Daily.

Over \$1,000 in road taxes has been collected in Precinct 29, the city of Las Vegas, during the 1914 "open season," according to a member of the highway commission for San Miguel county. In addition to this amount in cash, several hundred dollars' worth of work has been done by men who preferred to contribute labor rather than money to the road fund.

The road commission is inclined to believe that there are too many men in the city who feel mighty poorly physically when the time to pay road tax rolls around, but who apparently are enjoying good health and spirits at all other times. This opinion is founded upon a stack of physicians' certificates neatly filed away in the road commission's office. There are a large number of men in any city who are able to produce a certificate from a doctor to the effect that they would be unable to do a hard day's work upon a highway, under a glaring sun, but the road commission thinks such men, if they are able to earn good salaries at less strenuous but more brainy work, should be willing to pay their road tax, particularly as everyone can see that good work is being done with the money.

The road commission has found that the people in the country districts are patriotic when it comes to paying or working out their road tax. In this respect they have the townspeople beat a mile. Possibly they realize the need for good roads better than the city brethren; or perhaps they are more inclined to do their duty, a member of the road board said today.

## COMPLAINTS ADJUSTED

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Two incorporation papers filed with the corporation commission today had to be returned because of the similarity of the names of the proposed corporations. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company today informed the corporation commission that it has adjusted the Watts complaint at Alamogordo, by withdrawing its charge of \$2.50 for installing the telephone of Mr. Watts. Corporation Commissioner M. S. Groves and Rate Clerk B. F. Seggerson left San Francisco today for Santa Fe.

## ERVIE IS ECONOMICAL

Santa Fe, Sept. 18.—Commissioner of State Lands R. P. Ervien today returned to the state treasury \$26,623.33, accumulated surplus of the amount allowed the state land office for its expenditures. In other words, Land Commissioner Ervien, is one official who does not use up the funds at his command, but exercises the utmost economy, even though the law allows him to use 20 per cent of the income from land leases.

Manager Hinchman of the Columbus club has displayed the veteran John Titus of Kansas City as leading batter in the American association.