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SUBMARINES ARE HARASSING THE SEA

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HEARS OF THE LOSS OF SEVERAL MORE SHIPS

London, March 31.—The Elloman line steamer Flaminian, with a general cargo from Glasgow to Cape Town, was sunk off the Scilly Isles Monday, March 29. The members of the crew were saved.

The Flaminian sighted the U-28 at 1:15 o'clock Monday afternoon. The crew at once prepared to lower the boats, and at the same time the vessel was sent ahead at full speed. The submarine easily overhauled her, however, fired three shots, signalling her to stop. The Flaminian was stopped and the crew, abandoning their belongings, got off in small boats. The submarine then fired ten shots at the steamer. These appeared to be ineffective, and accordingly a torpedo was discharged. This sent the Flaminian to the bottom.

Another Ship Sunk

Cardiff, Wales, March 31.—The Cardiff Echo, declares that the British steamer Crown of Castile, has been torpedoed and sunk off the Scilly Islands.

German Submarine Sunk

Paris, March 31.—A statement indicating that a German submarine may have been sunk by a French cruiser was given out today by the ministry of marine. It is as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon a French light cruiser sighted a German submarine maneuvering on the surface off Dieppe. The cruiser immediately gave chase, forcing the submarine to dive, firing meanwhile at the periscope and turning in order to ram it with the bow.

"The cruiser passed above the submarine at the moment the periscope disappeared and from the spot where the submarine was last seen a quantity of oil floated to the surface."

THE GREAT PRINTING

Berlin, April 1.—The war is responsible for the appearance, on every battle front and in almost every fort-

ress, of a series of newspapers which, for obvious reasons, set quite a new style in journalism. In parts of northern France where German troops are trying to get out German papers with French type cases, issues are already coming to be prized as curios in which the letter "v" has to be used for the "w," and the "q" for the "g" so common in German and so comparatively unusual in French. The "h" is frequently missing. At points where troops are stationed for long periods it has been possible to make frequent use of the cartoon, and war has drawn into the ranks so many artists, writers and skilled tradesmen and printers that the resultant output is astonishingly good. All over Europe, especially in districts that have been conquered there are being issued papers in the native language for the purpose of educating the civil population to the conquerer's viewpoint and of combating the claims and statements of native papers. Many are printed in two languages. Business houses, banks and factories are publishing papers full of home news which they send to employees at the front.

INTEREST IN MICHIGAN ELECTION

Detroit, April 1.—Although only minor offices are to be filled at the state election in Michigan next week the results doubtless will attract the attention of politicians throughout the country. It will be the first state election in 1915 and will be fought out on national rather than state issues. Republicans, democrats and progressives have tickets in the field, comprising candidates for regents of the state university, justices of the supreme court, superintendent of public instruction and members of the state boards of education and agriculture. The democratic platform pledges President Wilson the support of the Michigan delegation for renomination. The republican platform comes out squarely for a restoration of the protective tariff, stronger coast defenses and an increased navy. The dominant feature of the progressive party platform is a resolution favoring national and state prohibition.

NORTHEASTERN IOWA TEACHERS

Clinton, Iowa, April 1.—A large attendance marked the opening here today of the annual convention of the Northeastern Iowa Teachers' association. The program for the gathering covers three days. Director Charles H. Judd of the college of education of the University of Chicago is featured as the principal speaker.

TRAIN SERVICE WILL NOT BE STOPPED

VILLA AND ZAPATA AGREE TO NEUTRALIZING TRAFFIC FROM MEXICO CITY

Washington, April 1.—The Villa-Zapata forces have agreed to the proposal of the United States for neutralization of passenger trains between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. Word still is awaited from General Carranza, who received representations from the American government on the subject nearly a month ago.

Even with the consent of Carranza, however, official reports indicate that travel will be hazardous because of numerous guerrilla bands operating between Mexico City and the coast. These bands, composed of many former federals who served under Huerta, have been harassing Carranza's line, requiring an extension of the outposts surrounding Vera Cruz and its entrenchments.

The food situation in Mexico City continues bad. Latest reports, however, indicate that the likelihood of another evacuation by the Zapata forces has passed. The friction between Roque Gonzales Garza, temporary executive in Mexico City, and General Palafox and other Zapata leaders has been smoothed over. For a time some of the Zapata leaders were in favor of abandoning the capital, but according to official reports, Garza's views prevailed and harmony was restored.

Villa forces, recently repulsed near Matamoros, are preparing to renew their attack with artillery reinforcement. Villa troops have invested Manzanilla and Mazatlan, held by Carranza garrisons.

The cruiser Olympia at Key West today was ordered to Vera Cruz to join the vessels under Rear Admiral Caperton's command.

General Carranza today cabled his agency here as follows:

"Tampico has been reinforced and I am sending more troops to that city. All Yucatan is in our possession. General Alvarado is giving all kinds of guarantees. General Dieguez is advancing steadily from Guadalajara. General Calles' troops yesterday near

Agua Prieta defeated 600 Maytorena troops. In Guerrero our troops have defeated the Zapata forces in several engagements fought in the territory controlled by our army. All foreigners within our territory have all kinds of guarantees."

Battle in the Air

Brownsville, Tex., April 1.—There was considerable rifle firing between Villa scouting parties and the Carranza trenches at Matamoros early today, but it stopped entirely before daylight.

Two hundred bombs are being made in Brownsville for use of a Carranza aviator. It is planned to use them in defense of Matamoros, provided an aeroplane arrives in time. The Carranza officials here claimed this machine was due to arrive from New York Monday.

The arrival of a field cannon for a Villa bombardment of Matamoros, an event which caused some worry as to Brownsville's safety, and the time when the Villa troops will renew their assault on Matamoros, both are surrounded with considerable secrecy. Although the Villa artillery was reported only about 75 miles away from Matamoros, at the beginning of the siege the Villa forces appears to be in no hurry to get the field pieces to Matamoros.

The probability of a bomb dropping attack by four aeroplanes on Matamoros was forecast today by H. M. Rinehart, of Dayton, O., an American who flew a Villa biplane last night to Las Rucias, four miles from Matamoros and points held by Villa forces now surrounding Matamoros.

Rinehart flew in from Reynosa, about 65 miles west of Matamoros. He said he was informed that three other aeroplanes were due to leave Monterey possibly today for Matamoros. Under favorable weather conditions the air trip from Monterey could be made in three or four hours.

The official observer who rode with Rinehart said several cars loaded with artillery were stopped some distance from Matamoros by torn up tracks.

Huerta Coming Back

London, April 1.—A Gibraltar dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, has arrived at Algeciras. Advices last night from Madrid were to the effect that General Huerta sailed yesterday from Cadiz, ostensibly for Buenos Ayres.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture has accepted an invitation to present to the University of Virginia the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson which will be unveiled next month at the university at Charlottesville in exercises commemorative of Founders' day.

In the formulation of the policy of the United States relative to the treatment of neutral shipping by the allied fleets, naval officers of high rank have constantly been consulted, so that in none of the diplomatic communications sent abroad might there be anything said which could compromise the activities of the American fleet in self in possible future wars.

A statement issued by the secretary of the interior shows that during the first two and a half months of the present year 1,571,890 acres of public land have been restored to entry and 52,843 acres have been withdrawn. The withdrawals have been chiefly for the protection of water power sites.

Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the joint congressional committee authorized in the compromise which eliminated rural credits legislation from the agricultural bill in the closing days of the last congress, has named subcommittees to work on two different rural credit plans during the summer.

Advices received by the committee in charge of the local arrangements for the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review, which will be celebrated here in September at the forty-ninth annual encampment of the G. A. R., are event will be attended by larger crowds than has been present at any encampment in recent years.

each day by the various committees in charge of the details incident to providing for the reception and entertainment of the thousands of veterans and their friends.

A new system of efficiency ratings, devised by officials of the postoffice department working in conjunction with the efficiency division of the civil service commission, probably will be installed in the department and all other data required to put the new system into effect has been gathered and merely awaits application.

The coast guard cutters which since December 1 have been patrolling the Atlantic coast on the lookout for vessels in distress will end their season next Wednesday, when they will proceed to their stations to overhaul and paint up in preparation for summer duty.

The act of Secretary Daniels in authorizing a special flag for the vice president is another step in the direction of lending importance to the position of the man who happens to be elected with the president. But as the present incumbent of the office was heard to remark it is almost a hopeless task to try to attract any attention to the vice president or his job.

MANY SEEK OFFICE IN TOPEKA

Topeka, Kas., March 29.—Four aspirants contested for the mayoralty nominations in the municipal primaries here today. The primary ballots also contained the names of 22 others who desired to become candidates for the several commissionerships and places on the board of education.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience.

WEDS TELEPHONE GIRL

New York, March 29.—Promptness and courtesy in answering telephone calls furnished the foundation for the romance which culminated today in the marriage of Miss Kathleen Marion Smith and John McTiernen, a wealthy clubman of this city.

HEBREWS OBSERVE PASSOVER

New York, March 29.—Matzoths appear upon the table of every orthodox Hebrew throughout the world this evening, when the Passover, or the Feast of Unleavened Bread, begins, and for eight days the faithful will be debarred from using leavened food and fermented liquors.

"Pesach," or the Passover, is the first festival of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning on the fourteenth day of the first month, "Nissan," and according to tradition, was instituted by the Hebrew leader and prophet Moses, in the sojourn of the children of Israel in the wilderness after their departure from Egypt.

In Biblical times, "Pessach" was one of the three great festivals of the Jews, when it was incumbent on all adult males to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, there to attend the services at the temple, conducted with great pomp by the high priest and his assistants, and there to make their sacrifices and present their offerings in grateful remembrance of their deliverance from slavery, and to celebrate their national freedom.

The special feature of the celebration of "Pesach" in modern times has been the substitution of matzoths, or unleavened cakes for bread, in all Jewish households, and hence the festival has been designated as the Feast of the Unleavened Bread.

LINES TO REMEMBER

He that planteth a tree is the servant of God, He provideth a kindness for many generations. And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

How to Improve Your Digestion

If you have any trouble with your digestion take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally.

BASEBALL MEETING

A meeting of baseball enthusiasts has been called for tonight at the Y. M. C. A. to discuss the organization of the proposed Las Vegas City Baseball league. It is likely that permanent officers will be elected.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

Quincy, Mass., March 29.—Submarine L-4, built for the United States navy by the Fore River Shipbuilding company of this city, was successfully launched today. The L-4 is the fourth of her type to be launched at the local yards within the past three months and two other craft of the same class are under construction here.

TO TRY ALLEGED DYNAMITERS

New York, March 29.—The case of Carmie Carbone and Frank Arbaño, the two young Italians who are accused by the police as anarchists, came up in the court of general sessions today for trial. The arrest of Arbaño and Carbone on March 2, on a charge of manufacturing and placing a bomb in St. Patrick's cathedral, created a widespread sensation.

"JUSTICE BELL" FOR SUFFS

Philadelphia March 29.—Following special exercises to be held in Independence hall tomorrow, a delegation of Philadelphia suffragists will depart for Troy, N. Y., to witness the casting of "The Liberty Bell of Suffrage."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a medicine with an established reputation and that is widely esteemed for its excellence. Can you do better than to keep it in your home? Mrs. L. B. Filler, Vondegrieff, Pa., says of it "I always keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and consider it unequalled for children or adults.

Edward H. Halsey of Denver was a business visitor here today.

MUCH ARTILLERY TO BE USED IN BATTLE

CARRANZA AND VILLA FORCES
BRING UP BIG GUNS FOR
MATAMORAS FIGHT

Carranza reinforcements disembarked at the mouth of the Rio Grande from the transport Oaxaca yesterday and that they were expected to reach Matamoros today. Other Carranza reinforcements of 2,500 men and 15 pieces of artillery under General Lopez de Larewe were reported coming towards Matamoros from the south. The Villa forces came from the west.

Brownsville, Texas, March 29.—There was no fighting at Matamoros today up to this afternoon. Reports from both sides indicated that the battle between Villa besiegers and the Carranza garrison would not be renewed before tomorrow.

Colonel Jose Flores, of the Matamoros garrison, announced today that

Officially there are said to be 113 Villa prisoners in Matamoros, 28 of them wounded. In addition to 200 Villa wounded in Brownsville, another 200 are said to be distributed among ranches near the Rio Grande border on the Mexico side. Colonel Flores said the Villa losses were 375 killed and more than 600 wounded. Villa officers admitted that the 300 casualties included about ten killed. The report of American Consul Jesse Johnson at Matamoros that no shots were fired into American territory, apparently refers to the fact that there was no intentional shooting in the direction of Brownsville. The rifle bullets falling here Saturday were spent. The authorities here are investigating all alleged firing from the American side during the battle Saturday.

Fifteen cars bearing artillery for the renewal of the Villa attack upon Matamoros, sighted by Americans about 60 miles west of Matamoros yesterday, were not expected to deliver their freight in time to begin bombardment of the Carranza garrison before Tuesday night at the earliest.

No Shooting Across Border

Washington, March 29.—War department officials feel that the American forces already at Brownsville, Texas, are ample to protect that town during the fighting between the Mexican factions at Matamoros, across the Rio Grande at Brownsville. Colonel Blockhom has a squadron of the Third cavalry, a machine gun platoon and Battery D of the Sixth field artillery. Nearby, up the river, are two squadrons of the Twelfth cavalry. Additional troops could be sent by train from Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio or Fort McIntosh at Laredo.

Major General Funston, commanding the border forces, reported today that General Villa has 16 field guns and a large number of machine guns, while the Carranza forces have 15 field guns and 30 or more machine guns. General Funston added that neither faction had arrived yesterday. The arrival of the field guns had in-

creased the apprehension of officials here.

From the American consul at Matamoros, who went to Brownsville to send a dispatch, came a puzzling report that shots had been fired into Matamoros from the American side and that two men had been wounded. No shots had been fired into American territory, he said.

The Pacific coast Red Cross Director, Charles J. O'Connor, has been ordered to El Paso, to take charge there of the relief work along the border. Red Cross nurses, ordered yesterday to Brownsville to care for the wounded, reported their arrival today. Secretary Bryan said today that he had word from General Garza in Mexico City that he would give immediate consideration of the food situation in the capital.

Villa Lost Heavily

A dispatch to the state department says when the Villa forces retired at Matamoros yesterday at 3 p. m. they left 200 dead and 19 wounded and 600 horses on the field after a fight that lasted four hours and a half. The Carranza losses were given as eight killed and 36 wounded. Reports from Progreso said order was being maintained there under assurances of protection of life and property by Carranza authorities.

Three batteries of field artillery late today were ordered by Secretary Garrison to proceed from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, and a regiment of infantry in camp at Texas City, Texas, was ordered to be in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to the border town.

The troop movement was ordered on the instruction of Major General Funston in charge of the border troops.

SEPARATE TRIALS ASKED

New York, March 29.—Directors and former directors of the New York New Haven and Hartford company indicted by a federal jury on a criminal charge of conspiracy want a bill of particulars and in some cases separate trials. Motions to this effect were made today before Federal Judge Hunt. The court set next Thursday to hear arguments on the motions.

LEGISLATURE STILL MEETING

Denver, March 29.—Consideration of the administration industrial commission bill was on the program in the house today. The senate was to discuss the industrial commission and workmen's compensation measure. The house passed the Ardourel bill providing 14 jurors, the extra two to hear the evidence and be called into actual service in the event of illness of any of the other 12. A bill providing that a person exempt from jury service may send a letter so stating to the court was passed by the house.

THEY KNOW IT'S SAFE

Parents who know from experience insist upon Foley's Honey and Tar Compound when buying a medicine for coughs, colds, croup and la grippe. C. T. Lunceford, Washington, Ga., writes: "I have used it for six years and it never has failed. I think it is the best remedy made for coughs and colds." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

GOT IDENTITY OF LOVERS MIXED UP

MISS TANZER SAYS J. W. OSBORNE
DID NOT COME TO SEEK FOR
HER HAND

New York, March 29.—Miss Rae Tanzer, the milliner who filed a \$50,000 damage suit against James W. Osborne, former assistant district attorney of New York, went today to the office on United States District Attorney Marshall and took back everything she said recently identifying Osborne as the man who courted her under the name of Oliver Osborne.

Before Marshall would take her statement he prepared a waiver of immunity for her to sign. She affixed her name and her signature was witnessed by her new counsel, Harold Spielberg. Then she sat down in the office of Assistant District Attorney Wood and began to tell her story. It was said she would be at it all afternoon.

Miss Tanzer, according to her lawyer, simply made a mistake in identifying James W. Osborne as Oliver Osborne, her admirer. No one else was to blame for her error, Spielberg said; the firm of Slade and Slade, the lawyers who had represented her, were in no way involved.

Friends of James W. Osborne claim that he has been made the victim of a conspiracy to discredit him and expect that other names will be drawn into the investigation.

Assistant District Attorney Wood who came from the examination room at 1 o'clock, said Miss Tanzer insisted that her act in connecting James W. Osborne with the case was an honest mistake. Miss Tanzer told Wood that she became aware of her mistake last Thursday. While she was sitting in the office of United States Commissioner Houghton awaiting the signing of her bond, she said, Osborne came in and she saw him "under a strong light" for the first time.

DOLL IS DIVORCED

On Saturday afternoon, before Judge David J. Leahy in chambers, Mrs. Charles Doll was granted a divorce from her husband on the grounds of non-support and desertion. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought recently, the plaintiff charging that her husband had deserted her for more than two years, not contributing one cent to the support of either herself or her children.

Doll is in the county jail, awaiting the sitting of the grand jury, which will investigate a charge against him similar to the one which secured Mrs. Doll's divorce. He was formerly a sailor, but for several years has done odd jobs here, including steeplejacking and training athletes for wrestling and prize fighting.

BOXERS IN CUBA

Havana, Cuba, March 29.—The task of educating the Cuban people to an understanding of boxing is now under full headway. Boxers are gathering here from all parts of the United States and bouts are scheduled for

every night this week. Pugilists of all classes are in training here. Around the training camps groups of negro youths spend all day at sparring, many of them cleverly. Several Cuban fighters are to have tryouts this week. Wealthier Cubans are purchasing expensive ringside boxes for the Johnson-Willard championship match next Monday. Hundreds of women plan to attend, making the fight a social function rivalling the opera.

PUEBLO BANK FAILS

Pueblo, Colo., March 29.—The Mercantile National bank closed its doors here today, following the beginning of a run by depositors. C. C. Slaughter, the cashier, resigned several days ago, and since then a national bank examiner is said to have been going over the affairs of the institution. The bank is capitalized at \$200,000, and its last statement gave deposits of \$1,313,859.

It was reported today that W. B. Slaughter of Houston, Texas, president of the Mercantile National, was on his way to Pueblo with funds to take up any questionable loans that may have been made and that the bank probably would be reopened soon.

GERMAN OFFICERS MISTREATED

Berlin, March 29 (By wireless to Sayville).—The Over Seas News agency today gave out the following:

"It now becomes known that harsh treatment was accorded the German lieutenant von Schierstaedt by the French. He was sentenced to deportation to Cayenne, French Guinea, for alleged pillaging, and was chained to another convict. German papers expect that the German government will obtain either better treatment for the captive officer or else take the sharpest measures of reprisal.

KILLED HER HUSBAND

Marlin, Texas, March 29.—Mrs. Kate Wrlgonoski, the police say, confessed to the authorities she killed her husband, burned his body and buried his bones in post holes. Charred bones were found last night in the post holes to which the police went. Mrs. Wrlgonoski, who is under arrest, hacked her arm with some broken glass. The wound she inflicted is not considered dangerous.

FIRST WORLD BIBLE CONGRESS

San Francisco, Calif., March 29.—The Panama-Pacific international exposition is to be the meeting place next fall of the first World Bible congress ever held. The American Bible society already has the plans for the gathering under way. The British and foreign, the Scotch, the French and the German Bible societies have agreed to take part, together with Bible representatives from China, Japan, Siam, South and Central America. Speakers from Europe are to be secured if possible, and what is claimed to be the finest exhibition of Bibles and manuscripts will be displayed.

Manager Joe Birmingham of the Cleveland Indians says he wants every member of his team to be a bad loser. Always lose. Same old stuff for Cleveland. Even the manager drills his men as to the proper way to lose.

Read The Optic Want Ads.

GERMANY HONORS BISMARCK'S MEMORY

BIRTHDAY OF IRON CHANCELLOR
IS CELEBRATED THROUGH-
OUT THE EMPIRE

Amsterdam, April 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says: German patriotism, raised to the highest pitch by the present war was given eloquent expression today on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Prince von Bismarck, the master reason whose diplomacy and statesmanship laid the foundation for united Germany. The centenary was marked by patriotic demonstrations and celebrations in every nook and corner of the empire. The character of the observance naturally was affected by the existing conditions, but the same cause served to accentuate the spirit of patriotism and love of country which formed the keynote of the celebrations. The city of Berlin was decorated with flags and the several memorials to the "Iron Chancellor" were covered with laurel wreaths. Hundreds of men and women joined in a pilgrimage to the tomb of the great statesman at Friedrichsruh. In further observance of the anniversary the minister of public instruction ordered that special exercises be held in the schools throughout the empire.

In the German mind Prince von Bismarck stands pre-eminent, not only as the greatest German but as the greatest hero of any race, whom the nineteenth century produced. He is regarded as the greatest man in the sense that he was the most practical statesman. He was the man who knew how to grasp all the elements in the very complex surroundings of his nation during the years of its birth struggles and to weave them all together into one great system from which he drew a policy that represented not some isolated party of his countrymen but truly the whole country with all its parties. For this reason he accomplished more in the field of world politics than any other man.

Bismarck's initial participation in affairs of state began with his election to the Prussian house of burgesses. It was not, however, until he entered the Germanic diet in 1847 that he exerted strong influence. His first diplomatic post was that of ambassador to St. Petersburg.

After a short diplomatic career he returned to Prussia to become minister of foreign affairs and president of the cabinet. During the turbulent period of parliamentary affairs which ensued the government was unable to induce parliament to make the necessary appropriations for the army, whereupon parliament was dissolved and the king acted without its sanction.

Austria and Prussia were dissenting over the occupation of Schleswig-Holstein, and Bismarck saw that a great opportunity had been presented to enlist the sympathy of the whole empire for the cause. Accordingly, when Prussia successfully defeated the Austrians military supremacy had been gained and Bismarck was uni-

versally recognized as the head of the movement.

The result of the war was disastrous to the relationship of France and Prussia. The military prestige of France was overshadowed and Bismarck was the moving spirit in causing the establishment of the new German empire, with the king of Prussia as its head. It was Bismarck who insisted that Alsace-Lorraine should be ceded to Germany at the conclusion of peace with France.

Following the Franco-Prussian war Bismarck entered upon what was the most remarkable part of his career. He saw that the welfare of Germany demanded the development of German resources. He held that the sentiment of France was such that Germany was not free from another outbreak of war so he succeeded in uniting Germany in a triple alliance with Austria and Italy. He also caused the German army to be strengthened so that even a hostile alliance between Russia and France could not break it.

Bismarck's prestige as the foremost citizen of Germany continued until the present emperor ascended the throne. It soon became apparent that the young emperor and the chancellor were not harmonious, and the latter finally retired from all participation in active politics. The old Bismarckian regime passed into history, and new hands grasped the helm of the ship of state. Yet vary as he might from the true Bismarckian course, the helmsman never has failed to return sooner or later to the chart laid down by the great statesman of Friedrichsruh.

During his long career Bismarck had his enemies, who hated him with the same intensity with which his friends admired him. They were the socialists and others who opposed his domestic policy in later years. Then, as before, his policy was one of blood and iron. The man of definite purpose scrupled at no exercise of his heroic strength in attaining it.

CHEMISTS MEET IN NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, April 1.—The problem of making the United States independent of the European countries in supplying its own drugs and chemicals is to be discussed at the annual convention of the American Chemical society, which met in this city today for a three days' session. Heretofore the supply of many important chemicals has been furnished wholly by Germany and Austria, with the result that the industry in the United States has had to face a serious situation since the war began on account of the shortage and consequent high prices. This and a number of other problems of vital interest will be threshed out at the convention by many of the foremost representatives of the chemical profession in America.

CANADIAN WHIST CONGRESS

Toronto, Ont., April 1.—Representatives of whist clubs throughout the Dominion surrounded the tables in the assembly room of the King Edward hotel this afternoon at the opening of the annual tournament of the Canadian Whist league. Play will continue over Friday and Saturday.

The Haskell Indians have booked football games with Notre Dame and the University of Chicago elevens for next fall.

ALLEGED FORGER TRIED TO WORK HERE

MAN IS SAID TO HAVE SUCCEEDED
ED IN FLIM-FLAMMING A
CARRIZOZO BANK

Carrizozo, N. M., April 1.—Sheriff Chaves has returned from Raton with Cecil A. Jessen, wanted here for relieving the Exchange bank of a two hundred dollars March 8.

When he landed in this section he stopped for a few days at the Goodin ranch, near here, and there gave his name as Smith. Later he came on to Carrizozo and called on the bank, giving his name as F. B. Moson of Bisbee, Ariz., and saying that he had wired his bank for \$100, which he had asked to be paid through this bank. He said he had been out in the Oscura mountains with Captain D. W. Roberts, looking over his claims, with a view of purchase. Cashier Sager told him he could get the money, upon receipt of telegraphic authority to pay it to him, and if he would identify himself. He then went to the telegraph office and wired the bank at Bisbee signing the name of F. B. Moson. The bank here then received a code message to pay Moson; he was identified and received the money. Mr. Sager was suspicious, however, and again wired the Bisbee bank, but soon received assurances that the man Moson was all right, that he was a stockman living near Bisbee and wealthy. As soon as the Bisbee bank received the draft it at once pronounced it a forgery and so advised the Exchange bank here. This bank put the matter in the hands of detectives and the man was apprehended at French, N. M. last Thursday. He was taken to Raton and lodged in jail, where Sheriff Chaves got him, returning to Carrizozo last evening. Both Mr. Sager, the cashier, and H. B. Dawson, the assistant cashier, identified him as the man they wanted at the jail this morning.

Jessen has been operating along different lines in New Mexico for the past month. He is believed to be a resident of Duquesne, Ariz., and was at one time employed by the Green Cananea outfit at Sonora, Mexico. At Albuquerque, after leaving here, he gave his name as C. A. Jansen, and there told the chief of police that he had been held up in front of the State National bank at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and relieved of \$2,500 by Patrolman Mainz. He was released, but was later brought back by another patrolman and claimed that he had been robbed of \$3,500 by the police the amount of the loss increasing a thousand dollars within a short time. He was held in custody there a few hours, but as no charge could be lodged against him he was released.

At Las Vegas he failed in a bunco game with a draft on the First National bank of Alamogordo, but there he gave his name as Anson. At French he gave the name of Parker. It is thought Jessen is wanted by El Paso banks, and they have been advised of his arrest. One of the El Paso banks suffered a loss of \$175 through

the identical trick used on the Exchange bank here. At the preliminary hearing before Justice Massie, Jessen was held to the grand jury in the sum of \$1,500.

Constable Fred Roberts, of Alamogordo, was here yesterday for a man by the name of C. W. Brown, who is wanted for larceny and embezzlement in Otero county.

A TENSE SITUATION

Pekin, April 1.—In diplomatic circles the situation arising from Japan's negotiations in her demand upon China is regarded more serious than at any time since the conferences to this end were inaugurated. After further consideration between President Yuan Shi Kai and Foreign Minister Lu Cheng Sian. The Chinese persist that they cannot accord absolute extra territory to Japanese immigrants in Manchuria, and at the conference of yesterday M. Hiki, the Japanese minister, refused to discuss this question further. It is believed that the conference to take place tomorrow probably will bring a break in the deadlock over this question, which has lasted for a number of weeks. Failing to break the deadlock it is felt in some quarters that Japan will present an ultimatum.

DIDN'T LIGHT BOMB

New York, April 1.—The alleged written confessions of Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, charged with making and placing a lighted bomb in St. Patrick's cathedral March 2, were offered in evidence at their trial today, but were ruled out by the court on objection from the prisoners' lawyers. Assistant District Attorney Train placed on the stand William J. McCahill, the stenographer who took down the prisoners' statements. His typewritten copies of the statement were barred, but the court permitted McCahill to testify as to what he heard the prisoners say. McCahill failed to remember the salient features of the alleged confessions, and Train went on the stand himself.

Train was permitted to say that in presence Abarno stated that Carbone made the bombs and that after they were made it was decided to destroy the cathedral as a protest against capitalism.

"Abarno volunteered the following statement," Train said:

"After we walked into the cathedral I said to my companion that we did not want to destroy human life and that we should leave the bombs unlighted, simply as a protest. When I had placed the bombs and began to walk out, the detectives in the women's clothes grabbed me."

ASSUMES NEW DUTIES

Washington, April 1.—Former Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, today assumed office as chief justice of the United States court of claims, in succession to Judge Charles B. Howry, resigned. The new chief justice is an intimate friend of President Wilson and was appointed to the bench after he had lost his seat in congress in an unsuccessful attempt to defeat Boies Penrose for the senate.

Sounds very much like conceding the Feds to be of big league caliber when we hear that Newark will not support major league baseball.

there have been 201 banks robbed in Oklahoma. The whole state got excited over it. They got after me and they chased me hard, and last September I broke over. They ought not lay all these bank robberies on me. I couldn't do them all.

Accuses Bankers

"And, say, let me tell you right here, these bankers know how to make a little on this robbery business, too. It's a fact I'm telling you, that one bank that was robbed and the boys got only \$180 in silver, and those bankers gave it out that they lost \$2,600 and the insurance company paid them that much. They made nearly \$2,500 by that deal. Which is the worst, me or the bankers? Of course, I couldn't go back and tell the insurance company the bankers were robbing it. They can't crook the books, but they can crook the cash when the bank is robbed. Another time the boys got \$900 and the bank hollered plenty loudly for \$3,400 and got it, every cent, from the insurance company. Henry Starr isn't the only bank robber.

"Another thing, a bank was robbed in Tolerton and one of the robbers called another Henry, so they'd think it was me, and I was 100 miles away. I didn't do them all."

"It's Bum Business"

"Another thing, outlaws don't get much. I never got enough to pay. That's sure. The banks give it out that there's been a big haul and the poor outlaw rides away with a bag of nickels. It's a bum business. Why, just look at this last robbery. Two banks at once and only about a \$5,000 haul and seven people to split it among. Nothing in it."

His wound began to pain and he made a grimace as he moved himself to an easier position. Then he talked about how he was shot.

"I never saw that kid that shot me until after I was shot," he said. "He was under cover in a building and shot before he came out. He never had a chance to come out in the open and shoot me. No one had a chance to do that. I was watching every opening. I didn't want to kill anyone. I never killed but one man in my life and that in self defense. But I would have killed before I would stand and be killed, of course. That's in the game. Of course, he's only a boy and you'd expect him to be swelled up over dropping me. But he shot from under cover.

"It's queer none of your band stopped to help you when you fell," I said.

"No, that's all right," he said. "I dropped my rifle when I fell and one of the boys picked it up. I told him to take it and go on; I was knocked out. My idea was they might need that rifle if they got in a tight place. We agreed before we went into that robbery not to kill anyone. I told the boys that. But it's a wonder they didn't lose their heads when I fell and shoot that kid. I'm glad they didn't."

At this point the cell door was unlocked, and Starr's mother came in with a bowl of hot soup for him. She is a motherly looking old lady with a sweetly modulated voice and a gentle manner. She was dressed all in black. Persons who know her well, her neighbors, say she is a splendid woman.

"Here, Henry, is a bowl of soup I made for you myself," she said tenderly.

The outlaw reached out his arm as

she sat down on the side of the cot and put it around her and drew her to him and patted her hand lovingly. She propped his head and shoulders up on her lap and fed him the soup as if he had been a child.

"Yes," she said, "Henry is my own dear boy, no matter what happens."

"How is my boy, mother?" he asked her. "When are you going to bring him over to see me?"

"Hes got the mumps now, Henry."

She told him that she and the boy and his mother were going to move to Chandler and stay there until after Starr's trial.

"I couldn't rest away from him," he said.

Starr is reputed to have several wives.

"I'll tell you about that," he said. "The mother of my boy was divorced from me several years ago. She lives with my mother. My present wife will be here today to see me, and I'll introduce her to you. That other woman who calls herself Cora Starr and was divorced from me Saturday in Sapulpa I never saw in my life. She's some notoriety seeker. So you see I never had but one wife at a time." And he laughed.

Starr's sister, Mrs. Jack Doherty of Dewey, came in. She is swarthy, like Henry and is a very intelligent woman, educated in the Indian seminary. Later Starr's wife came, a good looking young woman, who kissed him fondly and patted his cheek.

When the bandit had been fed and they had chatted awhile, laughing together as if no trouble was ahead at all, and were preparing to go, Starr said:

"Mother, tell him about the boy. Isn't it a fact that he is at the head of his class?"

"Yes, that's true. He is the brightest boy in his grade, the teachers say."

Starr grinned. "What do you think of that?" he asked proudly. "An outlaw's kid, 10 years old, weighs 92 pounds, in the sixth grade and at the head of his class. I don't know what these folks over here think of him, but there's one that's proud of him. That's me."

"What are you going to make of him?" I asked.

"Well, not an outlaw, you can bank on that," he answered, and we came away.—A. B. M. in the Kansas City Times.

LIEUTENANT DISMISSED

Washington, April 1.—President Wilson has confirmed the sentence of dismissal imposed by general court martial at Naco, Ariz., upon Second Lieutenant John P. Markoe, Tenth cavalry, who was found guilty of "having become violently drunk."

Lieutenant Markoe was appointed to the military academy from St. Paul Minn., and was graduated last year.

UTAH COAL COMPANIES

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 1.—A consolidation of four of the largest coal mining companies of Utah—the Castle Valley, Pancher, Black Hawk and Consolidated Fuel—was perfected today. The new company is to be known as the United States Fuel company and will have a capitalization of \$10,000,000.

According to Jim McGuire's dope, Bernie Boland is Detroit's best bet among the pitching rookies.

AMERICAN VIEW SUBMITTED TO JAPAN

UNITED STATES NOTE REGARDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA IS MADE PUBLIC

Tokio, Japan, March 27 (Delayed in transmission).—The American government's note recently forwarded to Tokio concerning negotiations now in progress between the Japanese and Chinese governments dwelt in particular, according to reliable information, on three points in the demands made by Japan on China.

Of these three points the first concerned the selection of foreign advisers by China; the second was in regard to the purchase of munitions of war by the Chinese government, and the third dealt with the question of foreign loans. The Washington government, it is understood, submitted that if Japan insisted on the right to be consulted by China in the selection of foreign advisers it might be a violation of the sovereignty of China.

It is further contended that if Japan insisted on the purchase by China of munitions of war in Japan and insisted that she be consulted with regard to certain foreign loans in the province of Fukien, in south Manchuria, and in eastern Mongolia, this course might be a violation of the principle of equal opportunity stipulated in the agreement reached between Baron Takahira, when he was minister to the United States, and Elihu Root, at that time secretary of state. That agreement provides for maintaining the independence and integrity of China and the equality of commercial opportunity in that country.

China Gives In

Peking, April 1.—The negotiations between Japan and China looking into the acceptance by the Japanese of demands by Tokio shortly after the Japanese occupation of Kiao Chow were again saved from disaster today by the fact that the Chinese statesmen made further concessions to Japan. The Chinese offered to waive entirely the question of Chinese jurisdiction over Japanese immigrants to South Manchuria except in cases involving land ownership. M. Hoki, the Japanese minister, undertook to submit this proposal to Tokio.

Articles II, III, IV and V of Group V were presented without any offer of modification by Japan. (These articles provide for the ownership of land by Japanese in the interior of China; for the employment of Japanese policemen on certain designated Japanese-Chinese police forces; that China purchase munitions of war from Japan and that China grant Japanese certain railroad concessions in the east portion of the central part of the republic.)

The Japanese advanced the argument that they wished to unify the system of arms now used throughout China, which today is made up of a medley of innumerable patterns. They

said also that China would benefit by an increased number of schools and hospitals (as provided for in Article II) and that they were only asking privileges which other nations now enjoyed.

NEW WARDEN IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—Warden Moyer, who has been in charge of the big federal prison here for a number of years and whose methods of management and discipline have been praised by many eminent penologists and prison reformers, today relinquished his place to Frederick Zerbts, the new appointee of Attorney General Gregory. The new warden began his career 20 years ago as a prison guard at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Recently he has been in charge of the Leavenworth institution.

FRAUD TRIAL CLOSING

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1.—With the exception of one witness, United States District Attorney Dailey announced at noon today that he had completed the government's rebuttal in the trial of the Terre Haute election fraud cases in the federal court here. The defense announced that it would have some sub-rebuttal after Dailey concluded this afternoon. It was predicted around the building that the case would be in the hands of the jury by Saturday night.

Several witnesses were used by the government today to refute statements made by John Masselink, George Ehrenhardt, Harry Montgomery, Louis Nunley, William S. Crockett and Fred Morrison, defendants, who testified in their own behalf.

BANKER IN JAIL

Pueblo, Colo., April 1.—W. B. Slaughter, president of the defunct Mercantile National bank, was arraigned before Justice Hart here today charge with the embezzlement of \$20,000 county funds which were on deposit in the bank. He pleaded not guilty and was held in bonds of \$40,000. Preliminary examination was set for Saturday, April 10.

Counsel for Slaughter stated that preliminary examination might be waived, and pleaded that the \$40,000 bond fixed by the court was excessive. Justice Hart declined to reduce the amount of bail. Slaughter remained in the custody of the police.

RUNAWAY OFFICERS

Brownsville, Texas, April 1.—It is believed here that 15 Carranza army officers who reached New Orleans last night enroute to Vera Cruz are part of the force which left Matamoros about two weeks ago. Their departure has not been fully explained although it was stated at the time they were not needed at Matamoros.

GOVERNMENT IS WILLING

Washington, April 1.—The state department has not felt justified, Secretary Bryan announced today, in objecting to credit arrangements made with belligerent governments by American financiers insofar as they have been brought to the department's attention. Secretary Bryan said the department had taken no action and expressed no opinion on them.

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"STRENGTHENING THE FACULTY"

Raleigh Frederick Hare, Ph. D., Seibert S. Hookland and Joseph W. Wiggs, A. B., members of the faculty of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, were witnesses before the Blood investigating committee and gave testimony more or less embarrassing to persons higher in authority at the school.

A few weeks following the investigation these men were informed that their services as instructors would be needed no longer.

Is there any connection between these two events?

The department of Mr. Hookland, the commercial school, has been abolished, on the ground that it is not needed in the agricultural interests of the state. A year ago Hookland, it is stated on good authority, was told by the regents to take off his coat and boost his department, and the board would stand back or it. He has increased the enrollment during the present year over 100 per cent, which is greater than the increase in any other department. His work is said to have been successful and to have produced good results. The stenography department, one of the divisions of Hookland's work, has been retained, but instruction in bookkeeping, which Hookland gave especial attention, has been abandoned. A farmer has little use for stenography, but bookkeeping comes in2mighty handy for an agriculturist.

This shows how consistently the school management appears to be endeavoring to benefit and strengthen the agricultural courses by letting out Mr. Hookland.

Dr. Hare is said to have been with the school for 20 years or more. He is professor of chemistry and vice director of the experiment station. Wiggs is assistant in English.

There has been considerable criticism of the school management for its action in discharging the three instructors. Doubtless it will be able to show that the testimony of the men before the investigators had nothing whatever to do with their being released. Until such showing is made, however, there likely will continue to be more or less unfavorable comment.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

Las Vegans frequently have had cause to Point with Pride to the abilities and attainments of Chief of Police Ben Coles, an officer whose chief aim in life appears to be to make the evil doer View with Alarm the prospect of pulling off any rough stuff in this municipality. Coles has a way of enforcing ordinances to the letter, Let the Chips fall where they May. He would just as leave "pinch" the leading banker as the leading hod carrier, if he found him violating some city law.

But it was not until Saturday that Las Vegas Woke up to the fact that Coles had one talent which he has been Hiding under a Bushel—namely, that of sprinting. The gifted Officer chased a runaway prisoner from the door of the city jail to the bridge crossing the arroyo Pecos on the Watrous road, a distance of approximately a mile. The fugitive was so Done Up that he was obliged to lie down on the ground with his tongue lolling out, but the chief, so the report goeth, was as fresh as a Daisy. He had not even reached the Second Wind stage.

The news of the chief's Attainment, when heralded abroad, is likely to cause speeding autoists to have Cold Chills. Las Vegas has not attained to the dignity of a motor cycle cop, but then it has a chief of police who and the plentiful panegyric and hand leather.

Bring forth the extensive encomium can break all speed records with shoe them to the chief. He earned 'em.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF

Signs are multiplying that the "Solid South" is at last about to break away from free trade democracy. What half a century of tenacious sectional animosities have only served to delay is, according to reports, about to be accomplished by the latest proof that democratic economic policies spell industrial ruin says the Kansas City Journal. It is charitable to call the south's adherence to the democratic party loyalty; rather it has been short-sightedness—though even that is short of the truth. Stupidity would come nearer describing the folly of voting decade after decade for measures which, whenever put to the test, have invari-

ably struck hard blows at the prosperity of the section which depends so largely upon wise fostering of its industries for the stability which alone gives safety to commerce.

The collapse of the cotton market owing primarily to the European war apparently convinced the southern people that they cannot rely solely upon this commodity for enduring prosperity. So long as cotton was king manufacturing industries and sugar interests might be threatened without bringing the south to the verge of distress. But when to the incubus of free trade was added the temporary wiping out of the market for the prime southern staple, even political loyalty could not longer blind the business interests of that section to the unwisdom of accepting further blows at the hands of those for whom they had voted year after year.

Louisiana, whose sugar industry has been well nigh destroyed by the democratic tariff, is to lead the other southern states in a determined revolt against the orthodox democracy this summer, when, the dispatches state, a "protection democratic" party is to be organized and submit its cause to the verdict of the voters. The rice growers have been almost a hard hit by free trade as the sugar planters, and both have been despoiled for the benefit of the Cuban planters. The latter are understood to be only disguised American trust magnates—again demonstrating that democratic policies, so far from destroying trusts, in reality only work in collusion with them.

Florida, Alabama, Texas, Georgia and the Carolinas are to form the nucleus of this coalition, and it ought not to be difficult for these states to administer a proper and deserved rebuke to Senator Underwood, the most prominent southerner in the political life of the nation today, and to the politicians who have betrayed the south's industrial interests for their own aggrandizement. The opportunities for a few more Samuel J. Rاندalls appear to be particularly alluring just at this time, when the south finds itself face to face with the stern realities of democratic economics without the aid of republican prosperity to mitigate those realities. If democratic policies had been in continuous operation for ten years, the solid south would long ago have been broken up. Now that they have been given a full and fair test, the southern business men have at last had their eyes opened, and there are indications that in the hard school of experience they have learned some political sense.

NEW K. U. COACH

Lawrence, Kas., March 30.—Herman Alcot of Yale was chosen football coach of the University of Kansas for three years by the board of administration today.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS!

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley and Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

LONG DISTANCE SHOOTING

Berlin, March 30 (By wireless to Salville).—Included in the items given out today by the Ever Seas News agency is the following:

"A special dispatch received here from Constantinople says the first bombardment of the Turkish fortifications on the Bosphorus by the Russian fleet consisted of firing 128 shots at the forts from a distance of 17 kilometers (11 miles). The forts did not reply to this fire.

SUPLANTS DOVE AS EMBLEM

San Francisco, Calif., March 30.—The officials of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, at the request of the olive interests of California, have set aside tomorrow as California Ripe Olive day. The purpose of thus designating a special day to honor the olive is to call attention to the importance that the olive industry is assuming in California, and to the remarkable food qualities of the flavorful ripe olive of the state.

Secretary of State Bryan has endorsed the olive day movement and at the same time given added significance to the occasion by deciding that the olive branch rather than the dove should be the emblem of peace. In a letter to the secretary of the California Ripe Olive Day association, Mr. Bryan awards his verdict as follows:

"The olive is the hardy tree which survived the deluge, and when the dove carried his message to Noah it was a tribute to the tree as well as a message of peace. The olive branch from time immemorial has been associated with the dove as emblematic of peace; but as the fruit is greater than the branch, the California ripe olive should have its fame linked not only with peace, but prosperity and abundance."

BRITISH SHIP HIT

Constantinople, March 30 (via London).—An official statement issued today by the war department says:

"One of our sea planes has dropped bombs on a British warship cruising outside the Dardanelles."

COWBOY IS STABBED

Deming, March 30.—John Collins, a cowboy employed on the W. H. Jones ranch, severed the main artery in his left forearm when the knife with which he was skinning a beef slipped and entered his arm. Some of his friends bound up the arm and Collins mounted his horse and rode 12 miles to Florida station, where he was able to get an automobile in which he hurried to Deming for medical attention. During the time that Drs. Montenyohl and Hatcher were sewing up the wound, Collins, who refused to take chloroform, lay suffering the pain of the operation without a whimper.

Nothing Wanting

Some time when you have a bad cold give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a trial and you will find nothing wanting in that preparation. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration and enables the system to throw off the cold in much less time than the usual treatment. Mrs. L. R. Allison, Logansport, Ind., says, "I have never found anything that gave me relief like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

IN COMPETITION FOR THE OPTIC'S CUP

In this column will appear at regular intervals articles written by students of the New Mexico Normal University in the course of their regular school work. The teachers have selected these papers for competition for the silver loving cup which is given by The Optic each year to the student of the Normal doing the best work in English composition. Three judges will decide which paper is entitled to the prize, announcement being made on commencement night.

The Disappearing City

The three travelers were tired and cross. Their water had given out, and the Nile was still a great distance away, forming the boundary of their horizon. Two of the men were natives; the other, judging from his dress, was a traveler from some other country, probably an American. He looked very peevish and pale, the two natives looked listless and their thick lips were parched and dry. The Nile looked so refreshing, its blue waters flowing along so calm and steady. This sight always in view and still so far off made the thirst of the three travelers worse.

All of a sudden, the foreigner sat up with a start, that made his camel

jerk so it came near upsetting him. In the distance a beautiful city arose. The center of the city seemed to be a beautiful park. The side of the city facing him opened out into a long lane, bordered on each side by palms. It was through the view along this lane that enabled him to look into the heart of the city. The predominant feature in this park was a beautiful fountain, and its water sparkled and danced in the sunshine like diamonds. Beautiful colored flowers were seen in the park, contrasting greatly to the dazzling glare of the sand all around him. People walked along the sides of the beautiful fountain dropping flowers into it.

The traveler now urged on his camel in such feverish haste, that the natives thought his thirst had made him crazy. The city always remained the same distance. He now heard the splashing of the water, but it was not the splashing of the fountain water in the enchanted city.

He was suddenly startled from his vision by a yell from the natives, and looked up to see what was the trouble. He saw the great river not a hundred yards away, but his vision had faded and his beautiful city had gone off where it had come from.

CONFLICTING REPORTS REGARDING SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON HEARS VESSEL HAS
BEEN LOCATED; HONOLULU
HASN'T FOUND HER

Washington, March 30.—Submarine F-4, sunk at the entrance to Honolulu harbor, had been moved 300 feet toward shore by vessels with cables at 3 o'clock this morning, according to a message received today by Secretary Daniels from the commander of the first submarine division. The message gave no details.

This brief message was the first positive word that the rescue party has made any progress in bringing the lost submarine to the surface.

Replying to urgent inquiries by Rear Admiral Blue yesterday Lieutenant Smith, commanding the searching party, reported that the water about the submarine varied in depth from 43 to 60 fathoms. The distance to the harbor light, presumably the nearest land, was reported at 2,800 yards, which would mean that the F-4 was now within 2,700 yards of the shore and that the shoal waters in which divers could work were much closer.

Ship May Be Crushed

Honolulu, March 30.—Efforts to locate and raise the missing United States submarine F-4, which disappeared Thursday with 21 men, met with further difficulties early today.

Lines from the dredger California, reported to have caught on some mass on the floor of the harbor entrance, gave way today. According to the

report from the California the lines were cut cleanly as if sawed off by scraping against some hard mass.

The tug Navajo has lines fast on some object in approximately the same location. The California will attempt to run new lines to the mass which the searchers for the submarine say they believe to be the F-4.

YOUNG BOY KILLED

Santa Rosa, N. M., March 30.—George Giddings, aged 7 years, son of James Giddings, Jr., and grandson of James Giddings, Sr., clerk of New Mexico's first supreme court, was shot and killed Saturday by Fred Brown, 11 years old, son of Agent Brown of the Rock Island railway here.

Five boys, Fred Brown, his brother, Harry Brown, Tandy Giddings, Lawrence Burnett and George Giddings, all between the ages of 7 and 11, were playing with a .22 rifle belonging to the older Brown boy. Not thinking it was loaded, the Brown boy aimed the gun at little George Giddings, and fired a shot which entered the neck of the unfortunate boy, killing him almost immediately.

The Giddings family is well known in New Mexico and highly respected. The mother of the dead child was sick in bed at the time of the accident. The shock has greatly aggravated her sickness and her life is despaired of.

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

WILL REDEEM CREDIT

Pueblo, Colo., March 30.—Francis A. Chapman of Denver, receiver of the Mercantile National bank, which closed its doors yesterday, arrived in Pueblo this afternoon to take charge of the bank's affairs. W. B. Slaughter, president of the institution, reached here early this morning from Texas and it was said brought with him a large amount of money to take up any questionable loans that may have been made.

Members of the Illinois A. C. basketball team of Chicago declare they received a raw deal when they were defeated by the Oakland Y. M. C. A. team in the recent San Francisco tournament. The Chicago boys claim the referee called four straight fouls which no one else saw.

MORE RED LIGHTS GO OUT

Cleveland, O., March 30.—Cleveland's segregated district, doomed to pass officially at midnight tomorrow night, is deserted even today in the city administration's campaign to wipe out the last vestige of commercialized vice. The district which at one time housed several thousand women will have no "farewell party." The exodus began several weeks ago when it became evident that there would be no change in Chief of Police Rowe's ultimatum fixing March 31 as the date for the final closing of the houses. The order has aroused a storm of opposition among people of all classes, even the women's organizations and some of the churches protesting against the wiping out of the district on the ground that it will spread vice to all quarters of the city. The protests, however, have not served to change the attitude of the city authorities. To a delegation of club women the chief of police intimated that it would be up to them to see that vice did not invade the neighborhood of their homes. Women from the vice district, he said, will have a perfect right to live in the most exclusive localities, provided they lead respectable lives.

QUAIL SHIPPERS PINCHED

Santa Fe, N. M., March 30.—In the district court at Clayton, Union county, charges have been filed by State Game Warden T. C. de Baca against R. E. Potter, W. T. Hughes and C. E. Wilson, of Canton, Oklahoma, and the Adams Express Company in connection with 13 alleged shipments of quail in the last year from Canton to Clayton and thence to private game preserves without state permits. The shipments are said to have been made by mail to Clayton, Potter alone making 11, and thence by express. A letter from Secretary T. W. Talbot of the Game Bird Society of South Bend, Ind., reports the receipt of 217 quail, 90 of which were dead on account of improper shipping.

NEGRO JOINS ARMY

London, March 30.—James Slim, a pure negro and a native of Jamaica, has enlisted as a private in the Coldstream guards. Before the war it would have been impossible for a negro to join a white regiment in England, let alone one of the proudest and most famous of the crack regiments. The fact of Slim's acceptance is a strong indication of the democratic effects of the war. Slim was in France when the war broke out and joined the French foreign legion. Wounded in battle, he was sent to a hospital where he expressed the wish to join Kitchener's new army. Word was sent to Kitchener with the result that he was allowed to enroll in the Coldstreams. Slim is now training with the reserve battalion at Windsor.

TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

San Angelo, Texas, March 30.—A spirited campaign of the "wets" and the "drys" closed here today, preliminary to the special election tomorrow to decide the prohibition issue in Tom Green county.

According to reports from St. Petersburg, Fla., Gavy Cravath, the Philly slugger, has already started to break pitchers' hearts by clouting the pill away out yonder.

"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.

O. G. SCHAEFER, RED CROSS DRUG STORE.

THE RAILWAY "Y" PRAISED BY GAZETTE

LEADING PUBLICATION SHOWS
HOW ASSOCIATION'S WORK
IS SUCCESSFUL

How the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Mskea
Good

The acid-test is applied to the railroad Y. M. C. A. by an authoritative railroad organ which has conducted an inquiry among railroad officials to find if it is really "making good." Reading-rooms, clubs, and similar institutions set up by the railroads have been described at length in the magazines and newspapers, while the less spectacular but larger and more thoroughly established work of the railroad Y. M. C. A. has been overlooked. This fact, says the editor of the The Railway Age-Gazette, led him to look about for a reason, and to ask himself several questions. Has the railroad Y. M. C. A. failed to live up to its high ideals? "Has the 'C' in Y. M. C. A., standing for all it does in character-building and broad brotherly sympathy, given offense or narrowed the field of its work? Have the railways which have helped to support the institution been giving their money for something which has produced intangible results." In short, he wondered whether the whole great movement had been really worth while. So it was decided to question railroad officials, and to investigate thoroughly the work on three typical eastern railroads. As a result, it was found that the railroad Y. M. C. A. has most decidedly made good, and the reasons for this conclusion are set forth at length in two successive issues of this important railroad journal.

Two questions were to be answered: "What is the railroad Y. M. C. A. accomplishing?" and "Why can not the railroads handle the work to better advantage without assistance from an outside organization?" Taking up the second question first, it is pointed out that in many cases lodging and restaurant accommodations are required and special conditions may call for unusual educational or recreation features. "In all cases it is necessary to maintain a reading-room, to carry on some educational work, to maintain Bible classes, attendance on which is entirely optional, and to keep in close personal touch with the men to help them to lead clean, upright lives so that they will be in such physical and mental condition at all times as properly to perform their duties and be a credit to the service." This means that a good railroad secretary must be a good financier, something of a promoter, something of a teacher, a successful religious leader, a diplomat, a man of agreeable personality, and a first class executive. And he must be a man of sacrificial devotion to his work, since "secretaryships do not pay as much as men of this type could earn in other fields." So, "because the railroads are not in a position to secure, develop, and train these men and to supply the means of continued training and in-

spiration after they have entered the work, it is necessary to depend on the railroad Y. M. C. A., which is so well fitted to perform this duty." Then there are the organization and the cooperation of the different local associations, and the consequent possibility of shifting workers to meet varying requirements. Furthermore, as the Age-Gazette writer quotes a Boston and Maine official, "a comparison of the typical railroad association with rest-rooms managed directly by the railroad company will show a marked difference in club spirit, or esprit de corps. For the association is governed by members "through their own board of managers or executive committee, and no member is permitted to forget that it is his association, and that his membership fee or any other contribution he may make toward its support is not a tax, but a participation in an enterprise of which he is a part;" while a company rest-room would be regarded simply as a company institution. These are some of the reasons why the railroad cannot do the work better, or as well.

The writer goes on to point out some of the practical benefits of the railroad Y. M. C. A., which led him to the conclusion that "the railroad Y. M. C. A., gives a handsome return on a strictly business basis." Here is what the general superintendent of the Lackawanna railroad says:

"It is a real asset to the railroad. It has raised the standard of the men and improved their condition by giving them an opportunity to spend the day or night at their lay-over point, away from their home terminal, amid proper surroundings, where good, plain food is furnished and clean sleeping-quarters are provided at low cost, and where their thoughts are turned in the right direction to have them lead better lives and to fulfil their duties to the public, to the railroad, to their coworkers, and to themselves and their families. I don't see how we could get along without the railroad Y. M. C. A."

The general manager of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie calls the railroad Y. M. C. A. "one of the greatest factors of safety first on American railroads." Another official told the writer that he had never had a man called up for missing a run or reporting late when he had spent the previous night in a Y. M. C. A. building. Others emphasized the value of the "get-together" feature of the association, enabling men in different kinds of railroad work to get acquainted with one another and the local railroad officials. Because of the Y. M. C. A. accommodations at lay-over points "it has been possible to attract a better class of men for trainmen and engineers." Several railroad officers pointed out that the men's standard of living had risen since the establishment of the railroad Y. M. C. A. Here is a typical instance in this section:

"A road with which one secretary is connected hired a boomer fireman. He was dead broke, and the Y. M. C. A. people staked him for the first month by providing his meals and sleeping accommodations on credit. He made a splendid record in his work, but at the end of the year, having saved up \$100, was attacked by the wanderlust. The railroad Y. M. C. A. secretary had become interested in him and had

been watching him closely. He persuaded him not to give up his job and thus lose his rights, altho in order to do this it was necessary to cultivate the man and keep in touch with him for a considerable length of time. Under the advice and inspiration which he received from the secretary he continued to save his money, and is now married and happily located. In many cases the secretaries have been instrumental in helping to patch up domestic and other difficulties, thus relieving the minds of the men of the worry which, if it had continued, would have seriously affected their efficiency."

Finally, there is the successful religious work of the association, carried on through Bible classes, religious meetings, and personal talks. As The Age-Gazette declares, "It is this feature that sets off the railroad Y. M. C. A. in distinct contrast to the clubhouse or social clubs, and is responsible for its greater success and effectiveness."

BARON ROTHSCHILD DIES IN LONDON

ENGLISH BANKER WAS RAISED
TO THE PEERAGE IN THE
YEAR 1885

London, March 31.—Lord Rothschild, head of the English branch of the Rothschild family, died in London today. Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, first baron Rothschild, was born November 8, 1840, eldest son of the late Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, and was created an English peer in 1885.

He was the head of the London banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and he was the head of the British branch of this well known family of international bankers. Baron Rothschild underwent a serious surgical operation in London March 20. Immediately following this his condition was reported as satisfactory, and the bulletins issued the following day and to March 29 said his condition was improving.

While it is unknown just what portion of the Rothschild fortune was in the possession of the member who died today, the total Rothschild wealth has been estimated often as high as \$2,000,000,000.

MIKE'S BLARNEY SAVED HIS LIFE

HAD WOODEN LEG AND COUDN'T
RUN SO HE TALKED WOMAN
OUT OF SHOOTING

Santa Fe, March 31.—Mary Goodin, aged 54, a rancher, who terrorized her neighborhood with a shot gun in Union county today, was locked in the penitentiary to serve two years. Michael Jones, a wooden-legged road superintendent, whom she last threatened and who could not run, blarneyed her out of shooting him. Her arrest and conviction followed.

WILLARD GAINING IN POPULAR REGARD

ODDS STILL ARE ON JOHNSON,
BUT THE FIGURES ARE
GROWING SMALLER

Havana, March 31.—Arrangements have been completed for affording police protection for the crowds during the Johnson-Willard fight next Monday. The race track and Havana streets leading to stations of the electric line to the track will be policed by a double force. In addition, regular troops will be held in reserve near the track. The trolley company is arranging a fast service from the center of Havana and from nearby towns.

Sentiment in favor of Willard seems to be increasing rapidly, and is affecting the betting odds. Plenty of money still is being offered on Johnson, but at shorter odds. Quotations now are generally less than 2 to 1. Willard backers are holding off in the hope of getting the former price of 3 to 1.

Reports are being heard with increasing frequency that Johnson is having difficulty in putting on the final edge. The drying out process is said to be extremely difficult for him, on account of his age, and he finds it a constant struggle to deny himself water. It is now evident that Johnson will go into the ring heavier than in any previous fight—probably at 220 or 225 pounds.

Otherwise he appears to be in fine condition. Nevertheless, doubt is expressed quite generally that he can last more than half the 45 rounds. His best chance appears to be to beat down Willard during the first 15 rounds. Willard is likely to attempt a slow, holding fight during the early stages.

The hot weather of the last two days has made the pugilists cautious in their work. The temperature this forenoon was above 80. The road work of both men was easy and their public exhibition work later was to be several rounds shorter than heretofore.

INDIAN TRIBESMEN ON A REVOLT

INSURRECTION IS PUT DOWN
QUICKLY BY THE BRITISH FORCES

Simla, India, March 31 (via London).—A revolt of 10,000 tribesmen at Tocji has resulted in a battle with government troops. The tribesmen were repulsed. The following statement was issued today:

"Ten thousand tribesmen, composed mainly of Zad Raus, collected with a view of attacking Tocji, near the Miranshah post. Government troops under Brigadier General Vane engaged the natives at dawn on the twenty-sixth and repulsed them completely, killing 200 and wounding 300. A subsequent reconnaissance shows no trace of the band."

WIFE'S WAGES TO GO TO HER SPOUSE

PROMINENT NEW YORK JUSTICE HAS THE LAW BACK OF HIS DECISION

(From the New York World)

"Unless there is a specific agreement or contract between them, allowing the wife to engage in a separate business and keep her earnings for herself, the husband is always entitled to all the earnings of his wife, as well as her services during marriage."

This judgment was pronounced the other afternoon by Justice Morschauser of the New York supreme court in White Plains, and within a few hours a storm of criticism rained upon his head.

Antis and suffragists for once buried the hatchet and united to denounce the ruling that gave a woman's earnings to her husband. Wives and spinsters alike were angry.

The action which brought forth the decision was one to set aside a transfer of property from Andre to Mary Hopke, on the ground that the transfer was made to defraud Hopke's creditors.

Hopke said his wife had worked for years to earn money enough to buy the property. Title was taken in his name. When he got into financial difficulties he transferred the property to his wife, alleging that he had acted only as her trustee and the property rightfully belonged to her. The court decided for the plaintiff, Ludwig Kuenstler, and set the transfer aside.

"I am delighted that this issue is brought to attention," said Mrs. Harriette M. Johnston Wood, lawyer. "Justice Morschauser followed the law in making the ruling. This is the outrageous part of the proceeding. The law provides that if husband and wife work for a third party the joint earnings of both belong to the husband."

"Take the case of a woman up the state who entered into an agreement with her husband to work in the fields. He was to pay her the wages of a hired man. They drew up a written contract. At the close of the season he refused to pay her. She sued, but the judge held that her husband did not have to pay her."

"This law entitling a husband to his wife's earnings makes a slave of her. He can dispose of her time and in return he has only to provide food, shelter and clothing. Men had to do that much for their slaves in years gone by."

"If a man controls his wife's earnings, it is only fair that she should be allowed to control his," said Commissioner Katherine B. Davis. "Marriage should be a partnership. Each partner should share in the earnings of the other, or else there ought to be an agreement that each should be allowed to keep his and her own earnings. This ruling by Justice Morschauser is very unjust, even though it is according to law."

"This decision makes it all the more necessary that women should have the vote," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

"Laws such as these can never be changed while women have no voice in the government."

"While I do not believe in the economic independence of married women," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, anti-suffragist, "I must admit I think a woman should be entitled to her own earnings. I do not like to think of marriage as a business, where a man must pay his wife a salary to care for his home; but I do think it unjust that a woman's earnings must be given to her husband and she have no share in his."

"If a wife works outside the home I do not think it fair that her husband get her earnings," said Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the anti-suffragists' national president. "If a woman is supported by her husband and she desires to work and earn some more money, I see no reason why the husband should be entitled to her earnings. It is not just."

After court had adjourned at White Plains, Justice Morschauser said:

"Why, there is nothing extraordinary about my decision. The law I followed has been stated many times. The services of the wife belong to the husband during marriage while they live together, and so do her earnings. There can be no legal doubt about that."

"She may engage in any business, and if she intends to separate the earnings she may do so. Otherwise the husband is entitled to her earnings. I cannot understand why there is so much interest in my decision, as this is an old question and has figured in a case in the court of appeals. I could refer to several cases which bear out my ruling."

TANZER SUIT DROPPED

New York, April 1.—The federal grand jury today took up the case of Miss Rae Tanzer, who was held for that body on a charge of using the mails to defraud after she had entered a suit for \$50,000 against James W. Osborne, former assistant district attorney of New York, alleging breach of promise to marry.

Robert Wood, assistant United States district attorney in charge of the case, entered the grand jury room this afternoon bearing a transcript of the statement Miss Tanzer made three days ago in which she said she made "an honest mistake" when she identified James W. Osborne as the man she knew as Oliver Osborne, with whom she was associated.

James W. Osborne was under subpoena to appear before the jury during the afternoon. Upon motion of Harold Spellberg Miss Tanzer's attorney, Supreme Court Justice Bijur dismissed the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Tanzer.

TEXAS PEACHES KILLED

Austin, Texas, April 1.—Recent frosts and cold weather virtually have destroyed the Elberta peach crop of Texas, according to reports here today to the Texas department of agriculture.

HIS SECOND TRIAL

Trinidad, Colo., April 1.—Examination of talesmen for the second trial of Louis Zancanelli, coal miner charged with the murder of Detective G. W. Belcher in this city on November 20, 1913, started this morning in the district court. A special venire of 75 reported.

TROUBLE BREWING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

VILLA AND CARRANZA FORCES PREPARE TO FIGHT IN A DOZEN PLACES

Brownsville, Texas, March 31.—Three batteries of United States field artillery arrived here early today to be ready if necessary to protect Brownsville when Matamoros is under attack. Matamoros was quiet early today with no indications when the Villa troops would begin the attack which has caused fear of risk to Brownsville through rifle or cannon fire. During the night two skirmishes were heard at widely separated points. One of these indicated that the Villa forces have penetrated to the river front below Matamoros.

Quiet at Brownsville

Washington, March 31.—Major General Funston at Brownsville made this report today to Secretary Garrison:

"Desultory firing on both sides last night. Everything quiet today."

General Villa apparently has abandoned his plan to direct personally the fighting at Matamoros. State department and Carranza and Villa agencies reports agree that he is at Torreon on the way south, but differ as to the reason.

The Villa agency announced that he was organizing an expedition to round up Carranza troops operating in northern Sonora near the American border. The Carranza agency claims Villa went to Torreon to prevent General Triana from going over with his entire force to Eulalio Gutierrez, after a quarrel with General Angeles.

McManus Family Paid

Dispatches to the Villa agency here today say that General Garza at the head of the Mexico City government has paid to the widow of John B. McManus, the American killed by Zapata troops, 113,000 pesos, which, at the present rate of exchange, equals approximately \$11,300 in gold, as indemnity.

Clergy Must Dig Up

Santa Fe, March 31.—After today, the last day of grace, the Villa authorities in Guadalajara will take forcible measures to compel the payment of two and a half million pesos, representing the balance still due on a war loan of five million pesos levied on the city after its occupation by constitutionalist forces last July. This is stated in copies of "El Figaro" of Guadalajara, received here today.

The La Perla Brewing company, a brewing company and an American concern controlled by Joseph M. Schneider, formerly of St. Louis, is on the list for 10,000 pesos; former Governor Miguel Ahumada of Jalisco is charged with 100,000 pesos, and the clergy will have to produce 100,000 pesos more. Foreign residents, the paper says, will also be levied on for a share of a new war loan. All stocks of white print paper having been ex-

hausted in Guadalajara, "El Figaro" is printed on thin tissue paper of various colors.

Villa at Torreon

El Paso, Tex., March 31.—General Villa has arrived at Torreon to take command of the situation which threatens that railroad center. The Gutierrez troops were reported today as pressing toward the city, which is being fortified strongly by Villa's order.

General Obregon's column was reported in advices received at Juarez to have reached a point 200 miles north of Mexico City on a movement to cut off Villa's communication with northeastern Mexico.

Villa Leaves Cananea

Naco, Ariz., March 31.—General Acosta's entire Villa command is said to have evacuated Cananea, according to word received late last night. The troops are near Naco, expecting an attack by General Calles, Carranza commander.

AMERICAN CITIZEN LOST LIFE IN SEA

LEON CHESTER THRASHER WENT DOWN WITH FALABA, SUNK BY THE GERMANS

London, March 31.—Leon Chester Thrasher, who was among the 111 persons who lost their lives when the British steamer Falaba was torpedoed last Sunday by a German submarine in St. George Channel, probably was an American citizen, although the officials of the Broomashie Mines company, which had employed him to go to the gold coast of Africa, did not see his passport and have no positive proof of his citizenship.

No Word from Page

Washington, March 31.—No report of the death of Leon Chester Thrasher, an American mining engineer, one of the victims of the destruction of the steamer Falaba by a German submarine, had been received by the state department today from Ambassador Page in London.

Born in Massachusetts

Hardwick, Mass., March 31.—Leon Chester Thrasher, one of the passengers whose lives were lost when the British steamer Falaba was sunk, was a native of Hardwick. He was born here in 1884.

Thrasher's mother, Mrs. Mary L. Thrasher, said Leon had lived here until 1901, when he went to Springfield to learn the machinist's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he became a traveling master mechanic, his work taking him to many parts of the world.

Mrs. Thrasher received a letter from her son last Friday in which he wrote that he would sail from Liverpool on the Falaba for Broomashie, Africa, where he had obtained a position as master mechanic in the mines.

The \$10,000 Paper Mills stake, leading card of Kalamazoo's grand circuit race meet, has been made an event for 2:07 trotters.

VILLA FEARS AN ATTACK FROM TORREON

GUTIERREZ ACTION CAUSES THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER MUCH CONCERN

El Posa, Texas, March 30.—The threatening of Torreon, dominant railroad junction of Central Mexico, by the troops of the Gutierrez faction has caused the hasty return there from Monterrey of General Villa, said persons arriving today from the south. Villa was expected to arrive today at Torreon to confer with General Ignacio Triano, the garrison commander.

While no attack has yet been made on Torreon, the passengers declared that fighting had been going on a short distance to the south between the Villa troops and the Gutierrez forces headed by Generals Robles and Benavidez.

Minor Merriweather, Jr., the Annapolis academy graduate who has been held several days at Saltillo on a charge of smuggling counterfeit money, arrived safely here today. He had been threatened with the death penalty, but finally was expelled from the country by the Villa officials. He previously had been arrested and released on the same charge.

Minor Merriweather, Jr., came here nearly three years ago from Las Vegas, N. M., where he assisted in organizing the Peoples Bank and Trust company. He came originally from the south and was a student at Annapolis, where he was connected with an unfortunate hazing accident that resulted in the death of a cadet.

Zapata Still Holds Capital

Washington, March 30.—Nothing reached the state department today to confirm yesterday's report that Zapata forces were about to evacuate Mexico City again, and that General Obregon, the Carranza chief, would re-occupy the capital.

From Brownsville, Colonel Blockson reported:

"There has been no firing of any account since my last report. I have been unable to get reliable information as to the whereabouts of the remainder of the Villa forces and the time of their arrival, but reports I have indicate that they are about 12 miles up the railroad, which is said to be repaired that far."

Fight at Nuevo Laredo

Reports to the state and war departments indicated an impending battle at Nuevo Laredo. Villa troops were reported closing in from Salinas and surrounding towns to Lampasas on the way to Nuevo Laredo.

Six hundred Carranza troops under General Herrera were reported within 18 miles of Nuevo Laredo, marching to join the garrison there. With all subsequent detachments assembled the force at Nuevo Laredo would number about 1,200.

Border Well Protected

With the arrival of United States troops at Brownsville, Texas, today to prevent the firing into American ter-

ritory by the Mexican forces contending for possession of Matamoras, war department officials are confident that they now have the situation well in hand.

Three batteries of the Third field artillery were on their way today to Brownsville from San Antonio, and a regiment of infantry was being held in readiness at Texas City to move there on a moment's notice.

Orders to the troops had gone from the war department in response to the suggestion of Major General Funston, commanding the American forces on the border, who has gone to Brownsville to assume command of the situation. The precautions were deemed necessary to impress upon the commanders of the Mexican forces fighting near Matamoras that firing across the border, thus endangering American lives, will not be permitted. Assurances had been given, however, by the Carranza and Villa agencies here that firing into the Texas city would not be allowed.

President Wilson told callers today that he believed the administration was doing everything possible to protect Americans along the Mexican border. A suggestion that General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, might be sent to Brownsville to stop the fighting near the border at Matamoras was met with a statement by the president that there was no reason for that.

Another Fight at Naco?

Naco, Ariz., March 30.—Naco, Sonora, the town which was "neutralized" by agreement between the Mexican factional leaders last December when Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott of the United States army acted as intermediary, is again being prepared for hostilities. Jose Maytorena, governor of Sonora, warned today all Americans to leave the town. Armed men were sent by Maytorena into the trenches last night. More were expected to arrive today.

The agreement to neutralize Naco was signed by General Maytorena, who represents Villa, and Carranza officials after Naco, Ariz., just across the line, had been subjected for weeks to a hail of "stray bullets" from the Mexican lines during the siege which was ended in December.

A squadron of the Ninth United States cavalry arrived here today. It is understood that United States army officers have warned Mexican factional leaders all along the border that the Scott pact to respect the border must be kept.

No Fighting Before Noon

Brownsville, Texas, March 30.—There had been no fighting up to noon today between Villa and Carranza factions around Matamoras and no indications that fighting soon will be resumed.

Villa forces now before Matamoras, after their unsuccessful attack last Saturday, may find themselves hemmed in by Carranza forces from the west and south, if reports of advancing Carranza troops are true. There already has been some fighting between Villa troops and those of General Idefonso Vasquez on the south, but nothing further has been heard here early today from General Idefonso Castro, reported advancing from the west to attack the Villa forces.

General Frederick Funston arrived here today from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to watch over the border situation during the Villa attack on Matamoras. Three batteries of field artillery from San Antonio are due tonight. There had been no renewal of hostilities between the Villa and Carranza factions up to 1 o'clock this afternoon and nothing to indicate when they would be resumed.

Mines are Laid

The United States artillery is being brought here to guard against firing across the border, two persons having been wounded here during the fighting last Saturday.

Villa soldiers, who fell wounded in Saturday's attack on Matamoras, are said still to be lying where they dropped, and today H. C. Harrison, an American Red Cross official, sought permission from the Matamoras commander to bring them in. The commander, General E. P. Navarrette, replied he had men out gathering the wounded and placing them in Matamoras hospitals as rapidly as possible. It was said in Matamoras today that the 1,200 or 1,500 Carranza soldiers which disembarked at the mouth of the Rio Grande from the transport Oaxaca, would seek to join General Idefonso Vasquez's forces south of Matamoras, instead of going to Matamoras.

Nothing further had been heard today of reported Villa reinforcements. It was reported the Matamoras garrison has planted dynamite at the approaches to the town and believed it could prevent 10,000 men from passing these mines.

Fight Near Arizona Line

Douglas, Ariz., March 30.—Five hundred Carranza troops under Colonel Miguel Samaniego and a Villa force of the same strength, commanded by General Trujillo, came into contact opposite San Bernardino, Ariz., 16 miles east of here. The fighting continued today and Samaniego reinforced by 400 men from Agua Prieta last night, appeared to be slowly forcing Trujillo back. Nine troops of United States cavalry belonging to the Second brigade were ordered to observe the fighting. Samaniego was trying to reach Agua Prieta from the interior of Sonora, when he was intercepted by Trujillo.

LOOKS LIKE GRAFT

El Paso, Texas, March 30.—Fifteen American mining men representing as many different foreign owned corporations in northern Mexico, at a meeting here today, decided to fight against the amendments to the Mexican federal mining law made recently by the Villa convention government which they consider virtually prohibitive. According to the law, which goes into effect April 1, all mining property not being actually operated can be confiscated under conditions which the mining experts consider impossible to fulfill.

WELCOME INFORMATION

Most middle aged men and women are glad to learn that Foley Kidney Pills give relief from languidness, stiff and sore muscles and joints, puffiness under eyes, backache, bladder weakness and rheumatism. They get results. Contain no harmful drug. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PIONEER HANGS SELF

Obar, N. M., March 30.—Malachi Hogan, 65 years of age, a resident of this section for the last eight years, committed suicide by hanging in the barn at the William Clouse farm, about three miles northwest of town. Hogan's home was near this farm. Testimony taken by the coroner's jury developed the fact that when the body was found the hands were bound behind the back with baling wire. It is supposed that Hogan, after tying the rope to one of the barn rafters and adjusting the noose about his neck, fastened his hands behind his back as best he could, and then kicked from under his feet a box on which he had been standing. Hogan was a sufferer from neuralgia, and the pain is believed to have driven him to suicide. He is survived by a widow and ten children, all of whom, with the exception of two sons, live in Missouri.

STATE TRACK MEET

Albuquerque, March 30.—A more lively interest and wider participation than has ever been the case before will mark the annual interscholastic track meet here next month under the auspices of the University of New Mexico. Newspaper mention of the track meet is frequent and cordial and almost all of the larger towns of the state, those which maintain high school courses, will be represented by teams or parts of teams. The university has arranged for the entertainment of all participating athletes, so that expenses of the contestants will be reduced to railroad fare, for which a special one and one-third rate has been secured. The larger towns, such as Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Roswell, etc., will have full teams, with entries in every event, while nearly every other important town in the state will be represented. The full schedule of events and the date of the meeting are to be announced this week.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE

Philadelphia, March 30.—The departure of the steamship Northwestern Miller from this port today marks the inauguration of a new fast freight service between Philadelphia and London, to be operated by the Philadelphia Transatlantic line. The Northwestern Miller is to be followed by the steamships South Miller and the Dominion Miller, which are her sister ships. All of the vessels will make the passage between Philadelphia and London in ten days. In the past all of the regular line boats between these two ports have consumed between 15 and 17 days in making the trip.

SNOW IN KANSAS

Kansas City, March 30.—Snow fell over Kansas today, reaching in some sections a depth of six inches. Light snows fell in western Missouri.

NOT FEELING "JUST RIGHT"

When you get tired early in the day, have an overfull feeling, are bilious, have bad breath or suffer from indigestion or constipation you will find Foley Cathartic Tablets quick and comfortable in action. They are wholesome and health giving. Mr. L. Levy, Green Bay, Wis., says: "They do not gripe and their effect is quick and sure. The finest cathartic I ever used." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

FINANCE WORLD'S UNDERTONE IS BETTER

CONDITIONS IMPROVED GREATLY
DURING THE WEEK JUST
CLOSED

New York, March 30.—Redundant money and more hopeful views in regard to the war are working out their inevitable influence upon financial sentiment. Sharp advances occurred last week in a number of stocks, chiefly industrials benefiting from war contracts and a few of the leading railroad shares. Some recessions followed, owing to the disposition to take handsome profits; but aside from this development there is an unquestionable change for the better in the financial undertone.

The prime cause of this betterment is the remarkable monetary outlook of the United States. Four influences are at work promoting ease in the credit situation. These are, (1) a return of currency from the interior, (2) continued gold imports, (3) the lessened requirements of business, and (4) the great expansion of lending power among the banks resulting from the new federal reserve system. A week ago the Clearing House bank reserves in this city had reached almost \$140,000,000, and this in spite of a big expansion in loans, which now stand at \$2,377,000,000, against \$2,079,000,000 a year ago. As this heavy expansion of \$300,000,000 in loans is certainly not due to commercial reasons, it must be credited to important financial operations in which those of an international character play an important part. This is but another illustration of the dominating effect of the war upon this market. Our foreign trade is still exceedingly abnormal. Our imports are very light, while current exports are heavy; the net result being a phenomenal excess of exports, which is being settled partly by return of securities; partly by gold imports which have amounted to \$40,000,000 on this movement, and partly by the granting of liberal credits on foreign account. This upheaval in our foreign trade relations promises to continue for some months to come; or at least until the end of the war is clearly in sight. The foreign exchange situation is also remarkable because of the conditions just referred to; the quotations for sterling being about 5 cents in the pound below the gold importing point. More gold will doubtless follow. We have already taken back two-thirds of the amount we sent to Canada last year. This country already holds an excessive supply of gold, estimated at over 1,800,000,000. Such a sum is vastly beyond our requirements, and has much to do with the current low interest rates, which if maintained will bring on a period of active inflation. Since Europe is badly in need of the precious metal, it is to our interest to allow it to remain where it is most required; or where it will do its best work. We are thus in an excellent condition for granting the extensive credits which the European govern-

ments are said to be seeking in this market. The chief trouble in our foreign trade lies in the great falling off in imports. Our foreign purchases from abroad have, of course, been somewhat affected by depressed conditions at home; but the main difficulty has been in the stoppage of imports from Germany, and the inability of Great Britain and France to sell many of the goods to this country which come under the ordinary circumstances, because the war has either destroyed some industries or turned others into supplying war materials. As to exports, these have been swollen chiefly by the great demand for food products, cotton and war materials. The season for the outward movement of wheat and cotton is drawing to a close; but every indication points to still larger shipments of munitions of war than have hitherto taken place. No reliable estimates have yet been formed as to the amounts of purchases by European governments of war material, but the figures are expected to be somewhere between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

February returns of foreign commerce were very remarkable. The exports for the month amounted to \$298,000,000, which was about \$100,000,000 above any previous February; while the imports were only about \$125,000,000, the smallest of any February since 1911. The excess of exports for the month was \$173,000,000 or \$147,000,000 greater than a year ago, and about \$90,000,000 greater than in any previous February. Since this extraordinary excess has continued for several months, it follows that Europe is very largely in our debt, and is virtually a heavy borrower upon this side. The estimated effect of this movement will be to greatly lessen our foreign obligations inasmuch as it means a large return of foreign capital now invested in this country. This spring and summer there will be remittances to Europe of tourists' account, an item of large importance in the international trade balance. The remittances by aliens and others to their friends abroad will also be very light this year; all of which tends to create conditions difficult to estimate in the foreign exchange situation.

In home trade circles a somewhat hopeful feeling prevails. This must be attributed to the stimulating effect of easy money, the return of spring and consequent resumption of outdoor work, the satisfactory agricultural outlook, the higher prices for wheat, cotton and other staples the slightly better demand for iron and steel at better prices, and also the moderate improvement in conditions affecting the textile industries. A number of manufacturing concerns are making large profits in the filling of war contracts, and this class of stocks ranked among the leaders in the advances on the stock exchange. The railroad situation also appears to be somewhat more promising. Apparently depression has reached its limit, and the Street is now discounting peace and return to more prosperous conditions. For the railroads, better rates and better earnings are in prospect, and with the large curtailment in expenses net results have not only seen their worst but should improve. There is another factor in the general situation which, though a silent one, is of much importance; that is the very evident subsidence of political agitation

against big business. Washington has already become wise to the harm being done to labor as well as capital by persistent corporation baiting. Radicalism is happily on the wane, and "trust busting" is no longer a vote winning issue. This is an important element in the revival of confidence, and as soon as peace prospects materialize more definitely we may anticipate a revival of enterprise in this country.

We look for an erratic but ultimately higher market. The extreme advances of the last few days are sure to bring reaction, especially should the war temporarily take an unfavorable turn. The feeling, however, grows that the end is not far distant; the more sanguine opinion being that peace will be attained soon after midsummer. It is certainly to be hoped that such a happy result will be reached then, if not sooner; but nothing is so uncertain as war, and it would be unwise to be oversanguine in the settlement of such a vast highly complicated struggle as the one now in progress. Even if a truce were declared, it would be months before many of the delicate and strenuous questions at issue could be satisfactorily adjusted.

HENRY CLEWS.

"ALL ABOARD FOR HEAVEN"

Superior, Wis., March 30.—"Jim" Burwick, a railroad conductor whose idea of a "vacation" is preaching the gospel for the special benefit of railroad men, is in town to inaugurate to night a three weeks' revival in the local Presbyterian churches. Each winter Burwick obtains a leave of absence from the road by which he is employed in order that he may conduct an evangelistic campaign along the line. Burwick's conversion occurred in the same place and manner as that of the famous "Billy" Sunday. While running a train into Chicago some years ago he drifted into the Pacific Garden mission. He had been drinking, but what he heard sobered him and before he left the room he "heard the call," as he expressed it. Since that time he has spent a part of each winter in evangelistic work.

FREE BOOK ON STOMACH ILLS

George H. Mayr, of 154 Whiting St. Chicago, Ill., a prominent druggist has published a guide to health, in which he shows how he cured himself and brought relief to thousands of other sufferers from constipation, biliousness, indigestion and intestinal troubles by the use of French healing oils. One dose usually convinces. The most chronic cases rarely need over three doses. This book will be mailed free on request. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is sold by leading druggists everywhere with the positive understanding that your money will be refunded without question or quibble if ONE bottle fails to give you absolute satisfaction.—Adv.

QUICK ACTION WANTED

When one is coughing and spitting—with tickling throat, tightness in chest, soreness in throat and lungs—when head is aching and the whole body racked with a cough that won't permit sleep—he wants immediate relief. Thousands say Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the surest and quickest acting medicine for coughs, colds, croup and la grippe.—O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

MISCALCULATION CAUSED FORT'S LOSS

OFFICERS AT PRZEMYSL UNDER-
ESTIMATED ABILITY OF
THE RUSSIANS

Przemysl, Friday, March 26 (Via Petrograd and London, March 30.)—Refusal to credit stories of Russian victories and the progress of Russian arms contributed largely to the fall of the Przemysl fortress, according to the opinion of certain Austrian officers who went through the siege. Russian advance was gradual, and it would appear, the Austrians overlooked its seriousness. They neglected their opportunities to bring in provisions and later had to pay for this neglect.

Austrian soldiers within the fortress who spoke of Russian success were severely dealt with by their superiors. The correspondent who came into Przemysl with the Russians March 22, has since talked at length with Austrian officers, one of whom said:

"The morale of the men within the fortress was good at the outset, but it underwent a change after the battered armies of Generals Dankl, Auffenbach and Bruderman straggled into Przemysl. These crowds of tired, ragged and hungry troops, driven in from outside battlefields, filled the town of Przemysl as well as the fortress. They lay about the streets and from this time things for us changed for the worse. We overlooked opportunities to bring in provisions. We made endeavors to keep out other detachments of our soldiers who had been defeated by the Russians. We began conserving our supplies. But even so we would not believe that the Austrian defeats at the hands of the Russians were serious. Starvation began and aviators were our only means for the replenishment of supplies.

"The fate of this fortress was decided after the sortie of the nineteenth. When this was driven back the Russians were within 1,000 yards of our outer lines. Then the terrific bombardment followed. In an open space 10,000 Austrians and Hungarians were massed and the ground was soon covered with dead and wounded. No doubt of the outcome existed in any one's mind, and it was with a sense of relief that the garrison at 5 o'clock Monday morning saw the white flag of surrender.

Hunger the Best Sauce

There is no sauce equal to natural hunger. If you would relish your meals like a hungry boy, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They improve the digestion and create hunger. H. D. Farmer, Cridesville, Ohio, writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach trouble, biliousness and constipation off and on for the past ten years and have never seen their equal yet." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic.

HENRY STARR SAYS OFFICERS OF THE LAW MADE HIM TURN BANDIT, FORSAKING GOOD LIFE

The Man Who Couldn't "Beat Back"
Now they call me a great outlaw. Some people try to make a hero of me and all outlaws. Put this in the paper as a warning to all boys who have such foolish notions. I will show them the seamy side of the outlaw game. I hunted work. I worked on the section for \$1 a day; I cut grass; I dug ditches; I worked in a furniture store; but every time I got a job, someone would point me out as "the bad man from Oklahoma" and they kicked me out. I couldn't light anywhere. I couldn't "beat back."—From an interview with Henry Starr, the Oklahoma bandit captured Saturday.

Chandler, Okla., April 1.—All the bandits and outlaws I have met have been genial fellows, gentle mannered, sociable and quite companionable. But they were always in captivity when I talked to them. I never had a bandit look at me through the sights of a Winchester or a "forty-five." Their remarks under those circumstances might be different.

Now that I have talked with Henry Starr for a couple of hours, I have an impression of him that is not at all unpleasant. Desperately wounded as he was, lying on a cot in the county jail, he smiled a good deal. And he brushed tears from his eyes when he talked about his little boy, who is named for Theodore Roosevelt, and he was calling me "Mac" before I had been with him ten minutes. He was plainly making an effort to create a good public impression and wanted something helpful written about him.

"I Never Took a Drink"

And yet I could easily imagine a much different sort of a Henry Starr when he was free and behind an automatic pistol. Those black eyes would have a different fire in them then—not tears, anyway. And his eyes are black as any eyes ever were; and his hair, too, black as a crow's wing and straight and thick. He is part Cherokee Indian. He says he is only three-eighths Indians, but he looks more. He skin is swarthy and he has the Indian's high cheekbones; is educated; he has traveled all his life and is well informed, and he knows how to be pleasant and make medicine for himself. He has the physique of an athlete, is thin and wiry, and, although his leg bone is shattered and the wound would have placed an ordinary man in the peril of his life, Starr hasn't had even a touch of fever.

"That's because I have always lived temperately," he said. "I never took a drink of liquor in my life—never tasted it—never smoked or chewed. Never tasted it, and never even drank a cup of coffee.

"Look at that," and he held out his hand with the fingers spread out. There wasn't a quiver. "My nerves are as steady as steel," he said. And they were.

I told him that as he was the last of the old gang of outlaws of the Oklahoma country there was considerable interest, from a historical standpoint, in making note of his passing from activity to the privacy that all outlaws eventually reach, therefore my visit.

"I'm the Only Henry Starr, Outlaw," "All right, Mac," he said, "pull up that chair, sit down and fire away. I'll answer any question that is fair."

"What became of the old Henry Starr, the old outlaw of years ago?"

"You see him before you," he said. "I am the only Henry Starr outlaw there ever was. You see, I started in young."

"Was your father an outlaw?"

"No, sir, my father was a good man, a cattleman, and he gave me a good raising. My mother is as dear and sweet an old lady as you ever met. You'll see her if you wait an hour. She's coming to see me. My father has been dead a long time and my mother is married again. Her name is Gordon. She lives in Stilwell."

Belle Starr not a Bad Woman

I asked him about Belle Starr, noted in border annals as a woman outlaw. "That's fiction," he said. "She came from Missouri and married Sam Starr, a distant cousin of mine, 30 years ago. She has been dead 20 years. She got notoriety by being mixed up with some rough people when there was hell all along the border, but she was not a bad woman. I knew her well. She was a white woman. My father, who died in 1886, was part Cherokee and so is my mother. The Starrs are Scotch-Irish people—good people. I was raised near Fort Gibson and was educated in the Indian seminary at Tulsa. I am a lawyer, did you know that? I was admitted to the bar.

"Now, to begin and tell you how I became an outlaw. I worked on a ranch in 1891, and a horse was stolen. They blamed it on me and put the irons on me and took me to Fort Smith and put me in jail. Now, mind you, I was innocent. In two days they acquitted me and turned me loose. I was only 17. They skinned me of all I had. That's why they grabbed me up.

"The next time I was arrested a man asked me to tote two quarts of whisky for him to a friend. A United States marshal found it on me and they took me to jail in Muskogee. Naturally, that made me sore. There I was, only a kid; and father and mother had brought me out to think it was an awful disgrace to be in jail. I felt disgraced when they put the chains and handcuffs on me. When I came out I felt that I might just as well be dead as disgraced. I came out with

blood in my eye."

"I've Been Hounded and Driven"

"Now, look here, Henry," I interrupted. "Are you trying to string me? Everyone says you were a bootlegger in those days."

"Yes, they've told and wrote all kinds of lies about me. I'm telling you my history. The first time I've ever told it straight to anyone for print. I'm not half as bad as I've been painted. Let me tell you, old man, there's two sides to this outlaw thing. There's the outlaw's side and believe me, there's a side to me the public don't know about. I've been hounded and driven. I've been accused of things I've never did. Now, you let me tell my side of it—the things that wear in my heart that drove me out to become a hunted thing, an outcast with a price on his head. You'll find I'm human just like other folks.

"They chained me to the bed that time, and me only a kid. That was a bad thing to do to a kid, and I'm telling you fair, I never bootlegged. I was just carrying that whisky for a friend. I got out of jail and ran across a fellow who was on the jump."

"On the jump?"

"I Killed Him—in Self Defense"

"Yes, I mean he was an outlaw. I went with him. We robbed the express office at Nowata. I was arrested and taken to Fort Smith. I gave bond, and you know I jumped and went back home. Floyd Wilson, a deputy marshal, went to my sister's house, kicked the door down and insulted her. He met me on the prairie and drew down on me. He shot twice before I shot at all. Then I killed him—in self defense, mind you.

"I was in several train robberies before the next July, and they got me for all of it. They caught me in Colorado Springs in 1893, took me to Fort Smith. I was in jail four years. Then they sentenced me to 13 years. I went to the penitentiary in Columbus, O. I was there four years. President Roosevelt pardoned me out. I promised him I'd be good, and I meant it. I meant it as sure as any man ever meant anything. I came back to Oklahoma determined to live straight. "Why, partner, I named my boy after Roosevelt. His name is Roosevelt Starr—poor little kid, an outlaw's kid."

A Bandit Weeps

The bandit put both hands to his eyes. Then he wiped them with the corner of the white bedspread. They were real tears, and there was a break in his voice, the voice that so many times has said, "Throw up your hands!"

"Yes, I sure love that little boy. It was him I had in mind when I robbed that bank in Stroud last Saturday. I wanted to make a stake for the kid. I wanted to make one big haul, fix the boy out and go away off somewhere and be forgotten. It was wrong of course.

"Well, as I was saying, I came home to Tulsa in 1903 and lived there till 1907, respected, and I stood good with everyone. I worked; and now I'll tell you what sent me off wrong again.

"In 1893 a bank had been robbed in Bentonville, Ark., and they indicted me for it."

"Were you in it?"

"Well, I'll say yes; and when Okla-

homa was admitted to statehood in 1907 they got a requisition for me and came to the new governor to get it honored. I didn't know what the governor might do, so I hid out. I couldn't afford to go over there. They would have handed it to me for life. I was afraid to go. I just wouldn't go, that's all. I went up into the Osage country and arranged with a friend to call me by telephone and give me the decision of the governor. One day he called and I understood him to say, 'He has granted it,' but what he said was, 'He hasn't granted it.' And so I fled.

The Mistake of a Word

"That mistake of one word put me in the brush again. I had to dig it. I've always regretted that slip of the lip. It's because of that I'm here with a broken leg. I was out till 1909, when they arrested me for robbing a bank at Amity, Colo. I pleaded guilty and they sent me up for seven to 25 years. I served three years and nine months and they paroled me. All the time I was serving the sentence I was a trusted prisoner, 160 to 200 miles from prison building roads. I didn't try to run away.

"After my release I went to Holly, Colo. I had only \$5 they gave me when they turned me loose, but I went to work, determined again to make a new start. I saved up and started a little restaurant, but I couldn't live there."

"Why?"

"I'll tell you. The people were afraid of me. They didn't want me around. I was living straight, but I couldn't reconcile them. They didn't want me there. I heard their talk. They expected me all the time to go out some night and rob the bank. They watched me, pointed at me. I didn't even have a gun. But it was no use trying to make a good impression. I saw I couldn't do any good, and I got so discouraged I went to the warden and asked him to let me go away. He wanted me to stay. He said I had friends, but it takes a good friend to overcome an enemy. Finally he let me go to Wyoming.

His Warning to Boys

"Now they call me a great outlaw. Some people try to make a hero of me and all outlaws. You put this in the paper as a warning to all boys who have such foolish notions. It will show them the seamy side of this outlaw game. I went to Wyoming with \$10. I had to go under my right name. I promised the Colorado warden that: I hunted for work. I worked on the section for \$1 a day. I cut grass; I dug ditches; I worked in a furniture store; but every time I got a job someone would point me out as 'the bad man from Oklahoma,' and they kicked me out. I couldn't light anywhere. I couldn't 'beat back.'

"Last June I was out of a job and I couldn't find one. I was discouraged and homesick. I started for home one night on a freight train with 30 cents in my pocket. I hoboed it clear down to Tulsa, bummed my chuck at back doors. Me, the bad outlaw. I got home dirty, ragged, hungry, determined again to start over and be good. I got home June 11, last. I stayed around till September, and meantime between May and September 14, banks were robbed in Oklahoma. They knew I was here. They blamed them all on me. So help me God, I didn't have a hand in one of them. Since 1907

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Max Nordhaus, of the Charles H. field company's branch at Albuquerque, was in town over the weekend. He left yesterday evening for Albuquerque and El Paso.

Mrs. Charles Danziger, and her two children, Miss Helen Danziger and Miss Ethel Danziger, left on the east-bound limited last night for Chicago where they will spend some time.

Mrs. H. H. Conwell of Lawrence, Kan., formerly Miss May Ross of Las Vegas, arrived yesterday to spend several months here. Mrs. Conwell will fill her old position as dramatic director at the New Mexico Normal University, coaching the annual play this year.

Richard Van Houten of Shoemaker arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a short visit.

John W. Lively of Santa Fe was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

E. P. Johnson of Raton was in town today for a short visit.

F. L. Schneider of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Henry B. Corliss of Phoenix, Ariz., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hoyer of Albuquerque were here today for a short visit.

A. F. Bell, representing the Beggs Manufacturing company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today, calling on the trade.

Daniel Taichert will leave tomorrow morning for Socorro, where he will occupy a position with Lowenstein Brothers. Mr. Taichert has been here for some time in the employ of Bacharach Brothers and has made many friends here, who regret his departure.

E. Stern of Albuquerque was here today for a short business visit.

J. R. Sparks, representing the firm of Rowe, Peterson and Company, passed through Las Vegas today on his way from Santa Fe to Chicago. Sparks, who has been at Santa Fe for the meeting of the state board of education, is an old school chum of Frank Carroon, dean of the New Mexico Normal University.

O. A. Larrazolo left yesterday for Rowe, Fort Sumner and points south.

Ezequiel C. de Baca, lieutenant governor of New Mexico, left last night for Santa Fe.

Juan Cavanaugh, Jr., left last night for Santa Fe.

Miss C. Fenton will leave on train No. 9 tonight for San Francisco. Miss Fenton is a school teacher in the vicinity of Wagon Mound.

W. E. Gortner, stenographer for the Fourth judicial district court of New Mexico, returned Saturday night from Raton.

C. C. Chapman of El Paso was here today to attend to some business affairs.

Captain W. C. Reid, solicitor for New Mexico of the Santa Fe railroad passed through Las Vegas Saturday night on his way to Roswell.

From Tuesday's Daily.

John McNierney of Rociada was in town today.

John L. Reams of Denver was

among today's business arrivals.

William A. Lamb of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

S. A. Thompson of Dallas, Texas, was in town today for a short visit.

W. E. Clarke came in last night from Gallup. He will make a short stay here.

Daniel Taichert left on train No. 7 this morning for Socorro where he will locate.

Clyde Ely, editor and owner of the Deming Graphic, is in Las Vegas visiting friends.

Miss Frances T. Sena left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where she will spend some time.

W. A. Williams and J. F. Patterson, both of Las Cruces, were in town today for a short visit.

J. W. Marel of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

M. P. Manzanares of Santa Fe arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short visit here with relatives.

Jack Land of El Paso, representing the Burroughs Adding Machine company of Detroit, Mich., left last night.

B. F. Pankey, state senator from Santa Fe county, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Albert Mitchell, representing Broecke and Wilson of New York, was in town today calling on the trade.

Jesus Maria Quintana, a rancher from the vicinity of La Concepcion, was in town today to make some purchases.

J. W. Redman, representing the Ely-Lilly company of Indianapolis, Ind., was in town today calling on the trade.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nunn returned yesterday afternoon from Elkhart Ind., where they were called by the death of Mr. Nunn's mother.

Dr. C. E. Lukens, superintendent of the Children's Home society arrived in Las Vegas last night from Albuquerque. Dr. Lukens has received 20 small orphan children since beginning of the year and has over 100 homes waiting to receive orphan children, he says. He will appreciate any information concerning children in Las Vegas who need help.

H. T. Sweezy, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Raton, thence going to his headquarters at Kansas City, Mo. Sweezy, who has been here for a few days, was formerly a resident of Las Vegas.

The private car Oakland, carrying Thomas Fortune Ryan, the New York capitalist and politician, will pass through Las Vegas tonight attached to the rear of train No. 2. It is bound from Grand Canyon, Ariz., to New York City.

N. C. Burch of Tropico, Calif., an uncle of O. E. Burch of Las Vegas, passed through this city this afternoon on his way from Missouri to his home. Mr. Burch is city clerk Tropico.

W. H. Rife, of La Junta, superintendent of the signal department of the Santa Fe railroad, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of his work.

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. L. Henshall of Denver was a business visitor here today.

G. H. Merriweather and A. J. Dillon

both of Denver, were in Las Vegas today to attend to some business affairs.

Mrs. Myer Glaser, nee Miss Pauline Levy, left Las Vegas this morning for San Bernardino, Calif., where she will join her husband. Mr. Glaser until recently lived at Socorro, but now is located in California.

Warren F. Pilcher, who has been in Las Vegas for some months engaged in getting out the Boost and Build edition of The Optic, left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Tucson, Ariz. Mrs. Pilcher went with her husband.

John Brunton came in this afternoon from Shoemaker, for a short visit.

J. C. Bresset of Hot Springs was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Madame M. Navarro, a teacher from Hot Springs, left today for her home at Pecos, where she will spend the spring vacation.

Miss Mary McManon and Miss Mildred McMahon, students in the New Mexico Normal University, will leave tonight for Pueblo, Colo., where they will spend the Easter holidays with their parents.

Mrs. W. L. Cockett of El Paso arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon for a visit with her mother, Mrs. T. W. Garrard.

Mr. Gleed, a member of the board of directors of the Santa Fe railroad passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1. He is on his way from Chicago to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Miss Josephine Young and Miss Mina Pochel, teachers from Wagon Mound, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon. They will spend the spring vacation here.

Judge David J. Leahy of the Fourth judicial district court, District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward, William E. Gortner, stenographer to the court and Luis Armijo, interpreter for the court, left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Fort Sumner, where they will be engaged on legal business.

Miss Charlotte Clevenger left on train No. 1 this afternoon for Santa Fe, where she will visit friends over the spring vacation.

Julian Garcia left today for his ranch near Kennedy, after attending the funeral of his father, Santos Garcia, who died here last week.

F. P. Sieglitz left today for Los Cerrillos on a short business trip.

From Thursday's Daily.

J. V. Jenkins of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

F. L. Robertson of Albuquerque was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

F. H. Browne of El Paso arrived in town last night for a short business visit.

Lester Cooper of Albuquerque was here today for a short stay.

Morris Regensberg of Colmor was in Las Vegas today visiting relatives.

O. H. Lundy and G. S. Johnson, both of Clayton, were here today to attend to some personal affairs.

E. B. Wheeler, the cattle man, left yesterday afternoon for Pueblo, Colo., for a short trip.

Mrs. R. A. Love arrived yesterday from La Junta, where she has been visiting for some time.

Fay Miller and his mother left yesterday afternoon for Wagon Mound,

where Mr. Miller will take a position in the Wagon Mound Trust and Savings bank.

Miss Mildred Berger left today for Denver and Chicago on a vacation trip.

Mrs. J. W. Morse left on train No. 9 last night for Santa Monica, Calif., where she has been called by the sickness of her brother.

Ben Strickfaden, Jr., and Max Hfeld left this morning for Romeroville on a three days' outing.

H. E. Craxon of Denver, representing the Shredded Wheat Biscuit company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Rudolph Romero of Pecos was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Miss Ruth Brown returned on train No. 1 this afternoon from Evanston, Ill., where she has been attending Northwestern University. Miss Brown, who is studying music, was forced to return home on account of a nervous breakdown.

Mrs. Phil H. LeNoir and child arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon after an extended stay at Dallas, Tex.

S. W. Moore, general solicitor for the Kansas City Southern railroad, will pass through Las Vegas this evening in his private car "Geraldine" attached to the rear of train No. 2.

H. F. Stephens of Santa Fe was here today for a brief visit.

Mrs. Erle Choate and her sister, Miss Ivy Snyman, came into town this afternoon from Watrous.

Mr. Paltenghe of Wagon Mound was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

F. M. Spitz of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon for a short business visit.

Superintendent F. L. Myers of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railroad, left in his private car this afternoon for Albuquerque. Mr. Myers was accompanied by Mrs. Myers, and their daughters, Miss Frances Myers and Miss Mildred Myers.

WASHINGTON INVESTIGATES

Washington, April 1.—Agents of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice began an inquiry today into the issue of an American passport to Raymond Swoboda, under arrest in Paris charged with starting the fire on La Touraine, the French liner. The investigation is to determine whether the issue of the passport was entirely regular.

Application to have the American government protect Swoboda was made to the state department today by R. G. McLea, of New York as a partner of Swoboda. McLea declared that the charge against Swoboda was preposterous. Acting Secretary Lansing said no official report regarding Swoboda has been received from Ambassador Sharpe. Eugene Davis telegraphed to the department from New York, declaring Swoboda was American born, to his personal knowledge.

A NEW CONSTITUTION

Denver, Colo., April 1.—The house today adopted unanimously a joint resolution to submit to the electors a proposal to call a constitutional convention to revise the Colorado constitution.

The resolution provides that a constitutional convention shall consist of two members of each of the 35 senatorial districts.

JOHNSON TACKLES A HARD ONE IN GIGANTIC JESS WILLARD

The Championship Contender is Five and One-Half Inches Taller than Negro and Outreaches him by Many Inches—In the Matter of Experience, However, the Title Holder Has the Advantage—He is More Clever Too, it is Asserted

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BOUTS UNDER QUEENSBURY RULES

- * September 7, 1892—At New Orleans, Jim Corbett knocked out John L. Sullivan; 21 rounds.
- * January 25, 1894—At Jacksonville, Fla., Jim Corbett knocked out Charley Mitchell, champion of England; three rounds.
- * March 17, 1897—At Carson City, Nev., Bob Fitzsimmons knocked out J. J. Corbett; 14 rounds.
- * June 9, 1899—At Coney Island, N. Y., J. J. Jeffries knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons; 11 rounds.
- * November 3, 1899—At Coney Island, N. Y., J. J. Jeffries won from Thomas J. Sharkey, challenger; 25 rounds.
- * July 25, 1902—At San Francisco, J. J. Jeffries knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons, challenger; eight rounds.
- * August 14, 1903—At San Francisco, J. J. Jeffries knocked out J. J. Corbett, challenger; 10 rounds.
- * August 26, 1904—At San Francisco, J. J. Jeffries knocked out Jack Munroe, challenger; two rounds.
- * July 3, 1905—J. J. Jeffries having previously announced his retirement, officiated as referee at Reno, Nev., and declared Marvin Hart champion when the latter knocked out Jack Root; 12 rounds.
- * February 23, 1906—At Los Angeles, Tommy Burns won from Marvin Hart; 20 rounds.
- * May 7, 1907—At Los Angeles, Tommy Burns won from Jack O'Brien; 20 rounds.
- * December 26, 1908—At Sydney, Australia, Jack Johnson won from Tommy Burns; 12 rounds.
- * October 16, 1909—At Colma, Cal., Jack Johnson knocked out Stanley Ketchel; 12 rounds.
- * July 4, 1910—At Reno, Nev., Jack Johnson knocked out J. J. Jeffries; 15 rounds.
- * July 4, 1912—At Las Vegas, N. M., Jack Johnson won from Jim Flynn; nine rounds.
- * June 27, 1914—At Paris, France, Jack Johnson won from Frank Moran; 20 rounds.

New York, March 29.—The history of the prize ring offers no parallel of the battle for the world's heavyweight championship in which Jack Johnson and Jess Willard will engage next Monday at Havana, Cuba. Big men have fought for this premier title of tistiana since the early days of the eighteenth century but never through the long list of champions from James Figg to Jim Jeffries have two fighters of the physical proportions of Willard and Johnson crossed arms in the roped arena.

Of the champions of modern times Corbett, Jeffries and Johnson all passed the six-foot mark, while Sullivan, Sharkey and Fitzsimmons were from one to three inches below this height. When the negro title holder and his challenger step into the ring, Willard will tower six feet six inches in the air while Johnson will stand five and a half inches below him. In weight these fighters are also far above the ring average of the heavyweight class. Willard will weigh close to 235 pounds which will give him an advantage of about twenty pounds over Johnson in the clinching and tussling which will doubtless play an important part in the battle.

Next to Jim Jeffries, the Goliath of modern ring times, Johnson is the biggest man who ever held the title.

Jeffries weighed 220 pounds, and stood six feet one and a half inches in fighting shoes; Johnson is six feet one half inch tall and weighs about 215 pounds, in condition; Jim Corbett scaled 187 lbs. at his best and was 6 feet 1 inch tall; Fitzsimmons was one and one fourth of an inch shorter and fought at about 170 pounds; Sullivan stood 5 feet 10 1-2 inches, and fought at 195 lbs; Tom Sharkey was five feet nine inches, and fought his best bouts at close to 190 pounds.

Compared with these past heavyweight gladiators Willard appears as a Samson. Even when ranged alongside of Johnson the Kansas cowboy overshadows the negro title holder in almost every point of physical measurements. In addition to his 5½ inch advantage in height and ten years difference in age, he outweighs Johnson by 20 pounds. His reach of 83½ inches, against the negro's 76 inches, will also prove of exceptional value if properly used. In all the measurements of trunk and limbs, Willard shows an advantage in structure, muscle and chest expansion varying from two to four inches.

To offset these physical assets Johnson has the benefit of ring wisdom and craft cultivated during his long career as championship contender and holder. Just as Willard sur-

passes Johnson in every point of physical makeup, the Galveston pugilist excels the Kansas boxer in all departments of the science of giving and evading glove punishment. With youth and power ranged against experience and skill, the battle is likely to develop into a contest in which ring strategy will equalize brute strength and courage.

Johnson's ring assets are well known but uncertainty clouds Willard's prospects. In his short period of active glove battling he has never faced an opponent of the power, skill and experience of Johnson. The negro is no physical weakling even at the age of 38 years and while Willard must be accorded the advantage here it is likely that the champion's offensive and defensive skill in both boxing and clinching will nullify this to a considerable extent. In the closing rounds of the battle it is probable that endurance and courage will play an important part.

Willard has shown both these qualities but up to the present time has not been noted for aggressiveness or boxing ability. Whether he can rise to the opportunity will be demonstrated in the supreme test at Havana next Monday. The future drawing powers of a new champion, towering far above many of his predecessors, adds a glamor to the battle which the promoters have had in mind since they began the preliminary arrangements some months ago.

That the match making was not without its delays and upsets is shown by the fact that if the pugilists meet as scheduled exactly six months will have elapsed since the day Jack Curley and the other promoters of the big bout decided upon securing Johnson's signature to the articles of agreement. The big champion was in France at that time and Curley was entrusted with the commission to go find the Texas negro and secure his endorsement on the articles which had been signed by Willard a day or two previously. The syndicate which promoted the bout had picked Willard as the most promising of the white heavyweights to take the title from Johnson, and they still believe that the Kansan will prove the victor.

Curley arrived in Paris, France, early in November only to find that Johnson had gone to London. There Curley found him and after a good deal of persuasion succeeded in securing the champion's consent and signature. The moment Johnson signed his name to the contract, which stipulated that the contest should be scheduled for 20 to 45 rounds, Curley handed \$1,000 to Johnson, which was half of the amount to be allowed him for traveling and training expenses. This contract bearing the date of November 16, last assures Johnson that his end of the purse, \$30,000, shall be paid him before he enters the ring and that in addition Johnson is to receive one-half of the net amount received from moving pictures to be taken of the contest.

Curley came back to America and completed arrangements to hold the fight on the race track at Juarez, Mexico, on March 6. Early in January Curley received a cable from Johnson at Buenos Ayres, and immediately wired him \$1,000, the other half of the expense money, from New York and left for Juarez the following day. At that time and for several weeks after-

ward Curley believed that the bout would surely take place at Juarez but subsequently he had to change all his plans.

Willard left New York for El Paso, Texas, in January and began training at the Knaublack ranch, January 25, where he remained hard at work for a month. Meanwhile Curley was disturbed with rumors that Johnson would not be able to reach Mexico in time. The negro and his party arrived at Barbadoes, B. W. I., February 8, and sailed from that port for Cuba three days later. On February 21 Johnson reached Havana and kept the wires to Mexico busy with messages to the effect that he would not fight at Juarez.

Curley was persistent in his efforts to bring off the bout as scheduled and started for Havana, where he met Johnson on March 3. There he made arrangements to have the bout take place at Havana on April 3, but finally settled every detail for the decision of the world's championship at the Marianao race track next Monday.

In the meantime Willard had broken up his training camp and started for Los Angeles, but was induced to return to Texas. He got to El Paso on March 11 and accompanied by his manager and handlers left for New Orleans en route to Havana the same day, arriving in Cuba March 16.

PLUMBERS SEEK NEW TRIAL

Des Moines, Ia., March 29.—In the federal court here tomorrow Judge Pollock will listen to arguments on a motion for a new trial in the cases of the 36 master plumbers who were convicted last month on charges of violating the Serman anti-trust law. The convicted men are residents of Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and are officials or members of the National Association of Master Plumbers and of the state organizations of that body.

RAIL MEDIATION NEARS END

Chicago, March 29.—The most important industrial hearing yet held under the Newlands act, which prevented a strike of 65,000 engineers, firemen and hostlers on the railroads operating west of Chicago, entered upon its final stage today when the arbitration board met to hear the final pleas of the opposing leaders in the controversy. According to the provisions of the federal act, under which the arbitration proceedings have been held, the award must be made on or before April 20.

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FAREWELL PARTY IS GIVEN FOR SOUTHARD

AFFAIR AT COMMERCIAL CLUB
ROOMS SATURDAY NIGHT
LARGELY ATTENDED

Several good speeches, music, refreshments and boxing exhibitions, together with a spirit of good fellowship, marked the Commercial club's farewell to its departing president, William P. Southard. A big attendance gathered to say "Adios, Bill!" at the club rooms Saturday night.

The affair commenced at about 9 o'clock. Judge David J. Leahy presided. He stated that the purpose of the gathering was to say farewell to Mr. Southard, who had been called from Las Vegas to a higher position at Albuquerque. The speaker praised Mr. Southard, both as a business man and as a citizen. He stated that the position of a public servant was a difficult one, but that the departing Commercial club president filled it admirably.

"Las Vegas loses one of her best and most valued citizens," said the judge. He went on to say that in the future Las Vegas would have at least one friend in Albuquerque.

The chairman then called on W. G. Haydon, who responded with a speech full of good stories. He stated that it was a pleasure to have the stock men present. Mr. Haydon said that every man who had been associated in business here with Mr. Southard has become his personal friend. He complimented the city on its street car service.

Colonel M. M. Padgett was the next speaker. He paid an eloquent tribute to the departing president, congratulating him on going to a better position. He welcomed W. S. Townsend of Waukegan, Ill., who will take Mr. Southard's place.

Mr. Southard was the next speaker. He thanked all his friends for the demonstration, saying that, although he was going to a better position, the gathering Saturday night was worth more to him than any amount of extra salary he might receive. Mr. Southard has been here four years. He said that he always has had a warm spot in his heart for Las Vegas on account of the hearty welcome he received here upon his arrival.

"When I leave your city don't forget that Bill will always be with you," said Mr. Southard. He said that he was not going far, and that he would visit this city often.

"Las Vegas has opportunities and resources second to none in New Mexico," he stated. He urged the citizens to "get together and boost," to put through the Hot Springs proposition and the irrigation project.

"Whenever I can be of service to Las Vegas I will gladly come here," he said in conclusion.

Judge Leahy welcomed Mr. Townsend and asked him to say a few words. The chairman assured the newcomer of the hearty co-operation of the community.

W. S. Townsend arrived here on

train No. 9 Saturday night from Waukegan, Ill., where he attained a reputation as an excellent business man and citizen. He stated that he had never been west of Chicago but he had heard in the east that this section of the country was up to date and progressive. He said that he would try to fill Mr. Southard's shoes.

"I want Las Vegas to remember that I am at the service of the public day or night," the new official said. He made the assertion that he was glad to be in Las Vegas and that he would do his share of boosting for the city.

Dr. Brown Talks

Judge Leahy then spoke of the Las Vegas Hot Springs proposition, introducing Dr. W. T. Brown, head of the Valmora sanitarium, and the man who is going to take over the property in Gallinas canyon and make a resort of it. Dr. Brown stated that he first saw the springs 12 years ago in company with 12 doctors of Chicago. One of these was the president of the board of health of Illinois. At that time he was amazed that the springs were idle, so he broached a proposition to the owners, the Santa Fe railroad, looking to the opening of the property. This failed of fruition, however. Dr. Brown said that he has always felt that if the right kind of a company took charge of the resort it would be a success. Advertising and personal inspection of what Las Vegas has will mean that the springs will be made a "go." The speaker said that Las Vegas must have good roads. He praised Robert J. Taupert, of the San Miguel county road board for his efficient work in behalf of good roads. "He has made a great start," he said.

Soldiers Coming Here

Dr. Browne then digressed to mention that while he was in Chicago recently he was notified that two train loads of the First Illinois infantry regiment, containing 700 men, would pass through Las Vegas in two months. If they were extended a proper invitation they would stop off here for two or three hours. This would mean a big thing for the town, as it would be a good method of advertising.

Dr. Brown then spoke of Valmora, stating that it had been a success and that the Hot Springs could be made a success far easier. The old names of Las Vegas Hot Springs and the Mountain house are to be kept, according to the speaker.

The proposition was given the right hand by the Y. M. C. A. through the efforts of Isaac Bacharach, said Dr. Brown. He admitted that the property was worth many times \$5,000, the sum paid for it, and spoke of it as a "practical present."

Dr. Brown was in Chicago last Monday. He gave part of his time to speaking about the springs. He made the assertion that every doctor in the Windy City with whom he spoke was enthusiastic over the project and agreed to subscribe to the stock. He then read several letters praising the plan. One of these was from H. D. Reiken of Watrous, whom Dr. Brown met in Chicago. It read in part as follows:

"I want to come and get a swim at the springs."

It will be impossible to open the resort in July, the physician stated, as there was a wealth of detail to be attended to. Everything will be worked out before the money is spent so that the unavoidable mistakes will not

cost the subscribers anything.

The stock company will build a first class bath house, costing between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The mountain house will be completed and remodelled, making it the finest kind of a hotel. Everything will be of the best, said the doctor. Every dollar subscribed goes either into the property or into the bank, no money being spent for promotion. Nobody in Las Vegas will be asked to subscribe. Local labor will be employed as far as possible, there being no need to go outside of Las Vegas for most of the work. Dr. Brown said that he would not leave Valmora. He would assume active management of the springs, but a first class man would be put in charge. No persons afflicted with tuberculosis would be admitted to the springs, said the man who is taking charge.

"It is not to be a sanitarium but a health and pleasure resort," said Dr. Brown. He asked that the property be spoken of as the Las Vegas Hot Springs, and not as the Montezuma. He praised the springs, commending the air, water, altitude and the medicinal value of the springs themselves. He said that nowhere was there such a combination making for a health and pleasure resort. The scenery, hunting and fishing facilities and means for transportation were unequalled. The project is a big undertaking but Dr. Brown said that he would start in a conservative way in conclusion he asked the co-operation of everybody, speaking of "knockers" and the harm they could do.

Dr. Brown stated to a representative of The Optic that transportation to the springs would be by automobile. He was unable to state where the resort would be opened.

Professor C. E. Ringer of the Las Vegas High school sang a bass solo "On the Road to Mandalay," that was worthy of the large measure of applause that it received.

Refreshments were served, everybody "going to" them with a will. After the "eats" a ring was formed and two boxing exhibitions were put on by Promoters Cordova and Montoya. The first was a three-round affair between Willie Ritchie, alias Milton Nahm, and Freddie Welsh, alias Gerald Greenclay. The youngsters showed considerable skill for their age. Jack Laubach officiated as referee. The fight was declared a draw. The main event was a six-round go between Battling Chico of Onava and Young Lucero of Antonchico. Laubach was the third man in the ring. Both boys seemed a little hesitant about muzzing the other's hair, but after a few insistent cries of "kiss him" from the spectators they went to it with a little more will. The referee gave a draw decision.

Between the rounds West, a professional piano player, tickled the ivories, making the piano do everything but get up and talk.

During the evening it was announced by Secretary LeNoir that 12 new members had been added to the Commercial club during the festivities.

Fred Gilmore of Chicago, who claims the welterweight title, is out with a challenge to any and all welterweights who desire to battle for the championship. Fred is a son of Harry Gilmore, the veteran light weight.

ZAPATA FORCES TO EVACUATE CAPITAL

GENERAL OBREGON IS ADVANCING TO RETAKE THE CITY OF MEXICO

Washington, March 29.—Dispatches received in diplomatic quarters here today from diplomatists in Mexico City said it was understood there that General Obregon with Carranza forces was returning to the capital and that Zapata forces were about to evacuate.

Nothing of the kind was mentioned however, in today's official advices to the state department. The latest official advices were that General Garza, at the head of the government in Mexico City, had given assurances that he was making arrangements to bring food into the city and was maintaining good order.

Later the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, visited Secretary Bryan to inquire what arrangements, if any, had been made for the protection of foreigners if Zapata forces again evacuated the Mexican capital and the Carranza forces entered.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS BIG BANK

Minneapolis, Minn., March 29.—With the opening for business today of the new First and Security National bank, Minneapolis is able to boast of having the largest financial institution west of Chicago, not excepting St. Louis or San Francisco. The new bank was formed by a consolidation of the First and Security National banks. It has \$11,000,000 in capital and surplus and more than \$50,000,000 in deposits.

THE THAW CASE

New York, March 29.—Harry K. Thaw, was taken before Supreme Court Justice Bijur today for the hearing on the second writ of habeas corpus sought by his attorneys. Proceedings were brief, as counsel for both sides concurred in a request to have the proceedings postponed to April 5.

FAST GOLF FIELD AT PINEHURST

Pinehurst, N. C., March 29.—The fifteenth annual United North and South amateur golf championship tournament, the biggest golf event of the winter season, was opened on the links of the Pinehurst Country club today and will be continued through the week. With Quimet, Travis and other famous experts included among the contestants the tournament bids fair to be the fastest and most representative contest that ever has taken place here.

W. T. Azbell, ex-postmaster of Edwardsport, Ind., writes: "I suffered from severe trouble with my kidneys and back. First bottle of Foley Kidney Pills gave me relief." Thousands testify that backache rheumatism, sore muscles, aching joints and bladder weakness vanished when Foley Kidney Pills were taken. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

LOCAL NEWS

Herbert Gehring the local agent for the Studebaker automobile, is unloading a carload of four machines, consigned to him.

Miss Frances Couhoss of Chicago has a position in the trimming department of the Standish millinery store.

Ben Lewis, who has been sick for some time, is steadily improving. It is probable that he will be able to be up and around within a week.

The Charles Hfeld company has purchased a new Ford roadster for the use of the concern. The Continental Oil company also invested in a new "Henry."

Pedro A. Tafuya, a resident of Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$3 bounty on four wild cats he shot recently near El Macho. Harry L. Peterson of Maes, has applied for \$2 on a wild cat, and Francisco Perea of East Las Vegas has made application for \$4 on two coyotes killed by him near Las Lagunitas.

In the case of E. Rosenwald & Son vs. Gabriel Chavez, a suit on an open account, judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,418.39 and costs. This indebtedness was secured by a mortgage on certain sheep owned by Chavez and by a life insurance policy on the life of the defendant.

The Y. M. C. A. announces the next Santa Fe railroad reading room attraction will appear in this city April 10. This will be the Longman Concert company, consisting of Miss Marie White Longman, contralto; Miss Edith Harris, pianist; Miss Maud Miner, reader. It is probable that the entertainment will be given in the association gymnasium.

The Las Vegas end of the scenic highway will be depicted in the book to be issued soon by State Engineer James A. French, P. H. LeNoir, secretary of the Commercial club having sent the official an excellent view of the picturesque road. Mr. French, in a long distance conversation with Mr. LeNoir, said he would be more than pleased to use the picture.

The telephone line has at length been put through to Chacon, Mora county. This town, which is 17 miles northwest of Mora, is on the direct line between Mora and Taos. It is likely that the telephone will be put through to Taos. The recently completed stretch is from Holman to Chacon. A line from Ute Park to Taos is said to be proposed by an independent concern.

An interesting article concerning E. Rosenwald and Son's store appears in the March number of the Wooltex Monthly, a publication issued by the Wooltex company, manufacturers of high class ready to wear garments for women. A picture of the store accompanies the article, which contains a history of the firm from its beginning down to the present time. The article is an excellent advertisement

for Las Vegas as well as for the Rosenwalds, as it gives a brief description of this place as a modern up-to-date city.

William Goke, who has been seriously ill for some time, has recovered sufficiently to be able to be out. Mr. Goke still is suffering from a disability to his eye, but hopes eventually to recover the sight of that organ.

The office of the state engineer in Santa Fe has received the sum of \$1,000 from Mora county for use in the construction of the new Mora-Cleveland road. This highway is much needed, and the state engineer expects to make it a lasting piece of work.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Elias Estrada, aged 22, and Gregorita Lucena, aged 20 of Rowe, and Isidro Martinez, aged 24 of Pecos.

Secretary Phil H. LeNoir of the Commercial club has received an invitation, extended to all the members of the club, from the Cabrillo club of San Diego, Calif. This invites all members of the local organization who may visit San Diego during the year to make use of the Cabrillo club rooms while at the Panama-California exposition.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending March 27, 1915.

Mr. C. F. Berman, Richard Besteed, Maurice Cohn, Mr. Monilla Duran, Mrs. Clara Daniels, Mr. Sanford N. Darlington, Mr. Jose Fresques, Mr. Frank Gelising, Sr. Thomas Gallegos, Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Miss Louise Lenz, Mr. Manuel Maestas, Mr. J. W. Pound, Mr. Frank Poppe, Mr. Harry Uhfelder and Family, Mr. W. C. Ward, Mr. Piss E. Zwingart.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."
E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SOLD

The Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe railroad, in which many local people are interested, has at last changed hands, the deal pending with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad having been consummated. The Santa Fe railroad will take over the 106 miles of road.

The Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe runs from Raton 57 miles east and connects at Des Moines, N. M., with the Colorado and Southern railroad. It then runs south to the Cimarron canyon. The road is an important one.

POWDER MILL EXPLODES

Alton, Ill., April 1.—Five employees of the Equitable Powder company, including James A. Colburn, superintendent, were killed today when an explosion wrecked the press mill at the plant, five miles from here.

A NEW GARAGE

Work has commenced on the new building to be occupied by M. Biehl, proprietor of the Las Vegas garage. The building is being erected on Grand Avenue next to the lot occupied by the old Hotel Leroy.

Mr. Biehl is erecting a fine brick and concrete building, 75 feet by 100 feet in dimension. This will contain

a space of 50 feet by 100 feet for garage purposes and 25 feet by 100 feet for a workshop and office. The equipment will be of first class caliber.

It is expected that the garage will be completed within seven weeks.

NEW BUILDING DEDICATED

San Francisco, Calif., April 1.—In the absence of President Wilson, Vice President Marshall delivered the principal oration this afternoon at the formal opening of the New Jersey building at the Panama exposition. The building is a reproduction of the Trenton Barracks, which served for a time as the headquarters of General Washington.

BRISTOW'S NEW JOB

Topeka, Kan., April 1.—Joseph L. Bristow, who has just retired from the United States senate, today began his new duties as a member of the Kansas public utilities commission. The former senator will have his first experience in his new office tomorrow, when he will go to Salina to conduct a hearing on a railroad bond question.

INDIANS NOT GUILTY

Washington, April 1.—Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the army, returned from his successful expedition bringing in the recalcitrant Piutes, impressed with the belief that Tse-ne-Gat, their leader, is innocent of the charge of murder, or that, at least, the evidence is purely circumstantial and possibly furnished by unfriendly Utes. The general believes the Piutes thought the marshal's posse, which they resisted, a lynching party of cowmen. General Scott found officials responsive to his representations for leniency and thinks the others of the party may be turned loose to join their tribes.

NEW SPANISH TEACHER

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, has announced that Miss Edna B. Oakly, teacher of Spanish in the Aztec high school, will occupy the position of instructor in Spanish during the Normal summer school. Miss Oakly will take the place regularly filled by Miss Helma Vollmer during the winter term, as Miss Vollmer will attend the summer session of Berkeley, Cal. College. Miss Oakly is a graduate of Kansas University, and has obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. She has had a wide experience as a teacher of Spanish. Miss Oakly was translator and interpreter for two successive Cuban consuls in Kansas City.

MONEY FOR UNEMPLOYED

Boulder, Colo., April 1.—The county commissioners of Boulder county today adopted a resolution approving the action of the state commission of unemployment in making representations to the Rockefeller foundation and voted to use money offered by the foundation for immediate road work. A. A. Reed, secretary of the committee, informed the commissioners that about \$6,000 from the foundation would be available for Boulder county during the month, and about \$10,000 for Las Animas county.

Women are barred from the departmental tennis league recently organized in Washington by racquet wielders working for "Uncle Sam."

DEATH SIGN IS GIVEN TO THE SLEUTH

MAN WHO CAUGHT DYNAMITERS IS MARKED BY THE ITALIAN ANARCHISTS

New York, April 1.—Detective Amadeo Polignani, chief witness in the trial of Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, charged with attempting to set off bombs in St. Patrick's cathedral, arrested a man outside the court room today whom he said had given him and another detective the "Italian death sign." The man, who gave the name of Giuseppe Aita, was one of a group of foreigners who had gathered about the courtroom and who put their fingers to their mouths as Polignani passed them, in token, the detective said, that he was marked for death. Polignani had just finished testifying.

Polignani said he knew him as one of the group of anarchists with whom he had been associated in his detective work. The state rested its case after Acting Police Captain Tunney testified that the cathedral authorities had given the police permission to stage the capture of the alleged anarchists.

Francis W. Pollock then began his opening address for the defense. He charged Polignani with being the instigator of the plot.

"When his suggestions to throw the bombs met with coldness," the lawyer said, "he threatened the boys. He showed them the homes of the rich on Fifth avenue and said: 'If you will not do as I tell you, I will cut your face and denounce you as spies.'"

"Polignani suggested the bomb throwing. He bought the explosive, hired the rooms where the bombs were made, made the bombs, kept the keys of the room, led Abarno to the cathedral, and urged him on when at last Abarno tried to back out by saying, 'coward, come on.'"

ADRIAN SMITH DEAD

Word has been received here of the death on Monday at his home in Cleveland, O., of Adrian Smith, aged 3 years, who was in Las Vegas last month. Death came through spinal meningitis, the direct result of an accident, when the child fell down a flight of steps and injured his head. This was about two weeks ago, the boy having been unconscious for some eight days before he expired. The funeral occurred yesterday.

Adrian Smith was the grandson of Mrs. E. Dike, who came to Las Vegas with her daughter last August. Upon the death of the daughter, Miss Verna G. Dike, last month, Mrs. Dike and the boy went to their home in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tipton of Sanchez spent the weekend in Las Vegas visiting their family.

George Tucey is putting over some crack wrestling matches at Boston, filling Mechanics building every few weeks.