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TEUTONIC GAINS IN SOUTHEAST CONTINUE

IN WESTERN ARENA FIGHTING
BREAKS OUT ONCE MORE ON
HEIGHTS OF MEUSE

London, June 25.—Something of a lull in the fighting compared to the feverish activity of the last fortnight is enabling military observers on both sides to take stock and forecast future operations. Petrograd claims that the Russians' defensive positions are so secure that Austro-Germans will not be able to withdraw many troops for use against the allies of Russia.

The authorities of the central empires are less communicative concerning their future intentions and movements, but it is believed that Warsaw again is their objective.

In England the campaign for enlistments is in full swing, with the possibility of national registration to ascertain the "man power" of the nation. That England appreciates the need of adding to her fighting resources is significantly indicated by the publication in the London Times of tables showing that the casualties of the British during the last month come within a few hundred of the total casualties during the entire South African war. The total officers killed, wounded or captured in South Africa was 2,752 while the lists since May 26 show that 2,440 officers have been killed or wounded or reported missing.

Prussians Debate

Berlin, June 25 (Via London).—The debate in the Prussian chamber of deputies yesterday on the attitude of the German people toward peace attracted considerable attention. Herr Broun, Herr Wiener and Dr. Karl Liebknecht took part in the exchange. The morning newspapers report the proceedings substantially as follows:

"Herr Wiener, progressive, cited with signs of approval from the members an article by Heinemann, socialist, to the effect that no German wants peace until Germany's enemies are willing to concede her right to develop her economic and cultural powers.

"To this statement Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the socialist leaders, interjected: 'We have the masses with

us and the masses want peace.'

"After this interruption Herr Wiener continued:

"We are convinced that the co-operation of all parties and classes is essential and that it means German victory. In this co-operation is found the guarantee that we will hold out and that we will be spared from such dastardly attacks in the future.'

"Herr Braund, socialist, was the next speaker. He said the socialists did not deny that the German people must stand together against their innumerable enemies. He referred to the fact that certain persons are talking about continuing the war in order to realize 'wild plans of annexation.'

"A great majority of the German people wish imperatively that no opportunity for securing an early peace be lost,' the speaker declared, 'and they emphatically reject annexation, of all kinds, particularly such as have been authorized by one German rule. Democracy is opposed to three objectionable projects, if only for the reason that they prolong wars.'

"The German people want no conquests,' Herr Braund continued, 'They want no annexations. They do want peace without bringing humiliation or subjection to other peoples.'

"Herr Delbrueck, Prussian minister of the interior, made answer to Herr Braund in part as follows:

"While we are involved in such a war as this we can have but one thought, namely, to terminate it in a way that will make a repetition impossible. That is the goal which the imperial chancellor and the allied governments have set themselves, and that is the goal you must thrive for along with us.'

"These words from the minister were greeted with evidences of disapproval from the socialist members."

Austrians Retain Plawa

Washington, June 25.—Dispatches to the Austro-Hungarian embassy here today said Plawa was still held by the Austrians, and denied the claim that Italian troops have broken through. The telegram says:

"In the face of false reports from Italian headquarters, our press bureau states that Plawa is still held firmly by us. These positions were ordered taken by the Italian king, according to the statements of prisoners. The Italians have never broken through, although they lost thousands in field attacks only.

"At least 3,000 unburied dead lie before our positions. Our losses were considerably smaller."

NO PROTEST OFFERED

Washington, June 25.—No protest will be made by the United States

against interference with American mails passing through European belligerent territory to neutrals. Since belligerents are permitted to censorable messages in transit, officials here think letters should undergo the same risks. Postmaster General Burleson already has ordered that mail to neutrals be sent on ships which do not touch belligerent ports.

FIGHT FOR CITY OF MEXICO BEGINS

Washington, June 25.—Zapata forces defending Mexico City have engaged the attacking Carranza army in a series of artillery duels and delayed its advance. No details were contained in the advices reaching here today, which were the first indications that the Carranza advance would be resisted.

Communication with Mexico City as been cut off since June 18 when General Gonzales, the Carranza commander, cut the wires to Vera Cruz at Otumba, 25 miles east of the capital. Consular advices from Vera Cruz today said the wires were still down and it was improbable that communication would be restored before General Gonzales entered the city. Vera Cruz dispatches to the Carranza agency here insisted Gonzales was trying "to save the city from the horrors of attack" and had been ordered to exhaust every means to induce the Villa-Zapata troops to withdraw without resistance.

The Carranza war department urges Red Cross relief expeditions be delayed until after the occupation of the capital. General Carranza has promised full co-operation with it.

The foreign chancelleries interested in the Mexican situation have been given to understand that the president will determine on some action in line with his recent statement on Mexican affairs after he returns from New Hampshire in July.

Some of the diplomats have received the statement that while the population was starving, four hundred thousand dollars worth of food stuffs were exported to Cuba from the territory held by Carranza in the first three months of 1915.

The Carranza agency today issued another disclaimer of food exports from Vera Cruz and explained that

what food had left that port had gone to Yucatan.

Huerta in Chicago

Chicago, June 25.—General Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, slipped quietly into Chicago today. He was accompanied by his son and a secretary, and said he was on his way to the exposition at San Francisco "to relax my nerves after trying experiences."

SEVEN MEN KILLED

Pittsburgh, June 25.—Seven men were probably fatally burned in an explosion of gasoline today at the works of the Aetna Explosives company in this city. The explosion occurred in a corrugated iron building, and the men escaped by jumping from windows, with their clothing ablaze. It is in the Aetna plant that government experiments with a new process of manufacturing gasoline are being made.

REPAIRING QUAKE DAMAGE

El Centro, Calif., June 25.—Despite additional tremblors, which occurred last night during a mass meeting of 5,000 citizens, the work of rehabilitating the cities of the Imperial Valley was continued today with renewed vigors. The rebuilding of wrecked and damaged structures progressed with activity without outside aid.

READY FOR MOTOR DERBY

Chicago, June 25.—Chicago will dedicate its new motor speedway tomorrow with a 500-mile international derby, in which de Palma, Oldfield, Grant, Burman and other of the most noted drivers of the world are entered.

CATHOLIC EDUCATORS TO MEET

St. Paul, Minn., June 25.—In point of attendance the convention of the Catholic educational association to be held in this city next week promises to be one of the largest in its history. It will be the twelfth annual meeting of the association and the first held in the northwest. The east will send a large contingent and other sections of the country will be well represented.

The only thing that stands in the way of a Johnny Kilbane-Cal Delaney match is the signing of the pair for a fight.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS

Denver, Colo., June 25.—Dr. H. S. Morris, acting national director of the American Red Cross will start tonight for the Red river districts of Arkansas and Louisiana to organize relief in districts damaged by floods.

ATLANTA PEOPLE HUNGRY FOR BLOOD

DECLARES THERE IS ROOM FOR DOUBT AS TO CONDEMNED MAN'S GUILT

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—More than 2,000 persons gathered in mass meeting in the capital grounds and passed a resolution condemning Governor Slaton's action in commuting Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment today. The crowd then marched to "Five Points," in the center of the city, and after a short halt went to the city hall. There several arrests were made after mounted police and patrolmen had made futile efforts to disperse the demonstrators. Mounted policemen succeeded in keeping the crowd separated somewhat by riding in rings, rounding up the demonstrators into small detachments. The governor's decision was announced barely more than 24 hours before the time set for Frank's execution for the murder of Mary Phagan, and after he had been taken secretly from the Fulton county jail to the state penitentiary farm at Milledgeville.

At the mass meeting in the capitol grounds a speaker admonished every one present to march to "Five Points" as a demonstration against the governor's action.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—Leo M. Frank's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment today by Governor Slaton. Announcement of the governor's decision came several hours after Frank had been secretly taken from the jail here and hurried to the state prison farm at Milledgeville. Frank was sentenced to be hanged here tomorrow for the murder of Mary Phagan in April, 1913.

Frank's removal from the jail here was carefully planned. Leaving the jail by a rear door shortly before midnight they went in an automobile to the terminal station, where the party left for Macon. Frank was not handcuffed and was without the heavy spectacles he usually wears. A black slouch hat was pulled down over his face. The few persons who were in the railway station at the time failed to recognize him.

Governor's Announcement

In making the announcement the governor said:

"All that I ask is that the people of Georgia read my statement of the reasons why I commuted Leo M. Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment before they pass judgment. "Feeling as I do about this case, I would be a murderer if I allowed this man to hang. It means that I must live in obscurity the rest of my days, but I would rather be plowing in a field than to feel that for the rest of my life that I had that man's blood on my hands."

Frank's counsel, prior to the clemency appeal, had made seven unsuccessful attempts before the county, superior and state supreme courts to obtain a new trial, or to have the verdict set aside. The federal district court refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus, and the United States supreme court declined to grant a writ of error for review of the case, and also denied Frank's appeal in habeas corpus proceedings. Four times the sentence of death has been passed upon him.

Police Take Precautions

Although crowds on the streets which discussed the Frank case did not appear so excited as the day wore on, the police ordered all near-beer saloons closed shortly before 11 o'clock, and an extra 100 policemen were put on duty. Orders were issued to immediately arrest any one attempting to incite violence.

Extra editions of the local newspapers containing the unofficial announcement caused excited crowds to form. Comment disapproving the decision was heard in the gatherings.

Explaining his reasons for commuting Frank's sentence, Governor Slaton reviewed the circumstances surrounding the murder of Mary Phagan in the National Pencil company's factory here on April 25, 1913, the conviction of Frank and his appeals for clemency. Continuing the statement reads:

"The murder was a most heinous one and the offender deserves the punishment of death. The only question is as to the identity of the criminal.

"It is charged that the court and jury were terrorized by a mob and that the jury were coerced into their verdict. When Frank was indicted and the air was filled with rumors as to the murder and mutilation of the girl, there was intense feeling. Some weeks later the defendant was put on trial.

"The jury found the defendant guilty and with the exception of the demonstration outside the court room there was no disorder. Nothing was done which the courts could correct through legal machinery."

The governor declared the charge against the state of Georgia of racial prejudice was unfair. He asserted the state proved that Frank was in his office at the factory a little after 12 o'clock the day of the murder and that he admitted paying Mary Phagan her wages. So far as known, he says, Frank was the last person who saw her alive.

Negro Was Main Witness

"The most startling and spectacular testimony in the case was that given by a negro, Jim Conley, who finished in the chain gang," the statement says.

He then referred to the "murder notes" found beside the body, which Conley admitted he had written at Frank's dictation.

"Conley claimed Frank asked him to come to the factory Saturday and watch for him as he had done before, which, he explained, meant that Frank expected to meet some woman," the governor says. "Conley occupied a dark place beside the elevator behind some boxes.

"Conley mentioned several male and female employes, who went up the steps to the second floor, where Frank's office was. He said Mary Phagan went up the stairs, that in a

few minutes he heard footsteps going toward the metal room. That he heard a scream and then dozed. In a few minutes Frank stamped and Conley locked the door and then Frank whistled and Conley unlocked the door and went upstairs. He said Frank was shivering and trembling and told him he made advances to the girl and she repulsed him, and he struck her too hard and she fell and hit her head against something and he did not know how badly she was hurt. Conley said he found the girl in the metal room with a cloth tied about her neck as though to catch blood, although there was no blood at the place.

"According to Conley's story Frank told him to get a piece of cloth and wrap the body in it, and Conley got a piece of bed ticking and tied up the body, carried it to a nearby dressing room, dropped it, then called on Frank to assist him. He said that he and Frank took the body to the basement in the elevator; that they rolled the body out of the cloth, then went to Frank's office; that Emma Clark and Corintha Hall came into the office and Frank put him in the wardrobe and after they left that Frank dictated the murder notes."

Inconsistencies Pointed Out

The statement then points out alleged inconsistencies in Conley's story. Among them, he said, were evidence that the elevator had not been used Saturday afternoon, that Frank could not have carried the girl down the hatchway, while Conley, a powerful negro, could have done so; that no bedticking ever had been seen in the factory; that it was agreed the murder could not have been committed before 12:05 o'clock p. m., and yet Conley had Emma Clark and Corintha Hall in Frank's office after the body had been disposed of, while unimpeached testimony showed that they reached the factory at 11:35 o'clock and left at 11:45 o'clock p. m.

Hanged in Effigy

Marietta, Ga., June 21.—Governor Slaton, who today commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank, was hanged in effigy here today. A life-sized dummy strung to a telegraph pole bore an inscription "John M. Slaton, Georgia's traitor governor." Mary Phagan, the victim of the pencil factory murder, formerly resided here.

ACCUSED MAN IS ANXIOUS TO BE TRIED

SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH HE ADVERTISED COLUMBIANS' DISLOYALTY

Marshall, Texas, June 21.—Frank O'Leary, one of five Marshall men indicted for the murder here February 3, 1915, of William Black, an anti-Catholic lecturer, was acquitted in district court here today on instructed verdict.

Marshall, Texas, June 21.—Denial of a motion made by the state to dismiss

the charge of murder against Frank O'Leary, one of five Marshall men indicted in connection with the killing here last winter of William Black, an anti-Catholic lecturer, marked the opening here today of the trial of O'Leary. Lack of sufficient evidence to convict was urged by the prosecution as ground for the dismissal, which was opposed by counsel for the defense who declared they desired to clear O'Leary's name.

O'Leary is charged with complicity in the killing of William Black, shortly before Black was to deliver one of his lectures on the evening of February 3, 1915. The night before he was killed, Black had delivered a lecture in Marshall entitled "Romanism, a Menace to Civilization." He was to lecture again that night.

Marshall had been stirred by handbill advertising of Black's work. Black, 45 years old, born in Virginia, and said to bear kinship to General Robert E. Lee's family, was advertised as "one who knows." The handbills contained charges, cartoons and alleged oaths of the Knights of Columbus.

About supper time Black went to his hotel room, where he was joined by the other members of his party, Clarence F. Hall of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Sadie Black, a girl he had adopted at her home in Arkansas a few days previously. Three Marshall men, John Rogers, John Copeland and George Ryan, called on the Black party. According to testimony at the examining trial all three callers were members of the Knights of Columbus. They asked Black not to deliver his second lecture. Black replied he would deliver it. Shooting began and Black was shot near the heart and killed. Rogers also was killed and Copeland was shot three times.

Prosecutor R. A. Hall announced that the state had no evidence to present. H. Johns, an attorney for O'Leary, then requested the court to empanel a jury which should be instructed to return a formal verdict of not guilty. The jury was ordered empaneled.

A "CARNIVAL OF CRIME"

Santa Fe, June 21.—Amador Garcia was shot through the neck, through an arm and through the scapula by G. C. Johnson, in an alley back of the Orienta saloon at Roswell. Luis Romero had a bullet through his coat. Johnson was arrested. Maggie George, a negro woman, was cut seriously with a knife in the hands of M. T. Dansley who pleaded guilty before a justice of the peace. Scott Burns was badly cut with a knife by Alfred Guffey.

DE VARGAS PARADE

Santa Fe, June 21.—Yesterday, the last of the four great annual June processions took place, it being the return from Rosary chapel adjoining the United States cemetery, to the cathedral. The statue of the Virgin Mary was carried in state and the First Regimental band preceded the devout worshippers who so faithfully keep the vow of De Vargas made 222 years ago. Several thousand people were in the procession.

BRITISH FLIER KILLED

London, June 21.—Major Lumsden of the Royal army flying corps was killed this afternoon while flying over the Brooklands aviation course.

HANDSOME PRIZES INSURE INTENSE COMPETITION

EVENTS AT COWBOYS' REUNION
TO BE OF INTERESTING AND
NOVEL NATURE

Judging from the prizes offered and the number of interesting events scheduled, the programs at the Cowboys' reunion will be most entertaining and novel. Here is the "dope." Read it and pass it on, by mail, to somebody who might be sufficiently interested in a real wild west show to come to Las Vegas on July 1, 2 and 3:

Range Relay Race—Purse \$175

Prizes: First, \$105; second, \$52.50; third, \$17.50.

Outfit to consist of stock saddle, 25 pounds and up, blanket, bridle and rope. Each man to have four horses in corral. Man to rope, saddle bridle, have rope off ground at foul line. Each horse to run one-half mile; put horse in corral before catching next horse. Outfit to be complete at finish. No less than four to start. In case a man catches his own horse and another horse by mistake, he shall go in corral and turn other horse loose, then come back outside corral and lead his own horse out from the outside.

Remount Relay—Purse \$175

Prizes: First, \$105; second, \$52.50; third, \$17.50.

Same outfit. Each man allowed two helpers. Riders to have four cow horses, to be passed on by judges. All horses ready saddled. Each man to dismount to ground. Fine of 15 seconds if rider runs through opponent's change station. No less than four to start.

Cowboys' Relay Race—Purse \$175

Prizes: First, \$105; second, \$52.50; third, \$17.50.

Same outfit. Each man allowed two helpers. Rider to have four cow horses to be passed on by judges. Each horse to run one-half mile. Rider to saddle and mount unassisted. A fine of 15 seconds to be imposed if helper assist in saddling or if rider runs through opponent's change station. No less than four to start.

Cowpony Race, 300 yards—Purse \$150

Prizes: First, \$90; second, \$45; third, \$15.

Cow ponies only. Horses to be passed on by judges. No less than four to start.

Horse Race, Free for all, 5-8 Mile—Purse \$300

Prizes: First, \$180; second, \$90; third, \$30.

No less than four to start.

Horse Race, Free for all, 440 Yards—Purse \$250.

Prizes: First, \$150; second, \$75; third, \$25.

No less than four to start.

Boys' Cow Pony Race, 300 Yards—Boys 15 and Under—Purse \$50.

Prizes: First, \$30; second, \$15; third, \$5.

Horses 14 hands or under. No less than four to start. Horses passed on by judges.

Pack Race—Purse \$175

Prizes: First, \$105; second, \$52.50; third, \$17.50.

Helper to help pack only. Rider shall be in bed with boots and hat off, pull on boots and hat, catch horses, pack saddle, ride ½ mile, finish with pack horse and hat. Pack to be in good shape. No straps or buckles allowed. Put pack horse clean in corral. Pack must comprise one tarpoulin and three sougans. No less than four to start.

Tournament Race—Purse \$85.

Prizes: First, \$51; second, \$25.50; third, \$8.50.

125 yards. Time no less than ten seconds. Five poles 25 yards apart. Rings to be 2 inches in diameter. Association to furnish wood spears seven feet long. No less than four to start.

Ladies' Cowpony Race, ½ Mile—Purse \$85

Prizes: First, \$51; second, \$25.50; third, \$8.50.

Cow ponies only. Horses passed on by judges.

Chuck Wagon Race, \$25 Each Day

Two to start each day. To have four horse team. Four helpers, five men all told. Team hitched up to start. Cut figure eight around two barrels, out through back stretch fence into track, run 1-4 mile, camp wagon on camp ground, unhitch teams, stretch fly. No less than four stakes and make fire.

Cigar Race, Purse \$15—One Money

To be run bareback. Rope around horse's neck, no bridle. Run 75 yards to blanket. Jump on horse on blanket, light cigar, jump back on horse, return to starting point. Blanket to be three feet by four. Rider's feet not to touch bare ground. Cigar to be still lit at finish.

Potato Race, Each Day Purse \$10—One Money

Two teams, four men each. Potatoes placed in center box. Each team's box to be 100 feet from center box. Man to spear potatoes and put in his box. Each team allowed one guard over opponent's box. No potatoes to be knocked off stick within 10 feet of center box. Team having most potatoes in their box at the end of three minutes wins.

Goat Roping Contest—Purse \$250

Prizes: First, \$150; second, \$75; third, \$25.

Contestant allowed to catch goat in any manner, provided he turns loop loose. He is required to dismount and tie three feet with hogging string. Each goat allowed 30 feet start. Rider allowed to have loop made. Judges to pass on tie. Best time for three days. (Note. This does not mean that each contestant will have to ride all three days. Each contestant rides or ropes one day, when his time or form is considered by judges.)

Broncho Riding—Purse \$250.

Prizes: First, \$150; second, \$75; third, \$25.

Horses to be named or numbered. Riders to draw for mounts night before. Marshal to appoint snub men and helpers, also pickup men. Riders to ride slick saddle. No fork over 16 inches allowed. Saddles to be inspected by judges. Horses to be ridden with halter and two split reins. No knots or wraps around hand, no lock rowel spurs, or quirts allowed. Any rider to ride any horse as often as judges require. Judges to decide when horse is ridden. Best average ride for three days wins. (Note. This does not mean that each contestant will have to ride all three days. Each con-

testant rides or ropes one day when his time or form is considered by the judges.)

Burro Roping—Purse \$250

Prizes: First, \$150; second, \$75; third, \$25.

Head or neck catch. No feet allowed in loop. Fine of 15 seconds imposed for each foot in loop. Burro allowed 60 feet start. Each contestant must tie three feet with hogging string. Rider allowed to have loop made. Judges to pass on tie.

Steer Riding Contest—Purse \$50

Steers to be ridden with circingle. Steers to be circingled and mounted in chute and turned out when rider says ready. Best ride for three days. (Note. This does not mean that each contestant will have to ride all three days. Each contestant rides or ropes one day when his time or form is considered by judges.)

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS MEET

San Francisco, June 22.—Railway mail clerks from every part of the country met in San Francisco today for the annual convention of their national association. The insurance branch of the organization and the women's auxiliary also are in annual session.

MOVIE ACTORS' NARROW ESCAPE

BLOWN UP WITH AN OLD STEAMER, THEY ARE THROWN INTO DEEP WATER

(New York World)

Frederic De Belleville, an actor who has appeared in thrilling melodramas in this country, Europe and Australia, since he began his professional stage career in 1873, never has had a more realistic climax or dangerous role than those of yesterday afternoon when he and Miss Bettie Marshall, an actress, narrowly escaped being blown to pieces, burned to death or drowned in the Hudson river, 150 yards off the Palisades, opposite Hastings.

To present the last scene in "A Trade Secret," an exciting melodrama which is wanted in moving pictures Mr. De Belleville yesterday afternoon drove from his home in Maiba, near Whitestone, to Hastings in his automobile, where he met Miss Marshall, who was playing the leading woman's role.

In launch with M. W. Taggart, president of the Gotham Film company, they started for the barge Thomas W. Wallace, an old craft which had been board and was to touch it off at the for destruction to make the scene realistic. Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall climbed aboard the barge. In another launch were two camera men, adjusting their instruments.

Explosion on Wrong Signal

A third man, who was to have charge of powder and celluloid on board and was to touch it off at the proper signal, was on the rear of the barge.

When all was ready for action Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall took their stand at the side of the barge, dressed for their parts.

At a signal from the camera men they began conversation, apparently wildly excited and gesticulating. A move made by the camera men was

mistaken by the powder man as a signal for the explosion. It had been planned for the actor and actress to dive into the water before this came, but they were too late.

So forcible was the explosion that a huge hole was ripped in the bottom of the old barge. Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall were tossed high in the air and a tongue of flame shot across the actress' cheek, burning her severely before she struck the water. A piece of wood cut a deep wound in Mr. De Belleville's cheek. It struck him a glancing blow or it might have rendered him unconscious.

Miss Marshall was screaming from fright and pain when she came to the surface. Mr. De Belleville swam to her and supported her.

Camera Men Thrown Into River

The explosion had overturned the launch containing the two camera men and the one containing Mr. Taggart rocked dangerously. He quickly rescued Miss Marshall and Mr. De Belleville, who were both suffering from shock and submersion.

Mr. Taggart then rescued the camera men, who were clinging to the sides of their launch. Their cameras were lost.

The barge then was burning fiercely, the flames fed by the celluloid. On its stern stood the powder man. Mr. Taggart brought his launch up and asked him if he were crazy.

"Mistook the signal," replied the man, who was in a bad state of nerves. "Thought it was time," he added, as he climbed into the launch.

The overturned launch was righted and towed ashore, and Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall were taken to the Tower Ridge Yacht club. While neither was dangerously hurt, both suffered pain. The burn on Miss Marshall's cheek was especially painful.

After treatment at the yacht club Mr. De Belleville drove back to his home and Miss Marshall was brought to New York by train.

At Mr. De Belleville's home last night it was said he still was suffering from shock, but no serious consequences were expected from his experience.

It is said that when Mr. De Belleville, who is most dignified of bearing, received the scenario of "A Trade Secret," in which he was to make his debut as a film performer, he phoned to the producers that what they needed for the drama was an acrobat and aviator, not an actor.

MURDERS ARE INCREASING

Santa Fe, June 22.—A careful examination of New Mexico newspapers on file in the historical and archaeological rooms discloses that since New Year 118 murders have been committed in New Mexico, a number, it is believed, unprecedented in the history of the state for any similar period of time. The same ratio maintained throughout the year would mean that one of every 1,500 inhabitants will be murdered and in 50 years, the length of an average life time, it would mean that one of every 30 inhabitants is destined to die from the violence of a fellow man. On the other hand, convictions for murder are fewer than for many years and in many counties no hanging has taken place for decades. If the statements in the local newspapers referring to each murder are true, then three-quarters of them must be ascribed to drunkenness.

PERSONALS

Joe Bowman of Springer arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a visit with relatives. He left today for El Paso.

Father M. Olier of Watrous was in Las Vegas yesterday.

Mrs. Francis Cayot of Albuquerque who spent a few days visiting relatives here, left last night for a visit in Atchison, Kan.

Charles Trumbull and Dave Conway, who left for Santa Fe Monday in a Oakland car, returned to Las Vegas yesterday.

B. W. Sloan and family of Lindsay, Okla., passed through yesterday in a Reo car on their way to California.

George Weimers and his wife and daughter of Deshler, Neb., were tourists who came through Las Vegas yesterday on their way to California. They report the roads good. They were traveling in a Ford car.

N. G. Spence, representing the John Farwell company of Chicago, is visiting the Las Vegas merchants.

A. B. McGaffey of Albuquerque is a visitor in Las Vegas. Mr. McGaffey is head of the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie company.

A. McCready of Raton was in Las Vegas yesterday. Mr. McCready is a Santa Fe official.

Dr. J. B. Crane of Galleon, Ohio, bound for the coast, passed through Las Vegas this morning. He is accompanied by his wife. He reports the roads from Trinidad here as in good condition, but says the roads from La Junta to Trinidad are in poor shape.

Dr. J. A. Massie of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas yesterday, traveling overland in a Stottrd-Dayton car. He left for Santa Fe today.

Miguel L. Romero, marshal of the West side, has gone to Antonchico. A. Sena is taking his place while he is gone. Romero is expected back Friday.

Victoriano Montoya of Santa Rosa is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

Mrs. H. H. Fate and two children of Portsmouth, O., are the summer guests of Mrs. A. C. Erb, who is a sister of Mrs. Fate.

Ralph Goodrich is in from the mesa today on a business trip.

William Rogers left yesterday for a fishing trip to El Porvenir.

Miss Pearl Hutchinson left today on train No. 1 for Portales.

Secundino Romero returned to Las Vegas from his ranch.

C. W. G. Ward, district attorney, left for Santa Fe this afternoon.

WIDOWS DO NOT HAVE RIGHT TO WEAR BLACK

MANY MATRIMONIAL MIXUPS
WERE CAUSED IN FRANCE
BY THE WAR

Paris, June 25.—The matrimonial mobilization, precipitated by the call to arms last August, is far from complete; in consequence there are thousands of women wearing mourning who are legally debarred from the rights of a widow.

Two thousand five hundred marriages of soldiers called to the colors were celebrated in Paris alone during the first two weeks following the outbreak of the war. Several thou-

sand more were obliged to leave for the front without regularizing a situation that has become hopeless for many women and children and will become hopeless for many more.

The procurator of the republic did what he could by ordering mayors to disregard the rules; parliament helped by authorizing marriages at the front—even by proxy, but red tape had wound marriage so tightly in its tangle that even with carte blanche from their superiors the mayors were unable to satisfy all demands. War will have had the effect of remedying this but in the meantime incalculable harm has become permanent.

Doctor Chervin stated before the Society of Statistics that 60,000 families in Paris are in an irregular situation before the law and society. A large proportion of these would have been regularized if less difficulty were placed in the way of marriage. A great many persons are unable to produce the birth certificates required—their own their parents. Many others hesitate in the face of the inevitable posting of their names ten days beforehand on the walls of the mayor's office thus giving a choice opportunity to the gossips of their quarter.

A vigorous campaign has begun among members of the institute to hasten legislation that will remove all routine obstacles to marriage. Joining their efforts to those who are fighting against the depopulation of France they are confident of overcoming the apathy of parliament.

AGUILAR ALLOWED FREEDOM ON BOND

SUPREME COURT, HOWEVER, FIXES
THE AMOUNT AT TWENTY
THOUSAND

Santa Fe, N. M., June 25.—The state supreme court yesterday decided to admit Luis Aguilar to \$20,000 bail after hearing arguments by Q. A. Larrazolo, for Aguilar, and by District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward, of the Fourth judicial district representing the state. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted by Mr. Larrazolo in behalf of his client on the ground that there was no reason to suspect Aguilar of the crime of murder for which he was charged and lodged in jail, other than the disappearance of an old rancher for whom Aguilar worked.

RECORD OF YALE-HARVARD RACE

New London June 25.—Today's race between the Yale and Harvard eights is the forty-ninth contest in which the university crews have engaged. Rowing races between the Blue and Crimson were begun with a regatta on Lake Winnepesaukee in 1852. No record of the event was kept save the fact that Harvard was the winner, and then there was a lapse of three years until they met again, this time on the Connecticut river, at Springfield. That race was also won by Harvard. In 1859 the racing ground shifted to Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, where it remained for eight years, Harvard winning five of the three-mile races. The contest took place on Lake Saltpond in 1870 and

was another Harvard victory. Since 1878 the crews have been rowing on the Thames river course at New London. Early in the history of the event it was rowed over a two-mile course, which was increased to three miles in 1855. Again the distance was increased in 1876, this time to four miles, which has been the length of the varsity races ever since. One of the most interesting facts in connection with the race today is that it is in the nature of a rubber. Altogether, since the initial contest in 1852, a total of 48 races have been rowed by the two crews. Of this total Yale and Harvard each has 24 victories to her credit. Consequently, the eight that crosses the finish line first today will "put one over" on its opponents in more than one sense of the phrase.

LEWIS SHOWS UP WELL IN PRACTICE BOXING

HE AND HIS TRAINER ALSO BEGIN
A STRENUOUS DAILY
ROAD PROGRAM

Last night Johnny Lewis sparred three fast rounds with Young Joe Rivers and showed up in fine shape at his training quarters at the Pastime pool hall on Bridge street. Lewis also put on the gloves with Battling Togo.

In the afternoon he spent his training hour in shadow boxing, rope jumping and gymnastics. Lewis will leave The Optic office every morning at 3 o'clock for his road work. He will walk out to the race track with his trainer, Joe Callahan, the walker, who is journeying from San Francisco to New York.

A matinee boxing performance will be given by Lewis on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his training quarters. He will put on the gloves and box five rounds each with Joe Rivers and Battling Togo. Lewis is getting in the best of shape for his bout with Stanley Yoakum next Thursday night.

LONDON HEARS RUMORS

London, June 24.—Since the censorship has shut down on the publication of the details of the visits of German aircraft London is full of daily rumors that spread all over town. There has been no general criticism of withholding the locality of the raids as it may be helpful to the German to hear where their bombs dropped. But suppression or details has had its customary effect and every day there are stories of raids that never happened and of destruction that never took place. In fairness to the censors it should be admitted that while their facts when published are meagre they are regarded as true though the delay in issuing them is hopelessly needless from a newspaper point of view. In the case of the worst raid, happening around midnight as usual, the facts were not published in time for the regular issues of the afternoon papers of the following day. Meanwhile rumors had piled on rumors and the man in the street was prepared to hear that hundreds had been killed.

PIONEER MERCHANT DEAD

Santa Fe, June 25.—George W. Norton, for 17 years a leading merchant at the mining camp of Pinos

Altos, was found dead in his room. He was found by a native boy. Death was caused by natural causes.

URGE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

New York, June 25.—Vocational training as a national feature of education is to be taken up for consideration in a new and practical form at the first general convention of the Educational Conference and Exposition, which opened today at the Twelfth Regiment armory in this city. The conference is national in scope,

and aims to bring into practical cooperation business men who criticize present school and college graduates from a practical business standpoint and educators, and formulate plans to extend and enhance commercial and vocational education.

RICHARDSON AND ELY

Santa Fe, June 25.—District Judge Granville A. Richardson has accepted an invitation to make a Fourth of July address at Clovis on July 5. Ralph C. Ely of Santa Fe will be the other speaker.

HEALTH DAY AT FAIR

San Francisco, June 25.—The American Medical association closed its annual convention here today with an observance of "health conservation day," in commemoration of the sanitary achievements incident to the building of the Panama canal. Among the prominent participants in the exercises were Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas of the United States army and Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States public health service.

SALEM FIRE ANNIVERSARY

Salem, Mass., June 25.—Today was the first anniversary of the great Salem fire, which destroyed a large portion of the city, including several thousand homes and many large industrial plants. There was no formal observance of the anniversary, but on all public and many private buildings flags were displayed to call attention to the remarkable manner in which the city has "risen from the ashes" in a period of 12 months.

BEAUTY QUEEN RETURNS

Santa Fe, June 25.—Ruth Safford, the New Mexico beauty queen, returned last night from her trip to the exposition cities with 59 other beauties from other states.

Dr. James A. Massie returned today by motor from Denver after several weeks spent in clinics in Montreal, Toronto and other eastern cities as well as Denver, working with eminent surgeons.

Major and Mrs. W. A. Burbank of the Philippines are visiting Mrs. Burbank's mother, Mrs. Guterman.

Denison, Sherman and Paris, the three new Texas members of the Western association, are about the whole "works" in the W. A. pennant scramble at present.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS CONFER

Marquette, Mich., June 24.—Fifteen bishops, representing nearly all of the Episcopal dioceses of Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, met for a two days' conference here today to discuss various problems relating to the administration of the affairs of the church.

LANSING OFFERED BRYAN'S POSITION

PRESIDENT WILSON PICKS PRACTICAL MAN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington, June 23.—Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim since the resignation of William J. Bryan, has been definitely selected by President Wilson for the permanent post and has accepted. Formal announcement will be made at the White House at 5 p. m. today.

Has Fine Record

Mr. Lansing, who is a son-in-law of former Secretary of State John W. Fisher, became counsellor of the state department upon the retirement of John Bassett Moore, and has been regarded as President Wilson's mainstay on questions of international law in all the difficult negotiations thrust upon the United States by the European war. It was a matter of common remark that he commanded the respect and admiration of the foreign chancelleries here to a marked degree.

Mr. Lansing's home is in Watertown, N. Y., and he is just past 50 years old. Since 1889 he has practiced law, but he began his first diplomatic work in 1892, when he became counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration. Soon afterwards he became counsel for the United States Behring Sea claims commission, and following that was solicitor for the Alaskan boundary tribunal. In 1909 he was counsel in the North Atlantic coast fisheries case at The Hague.

His last work before becoming counsellor for the state department was as agent for the United States in the Anglo-American claims arbitration. He was graduated from Amherst college, and only yesterday received honorary degree from Colgate university. Secretary Lansing's writings on international law have attracted wide attention. One of his principal papers was "Government, its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States."

Since 1902 he has been an associate editor of the American Journal of International law. While the notes to Great Britain and Germany admittedly have been the work of President Wilson and former Secretary Bryan was consulted during their preparation, it was no secret that the president was in almost constant communication with Mr. Lansing on many intricate points of international law upon which Mr. Lansing was always able to advise his chief without any hesitation. Recently the president invited him to sit at the cabinet table while the notes to Germany on the Lusitania were being discussed and put into final form. Secretary Bryan was also present at this meetings, and so far as is known Mr. Lansing's presence was a precedent.

Since Mr. Bryan's resignation the president has frequently expressed his admiration for Mr. Lansing and announced his intention to ask him to take the portfolio. Mr. Lansing has appeared little in public places and one time there seemed some doubt among the president's advisers if it would not be advisable to select a man who was more prominent and could per-

form a greater service to his party.

From the first, however, practically all members of the cabinet have favored Mr. Lansing's selection and it was understood that the president took the view that the capacity of the man was more to be considered at this juncture of international affairs than any other consideration: Mr. Lansing was appointed secretary ad interim on Mr. Bryan's retirement. Under the law such an appointment is permissible for 30 days. Mr. Lansing's ad interim designation would have expired early next month. His regular appointment became effective at once. When congress meets his nomination will have to be submitted to the senate for confirmation in the regular way.

MORA COUNTY WILL PUT UP ITS SHARE

COMMISSIONERS VOTE TO PAY HALF THE COST OF PROPOSED NEW ROAD

The county commissioners of Mora county yesterday authorized the expenditure of \$2,500 for the purpose of building a highway that will connect Mora with the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie company's camp and with Taos. The work on the road is to start immediately. A. B. McGaffey and F. A. Drake, officials of the pole and tie company, appeared before the Mora county commissioners.

After the road has been built, that part of it which goes through the forest reserve will be maintained by the government. This road will connect with the new road to Santa Rosa and Roswell and will be part of the Gulf-Colorado highway.

The Las Vegas Commercial club has set about raising \$2,500, which is one-half the amount required to build the road. A committee consisting of Harry W. Kelly, chairman; D. T. Hoskins, Hallett Reynolds, F. O. Blood, William H. Springer and W. S. Townsend was appointed to collect the money.

DRY WEATHER IS NOT HURTING CROPS

COUNTY AGRICULTURIST GONZALES SAYS OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

The crop yield for San Miguel and Mora counties will be about normal this year, according to M. R. Gonzales, agriculturist for the two counties. The dry weather is doing a little harm but it will not injure the crops enough to prevent a large yield.

There is more grain planted this year than ever before. Although there are usually more oats planted than any other grain, this year there is more wheat planted. There is also more corn planted this year than there ever has been before.

East of Las Vegas, where there is

new farming ground is being broken for planting beans. The planting of beans will continue through the first week of July. A larger area is being planted this year than ever before. Near Guadalupita there are about 400 acres of land that are under cultivation for the first time, while east of Las Vegas there are about 300 acres of land that have just been broken.

There are no insects bothering the crops this year, with the exception of the cabbage flea that is causing a little trouble in truck gardens. However, there are few truck gardens in the two counties, so that little damage is being done.

During the Cowboys' reunion Mr. Gonzales will give demonstrations in the building of silos for the special benefit of the cattle men who will be here. He will be assisted in this work by Professor Latta of the dairy department of the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

"UNION FOR TIME" AIRED IN COURT

THIRD WIFE OF A MORMON MILLIONAIRE SUES FOR PART OF ESTATE

Ogden, Utah, June 23.—A grilling cross-examination taking up the morning session of Judge J. A. Howell's court today failed to shake the story told by Mrs. Margaret Geddes in her effort to obtain a one-thirty-third portion of the \$6,000,000 estate of the late David Eccles for her 16-year old son, Albert Geddes Eccles. The woman showed effects of the severe strain of many hours on the witness stand and a night of worry awaiting communication from Grant Geddes, brother of her first husband, respecting assistance given her before her alleged plural marriage to the late financier.

In reply to questions Mrs. Geddes detailed the love affair with Mr. Eccles, who had already married two wives prior to the Mormon manifesto, and did not vary in any degree from yesterday's testimony concerning the ceremony of "the union for time" performed by an apostle of the Mormon church in secret. She asserted that the assistance given to her by Mr. Eccles started in 1895 and continued regularly through her alleged marriage period up until the sudden death of the Utah capitalist.

Many of the heirs of the late millionaire, particularly the sons and daughters of his first and only legal wife, Mrs. Bertha Eccles, were in the court room. It is probable that Mrs. Geddes will remain on the stand under cross-examination throughout the day.

AMERICANS' MUTILATED BODIES ARE LOCATED

OUTRAGES OF YAQUI INDIANS IN MEXICO CONTINUE CAUSE OF WORRY

Washington, June 23.—Official anxiety over the situation in the Yaqui Valley, Mexico, where Indians had

threatened the American colony was considerably relieved today following reassuring advices concerning the situation from Admiral Howard. He reported by wireless that he had been assured by General Leyva, Mexican military commandant at Guaymas, that all was quiet in the valley.

Admiral Howard who had previously advised that a conference with General Leyva be held later, although suggesting that Americans depart from the Yaqui Valley, said that he had 1,500 troops ready to protect Americans, whether they remained or left the country. The commandant said that a landing of American marines would be likely "to cause Americans trouble all along the coast."

In view of the latest advices from Admiral Howard, officials were confident today that it would not now be necessary to land marines and blue-jackets who are held in readiness for that purpose unless adequate protection is not given Americans by the Mexican forces.

American Bodies Mutilated

On Board United States Ship Colorado, off Guaymas, Mex., June 22 (By Radio to San Diego, Calif., June 23.)—Photographs which show mutilated bodies of several Americans reported killed by Yaqui Indians were received here today from the Yaqui valley, where the Indians have been making raids for weeks. Advices received today stated that a military train with 200 Villa soldiers was sent yesterday from Empalme to attempt a rescue of a construction party of two Americans and 16 Mexicans reported to be at work repairing a railroad bridge over the Yaqui river near Corral, about 75 miles from here. This construction party was attacked by Yaquis near Joris Sunday, and 24 of 80 Villa soldiers sent as an escort were reported killed, eight wounded and 22 missing. The Yaqui losses were not given.

SPEAKERS AT ALLEGHENY

Meadville, Pa., June 23.—The exercises held today in celebration of the centennial of Allegheny college were notable for the large number of prominent persons who took part. Among the speakers were Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, President Shanklin of Wesleyan University, President Slocum of the University of Colorado, Dean Haskins of Harvard university, President Pritchett of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador at Washington. At noon the exercises adjourned for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Carnegie hall of chemistry. Andrew Carnegie officiated at the ceremony.

AUTO AND BUS HIT

San Francisco, June 23.—Six middle westerners were injured and a San Franciscan was probably fatally hurt today when a touring car collided with a motor bus in front of the Ferry building. The injured:

George P. Dixon, San Francisco; T. W. O'Connor, Monticello, Ind.; Mrs. C. L. Spaulding, banker, Kansas City; Pauline Olsen, Chicago; W. B. Roberts, banker, Kansas City, and Mrs. Roberts, bruised.

The touring car was being driven at high speed, it was said, so Mr. and Mrs. Roberts could catch a steamer. None are thought to be fatally hurt.

PERSONALS

Thomas Truder, who has been attending the University of Notre Dame, returned home yesterday. He will spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Truder.

Mrs. Simon Vorenberg of Wagon Mound, who spent a few days in Las Vegas, returned to her home yesterday.

Miss Lucy Clements, who spent the weekend in Santa Fe, returned to Las Vegas this morning on train No. 8.

Ziba Bennett of Pine Bluff, Ark., passed through Las Vegas in a Cadillac "8" bound for San Francisco. He reports bad roads from La Junta to Trinidad, but good roads through New Mexico.

J. E. Powers of the Santa Fe land office is in Las Vegas on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Larsen, who have been visiting in Las Vegas, will leave tonight for a trip to New York.

F. L. Gay, representing the Pacific Creamery company of Tempe, Ariz., has been here visiting the merchants.

S. Schwayder of the Schwayder Trunk Manufacturing company of Denver is in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. C. E. Nagle, Harvey Nagle and Jack Nagle, all of Albuquerque, who have been visiting in Las Vegas for the last few days, left last night for Indiana.

Eugenio Romero of Mora, a member of the board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University, came to Las Vegas last night.

Eugenio B. Gallegos, state senator from Union county, Eufrazio Gallegos of Gallegos and Alfonso C. de Baca of Gallegos arrived in Las Vegas yesterday. They came overland in a Buick "6".

Dr. J. C. Martin of Antonchico, who has been here for a few days, left last night.

George B. Gallegos and L. R. Allen are auto tourists from Albuquerque who are in Las Vegas.

J. V. Jenkins of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company of Leavenworth, Kan., is in Las Vegas on business.

R. Backstrom of New York visited in Las Vegas between trains yesterday.

J. Hausig of the Eli-Walker Dry Goods company of St. Louis is a business visitor in Las Vegas.

John Hixenbaugh, Maybell Hixenbaugh and E. M. Hixenbaugh, all of Ocate, passed through Las Vegas yesterday.

William Lewis and his son Norman Lewis will leave tonight for California.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, and Dean Frank Carroon returned yesterday from a trip to Mora, where they addressed the teachers' institute of Mora county. Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Carroon accompanied them. There are more than 50 teachers who are attending the institute in Mora county.

Miss Myrtle Regensberg returned this afternoon from Watrous, where she has been visiting for a week at a house party.

Lawrence Roberts, of Maplewood, Mo., is visiting with his uncle, Chester Hunker, assistant district attorney.

Richard Dunn of Gascon is a visitor in Las Vegas.

Dr. George Mosby and wife are visiting in Las Vegas. Their home is in Iowa City, Iowa.

George Nowell of Ribera is in Las Vegas today.

J. L. Geyer of Springer is in Las Vegas today. Mr. Geyer is a former resident of Las Vegas.

DEFENDERS HOLD ON TO SAVE ARTILLERY

RUSSIAN GARRISON WILL WITHDRAW WHEN SUPPLIES ARE REMOVED, IS CLAIMED

London, June 22.—Nothing but a sudden and unexpected blow by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field, can now save Lemberg, in the hands of the Russians for nearly ten months, from returning to its former owners. The almost immediate evacuation of the city by the Russians is expected in London.

On the other hand the Germans in north Russia and Poland are busily consolidating their gains in a manner which suggests more important movements in these regions. The seaport of Libau is strongly fortified. Heavy naval guns have been installed and Prince Henry of Prussia, who was recently there, is credited with the statement that the Germans intend to retain possession of Libau at all costs, as they regard the port to be the key to the Baltic.

Paris, June 22.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities, which reads:

"The seaport of Dunkirk was bombarded last night by a piece of long range artillery. Fourteen shells were thrown and some persons belonging to the civil population were killed."

Berlin, June 22 (Via London).—The official announcement from army headquarters today reports heavy fighting along the Fecht river in Alsace, where considerable gains have been claimed recently by the French.

Cut This Out— It Is Worth Money

Cut out this advertisement, enclose 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing:

(1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.

(2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.

(3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

G. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.

The announcement says:

"We have transferred our positions to the east bank of the Fecht."

Lemberg Is Weakening

Announcement was made today by the Over Sears News agency that the Russians before Lemberg have been defeated along their whole line and are fighting only to gain time in order to save their artillery and other war materials.

"The Germans and Austrians are within ten miles of Lemberg," the announcement adds. "The main positions of the Russians are being shelled by the armies of Generals Mackensen, Linsingen, Boehms, Planzer and Woyrice."

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, June 22 (Via London).—With the Russians opposing their Austro-German antagonists on a line six miles from Lemberg, according to the most recent information reaching Petrograd, it is unofficially considered here that the evacuation of the Galician capital cannot now be avoided without a sacrifice of men out of proportion to the strategic importance of the place. The evacuation of Lemberg as a base already has been accomplished in good order. The hospitals and the government institutions have been removed.

The Russian positions before the city, consisting of a comprehensive system of trenches and entanglements, are well calculated to make the victory of the German allies costly.

To the north the Austro-Germans are reaching positions evacuated by them in September on the roads to Rawa and Tomassow, seemingly intent upon capturing Tarnow, the railroad junction which controls communication between Lemberg and Russia.

To Cut off Trade

London, June 22.—An order in council is about to be issued stopping the exportation of all goods to Holland, except those consigned to The Netherlands Overseas trust. This is expected to stop the trade now believed to be passing through Holland into Germany.

Announcement to this effect was made in the house of commons today by Captain E. G. Pretymann, parliamentary undersecretary to the board of trade.

Exportations of goods to The Netherlands Overseas Trust would be equivalent to a guarantee that no goods, either in the form received or in a subsequent form, would reach a country hostile to Great Britain. Captain Pretymann made the announcement in introducing the customs exportation restriction bill. He explained that the sooner the trade now passing through Holland into Germany was stopped the better it would be for the interests of England.

Heavy French Losses

Berlin, June 22 (Via Wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Reports from Dutch sources state that the French losses are fearful. The hospitals at Amiens and at the Villa are overcrowded. The constant arrival of trains with wounded adds to the confusion, and it is impossible to give the wounded care.

"Soldiers write that from Arras to Souchez, about eight miles, the field is covered with corpses and that the

odor is unbearable. The losses on both sides are fearful."

French Loan Floated

New York, June 22.—J. P. Morgan and Company announced late today that arrangements had been made by them and the Rothschilds of Paris for the flotation in this country of a new French loan, the amount of which it was impossible to state at present, secured by high grade railway bonds lodged with the Morgan firm.

Current Magazines

Cartoons Magazine for July

What the cartoonists of England, France, Spain, Canada and the United States think of the Lusitania disaster is portrayed in the July Cartoons Magazine, which devotes almost half of its space to cartoons and world comment on the crisis with Germany. Some of the British cartoons making President Wilson out as a man "too proud to fight" already have been the subject of international gossip. Perhaps the most uncalled-for of these is the one showing Admiral von Tirpitz, the kaiser and Uncle Sam. "I have just given that fellow an awful smack," von Tirpitz is represented as saying to the kaiser. "And what does he say?" is the response. "He says he is too proud to fight." "Good! Then you can smack him again."

A number of timely cartoons on the subject of national defense are certainly worth careful thought, as are the cartoons on the divided loyalty of the German-Americans.

The entrance of Italy into the arena of war was naturally the subject of many striking cartoons, the best of which are reproduced in this issue. The native Japanese view of Japan's domination of China is set forth in a selection of cartoons taken from the vernacular papers of Tokyo and Yokohama.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD

Boston, June 22.—Today was class day at Harvard. From early morning the senior were to be seen in cap and gown gathered in groups about the quadrangle or hurrying hither and thither about the yard intent on the final preparations for the successful carrying out of the program of the day. During the morning the formal exercises of the senior class were held in Sanders theater. The Stadium exercises were held during the afternoon, together with the elaborate "spreads" for which the day is famous.

I WILL GIVE \$1000
if I FAIL to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to BONE Without Knife or Pain
No PAY Until CURED
WRITTEN GUARANTEE
No X Ray or other swindle. An Island plant makes the cure
Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the lip, face or body long is CANCER! it never pains until last stage
120-PAGE BOOK sent FREE, 10,000 testimonials. Write to some
Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and always poisons deep glands and KILLS QUICKLY
One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report
We refuse many who wait too long & must die
Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small
Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHAMLEY & CO. Chamley Building
BOOK SENT FREE
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747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



LIQUOR QUESTION AGITATED IN NEARLY EVERY STATE IN NATION

VOTERS SEEM TO BE UNABLE TO SETTLE THE MATTER PERMANENTLY—NUMEROUS ELECTIONS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE HELD THIS YEAR AND IN 1916—HISTORY OF THE DEFEATS AND VICTORIES OF BOTH THE WETS AND THE DRYS DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS IS INTERESTING—DECISIONS OF COURTS ARE BOTH FAVORABLE AND ADVERSE TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

New York, June 21.—A canvass by the Associated Press of legislative activity this year in the state law making bodies of the country, most of which have adjourned for the summer shows that among the subjects which received notable attention was that of the prohibition or the regulation of the liquor traffic.

The legislatures of two states enacted statutory prohibition to become effective this year, and eight voted to submit the question of statewide prohibition to a referendum of the people. Of the latter, two established statutory prohibition to become effective in the meantime. Four states where prohibition is already effective passed additional restrictive laws and two of the five states, where, under constitutional amendment, prohibition is to go into effect next year, enacted necessary statutes for its enforcement. In six of the so-called "wet" states statewide proposals met defeat. In others questions of local option, transportation and licensing were acted upon.

Eight State Elections

The two states where direct prohibition laws were passed are Florida and Alabama. Those whose legislatures voted to submit the question to the people are Idaho, Iowa, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and the territory of Alaska. In Iowa, the legislative resolution, according to the state constitution, must be passed by the next succeeding legislature, before the people can vote on it, but the state returned to statutory prohibition meanwhile, through the repeal of the so-called mulct law. Idaho was also made "dry" meanwhile through statutory enactment. In Utah the bill was vetoed by the governor after the legislature adjourned. In South Carolina, the vote will be taken at the election this year, in Montana, South Dakota, Vermont and Alaska in 1916; in Idaho in 1917.

It will be thus seen that as a measure of the progress of the cause of prohibition the 15 states already in the ranks have this year been enforced by four and the legislative way cleared for four others, including Alaska, to join. In the latter event nearly half the country will have placed the ban on the liquor traffic.

Liquor in Packages

The new Florida law goes into effect October 1 and prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages except in sealed packages of less than one-half pint each, nor can liquor be drunk on the premises where sold. This applies to restaurants hotels and clubs as well as saloons.

The Alabama law was passed over the veto of Governor Henderson. It becomes operative July 1. In addition, the legislature enacted an anti-shipment law, which forbids the shipping to an

individual of more than one gallon of liquor or 60 bottles of beer a month. Its validity was taken to the supreme court for test. There was also passed over the governor's veto, an act forbidding the publication of liquor advertisements in new paper and periodicals, on bill boards or in saloons. This was also taken to the courts.

In Iowa, the repeal of the mulct law, under which communities by a majority petition were allowed to have saloons operated under a mulct tax, had the effect of returning the state to the statutory prohibition which prevailed prior to the laws enacted 12 years ago. Content neither with this or the passage of the resolution for a constitutional prohibition amendment, the legislature also enacted 11 prohibition enforcement bills.

Idaho's Strict Law

In adopting statutory prohibition, pending the constitutional amendment vote, Idaho enacted a provision conceded to be more drastic than any ever attempted in the United States. It makes even ownership of liquor a misdemeanor, and on second offense, a felony.

The Montana legislature decided to refer the question to the people at the 1916 election, in the form of a statute, after rejecting a proposed constitutional amendment vote. The law would permit the use of wine for sacramental purposes and in lodge ceremonial work. If approved, it will become effective December 31, 1918. In connection with the measure, the legislature enacted early closing and Sunday closing laws for the saloons.

The general assembly of South Carolina took up a large part of its session in discussing prohibition. Besides drafting a statewide law for submission to a referendum at the election of September 12, 1915, the assembly enacted a statute which makes effective in the state the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon federal act against the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory, South Carolina being now local option. The statute also forbids the shipment of more than one gallon of alcoholic liquors to any one person in the state during any one month.

The South Dakota legislature decided to submit a statewide constitutional amendment to the general election in 1916. If carried by a majority of the votes cast, it will become effective July 1, 1917.

The statewide prohibition measure which the governor of Utah vetoed after the adjournment of the legislature of that state had been passed by large majorities in both houses. The legislature, however, placed on the statute books a law modeled after the Webb-Kenyon law and imposing heavy penalties for the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory in the

state.

Vermont's prohibition proposal was in the form of a law which will be submitted to the people at the municipal elections in the spring of 1916. If passed, its effect will be drastic as it makes no provision for the sale of liquor for medical and mechanical purposes.

Kansas Laws Unique

The four prohibition states which decided to strengthen their present laws were Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. The Kansas measures approach the unique in prohibition legislation. Two were passed, one providing that the municipality where liquor is sold is liable for damage for injury to persons or property resulting from intoxication. The other, which is aimed at those who permit so-called "keg parties" to be held on their premises, imposes similar liability upon the owner of property where liquor is sold or given away.

North Carolina passed an anti-shipment act, known there as the "anti-jug" act which forbids the shipment to and receipt by any one person of more than one quart of spirituous liquors and five gallons of malt beverage every 15 days.

Tennessee, where the prohibition laws have not been strictly enforced in the larger cities, it is said, passed an ouster law, modeled after a Kansas statute, which provides for the removal from office of state, county or city officials (other than holders of constitutional offices) who fail to enforce the laws of the state. The legislature also enacted measures forbidding social and fraternal clubs to dispense or maintain lockers for members; placing the supervision of soft drink stands under the pure food and drug department and forbidding them to sell beverages containing more than one-half per cent alcohol and prohibiting drug stores from selling intoxicants except on bona fide prescription given to persons who actually are ill. West Virginia enacted amendments to the Yost prohibition law limiting shipments of liquor into the state and forbidding a person to have liquor in a public place even for his own use. Nor hereafter can any one in West Virginia give a drink to another except in his own home, home being specified as a permanent place of residence, not a hotel or other public place.

All attempts to revise the prohibition laws of Oklahoma were defeated.

In Oregon, where prohibition becomes effective in January next as the result of previous action by the voters on a constitutional amendment, the legislature enacted a law to enforce the amendment. The law prohibits the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the state and its sale except on physician's prescription or for scientific sacramental or mechanical uses. It allows a limited amount to be imported by the heads of families.

A law for a similar purpose was enacted in Colorado where a prohibition amendment goes into effect the same date. The Colorado law forbids the buying, selling and giving away of liquor except for medical or sacramental purposes and prohibits common carriers from transporting liquor into the state except for lawful purposes;—this includes the transportation to individuals who must sign a receipt that the liquor is for their own use.

The law contains a search and seizure provision and gives the governor \$10,000 yearly for its enforcement.

The legislature of Washington, where prohibition is also effective in January next, ignored Governor Lister's request for an appropriation of \$50,000 to enforce the law.

The liquor traffic in Arkansas, having been banned by the previous legislature with a law which likewise takes effect in January, was not up for consideration this year. Virginia, which goes into the "dry" column in November, 1916, held no legislative session this year.

New Mexico Stays Out

Statewide prohibition proposals met defeat in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York and Wyoming. The question was before the general assembly of Connecticut as a proposed constitutional amendment which the legislators declined to send to the next assembly for ratification. The legislature, however, increased the cost of retail liquor licenses 66 2-3 per cent and for the first time placed social and fraternal organizations serving liquors to members, under excise regulation. In Indiana a statewide measure died in a committee of the lower house.

In Michigan the question promised to be one of the features of the session, but nothing came of it. A bill was introduced into the senate providing for the submission of statutory prohibition to the vote of the people at a general election next year, but the prohibition leaders themselves voted against it after the liquor faction had attached certain amendments to it which in the opinion of the "drys" defeated the purpose of the bill.

While a strong effort was made in the New Mexico legislature to secure action on a constitutional amendment resolution, the issue was not allowed to come to a vote in either house. In New York all measures designed to have a statewide effect on the liquor traffic were killed, and in Wyoming the issue was twice before the legislature in proposals for a constitutional amendment, and twice defeated.

Both "wet" and "dry" measures failed of enactment in Illinois. They were all killed by the house. The temperance measures introduced provided for residence district option, for stricter enforcement of the anti-liquor laws in prohibition territory and against creating. The "wets" did not push their bill providing for home rule in the handling of the liquor problem and their bill repealing the township option law.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania county local option met defeat, but was established by Minnesota. The latter state also enacted a "roadhouse" bill prohibiting the issuance of saloon licenses to establishments outside of cities and villages.

The only action taken by the Ohio legislature was the passage of a law making state and county liquor licensing officials elective instead of appointive, thus "decentralizing" the licensing system. The law was opposed by the so-called "liberal" interests. The Massachusetts lawmakers passed a bill to prevent the shipment of liquor from license to no license communities, but it was vetoed by the governor. A bill forbidding the use of enclosed booths in restaurants where liquor is sold became a law.

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OUR FALLING MEAT SUPPLY

A campaign of education for increasing the meat supply of the country has been decided upon by the American Feed Manufacturer's Association. The seriousness of the situation was well indicated by G. A. Chapman, president of the association, in saying that, within the past 15 years, the number of beeves raised for market has declined about 50 per cent. The figures, as he cited them, show that, in 1900, 66 beeves were raised and sold for each 100 population, and in 1914 the number was but 36 to each 100. It was his opinion that unless the farmers can be brought to raising more cattle for the table the United States will be forced to depend upon foreign countries for its supplies of beef within 25 years.

The danger is not a new one. It has menaced the country for some years, and the rise in meat prices has often, and correctly, been attributed to it. Settlers who displaced the ranchmen in the west, southwest and northwest, have used the lands for raising crops and not livestock, and they have, as a rule, raised crops to be sold outright and not for feeding purposes. Some years ago there began an educational campaign toward showing the greater profits in stock raising, and there are, of late, some evidences of its effectiveness, although Mr. Chapman's figures show that the process of education has been a slow one. Southern planters are no w said to be turning their attention more to the raising of stock than heretofore, and in the west the growing popularity of alfalfa may soon lead to more cattle and lower prices. If not, the beef trust will have to continue standing as the object of the ultimate beef consumers' wrath.

ASTONISHING BLUNDERS

A study of the "war revenue tax" discloses some of the most astonishing blunders to be found in the entire legislative record of the present administration. The most elementary principles of law making seem to have been disregarded.

In the passage of any special tax measure where the approximate deficit to be met is known, there are four simple requirements that are obvious.

1. It should be determined where the burden of the tax should fall.

2. Based on accurate estimates, the law should produce the amount of revenue needed.

3. The law should be phrased in clear unmistakable terms, admitting of but one construction that will insure a minimum cost of administration, prevent confusion, and avoid useless, expensive litigation.

4. Timely, adequate provision should be made for revenue stamps, blank returns, instructions, and all other numerous details entering into the enforcement of such a law.

This administration failed on every one of these counts.

1. Under the first essential, that of determining where the burden of the tax shall fall, the democrats floundered repeatedly. They first announced the plan of increasing the income tax and abandoned it on discovering that financial returns would be delayed for months under that method. Then they turned to a plan of taxing freight receipts. This was discarded with astonishing celerity. Political pressure was too great. After other ineffectual attempts the Spanish war stamp was adopted as a basis, giving the country a "war tax" in time of peace.

2. The second essential was disregarded. Their estimates were inaccurate. Had they been based on facts instead of guess work, we would not now have the treasury deficit as a constant reminder of democratic extravagance and inefficiency.

3. The third essential was disregarded. There are conflicting provisions in the "war tax" as to when it shall take effect. Other clauses are so obscurely phrased that it has been necessary to appeal to the courts for construction.

4. The fourth essential was disregarded. So inadequate were the provisions for stamps required under the act that business all over the country halted because of inability to comply with the law. Long and annoying controversies arose over penalties for such violations, resulting in needless confusion for which no one but the present administration is to blame.

A COURAGEOUS GOVERNOR

Those Georgia people who loudly proclaimed Governor Slaton a "traitor to the state" because he commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, gave voice to the principles of anarchy. Allowance

must be made, of course, for the fact that the people were highly excited and had been worked into a frenzy by the repeated publication of the details of a brutal murder. It was the mob spirit calling out for the punishment of a man for a revolting crime—a punishment that somebody richly merits, but whose identity had not been established beyond a reasonable doubt in the mind of the governor. It was a demand for the shedding of blood in reparation for an offense in which blood had been shed.

Governor Slaton far from being a traitor, did his full duty by the state of Georgia in exercising the powers given him by the constitution in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. Had he been fully convinced of Frank's guilt, he would have been derelict in his duty had he refused to allow the man to be hanged. For what reason was the power of commutation placed in the governor's hands were he to be condemned for using it when he deemed the occasion necessary?

The time may come when the people who called Governor Slaton a traitor yesterday will bless him for preventing their becoming murderers in demanding the execution of an innocent man.

What Governor Slaton did required courage of an unusual variety. His action may mean his political decease, but he will have the consolation of knowing that he did what he believed to be his duty.

CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CASES

Columbus, O., June 23.—The criminal cases against Dennis Kelly and other officials of the old Capital City Dairy company, who are alleged to have defrauded the government out of large sums in oleomargarine taxes, were called for trial in the federal court today. This is the case which led to the recent resignation of Sherman McPherson as United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio. It was said that Attorney General Gregory asked Mr. McPherson for his resignation after he learned that while prosecuting the dairy company in a criminal proceeding Mr. McPherson has received a \$20,000 fee as attorney for the receiver of the company in a civil proceeding. The department of justice, it is said, considered Mr. McPherson's acceptance of the fee under the circumstances as "peculiarly improper."

DE WET IS SENTENCED

Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa, June 23 (Via London).—Sentence of six years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 pounds (\$10,000) was imposed today on General Christian De Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British government, who was found guilty yesterday of treason on eight counts.

General De Wet was commander-in-chief of the free state forces for the Boer war. In 1914 he headed a rebellion in the Orange Free state and western Transvaal against Great Britain. He was promptly captured, however, and the trial which resulted in the sentence of today was begun June 10.

EXTERMINATING WILD HORSES

Ely, Nev., June 23.—Over 200 wild horses have been shot and killed in the White Pine country during the

past few days, the ranchers having started a campaign for the extermination of the last vestige of the roving bands. Since the first settlements, wild horses have been a picturesque feature of Nevada life, and they have also been a great nuisance, owing to their propensity to break into fields and to entice domestic horses from the ranges. The wild horses usually roam in bands of from 40 to 75, controlled by the most powerful stallion. The yare very wild, the most expert vaqueros seldom being able to capture one uninjured. The European war has created a brisk demand for the hardy mustangs of the Nevada-California ranges, and recently, in the Garderville section, a number of cowboys organized an expedition to attempt the capture and sale of some of the larger of the wild animals.

CABINET'S SHORT SESSION

Washington, June 23.—The cabinet was in session today less than an hour. Neither the Mexican nor European situation were touched. President Wilson did not bring up the subject of appointing a secretary of state. The indication here today is that he will name Dobert Lansing.

VISITORS AT MUSEUM

Santa Fe, June 25.—Among those who registered at the Museum of New Mexico today are Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bird of Stevens Point, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McMillen, Albuquerque; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ogle and daughter, Grace Ogle, Mountain Park, N. M.; E. C. Hizey, Pickerington, O.; J. W. Hizey, Athens, O.; Dr. J. B. Krieg and wife, Galion, O.; George W. Stewart, Ohio University; Elsie Davis, Sadie Beahmer, Dodge City, Kas.; Roman Gallegos, Fidel Ortiz, Las Vegas; Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Schneider, Albuquerque; Mrs. N. A. Purcell, Manhattan, Kas.; Mrs. Sarah Hudson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Hornsby, Moriarty, N. M.; Dorothy E. Barton, Pueblo, Colo.; Mrs. T. A. Gettya, Roswell; C. B. Hawkins and wife, Silsbie, Texas; Ella Reed and Evelyn Wolfe, Streator, Ill.; Bertha M. Purdum, Plymouth, Ill.; Mary E. Sherlock, Streator, Ill.; P. Cameron, Albuquerque; Harry A. Emerson, Clinton, Ark.; C. R. Wilkinson, Fort Sumner; F. G. Cass, Albuquerque; Ida Winkelmann, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROBERTS MAKES ADDRESS

Santa Fe, June 25.—Between the two parts of the thirty-second degree Wednesday night, at the Scottish Rite Masonic cathedral Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts made the oration for the presentation of a replica of Houdon's bust of George Washington, presented by the last Masonic class. As the degree inculcates the lesson of patriotism the ceremony came at a propitious moment. The bust is similar to that presented to the Normal University by Felix Martinez and the original is in the rotunda of the capitol of Virginia at Richmond. Dr. Roberts, Governor McDonald, Rupert F. Asplund, Mrs. Jacob Weltmer also addressed the teachers' institute.

Captain Harold Smith, of the Michigan university track team, twice defeated an automobile recently in a 50-yard match race from standing start. Small chance for a benzine press agent to put one over in this kind of a stunt.

UNIVERSITY WILL ADVANCE HER ATHLETICS

STATE SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE
PREPARES TO IMPROVE
FACILITIES

Albuquerque, June 23.—Athletic standards at the New Mexico state university are to be materially elevated and advanced during the coming college year, which opens on August 16. The advancement will follow a number of influences, chief of which is a lively interest in the promotion of high grade athletic training on the part of the board of regents and the university government. President David R. Boyd is a firm believer in and advocate of thorough athletic training for both men and women, as an essential part of modern education and is leaving nothing undone to make the department of physical education, athletics and hygiene thoroughly efficient. To this end the university government has authorized enlargement of the gymnasium to exactly twice its former size, the main floor being enlarged to permit of basket ball, indoor baseball and track work; and the equipment being supplemented by all of the approved apparatus of modern physical culture. This work is now under way and includes showers and individual lockers for each student. The improvement will be complete in time for the opening of the college year.

As a further step toward better athletics the university board has sent Ralph F. Hutchinson, head of the department of physical culture and coach, on a tour of the eastern universities. He went with an appropriation sufficient to permit time at a number of the big colleges; but the bulk of his time will be spent with the athletic specialists of Princeton, Hutchinson's alma mater, and Columbia and Yale. His instructions were to absorb the best in training methods now in use in the three big colleges and to bring it back with him for application to the New Mexico university student body. He will return to Albuquerque the first week in August in time to supervise installation of new equipment in the enlarged university gymnasium. When this work is complete his plant will be equal in efficiency to that of any state university gymnasium. When this work Hutchinson's personal equipment will be equally thorough and up to date.

The state university has been fortunate in retaining Mr. Hutchinson, or "Hutch," as the student body knows him, for his standing in the athletic world is high and his services are in demand. His personal athletic record is brilliant. As a prep. school student at Mercersburg academy he was a boy wonder and put that now famous school on the athletic map of American preparatory schools, a place it has since retained with distinction. When he entered Princeton he immediately jumped into prominence in football, baseball and track work. It was before the period when freshmen were excluded from major team positions and Hutchinson made quarter-

back on the Princeton football team in his first year, playing the most sensational game of the year, as the sport pages of that year prove. He also made the college baseball team and established a new intercollegiate record for the high hurdles. His hurdle record was established on the same day he played with his team in a winning baseball game. He was then and has remained an all-round man. As head coach at Princeton, at Dickinson and at Texas University he produced winning teams. He came to New Mexico from Texas in 1912.

Hutchinson has not produced any sensational athletes or athletic teams at the state university. He has not had the material to select from up to this time; but he has produced a uniform grade of physical excellence that has won the complete confidence of the university regents and officers and the student body as well. During the coming year he will have his first real opportunity for team production. He will have adequate gymnasium equipment, a large increase in student material, and most important of all, he will have 75 per cent of last year's students under his hands again; the largest percentage of returned students in the history of the university. While he has produced no sensational teams, Hutchinson, his work and the standards he has established have made the state university the center of athletic activity in New Mexico, as the rapidly growing interest in the annual interscholastic track and field meet has evidenced. His work during the coming year merits careful watching.

STATE TO HANDLE ROAD BOND FUNDS

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENDERS
OPINION AS TO HOW MONEY
SHALL BE SPENT

Santa Fe, June 23.—An erroneous opinion, prevailing in some quarters, that in the event of the sale of the \$500,000 worth of highway bonds the money apportioned to the various counties will be expended by the county authorities, is corrected by Attorney General Frank W. Clancy in a letter written today to United States Senator T. B. Catron. The attorney general makes it clear that the state highway commission will be exclusively in charge of the expenditure of the funds derived from the bond sale.

Mr. Clancy's letter is of particular importance at this time, as the early sale of the bonds to Kelly & Kelly of Kansas City, and Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe, appears probable. It follows:

"On Saturday last you spoke to me on the street as to what the statutes provide with regard to the expenditure of money which may be realized from the expected sale of the state highway bonds, and I have made some examination of the statutes from which I conclude that that money becomes a part of the state road fund and is to be expended by or under the

direction of the state highway commission, and I will briefly state my reasons for this conclusion.

"By Section 8 of Chapter 42 of the Laws of 1909, which reappears as Section 2642 of the new codification, provision is made for a state tax the proceeds of which go to the state treasurer, and constitute what shall be known as the 'Road Fund,' and that fund is made subject to the orders of the highway commission. The then territorial highway commission, by Section 1 of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1912, becomes the state highway commission.

"Chapter 58 of the Laws of 1912 is the statute authorizing the issuance of the state highway bonds if approved by a vote of the people, and by Section 4 of that act, which is Section 4578 of the codification, it is provided that upon the sale of the bonds the treasurer shall pay the total amount received into the state treasury and cause it to be placed in the state road fund to be used exclusively for the construction and maintenance of a system of state highways. In that section is also contained the only provision about any apportionment among the counties, but the money is not to be so apportioned as merely the expenditure of the proceeds derived from the sale of the bonds shall be apportioned among the counties upon the basis of the amount annually contributed by each county to the state road fund as proceeds of the one mill levy required by Chapter 42 of the Laws of 1909. In the codification, this one mill levy is referred to as being required 'by Sections 2674 to 2683 inclusive,' referring to sections of the codification, but this is an obvious error as those sections do not provide for any such levy while Section 2642 above referred to is the one that does provide for it. In this connection it may be well to call attention to the fact that by Section 12 of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1915, the maximum levy of one mill for the state road fund must be reduced to a maximum of one-third of a mill.

"It is true, as you said to me on Saturday, that the county road boards are given control of road expenditures by the act creating the road boards in 1912, but it is quite clear that that does not refer to the expenditure or use of state funds. Section 7 of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1912, which is Section 2647 of the codification, is the one relating to this subject and reads as follows:

"All funds that may be derived from taxation, issuance of bonds, gifts or bequests, or from any other source, for road and bridge purposes in the respective counties, shall hereafter be expended under the supervision and direction of the county road board, and the methods for making such expenditures and accounting therefor shall be the same as those now or hereafter required by law in the case of expenditures made by the boards of county commissioners."

"Taking all the statutes together,
(Continued from Page Three)

this section must be held to refer only to county funds and not to take away from the state highway commission control of the expenditure of the state road fund. The two statutes construed in this way can both stand without any conflict. You will notice that the funds referred to in the above section are for road and bridge purposes in the respective counties, and

itures made by the boards of county commissioners, and expenditures by boards of county commissioners are of county funds only. This section cannot be allowed to interfere with the provision about the apportionment of expenditures of the proceeds of the sale of highway bonds already referred to which is quite a different thing from the apportionment of money to be expended by another authority."

NEW POSTPONMENT IN THE BOND SALE

SELIGMAN AND OTHERS ARRANGING TO HAVE COUNTIES CARRY DISCOUNT

Santa Fe, N. M., June 23.—The sale of the \$500,000 worth of state highway bonds, which on June 12 was postponed until next Thursday, June 24, will be further postponed to permit Kelly and Kelly, of Kansas City, and Arthur Seligman, of Santa Fe, who expect to take the bonds at par, to complete financial arrangements with all the counties of the state. It is believed probable that all arrangements can be completed within ten days or two weeks.

Messrs. Kelly and Seligman are asking the counties to contribute a small percentage of the money that will be spent within their respective boundaries for road work when the bonds are sold, to cover the difference between the par value of the bonds and their present market value, plus a small commission. Banks in which the road money will be deposited are expected to enter into the arrangements with the counties, bearing a share of the county contributions. Letters, accompanied by indorsements of the plan by Governor McDonald, Attorney General Clancy and State Engineer French, have been sent to all county commissioners, and personal visits will be made to a number of the counties by Messrs. Kelly and Seligman. Mr. Kelly has just returned here from Dona Ana county, and Mr. Seligman is now on a trip to San Miguel and Colfax counties.

It is stated that the county commissioners of several counties have already expressed their entire willingness to enter into the necessary financial arrangements, and that no objection on the part of any of the commissioners is expected.

The boxing game at present is a flivver, compared with the activity manifested in the sport at this time last year. During dog days of 1914 Freddie Welsh tangoed Willie Ritchie out of the lightweight crown, "Kid" Williams grabbed the bantamweight championship from Johnny Kilbane, Georges Carpentier hung a saddle on Gunboat Smith, and Frank Moran was sidetracked by Jack Johnson.

GUNBOAT SMITH MATCHED

New York, June 23.—A match between Gunboat Smith and Young Wehnert, heavyweights, to fight 10 rounds at Ebbets Field on July 1 was announced today. It was also announced that Freddie Welsh world's lightweight champion, had agreed to fight Charley White of Chicago 10 rounds here on July 3.

M'NARY A PLEASED VISITOR AT FAIR

FORMER LAS VEGAS SAW MUCH OF INTEREST IN NEW MEXICO BUILDING

San Diego, June 21.—J. G. McNary, first vice president of the First National bank of El Paso, who registered at the New Mexico building today from Cloudcroft, is really a New Mexican, although his active business connection at the present time happens to be in Texas, just a few miles over the line. He claimed Las Vegas as his home for years, and has been prominently identified with irrigation projects, immigration movements and the musical life of New Mexico. His work in the upbuilding of El Paso and the Rio Grande section of the Sunshine state has been of no mean order.

He spent much time at the state building today, examining everything from a business man's standpoint, and was greatly pleased with the business details of the propaganda which is being carried on at the building for the exploitation of New Mexico's resources, climate, industries, etc., and said that a world of good must inevitably come to New Mexico from the work being done here by the board of exposition managers.

McNary was especially pleased with a new reel of films which just arrived today, picturing Otero county, and promised to make every effort to secure a reel of motion picture films on the Elephant Butte project, to supplement the effective colored slides now used to illustrate the lecture on that subject.

EAGLES MEET AT LA CROSSE

La Crosse, Wis., June 21.—The thousands of members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who gathered here today from every part of Wisconsin, were greeted with the most elaborate program of entertainment ever prepared for a convention of the state organization. Steamboat and automobile rides, competitive drills, band concerts, a mammoth parade and daily lodge sessions will keep the delegates busy every moment of the day until the close of the gathering next Friday.

When Manager Blankenship of the Salt Lake City team stepped on Umpire Toman's toes during a recent game in Los Angeles, a local scribe charged Blank with attempting to give his umps To-man poisoning.

WESTERN LEAGUE QUILTS?

Chicago, June 21.—It was learned here today that the more radical proponents of economical measures among the higher class minor league magnates have proposed a combined movement by the leading circuits to reduce salaries and even to curtail the play seasons sharply this year. The movement would require action by the International league, the American Association, the Pacific Coast league, the Western and the Southern leagues. Though a proposed meeting of the presidents of these organizations was discussed at the American association season early this week, President Chivington said today he had heard nothing of it.

\$32,170,290 IN LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, June 21.—The third annual report of the state corporation commission, just from press and being distributed today, gives some intimation of the great amount and variety of business that is being adjusted and disposed of by the commission and its employes. It is not only the chartering and regulation of general corporations that falls into its jurisdiction, but also the insurance department, rate making and transportation, public utilities and collateral activities.

The report covers 350 printed pages and includes the decisions of the commission on all complaints which have a wide range, and the decisions of the supreme court on matters relating to the commission's duties. The full text of all general orders is given and the decisions of the attorney general on cases referred to him for opinion, are printed. More than one-half of the volume is given to statistics.

The receipts of the commission for the last fiscal year are given at \$68,440.05 and the disbursements at \$79,422.39. The total railroad mileage of the state is given at 3,823.07 of which one-half is operated by the Santa Fe system. The operating revenue of the railroads last year in New Mexico ranged from \$801.56 per mile on the New Mexico Central to \$22,221.50 per mile on the Southern Pacific, while the operating expenses varied from \$858.50 per mile on the New Mexico Central to \$8,394.63 per mile on the Southern Pacific.

Life insurance companies had 14,905 policies in force in New Mexico at the end of the year amounting to \$32,170,290, the premiums amounting to \$1,016,925 while the claims paid were \$253,988. There was in addition 320 life assessment policies amounting to \$614,500 in force, the premium amounting to \$8,229 and the losses paid \$9,000; and 11,469 policies in fraternal societies amounting to \$14,436.44, the premiums collected being \$202,871 and the claims paid \$133,727. Fire risks written last year were \$36,507,822, premiums collected \$586,377 and losses paid \$502,235.

HOLLAND HARD HIT BY THE GREAT WAR

THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS HEAVILY TAXED, BEARS HEAVIER BURDEN THIS YEAR

Amsterdam, June 21.—The published statement of the receipts of the Netherlands government, from all forms of taxation and state enterprises for the month of April, shows that while the war is not only increasing the cost of running the Dutch government, it is also decreasing its revenues. This is sad news for the Hollanders, who already find the burden of the expenses of the mobilization well nigh intolerable, when added to the ordinary expenses of life. Long

before the war taxes in the Netherlands were remarkably high. Every Dutch child started life with the handicap of his share in over \$200,000 per day of taxes for expenditures which are unknown in any other country of the world. In Holland it is an existence tax; for it costs that much to maintain dykes to keep a great part of the Netherlands from being overrun by the sea.

The annual budget in Holland is carefully calculated to produce a certain figure through taxes; when the revenues fall below that figure, as in the month of April, extra imposts are necessary and lead to growing dissatisfaction among the people who pay taxes. This year the month of April exhibits a shortage of \$4,992,804 compared with the revenues of the corresponding month of last year. So great is this deficit in proportion, and so close have the figures this year, in the first three months, run to the figures of last year's receipts for the same period, that, with the April deficit, the revenues for the four months of 1915 show a loss of \$3,183,709 over the same period of 1914.

The principal deficits lie in the receipts from the inheritance taxes, and in the excise on sugar. The former fall \$1,065,600 short of last year's figures, while the latter falls by \$338,800 of touching the sum received from that source in April, 1914.

The immense increase in taxation which will be necessary to pay the expenses of mobilization, and the large number of laborers out of work through the suspension of industries vitally effected or temporarily discommodated by the long continuance of hostilities makes the outlook for the taxpayer in the Netherlands far from bright. Already, the three great cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, aggregating almost a million and a half souls, have established municipal distribution of bread to the needy and issued bread cards to those in want.

REUNION PICTURES SHOWN AT FAIR

EXPOSITION MANAGERS WRITE ASKING THAT COWBOY FILMS BE MADE

The New Mexico state board of exposition managers has written here asking for moving pictures of the Cowboys' reunion, to be held July 1, 2 and 3. Moving pictures are shown in the New Mexico building at the fair and so much interest was shown in them that the request for extra reels of New Mexico scenes was made.

At present the board has pictures of Las Vegas. They are those that were taken some time ago showing views of the New Mexico Normal University.

WILL CHALLENGE WILLARD

New Castle, Pa., June 21.—Tom McMahon, a local heavyweight fighter, is eagerly awaiting the coming of Jess Willard, who is billed to visit New Castle this week with a traveling show. McMahon holds a popular decision gained over Willard several years ago and on the occasion of the champion's visit here he intends to publicly challenge him for a title bout.

CONVENTION IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, June 21.—The last of the special trains bringing delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges arrived in Los Angeles this morning and at 9 o'clock the registers showed an attendance far in excess of that at any previous meeting of the organization. Virtually every city of importance throughout the country was represented in the big assembly hall when the gathering was formally called to order at 10 o'clock. The initial session was opened with the exchange of greetings, followed by the annual reports of President Shallock of Philadelphia, Secretary Kane of Pittsburgh, Treasurer Hastings of Omaha, and other officers of the association. Following luncheon at the California club the delegates reassembled in the early afternoon to begin the discussion of bargain boards, listing agreements, city planning and various other subjects of interest and importance to the real estate fraternity. The sessions will continue through the entire week and will be interspersed with many features of entertainment.

NORTHWEST GOLF TOURNAMENT

Tacoma, Wash., June 21.—The fifteenth annual Pacific Northwest golf tournament opened at the Tacoma Country Club today under conditions that promise the most successful tournament of the kind ever pulled off in this section. Many prominent players of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho are included among the entrants. Play began today with the women's qualifying round. Tomorrow the men's qualifying round will be played and on Friday and Saturday will come the finals. In addition to these events there will be mixed foursomes, on Thursday, and a men's open championship, 72 holes, to be played Friday and Saturday.

"DOPE" BY MAIL

Annapolis, Md., June 21.—The first direct evidence offered to the committee investigating the "gouging" scandal at the naval academy tending to show the actual existence of the much talked-of advance copy of questions for the Spanish examination was given today. Midshipmen Edward T. Jones, when shown a copy of the examination papers similar to those alleged to have been received by Midshipman James E. Moss, and about which the whole scandal revolved, said it probably was identical with a copy he had seen the night before the examination in Spanish in the room jointly occupied by himself and T. W. Harrison. Harrison and Moss are of the original seven midshipmen recommended for dismissal by Superintendent Fullam as a result of the investigation.

GREATER OMAHA NOW A FACT

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—"Greater Omaha," which has been the dream of the people of this city for more than a decade, became a reality today with the annexation of South Omaha and the town of Dundee. The merger is the result of the recent proclamation of Governor Morehead confirming the results of the recent annexation election and made possible by legislative enactment. The consolidation gives a large increase to the area of Omaha and adds many thousands to the population of the city.

GOLD IS COMING IN A STEADY STREAM

EUROPE, HAVING NOTHING ELSE
TO SEND, USES COIN TO PAY
DEBTS

New York, June 21.—Sterling exchange was once more the feature in financial affairs. The pound sterling sold this week at 4.76 1-4, the lowest quotation in over a century. This is a discount of about 2 1-4 per cent, and compares with a discount of about 4 per cent on French exchange, 15 on Italian, 16 on German and 24 on Russian. This demoralization of exchange, as every one knows, is due to the war and the consequent impairment of national credit. The decline has been complicated by the violent dislocation of our foreign trade with the belligerents. While our imports have declined materially, our exports have increased enormously, creating a fabulous excess in the latter of about one billion dollars during the closing fiscal year. These comparisons show that thus far Great Britain has stood the strain far better than any other nation, and while it is possible that sterling may sell at still lower figures, there are as yet no signs of weakness in Britain's ability to finance both herself and her allies until the end of the war. The exhibition of strength and skill which British finance is making is remarkable, and far exceeds all expectations; nothing like it having ever been witnessed in history. Thus far the national debt of Great Britain has increased about \$4,000,000,000, and has more than doubled in amount since the war began. Mr. Asquith notified his fellow-countrymen the other day that the war, which has been costing about \$13,000,000 a day, including about \$1,000,000,000 advanced to her allies, will soon cost over \$15,000,000, as at the rate of nearly \$5,500,000,000 annually. Such waste is staggering. When it is remembered that the war is costing other nations proportionately as much as Great Britain, and more where cities and districts are wiped out, this devastation seems utterly beyond human comprehension. It would seem as if exhaustion alone must quickly end such a terrific cataclysm. Yet, it would be premature to calculate upon any such result at an early date; for the struggle may last another year unless a military miracle of some sort hastens the end. It must be borne in mind that the resources and population and wealth of the principal belligerents have been enormously augmented since the last great war, and it is doubtful if the per capita cost of this war to the taxpayer is any greater than the Napoleonic war which ended with the battle of Waterloo. In the case of Great Britain, it is calculated that her national income is about \$10,000,000,000 annually; so that with her vast investments abroad, valued at \$20,000,000,000 and her foreign trade of nearly \$7,000,000,000 annually, it is quite evident that thus far Britain's financial resources are far from being seriously strained. This cannot be said of some of the

other contestants; and if the war is to be one of exhaustion, which seems quite probable, these are factors which will play an important and perhaps a decisive part.

For some time to come sterling exchange must continue an important factor in this market. Its course may have either a depressing or a stimulating effect, according to circumstances. The belligerents, especially Great Britain, are buying enormous quantities of war material in this country for which they cannot pay by selling us our usual quota of European products, mainly because they have not such to sell, except in lessened quantities. Payment to us of what is due is therefore impossible at present, except by sending gold or securities. The former we do not want, because our supply is burdensome, and imports since January 1, have been about \$111,000,000 including the entire \$80,000,000 sent to Canada since the war began. Our enormous gold supply must eventually have a pronounced inflationary effect upon values in this country. Credit is already remarkably cheap to good borrowers. Our banking position is exceptionally sound, and under the new federal reserve system we are in an excellent position to lend freely, there being no reason whatever why we should not extend liberal credits to Europe if necessary. On the other hand, further imports of gold will prove an embarrassment of riches, and no little pressure is being brought to bear to induce foreign holders to sell a portion of their securities in this market. It is understood that large amounts of such are on deposit here for foreign owners who cannot be induced to sell. Nevertheless, with the expectation of enormous flotations of foreign loans, it would seem as if a further distribution of these holdings was inevitable. If British capitalists should desire to take their own national loans when offered they would find ready purchasers for their American investments in this market, or they could easily be utilized as collateral. There is an abundance of funds here awaiting just such an opportunity. Shrewd American investors will doubtless prefer the chance of buying the securities of well established domestic corporations to making new ventures at this time. Hence while there is a possibility of further sales for foreign account, the situation is such that they would probably be quickly absorbed, especially in view of the inflationary tendencies above referred to. Under present conditions the best stocks will carry themselves and pay a handsome profit on borrowed capital.

Commercial conditions at home show limited but steady improvement. Our crops are somewhat backward, but the outlook is satisfactory. The steel industry shows a decided gain and is now estimated to be working at about 80 per cent of capacity, against 70 per cent a month ago, this largely on account of foreign orders for munitions and railroad equipment. Domestic orders are also coming in rather more freely. Prices are stiffening, and the building trade exhibits symptoms of recovery. Failures are few and collections fairly good. The scarcity of skilled labor is developing in certain lines, and no relief is to be expected from immigration, which is practically suspended for obvious reasons. Railroad earnings show rather

discouraging returns. Bank clearings for the first half of June were likewise discouraging, inasmuch as they show a materially smaller volume of trade than in the same period last year. Nevertheless, the general situation may be considered reasonably hopeful; especially in view of the world-wide derangements.

HENRY CLEWS.

LAS VEGAS WILL AID IN BUILDING A ROAD

WILL PUT UP \$2,500 FOR HIGHWAY
CONNECTING MORA AND
TIE CAMP

Convinced that Las Vegas will profit by the building of a highway to connect the town of Mora with the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie company's camp, which is located about 12 miles north of that place, the Las Vegas Commercial club has set about raising a portion of the money needed in the construction of the road. Mora will furnish \$2,500, one-half of the amount required, according to the estimate of a competent engineer. The Santa Barbara people have agreed, in the event the road connecting their camp with Mora is built to extend the highway to Taos. This would complete a stretch of road which is badly needed.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial club Saturday evening the following committee was named to collect \$2,500, Las Vegas' share of the expense in the contemplated road building venture:

Harry W. Kelly, chairman; D. T. Hoskins, Hallett Reynolds, Fred O. Blood, William H. Sprunger and W. S. Townsend.

The committee, it is understood, will not be required to raise the money immediately, and those who donate to the success of the Cowboys' reunion will have plenty of time to recuperate their finances—if they impair them in any way by their generosity—before the road money is demanded.

It will be remembered that the directors of the Commercial club recommended the proposed road some time ago, after a committee had made an investigation. The club at that time promised full co-operation in building the highway, and it was reported at Saturday night's meeting that the time to come across with the redemption of the pledge had arrived.

The proposed road will be of value not only to Las Vegas, but to Mora and Watrous as well. It will draw in this direction a large amount of business annually. This business at present is going through other cities by reason of the fact that the location of the camp compels the Santa Barbara company to do its shipping—both in and out—over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. This necessitates the purchasing of supplies in Taos county and in Santa Fe. Under the new arrangement supplies can be purchased in Mora and San Miguel counties.

The Santa Barbara company's camp near Mora is not a temporary affair. It is permanently located and has a pay roll close to \$100,000 a year. The Mora and Las Vegas business men through their commercial organiza-

tions, have approved the road building project as a good business proposition. It is now up to the communities that will profit by the building of the highway to make good on the financial end of the proposition.

WILLIAM RAND DEAD

New Canaan, Conn., June 21.—William H. Rand, formerly head of the printing and publishing house of Rand, McNally and Company, died here last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Campbell. He had been ill for some time.

TROUBLE IN HAITI

Washington, June 21.—The French cruiser Descartes has landed blue-jackets at Cape Haitien as a precautionary measure to safeguard lives and property after the capture of the city by the government forces, state department advices from Port Au Prince today report. No American forces have to be landed so far as known.

HUNGER IN MEXICO

Washington, June 21.—Further reports of distressing conditions among Mexico's hungry civil people continue to reach American Red Cross headquarters here. Latest advices say that at least 20,000 persons were on the verge of starvation in the vicinity of Pachuca, and that American Consul General Shanklin at Vera Cruz had arranged to send several carloads of Red Cross grain to Pachuca. A report from Guadalajara said that thousands of persons would be in their graves before the end of the year unless assistance was given.

Nelson Leach, who is known as "Tommy, Jr.," is third basing for the Ben Avon, Pa., team. This is the same Leach whose "old man" is playing out in Cincinnati with some kind of a ball team called the "Reds."

FLEW SWEDISH FLAG

London, June 19.—Official announcement was made here today of a Berlin statement that the German submarine U-29 was destroyed by a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag. A statement given out here today says:

"In reference to the notice issued (by the British admiralty) on March 25 as to the supposed sinking of the German submarine U-29, the secretary of the admiralty makes the following announcement: The German submarine U-29 was sunk by one of his majesty's ships."

GRAND PEACE PAGEANT

Lexington, Mass., June 21.—After four years of planning and preparation, the townsfolk of Lexington today completed every detail for the great pageant to be given here the first three nights of this week in celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Hundreds of visitors are already arriving in town. The pageant is to be given in a great natural amphitheater on the outskirts of the town within sight of the first battlefield of the revolution.

When the Yankees were leading the American league bunch Messrs. Rupert and Huston declared they were well satisfied with their New York investment—when the Yankees were leading.

WORKMEN WIN IN EIGHT NEW STATES

COMPENSATION LAWS ADE PLAC-
ED ON STATUTE BOOKS DUR-
ING PAST YEAR

New York, June 23.—To the list of 22 states in which workmen's compensation laws were already in effect, eight more states and the territory of Alaska have this year been added by the action of their legislatures during sessions which have just come to a close. This growth of the movement toward safeguarding the welfare of the laborer and his dependents is revealed in the summary of this year's legislative activities, which has been compiled by the Associated Press. The summary also shows progress in the abolishment of child labor and in the direction of limiting the working hours of minors.

The additional states to adopt workmen's compensation are Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, Colorado, Maine, Indiana, Vermont and Pennsylvania. Favorable action toward the enactment of such a measure was also taken by the legislature of Utah, which created a commission to investigate the question and report a bill for the consideration of the next legislature. In one state which considered the matter, New Mexico, a proposed workmen's compensation law passed the house but was defeated in the senate. In Idaho the bill was vetoed by the governor. Several other states revised their former laws in order to insure more efficient operation.

Somewhat different standards as to the way in which compensation should be awarded and the law administered are shown in the measures enacted this year, but this lack of uniformity is also a feature of various laws previously passed in other states. For instance, under the new Colorado statute injured workmen will receive 50 per cent of their wages during incapacity, though not to exceed \$8 a week. In case of total permanent disability the compensation is payable through life. When death results from the accident the worker's family is to receive a similar amount for six years with a maximum of \$2,500. In case of loss of eyes, hands, limbs or other members, similar payments are to be made for a specified period, varying from a few weeks to four years, dependent upon the nature of the injury.

Employers are required to insure payment either in a state insurance fund to be created or a mutual or stock insurance company. Administration is placed in the hands of an industrial commission of three members who shall adjust disputes and with authority to make awards if employers or insurance companies neglect to make payments promptly. Court proceedings are thereby practically eliminated.

The Maine law, however, awards her injured workmen payment by the employer of not more than \$10 a week in case of total disability with a maximum of \$3,000. Heirs in case of death receive the same and the scale of

the methods of expenditures and accounting are to be the same as those required by law in the case of expenditures for those partly disabled ranges from \$4 to \$10 a week.

Pennsylvania provided for the payment of 50 per cent of wages, but not more than \$10 or less than \$5, with a maximum total of \$4,000. The act is elective and takes away from the employers the common law defenses, but the people will vote in November on a constitutional amendment permitting the legislature to make it compulsory. The act creates a state insurance fund, but employers are permitted to protect themselves in any other form of insurance or carry their own risks on approval of the bureau of workmen's compensation which will administer the law. Domestic and agricultural laborers are exempted.

The Indiana law provides no state insurance, but permits the employer to seek it where he chooses, or not at all, if he give proof of his financial ability to pay the compensation. This is fixed at 55 per cent of the average wage not to exceed 500 weeks and in case of death, burial expenses to the defendants not to exceed \$100 and 55 per cent of the weekly wage for 300 weeks. Domestic servants and agricultural laborers are exempt and those engaged in interstate commerce. The law is elective with both employer and employe and is administered by a state industrial commission. Fifty per cent weekly wage not to exceed 500 weeks is the basis of the Oklahoma law.

Iowa and Alabama are the states which prohibited child labor, Maine adopted a law under which women and boys under 16 employed in mills, factories and laundries are not permitted to work more than 54 hours a week. Pennsylvania enacted a statute limiting the hours of labor of children between 14 and 16 years to 51 hours a week. A feature of the law is that all such children employed must go to vocational school at least eight hours a week which must be computed in the 51 hours, thus making the actual working hours 43. It further provides that no messengers under 21 years can be employed by a telegraph, telephone or messenger company after 8 o'clock at night, and that no child under 12 can sell newspapers. A statute along similar lines, fixing at 10 years the minimum age of newsboys and other minors engaged in street trades, was adopted by California. In North Carolina bills designed to enable officials better to enforce the present child labor laws failed to pass.

Massachusetts enacted a bill prohibiting the employment of women and children overtime for the purpose of making up for time lost on a legal holiday and another requiring industrial establishments to furnish fresh and pure drinking water for employes and accommodations for those who are injured or become ill. A first aid measure, somewhat similar to the latter passed in the Washington legislature, was vetoed by Governor Lister. Labor unions protested it was drawn in the interest of employers alone.

Alaska adopted the eight hour law for placer miners and pensioned her aged and indigent prospectors. A bill requiring employers of all kinds to grant their employes one day rest in seven was killed in the senate of Wisconsin, but one making such provision for railway employes was pass-

ed by the assembly and was at this writing awaiting action in the senate.

Other legislation affecting labor was the abolition of the contract prison labor system by Iowa; the enactment in California of a bill for the employment of convicts for the building of roads in mountain districts; a similar bill in Idaho and a law in that state compelling county commissioners to provide emergency work for the unemployed; the establishment of free labor bureaus in New Jersey, and a law in Utah requiring all mercantile establishments, except those handling food and drugs, to close at 6 p. m. except the week before Christmas.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TO BE TAOS-KANSAS LINE

EXTENSIONS ARE PROPOSED BY
THE SANTA FE, THE NEW
OWNER

Raton, N. M., June 23.—It is announced here that the name "Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe," as the old St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific is now known, is to be dropped next month, and the line formally incorporated as a part of the A. T. and S. F. system. This final step in the absorption of the road in name as well as fact will simplify the handling of the road's business. All separate office reports will be eliminated and handled with regular Santa Fe reports through the Topeka offices instead of through the Amarillo, Texas, office. Orders have been given to cease further stenciling of Rocky Mountain property "R. M. and S. F." with the understanding that all cars and locomotives will soon be branded "A. T. and S. F."

It is now believed that the Rocky Mountain line will be extended by the Santa Fe not only from Ute Park, the western terminus, to Taos, but from Des Moines, the eastern terminus, to Elkhart, Kansas, the present terminus of the line built southwest from Dodge City. The distance from Des Moines to Elkhart is about 80 miles, and by building the connecting link the Santa Fe would be able to eliminate the greater distance through Colorado and the heavy grades of that route in connection with through traffic. It is believed also, that the Santa Fe will eventually build from Des Moines south to Clovis, N. M., or Canyon, Texas, to establish a short line for New Mexico coal to the Gulf of Mexico.

RELIGIOUS WORKERS MEET

Helena, Mont., June 23.—The vanguard of an army of religious workers arrived in Helena today and committees began the preliminary work of the annual conventions of the Christian Endeavor societies of Montana and northern Wyoming and the Montana organization of the Epworth league, both of which are to hold forth here during the remainder of the week. A joint temperance rally, with several speakers of national prominence, will be one of the big features of the program.

YPSILANTI COMMENCEMENT

Ypsilanti, Mich., June 23.—Dr. George E. Vicent, president of the University of Minnesota, was the chief speaker today at the annual com-

mencement exercises of the Michigan State Normal school. The graduating class was one of the largest in the history of the institution.

BANKERS AT CAPE MAY

Cape May, N. J., June 23.—A large and representative attendance marked the opening here today of the annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' association. A two-day program of papers, addresses and discussions on financial topics will be carried out.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

London, June 23.—The British steamer Carisbrook of Glasgow from Montreal for Leith, Scotland, was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine on June 21 at a point 40 miles north of Kinnairds Head.

WOMAN'S LIBERTY BELL STARTS

Sayre, Pa., June 23.—The woman's liberty bell, which is to be rung for the first time when women get the ballot in Pennsylvania, started from this place today on its tour of the state, mounted on a big motor truck and decorated with the suffrage colors. The bell will be carried back and forth across the state, passing through every county and visiting virtually every town of importance before it finally arrives in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the day of the election that will decide the fate of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Pennsylvania constitution. The bell is an exact duplicate of the famous liberty Bell, being of the same size and shape and bearing the same inscription, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land to all the Inhabitants Thereof."

REALTY MEN HEAR ADDRESSES

Los Angeles, Calif., June 23.—The delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate exchanges reassembled this morning and listened to addresses by E. Orris Hart of Chicago, Thomas Forsythe Hunt of Berkeley, A. C. Danenbaum of Minneapolis and several others who spoke on topics of interest to the fraternity. This afternoon the delegates took a trip to Mt. Lowe.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT YALE

New Haven, Conn., June 23.—Commencement week at Yale was brought to a close today with the conferring of degrees on members of the graduating classes. In accordance with time-honored custom the exercises of the day were begun with the singing of the first four verses of the Sixty-fifth Psalm, which was sung in 1718 on the occasion of the opening of the first college erected in New Haven. The assembly of the alumni and the president's reception followed the graduation exercises.

ARGUMENTS IN RATE CASE

Washington, June 23.—Counsel representing both sides of the so-called western freight rate controversy appeared before the interstate commerce commission today in readiness to present their final arguments in what is regarded as the most important case of the kind in the history of American railroads. The presentation of the oral arguments marks the beginning of the final stage in the famous case, which vitally concerns all of the leading railroads of the west and southwest and the shippers as well.

BANKS ACCEPTED HARRY THAW'S CHECKS

THIS IS CITED AS PROOF THAT
THEY REGARDED HIM AS A
SANE MAN

New York, June 23.—Harry K. Thaw's counsel, John B. Stanchfield, today outlined his case in Thaw's sanity trial. The jury was completed yesterday. It was believed today that the trial would occupy about 10 days.

Harry K. Thaw took the stand today as the first witness. Mr. Stanchfield told the jury the main question at issue was whether Thaw is sane at the present time and whether his liberty would be a menace to society.

Mr. Stanchfield, after reviewing the case, read the argument in which William Travers Jerome denounced Stanford White and said that "no one pretends that Thaw is insane as he now sits in court."

Deputy Attorney General Cook asked to be heard on behalf of the state. Mr. Cook declared that the state had no interest in the case other than as to whether Thaw was a menace.

Incurably Insane

"We will show you that he is suffering from incurable insanity," said the states attorney.

Mr. Cook declared that he would show "by Thaw's mother that she was suffering from nervous prostration when he was born."

This fact, said the attorney, had affected Thaw all his life.

"We will show you that in his childhood Thaw talked gibberish," he said. Thaw, he continued had hidden behind the skirts of Evelyn Nesbit.

Thaw was then called, and Mr. Stanchfield began to question him in a low tone. Thaw answered in equally modulated tones. He identified his mother, sister and brother who were sitting in the court room.

"When you left Matteawan, did you believe you had recovered your sanity?" he was asked.

"I believed that I was sane," said the witness.

"Physicians had told you so?"

"They had."

Thaw was taken over the history of his escape to Canada and his subsequent movements.

"You formed acquaintances at various places where you stopped?"

"I was very fortunate in forming acquaintances," said Thaw.

Mr. Stanchfield asked the witness to give names, dates and places in great detail and this Thaw did without hesitation.

"Is it a fact that while you were staying in Manchester, N. H., you entertained friends and acquaintances and in turn were entertained by them?"

"That is right," replied the witness.

Thaw was asked to tell of the examination of his sanity made in Manchester by a federal commission in connection with the proceedings to extradite him to New York. He named the members of the commission and told how it came to be appointed. Physicians representing a Pittsburgh

bank had also come to see him in Manchester, said Thaw.

"This Pittsburgh bank honored your checks, did it not?"

"Yes, and the banks of New Hampshire, Canada and elsewhere," said the witness.

Mr. Stanchfield then turned the witness over to the state's attorney, but Deputy Attorney General Cook said that he would not cross-examine him at this time. Thaw was then excused, and with grave demeanor returned to his seat.

ZAPATA FAVORS WAR WITH UNITED STATES

MEXICAN BANDIT CHIEF WRITES
A LETTER FULL OF SCORN
FOR AMERICA

Mexico, City, Saturday, June 5 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

—President Wilson's recent declaration on the Mexican question has created a sensation in the capital and throughout the federal district. A letter received by President Garza from General Eufemio Zapata, brother of General Emiliano Zapata, can be taken as sample of what the military element thinks in this connection:

"Cuatla, June 1, 1915. Answering your message of today referring to intervention, I can only say that we are Mexicans. Two times before this, we have been threatened as if we were children. If these northerners do not wish to take into consideration our rights as guardians of Mexican soil; if they deem us weak and incapable of defending our beloved country; if they consider it honorable to allow a great nation to sink a ship like the Lusitania with impunity and then to desire to mix in our political affairs simply because they are strong, then I say let hostilities break out. Let them bombard our ports with their great squadrons, as we have no warships. It does not matter.

"Let them send millions of their soldiers. We will fight them one against two hundred. But never will the Mexicans be intimidated by the braggadocio of the Yankees.

"If I compromise myself by this expression, I and my followers accept all responsibility. We will answer with our lives if necessary. We will go against these invaders and drive them from Mexico.

"Our country and history will later cover us with glory for not running as cowards before this powerful nation that wishes to crush us for committing no greater crimes than that of fighting for liberty. Although we are incomparably smaller, we are more patriotic. We have no arms, nor have we ammunition, but we have breasts wherein to receive bullets.

(Signed) "EUFEMIO ZAPATA."

Roque Gonzales Garza was deposed as president of Mexico after the receipt of the above letter.

STATUE UNVEILED

Minneapolis, Minn., June 24.—A statue of Gunnar Wennerberg, the famous Swedish poet, composer, educator and statesman, was unveiled in Minnehaha park this afternoon with ceremonies in which the Scandinavian population of the entire northwest

was represented. The statue, which was designed by Carl Eldh of Stockholm, is a gift to the city from the Swedish-Americans of Minneapolis. The program at the unveiling included the singing of Swedish folk songs and addresses by Governor Hammond, Mayor Nye and C. E. Wallerstedt, Swedish consul in Minneapolis. Miss Minnie Johnson was selected to pull the cord which exposed the statue to view. Gunnar Wennerberg, whose career extended over the greater part of the nineteenth century, was known as Sweden's most popular musician. Although he is not ranked with the world's greatest discoverers of harmony, his oratorio "The Birth of Christ," is considered a masterpiece that compares well with much of the music that has taken its place in history.

KITCHENER GETS PRAISE OF THE NATION

WAR CHIEF TODAY CELEBRATES
HIS SIXTY-FIFTH BIRTH
ANNIVERSARY

London, June 24.—All the London papers in their issues this morning called attention to the fact that today is the sixty-fifth birthday anniversary of Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, the man who has been entrusted with the supreme direction of the British armies in the greatest war the world ever has known. The most of the newspapers warmly eulogized Lord Kitchener and his conduct of the war. Even those journals that have been most outspoken in their adverse criticism of the British war policy give Lord Kitchener credit for doing the best that could be done under the circumstances. The achievement by the British navy, and the failure of both arms of the service to accomplish more substantial results is hinted at as the fault of the government rather than the directing chiefs.

Lord Kitchener's birthday recalls the fact, not generally known, that this is the second war in which the famous soldier has taken part against the Germans. He was on a visit to France in 1870 and joined General Chanzy's army of the Loire, which undertook to rescue France after Paris was under siege. He assisted in this war by starting several balloon expeditions, but had an attack of pneumonia soon after he joined the army and saw little actual service.

An Irishman on his father's side and by birth, Lord Kitchener's has the dash and the fire that characterizes the typical soldier of Celtic blood. On his mother's side he is English, coming from a Suffolk clergyman's family. To the spindle side of the house, no doubt he owes his coolness—many call it cold-bloodness—his faculty of accurate calculation and his persistence.

Born in County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1850, Kitchener was educated at the Royal Military academy, Woolwich, and entered the royal engineers in 1871. Until 1882 he was engaged in making military surveys in Pales-

tine and Cyprus, leading a roving and exploring life, in which he found enjoyment. His longing for active work as a soldier, however, brought him, in 1882, the command of the Egyptian cavalry, and thenceforth he was the man of action.

His rise to notice was slow, however, because his army for a long period was only engaged in little fights. In 1888 he attacked Osman Digna at Handub, the battle ending in a retreat, Kitchener himself leaving the battlefield with a bullet in his face. Later in the year he led a brigade of Soudanese over Osman's trenches at Gemalzeih.

Two years afterward he began the exploit, which laid the foundation of his great fame, the slow conquest of the Sudan, accompanied by the building of a railroad, which enabled him to hold the territory from which he swept the Dervishes. In 1892 he succeeded Sir Francis Grenfell as commander in chief of the Egyptian army, and entered upon the years of campaigning which utterly subdued the wild tribes of Egypt. A series of victories and advances brought him before Khartoum, the stronghold of the Mahdi. Here the victory of Omdurman finished the conquest and placed the English in Khartoum.

Kitchener's work had received little recognition in England before Khartoum. Then the thorough administrative work on his part gained universal admiration for him. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and received the thanks of parliament and a grant of \$150,000. In 1902, when the long and harassing war was finally ended, he was rewarded by the title of viscount, promoted to the rank of general and given a grant of \$250,000.

INDICTED MEN GIVE UP

Indianapolis, June 24.—Ninety-two of the 128 men who were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiracy to commit felonies in elections had surrendered and given bonds today. Bonds were ready for 11 more, and three others were in custody. This left only 22 capias still to be served.

Thomas Taggart, democratic national committeeman for Indiana, who, with Mayor Joseph E. Bell and Chief of Police Samuel V. Perrott, headed the list of those indicted continued his efforts to see "that all the boys were taken care of."

EDITORS AT SIOUX CITY

Sioux City, Ia., June 24.—Members of the Upper Des Moines-Corn Belt Editorial association assembled here today and began their semi-annual meeting. A number of well known editors and publishers are on the two-day program. The officers in charge of the meeting are President Charles F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge, Vice President D. N. Conroy of Mason City and Secretary-Treasurer Emery A. Rolfe of Dayton.

London, June 24.—The steamer Tunisiana has been torpedoed off Lowestoft by a German submarine. Her skipper was able to beach her. The Tunisiana was bound from Montreal to Hull with 5,000 tons of wheat. Her crew landed at Lowestoft.

The British steamer Tunisiana is of 4,220 tons gross and is 360 feet long. She was built in 1906 at New Castle. She sailed June 10 from Cape Breton.

KAISER WILHELM ASSUMES THE COMMAND

THEY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE
RETAKEN LOST GROUND IN
DARDANELLES

* Austro-German forces are closing in on Lemberg, capital of Galicia. The German war office today announced the capture of Rawa, Russia, 32 miles northwest of the city. Emperor William, who has gone to the eastern arena to direct the campaign, was present at one of the battles for possession of the Grodek line, west of Lemberg.

* Further successes in northern France to the north of Arras, as well as in Lorraine, and in the Vosges, were reported today by the French war office. In Lorraine the capture of the German first line positions for a distance of nearly a mile is claimed. The fighting here was of unusual violence, and it is said the German trenches were filled with dead.

* The Turkish forces on Gallipoli peninsula took the offensive yesterday, and an official announcement from Constantinople says they inflicted heavy losses on the Franco-British left wing. In consequence of the fire of Turkish artillery, the allies were compelled to change their position. The Turks directed an effective bombardment against the new position and silenced the artillery of their opponents.

London, June 25.—The announcement that Emperor William has assumed supreme command of the operations in Galicia is interpreted here as an indication of complete German confidence in the final victory of the assault on Lemberg.

The Austro-German advance is still progressing through the Grodek lines west of Lemberg and the failure of the Russians to hold these positions has been a keen disappointment to the British.

French and German accounts of operations in the western theater show the usual divergences, but the detailed reports from Paris satisfy the British that their allies are making such an advance as will shortly permit more active operations in that sphere by the army. The gains in Alsace show that the French are drawing close to the area of permanent German fortifications.

The German Statement

Berlin, June 21 (Via London).—A further success in the Austro-German drive at the Galician capital of Lemberg was announced today by the war office. The statement says that the town of Rawa Ruska, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, has been captured from the Russians.

Emperor at the Front

Emperor William, as officially announced by the German war department today was present at the battle

of Beskid for possession of the Grodek line. These Russian positions are to the west of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

BAIL IS RESISTED

The case of the State of New Mexico against Luis Aguilar, who is charged with the murder of John L. Larkin, a ranchman who lived near Vaughn, has been appealed to the supreme court by the defendants' attorneys. Larkin disappeared, and it is believed he was murdered, in June, 1914. The district attorney resisted the application of the defendant's counsel that the defendant be allowed bail pending the meeting of the district court for Suidalope county in September.

The funeral of Everett Jay Rishell took place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from the First Methodist church. Mr. Rishell was 20 years old and came here from Columbia, Mo., for his health. He died early Saturday morning at the home of his mother, Mrs. G. W. Horne, 711 Main street. The funeral services were directed by the Rev. R. A. Simonds. Interment took place in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. The funeral was under the direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. The pallbearers were Lee McCullough, T. J. McDowell, Martin Sundt, Frank Roberts, Thoralf Sundt and R. B. Schoonmacker.

The Moving Picture World, one of the leading journals for producers of motion pictures and ardent movie fans, devotes considerable space in a recent edition to Las Vegas' advertising campaign to attract moving picture makers here. It points to the fact that Las Vegas was the first community to take up this kind of advertising, and calls attention to the further fact that the campaign has been successful. The article will attract further attention to Las Vegas as a desirable location for picture producers. The World's article was complimentary, and appeared in the news section of the publication.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The sisters in charge of St. Anthony's sanitarium say the institution has the largest guest list in its history for the month of June. Usually the number of patients at the sanitarium is rather small in the summer and large in the winter, but this month in coming patients increased the total to above the number accommodated in the coldest months last winter. The sisters say the increased patronage is due to the Booster and Build edition of The Optic, as many now patients have said they were brought to Las Vegas and to St. Anthony's through that medium.

The board of county commissioners is meeting this afternoon to consider bids for the bridge at Ribera over the Pecos river. The bridge is to be a 110-foot steel bridge on tubes with two 31-foot approaches and a 16-foot roadway. Late this afternoon the commissioners had not named the successful bidder.

There will be a special meeting of all who are interested in the New Mexico National Guard at the armory tomorrow night for the purpose of reorganizing Company H. The company will leave here for a week's marching

trop to Santa Fe on August 9 and special drills will be held to prepare the men for the trip.

A luckless burro strolled on the street car track on the Hot Springs boulevard Saturday afternoon and was run over, the wheels severing one of the animal's forelegs. The burro was shot to put him out of his mercy.

Work is being done repairing Eighth street between Washington and Baca avenues. Dirt that has been left from fixing the curbing of private residences is being used to fill up the holes in the street.

Margarito Britado, who was brought here last week from Albuquerque and charged with stealing two horses, had his preliminary hearing this morning before a West side justice of the peace. He was bound over and his bond fixed at \$2,000. Britado was unable to furnish bond.

There will be an examination at the New Mexico Normal University for teachers' certificates on Friday and Saturday, according to the printed schedule in the manual. This will be the last opportunity to take the examination until July 23 and 24.

Attention is called to the fact that all federal taxes, including income tax on corporations and individuals, as well as all special taxes, must be paid to the collector of internal revenue, at Phoenix, Ariz., on or before June 30 in order to avoid the penalty for failure to do so.

The Las Vegas Military band will give its first concert for this year in Lincoln park on Wednesday night. There are now 25 pieces in the band. Regular concerts will be given as soon as arrangements can be made.

State Road Superintendent Pino is repairing the roads between San Jose and Bernal, changing the route somewhat and putting in needed culverts. The work is being done by the state in connection with road tax labor.

J. F. Holden, general manager of the Kansas City Southern railway, passed through Las Vegas this morning en route to San Francisco. He is traveling in business car No. 100.

According to the report of Co-operative Weather Observer Lewis, the maximum temperature yesterday was 91 degrees. The minimum temperature last night was 46 degrees.

Lugarda Sanchez, an 18-year old girl from Los Lunas, was committed to the insane hospital by Judge Herbert F. Reynolds of the Second judicial district in Los Lunas Saturday.

Six new students registered in the summer session of the New Mexico Normal University today. This brings the total registration up to 480.

There were two cars of A. T. and S. F. doctors on the first section of train No. 1 today. They are enroute for San Francisco.

Vice President Place of the New York Central lines passed through Las Vegas today on his private car Genesta. He is on his way to San Fran-

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Professor M. R. Gonzales of Las Vegas, county agent of the United States gas, county agent of the United States street car track on the Hot Springs for San Miguel and Mora counties writes us that he is unable to visit Roy at this time as planned on account of being hooked up with the summer school at Vegas as demonstrator and teacher in the agricultural department. He will come later in the season when we are showing results of intelligent farming in a bountiful harvest which is now rapidly developing.

We had rather be the means of helping him disseminate the theories of successful farming to others than to merely benefit by his visit anyway.—Roy Spanish-American.

OPEN AIR SERVICES

Santa Fe, June 22.—The open air sessions of the Men's Bible class at the First Presbyterian church began yesterday on the lawn and under the trees adjoining the church and as last year brought out many business men and officials who participated. A woman's Bible class was also organized and started with a membership of 21. Although an experiment, the Sunday school and church services were combined and resulted in increased attendance, cutting down the time also from three hours to one and a half hours in the forenoon. Similarly, the Christian Endeavor and evening services will be combined, saving time and energy.

INSTITUTE IS HONORED

Santa Fe, June 22.—The department of education was informed yesterday by Colonel W. J. Willson, commandant of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, that for the sixth consecutive time in as many years, the institute has been designated an honor school by the war department. The school had an enrollment of 175 cadets the past year and will have 200 cadets the coming year. In fact, the school can not take care of all the applicants and Santa Fe is going out after the federal military school, which the war department, according to the Denver Post, contemplates to establish in each state. Santa Fe citizens will offer a site free of charge to the federal government, in fact, will pledge itself to give any site the department may want, just as it has pledged itself to procure the site necessary for the erection of the Cathedral of the Desert.

GRADUATES LARGEST CLASS

Lansing, Mich., June 22.—Two hundred and twenty-eight young men and women, comprising the largest class in the history of the institution, were graduated today at the Michigan agricultural college. Chancellor Jordan of Leland Stanford was the orator.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED

Philadelphia, June 22.—Two firemen were killed and 14 others were injured here today fighting a fire which destroyed one of the buildings of Thomas Potter Sons and Company, oil-cloth manufacturers. The dead are William James, a battalion chief, and John Hillman, Jr., a ladder man. An explosion of benzine wrecked the building and caused one wall to topple over on the firemen. Property loss is estimated at \$50,000.

MEXICAN LEADER IN AMERICA FOR PEACE

HERO OF TORREON IS SAID TO
BE INSTIGATOR OF THE
LATEST MOVE

Washington, June 21.—Rumors of a new peace move by prominent Mexicans with General Felipe Angeles, formerly Villa's military chief, as its moving spirit, held the attention of officials here today.

Various reports from the border said Angeles had crossed into the United States, but none agreed as to his mission. Unofficial advices from El Paso said that Angeles was en route to Washington to represent the military and that Miguel Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister, would reach the border in a few days on his way to Washington to represent the conventionalist civil government in a new peace plan.

One version of Angeles' mission was that he was to confer with Mexicans who have taken no part in the revolutionary activity, but who recently have been planning to form a coalition with some of the forces now in the field to enable them to get the "active moral support" of President Wilson. Another was that Angeles had left Villa because of personal differences with him.

Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's confidential agent here, said he had positive information that the coming of General Angeles to the United States was not based upon any break with Villa. State department officials, however, were not inclined to discredit the report that there had been a rupture.

The overnight report from Admiral Howard merely announced the arrival of his flagship, the Colorado, at Guaymas, and added that he would report later on conditions in the Yaqui valley.

The state department recites there have been "two or three resignations," and declares "the whole thing might better be characterized as a tempest in a teapot—men are of little consequence in Mexico at this moment, and when any man considers himself vital to the nation he is likely to find himself soon undeceived."

The statement also says:

"General Obregon is loyal to the constitutional cause and any idea that there is any rupture between him and the leader (Carranza) is entirely erroneous."

Villa Honors Angeles

Juan Amador, subsecretary of the interior in the Carranza cabinet, who left Vera Cruz June 10, attached little importance to the cabinet resignations at Vera Cruz. He stated that the cabinet members were in absolute accord when the Carranza proclamation to the people of Mexico was formulated, and so far as he was advised nothing had developed to cause differences over important international or internal questions.

It was stated today that military authorities at Juarez permitted Gen-

eral Angeles to cross the border on specific instructions from General Villa, who also ordered them to pay Angeles every respect due his rank, and stated "We are friends."

Carranza Denies Breach

Galveston, June 21.—General Carranza, in a personal cablegram to Juan T. Burns, constitutionalist consul here, today declared there was no truth in reports of a break between himself and General Obregon. No other information was contained in the cablegram.

Yaquis Defeat Rescuers

Nogales, Ariz., June 21.—A detachment of the Villa troops ordered south to protect foreigners in the Yaqui valley was defeated by Yaqui Indians yesterday 25 miles south of Empalme, Sonora, and lost 40 men and a machine gun, according to advices received here today. Twenty-five men also were lost in a previous skirmish it was reported.

SUIT REINSTATED

Washington, June 21.—The supreme court today reversed the federal district court in New Jersey which dismissed the government's Sherman law and commodities clause suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Coal company.

The government charged that the contract by which the railroad hauls the coal company its coal was not a bonafide transaction and violated both the anti-trust law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn rate law. It is the second suit of the government against the railroad under the commodities clause.

NEW NAVY YARD COMMANDANT

Philadelphia, June 21.—With all of the formalities customary to the occasion Captain John J. Knapp, late of the United States examining board at Washington, today assumed the duties of his new position as commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard at League island. Captain Knapp succeeds Rear Admiral William S. Benson, who has become the new chief of naval operations.

LAWYER CROP GROWING

Santa Fe, June 21.—Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Parker has about completed writing the two opinions in the traveling auditor cases and it is expected that they will be handed down during the week.

The number of applications for the bar examination is already large and is growing daily, so that quite a number of additional lawyer will hang out their shingles after August 1.

COACHES TO TEACH OTHERS

Urbana, Ill., June 21.—The University School of Athletic Coaches, the only institution of its kind in the country, began its second annual summer session today with a large enrollment. The course will continue six weeks, during which time Director Huff and his staff will endeavor to show the student coaches how they have succeeded in winning for the University of Illinois almost all the championships in sight. A brief course in training will be given, in addition to instruction in baseball, football, track athletics and basketball coaching.

THE GRANDDADDY CLAUSE PUT OUT

INTERNATIONAL'S CASE IS RESTORED TO DOCKETS FOR RE-ARGUMENT

Washington, June 21.—The supreme court adjourned today for the summer without deciding the Oregon minimum wage and other important cases pending. It will not meet again until October.

The Oklahoma constitutional "grandfather clause," restricting the negro vote, was today annulled as unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The court held that Oklahoma had not meant to provide a literacy test for its voters, that the restriction as to those qualified to vote in 1866 was illegal, and hence struck down that test, although holding that standing alone such a test was unconstitutional. The decision was unanimous.

Chief Justice White announced the decision, holding that it was a violation of the fifteenth amendment to select an arbitrary date, such as 1866, in fixing the qualification of voters. The decision is believed to reach "grandfather clause" legislation in many southern states.

The Harvester Case

The International Harvester company anti-trust case was today restored to the docket for re-argument by the supreme court. This postpones a decision until fall, at least. The court acted unexpectedly and on its own initiative in ordering reargument of the Harvester case. It had been asked by neither the government nor the company. Rearguments generally are ordered when the court stands close on a decision.

The Favored Nation

The supreme court today decided to review the decision of the customs court holding that the five per cent discount on imports on American hot-toms provided in the Underwood-Simmonds act extends also to goods imported in ships of favored nation treaty countries.

CAMINETTI GETS REVIEW

Washington, June 21.—The supreme court today reconsidered its decision of the conviction of F. Drew Caminetti of San Francisco, Calif., on charges of violating the white slave law, and granted a review. It also granted a review of the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, convicted with Caminetti, in the same cases.

SIEGEL IN PRISON

Geneseo, N. Y., June 21.—Henry Siegel, former New York banker and department store owner, today waived stay of execution of sentence passed last November, and a few minutes before 11 o'clock left by automobile for Rochester to serve ten months in Monroe county penitentiary.

"SECOND HARVARD UNIT SAILS

New York, June 22.—One of the largest delegations of American doctors and nurses to sail for the

zone since the Red Cross contingent left last fall, is scheduled to sail today on the Holland-American liner Noordam for Rotterdam. The contingent is known as "the second Harvard surgical unit" and comprises nearly a score of Boston physicians in charge of Dr. E. H. Nichols, associate professor of surgery at the Boston city hospital.

COMMENCEMENT AT COLGATE

Hamilton, N. Y., June 22.—Commencement week at Colgate university closed with the graduation exercises today. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Nathan C. Schaefer, state superintendent of education of Pennsylvania.

POLICE MOB BATTALION

New York, June 22.—The mob battalion, the latest wrinkle in the New York police department, is to display its proficiency in public for the first time at field day exercises scheduled to be held today and tomorrow at the old Gravesend racetrack. The battalion is composed of three hundred members of the police force who have had regular military training. The members are to be armed with rifles and specially trained in tactics for handling mobs.

"DRYS" STILL ACTIVE

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—The anti-saloon workers of Georgia rallied here in force today for the prohibition state convention. The chief work of the convention will be to frame legislative measures that are calculated "to make a dry state still dryer." The legislature which convenes tomorrow will be asked to enact the measures. Congressman E. Y. Webb of North Carolina, author of the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor shipment bill, is one of the scheduled speakers at the convention.

RISE OF IMMIGRANT GIRL

Lindsborg, Kas. June 22.—After serving for more than 20 years as editor of the local weekly of this Swedish community, Miss Anna Carlson has resigned to accept a metropolitan newspaper position, her sage writings having given her a wide reputation and attracted the attention of managing editors. Miss Carlson came to America as an immigrant girl and, having learned the English language, was sent to Alaska by the Swedish Lutheran church as a missionary. In the frozen north she edited a little missionary journal and set up the type from which it was printed. Returning after a service of two or three years Miss Carlson became the village editor here, and her crumpled little sheet has been one of the most widely quoted newspapers in the state. This is a sample of her paragraphs: "It is better to have a few enemies and a few warm friends than to try to please everybody and have no enemies and no real friends."

ALUMNI DAY AT YALE

New Haven, Conn., June 22.—The alumni of Yale university are back to the busy scenes on the campus and in the old buildings in large numbers, today, alumni day, the second of commencement week. This morning they held their annual meeting in Battell chapel. For the afternoon the program called for a parade of the alumni classes to Yale field to witness the war Yale-Harvard baseball game.

GENERAL PUNISHED FOR ARCHDUKE'S FAILURES

AUFFENBERG OF AUSTRIA IS HELD INCOMMUNICADO IN UNNAMED PRISON

Venice, June 25.—The story of the fall of General Baron Auffenberg from his position as commander of one of the most powerful of the Austro-Hungarian armies to an incommunicado cell in an unnamed prison is one of the most closely guarded secrets in Vienna. Austrian newspapers are not allowed to even mention his name, and inquirers even in the Hungarian house of deputies have been advised to let the matter drop.

From information which has just reached Venice, it appears that the general was summarily arrested as he was about to leave for Switzerland, and has not since been allowed to communicate even with his family or lawyers. His object in going to Switzerland was the publication of a volume of memoirs, in which he hoped to establish his innocence of mismanaging the Austrian campaign against Serbia by putting the blame upon the shoulders of the Austrian commander in chief, the Archduke Frederick.

The following explanation of General Auffenberg's rise and fall comes from personal friends of the general. It is in general agreement with such facts of the case as have been previously established:

"General Auffenberg, as a former minister of war and one of the great soldiers of the empire, was placed in command of the armies which undertook the invasion of Serbia at the beginning of the war. This invasion ended disastrously; the Austrians were defeated with tremendous losses and retired back across the frontier in disorder. There was a hasty investigation in Vienna, and the investigators reported that General Auffenberg was mainly responsible, owing to his gross mistakes of strategy in planning and carrying out his offense. They recommended that he be suspended from his command.

"But it seemed unwise to the military powers to thus draw public attention to the extent of the disaster in Serbia, so it was decided that Auffenberg's retirement should be attributed to ill health brought on by the strenuous exertions of the campaign, and that the title of baron should be conferred on him to support the impression that after all nothing really serious had happened to the Austrian forces in Serbia. The new baron was ordered home, and placed on the retired list among 'Officers at the disposition of the emperor for future military service.'

"The general came home reluctant and mystified, and began some quiet investigations of the situation. As soon as he found out that he was blamed for the failure of the Serbian campaign he demanded that his side of the story should be heard. He got no encouragement in official circles, but it became generally known among military men that he planned to re-establish his own reputation by showing that the blame for the failure must be attributed to the Archduke Frederick.

"In one case, for example, the general declared to a group of military

men, 'I will not be made the scapegoat for an archduke who ought never to have been entrusted with the supreme command of the imperial forces, but who ought rather to have been locked up in his palace in Vienna to prevent his meddling in the conduct of the war.'

"This remark, together with others of similar nature, reached the ears of the archduke, and the latter's influence was exercised to bring about the downfall of the general. The climax came when Auffenberg asserted that, having failed to secure a hearing in official circles, he would prove his own innocence and the archduke's blameworthiness by writing a book on the war and having it published in Switzerland.

"To prevent his flight into Switzerland and the publication of the threatened book, Emperor Francis Joseph himself stepped in and ordered him arrested and placed in solitary confinement until the end of the war. He was committed to prison by imperial order without the semblance of a trial or investigation, and was not allowed to communicate with the outside world. Questions addressed to the government in the Hungarian house of deputies were answered with the statement that the government could not at this time deal with a purely military matter in parliament."

The race was to have been run last Saturday but was postponed on account of the street railway strike. The track of the new speedway is an oval course two miles in length and is pronounced by experts one of the fastest in the world. The cars will run on what is technically known as a laminated wooden flooring, the surface material being two by fours. Thirty foot embankments have been placed at the turns. It is expected that a crowd of 200,000 spectators will witness the opening race.

DECORATE CLEVELAND'S GRAVE

Princeton, N. J., June 24.—Several handsome floral pieces were deposited on the grave of the late President Cleveland today, on the anniversary of his death. Among the offerings was a wreath sent by the Grover Cleveland association, composed of all the living members of the Cleveland cabinet and numerous other intimate friends and political associates of the late president.

FEAR TROUBLE AT INQUEST

Chicago, June 24.—Every precaution is being taken by the police to protect the witnesses summoned to testify tomorrow at the inquest in the case of "Silver King" Pietro Catalanetto, the leader of a "Black Hand" band who was shot to death recently while attempting to blackmail a fellow Italian. The inquest was to have been held a week ago, but an hour before it was summoned to meet one of the principal witnesses met death by assassination. This was Mrs. Angelina Locascio, whose son Michael was suspected of having killed the "Silver King." Mrs. Locascio was expected to tell the coroner's jury what she knew of the plot of Catalanetto and his band to blackmail her son by threatening him with death unless he paid over \$250.

MUSICAL CLUBS IN SESSION

Los Angeles, June 24.—The ninth biennial convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs opened here today with a large attendance.

The day was given over to the reception of visitors and the work of the organization. A notable feature of the succeeding session, which will continue ten days, will be the concerts in which the Chicago Choristers, the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra of Memphis, the two symphony orchestras of Los Angeles and a number of celebrated soloists will take part. The program will reach a climax with the initial presentation of the \$10,000 prize American opera, "Fairyland."

INSTRUCTION CAMP POSTPONED

San Francisco, June 25.—The opening of the military instruction camp at the Presidio, which was originally fixed for today, has been postponed for one week so as to insure a larger attendance of students from distant parts of the country. The object of the encampment will be to give the young college students an opportunity for a short course in military training. The government is expected to profit by obtaining a class of educated men from which, in time of emergency, probably would be drawn a large proportion of volunteer commissioned officers.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE

Santa Fe, June 25.—A land sale of much importance was closed at Taos when the Ranchos Orchard and Land company disposed of 4,500 acres of land to W. H. Klave of Dubuque, Ia., who will build a fine mansion on the estate, construct roads and trails and also stock the wooded part with game. The tract borders on the Gijosa land grant.

TWO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS

Santa Fe, June 25.—Two persons were seriously burned at Silver City, a boy, nine year old Arturo Raymundo while celebrating the Fourth prematurely. He set off several fire crackers and a spark set his clothing ablaze. Companions tore his clothing from his body and thus saved his life, but the victim suffered painful burns. Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist, was badly burned by the explosion of a pan of gasoline, which she was using to clean clothes.

HOGAN DAY IN COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco, June 25.—Baseball fans around the Pacific Coast league circuit turned out in force today for the "Hogan day" benefit games. The proceeds of the games will be given to the widow of Wallace Bray ("Happy Hogan") late manager of the Venice team, who died leaving an estate of only \$1,000.

A TRAVELING JAIL

Washington, June 25.—The "White Slave Special," as it is familiarly known to railroad men throughout a large section of the country, is now an established institution of the federal government. It consists of two special cars which make a circuit of the country every month or six weeks to gather up "white slavers" and their victims who have been sentenced to deportation. The cars are specially fitted up until they are virtually jails on wheels. One is equipped with dining car conveniences and the other is a regulation sleeping car except that its windows are strongly barred and its doors fitted with special locks. The cars make scheduled stops at St. Louis, Chicago, El Paso, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and other large cities which have

been designated as collection points for the "undesirables" awaiting deportation.

OCEAN RACE AROUND CAPE COD

New London, Conn., June 25.—New England yachtsmen are manifesting a lively interest in the ocean race around Cape Cod, which the Eastern Yacht club has planned to pull off tomorrow. The start will be made from the mouth of the Thames, near this city, and the finish will be at Marblehead, Mass., a distance of 195 miles. The race is open to large and small schooners, sloops and yawls. A handsome gold cup offered by Harold Vanderbilt will be among the trophies presented to the winning craft.

HONOR MEMORY OF JUDGE

Milwaukee, Wis., June 25.—With ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, a portrait of the late Judge Joseph V. Quarles was formally presented to the United States district court this afternoon. Judge James G. Jenkins presented the gift on behalf of Mrs. Quarles. Judge F. A. Geiger, who succeeded Judge Quarles on the federal bench, accepted the portrait on behalf of the court.

BANKERS MEET AT DEADWOOD

Deadwood, S. D. June 25.—The annual convention of the South Dakota Bankers' association is in session here with an attendance that includes many well known bankers and financiers. Features of the program at the opening session today were an address of welcome by Mayor Franklin, a response by James M. Lawson of Aberdeen and the annual address of S. T. Kiddoo, upresident of the association. The convention will conclude its sessions tomorrow.

BISHOP'S JUBILEE

Charleston, S. C., June 25.—Today was the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rt. Rev. Harry P. Northrop, Catholic bishop of Charleston. There was no elaborate celebration of the golden jubilee, owing to the fact that the bishop has been ill for some time. Recently he was obliged to go to Baltimore for treatment. Bishop Northrop is a native of this city and is now in his seventy-fourth year. He was ordained in Rome in 1865 and became bishop of Charleston in 1883.

TROUBLE IN HAITI

Washington, June 23.—New revolutionary activities in Haiti today caused the navy department to order Rear Admiral Caperton and the cruiser Washington, now at Vera Cruz, over to Cape Hatien with 700 bluejackets and 200 marines. The French cruiser Descartes already has landed bluejackets there.

BRITAIN FLOATS A LOAN

London, June 25.—About \$750,000,000 of the new war loan had been applied for at banks alone up to noon today, according to the Evening Standard. The requests in the millions are being held back until next week. The present flow of subscriptions is mostly for moderate sums.

ADMIRAL FOR HAITI

Vera Cruz, June 25.—The armored cruiser Washington with Rear Admiral Caperton aboard, sailed today for Haiti. The gunboats Sacramento arrived from Tampico.