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INDICTMENTS ARE RETURNED FOR UNION MEN

GRAND JURY MAKES REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF COPPER STRIKE

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 15.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was indicted today for conspiracy, together with other officials of the federation, in connection with the strike of the copper miners. The first count of the indictment charges conspiracy to prevent by force and arms the pursuit of their vocations by employes of the mining companies.

The bill against Moyer and the other officials of the federation charged a misdemeanor.

A report embracing some true bills was made to Judge P. H. O'Brien in circuit court here today by the special grand jury which has been investigating lawlessness arising from the copper miners' strike. The court was told that none of the men accused of felonies was in custody, and their names were kept secret.

John E. Antilla, secretary of the Calumet union, was indicted for conspiracy. The court announced that this bill charged a misdemeanor and therefore could be made public. It was brought out that several "no bills" were included in the grand jury report, and the court made them public.

The jury exonerated H. Stuart Goodell, an oil merchant, of complicity in one of the strike shooting affrays. The indictment against Antilla included charges against Charles H. Moyer, president; C. E. Mahoney, vice president; Guy E. Miller, Yanco Terzich, J. C. Lowney and W. P. Davidson, members of the legislative board of the Western Federation of Miners. In addition Lynn Sullivan, William Rickard, Ben Goggia, Frank Altonen, Charles E. Hietala and other local union leaders were named, the list including 39 individuals.

The first count of the indictment charged conspiracy to prevent "by force and arms," the pursuit of their vocations by employes of the mining companies.

The second count was of similar

tenor, but the charge was broadened to include all classes of workmen. In the third count it was charged that the union men had, by their conspiracy and by attempts to intimidate, interfered with the right and property of non-union men.

The jury made no reference to the Moyer deportation, so far as could be learned.

The court officials promised that as fast as warrants were served the names of the indicted men will be made public. One guess as to the nature of the concealed charges had it that they related to the four guards and two deputy sheriffs who are charged with what has become known as the "Seeberville murders."

The conspiracy indictment carried with it a list of 137 witnesses for the people. Named in it were the following mine officials:

James MacNaughton, Calumet and Hecla; Charles L. Lawton, Quincy; F. W. Denton, Copper Range consolidate; Theodore Dengler, Mohawk and Wolverine; R. R. Seeber, Winona, and Enoch Herderson, Franklin Mining company.

The others were non-union employes of the company, several of them business men. Incidental to the indictment the jury found that the federation has 7,000 members in the strike district. Coupled with its exoneration of Mr. Goodell was a "no bill" in the cases of 27 members of the union residing near South Range. They had been accused of unlawful assemblage and threats to destroy property.

Immediately after the grand jury's report had been handed in, court adjourned until Saturday, Judge O'Brien returning to L'Anse to continue the strike cases being tried in Baraga county. The grand jury again took up its work.

Moyer Will Go Back

Denver, Col., Jan. 15.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, when informed today that he had been indicted on a charge of conspiracy, said that he would not decide upon a course of action until after he had been formally notified of the indictment and had consulted with attorneys.

"I shall leave Denver in a few days for Indianapolis to attend the convention of the United Mine Workers of America," he said. "From there I expect to return to the Michigan copper district. So far as this indictment is concerned, I shall make no plans until I have further information."

PASSENGERS AND CREW TAKEN OFF

THE LITTLE COASTAL STEAMER WESTPORT BRINGS AID TO STRICKEN COBEQUID

Yarmouth, Jan. 15.—The 24 passengers and 72 members of the crew of the Royal Mail steamer Cobequid, rescued yesterday, are comfortably housed here today and recovering from the effects of their long exposure to icy winds and waves.

The Cobequid, impaled on Trinity Rock, six miles off Port Maitland, was badly smashed and coated with ice, but the captain's cabin remained intact.

Captain McKinnon of the Westport, the little coastal steamer which rescued 72 persons, said today that when he came alongside the Cobequid he found all the passengers and crew in the captain's cabin, the only dry spot on the steamer. The seas were breaking over the main deck. The Cobequid was lying headed to the westward, with the bow down and the stern well out of water.

Small Schooner Sinks

Boston, Jan. 15.—The foundering of the Bath schooner Grace A. Martin, 30 miles south of Matinious Rock yesterday, and the rescue of her crew of 17 men from an open boat 100 miles off shore by the steamer A. W. Perry was reported by wireless today.

For nearly 24 hours the Martin's crew, in an open boat nearly 100 miles off shore, battled against death under the bitterest of weather conditions. The distance from the spot where the schooner foundered to the steamer route between Boston and Halifax is 50 miles, which represent the drift of the Martin's longboat from sunrise yesterday until dawn today, when the castaways were picked up by the Perry.

The Grace Martin, heavily laden with coal sailed from Norfolk for Portland on January 4. She was caught in the westerly gale off Cape Cod on Monday, but her skipper decided to continue across to the Maine shore instead of seeking shelter at Provincetown. The vessel was driven further and further off shore on Tuesday. Two days of hard pounding

opened up her seams and she filled and sank. The crew had sufficient warning to take some food and heavy clothing before jumping into their longboat.

Oceanic is Damaged

New York, Jan. 15.—With her bridge torn away by a giant sea and her decks deep in snow, the steamship Oceanic, of the White Star line, came in today from Southampton, 26 hours late. She brought 362 passengers.

It was on Tuesday, during a gale, that carried with it sleet, hail and snow, that the big sea came aboard. It tore its way along the forward deck and mounted to and over the bridge. The rails of the bridge crumpled before it like paper, while the wash of water continued along the decks and carried away everything movable. The steering gear on the bridge was deranged, and for two hours the rudder could not be operated from that point.

Captain Leaves Today

St. John, N. B., Jan. 15.—Captain Hawson and the 11 men who remained on the Cobequid last night were taken on board the steamer Lansdowne early today and are on their way here.

A wireless message to the agents of the line said the third officer, R. F. Powell, was injured during the night and was in need of medical assistance.

The Dania is Missing

Havana, Jan. 15.—Officials of the Hamburg-American line said they felt no alarm in connection with the steamer Dania from Hamburg, although she is three days overdue, and they have received no answer to wireless messages sent to her. They say the vessel is a slow one and they expect her to reach Havana tonight or tomorrow.

WARM IN COLORADO

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 15.—Today is the warmest January day recorded here since 1892. The thermometer registered 65 above zero at the United States weather bureau at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Colorado Springs is 60

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 15.—A new heat record for the month of January was made here today when 60 above zero was recorded at noon. The thermometer registered 33 at 6 p. m. yesterday. When a warm wind began from the west it mounted steadily and at 6 a. m. today the thermometer registered 51.

DECEMBER WAS A COLD AND WET MONTH

NEW MEXICO EXPERIENCED ALSO AN UNUSUALLY HEAVY PRECIPITATION

Santa Fe, Jan. 12.—The month of December, 1913, averaged much below the normal in temperature, and much above in precipitation. The latter, in fact, averaged practically twice the normal amount, and the greatest of record for December, with the single exception of December, 1906, when the average for the state was 1.71 inches.

The deficiency in temperature was general, with the exception of small areas in the lower Rio Grande valley and southwest. The northern border counties—Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, and parts of Mora, San Miguel and western Union, had, however, much the greatest deficiency, averaging from 4 degrees to 14 degrees a day below the normal, and giving a severe month, with deep snow and steady cold.

The excess in precipitation was also general, although greatest in the northeast counties, along the northern border and over most of the southern mountain districts, where it averaged from one to two inches. Rather light precipitation occurred in parts of Eddy and Chaves counties, also in western Valencia and Socorro but as a rule even there the amounts were in excess of the normal.

The snowfall of the month was unusually heavy, especially over the northern and central counties and the southern mountain districts. Only extreme southern valleys were without snowfall, and in the northern districts and mountain areas great depth occurred, much of which remained at the close of the month, owing to the steady cold weather. The fall thus far for the season has been almost twice the normal amount, giving a large amount of soil moisture, and good stored depth over the mountain ranges.

Sunshine averaged much below the December normal; there were 16 clear days, 8 partly cloudy and 7 cloudy. At Santa Fe there was but 64 per cent of the total possible sunshine, and at Roswell only 54 per cent. The relative humidity was correspondingly high; at the Agricultural College it averaged 60 per cent; at Fort Stanton, 69 per cent; at Roswell, 67 per cent, and at Santa Fe, 73 per cent. Winds were moderate to light and prevailing westerly. At the Agricultural College 5,358 miles were recorded; highest velocity 36 miles per hour; at Roswell, 4,847, highest velocity 40 miles; at Santa Fe 5,945 miles, highest velocity 43 miles per hour.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the state, as determined from the records of 36 stations having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 29.5 degrees, or about 4.1 degrees below the normal for the month, and .1 de-

gree above the mean of December, 1912. The highest recorded mean was 44.9 degrees at Deming, and the lowest 10.3 degrees at Virsylvia, northern Taos county. The highest recorded temperature was 70 degrees at Deming on the 3rd, 12th, 15th and 30th; the lowest recorded temperature 22 below zero at Dulce on the 20th, at Elizabethtown on the 21st and 22nd and at Tres Piedras on the 22nd. The greatest local monthly range of temperature was 74 degrees at Stanlay, and the least, 35 degrees at Glorieta ranch, in the foothills of Socorro county, while the greatest local daily range of temperature was 58 degrees at Elizabethtown on the 2nd of the month. A temperature of 21 degrees below zero was recorded at Virsylvia on the 22nd, and of 20 below zero at Bluewater on the 22nd, and at Red River on the 20th. The districts for the month were as follows: District No. 7 (Canadian and northeast), 20.9 degrees; No. 3 (Pecos and Rio Grande), 29.3 degrees; No. 9 (western), 25.1 degrees.

Precipitation

The average for the state, as determined from the records of 145 stations, was 1.57 inches, or .71 inch below the normal for December, and 1.04 inches above December, 1912. The greatest monthly amount was 4.40 inches at the Rea ranch in western Torrance county in the Manzano mountains. The least monthly amount was .15 inch near Lakewood, Eddy county. The greatest in any 24 hours was 2 inches at Bateman's ranch, in central Rio Arriba county, on the 4th. The average snowfall was 13.7 inches, a total average fall for the state thus far this season of 17.7 inches. There was an average of five days with .01 inch or more precipitation. The district averages were as follows: No. 7, 1.97 inches; No. 8, 1.44 inches; No. 9, 1.29 inches.

CHARLES E. LINNEY,
Section Director.

FATHER RABEYROLLE CONDEMNS TANGO

PRIEST SAYS CATHOLIC PEOPLE SHOULD AVOID THE "NEW" DANCES

From Monday's Daily.

Rev. Father Adrian Rabeyrolle, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, roundly condemned the so-called "new" dances in a sermon at the 10 o'clock mass yesterday. Father Rabeyrolle said the new dances, such as the tango and the "rag," are immodest and should be frowned upon by Catholics, as well as all other people who are striving for the betterment of the world. The priest urged his people not to engage in such dances and to refuse to attend affairs where such dances were practiced.

Father Rabeyrolle said the church has always regarded the dance with more or less suspicion, but has tried to hedge it about with safeguards for the innocent. He said he was not alone in condemning the "rags" and the tango, as bishops and priests all over the world are pursuing the same course.

RECOMMEND THAT NEW RATES BE ADOPTED

EXPRESS COMPANIES WILL LISTEN TO SUGGESTION OF COMMERCE BOARD

Santa Fe, Jan. 13.—O. L. Owen, member of the New Mexico corporation commission, who had been in Denver for several days attending the meeting of the commission representatives from zone four as set out in the new express classification prepared by the interstate commerce commission, returned yesterday to his home here. B. F. Seggerson, the commission's rate expert, who accompanied him, will return tomorrow. Six of the states in the zone will adopt the new or sub-block plan of rates, and the new rates will go into effect as soon as the express companies can publish their tariffs.

In speaking of the new rates today Mr. Owen stated that there were no raises at all in packages under 25 pounds, and very few under 48 pounds, almost every new rate being a decrease. In some instances the express company's rate on 100 pounds for a short haul is increased, although the big change is in the much smaller amount charged for small packages.

The result of the meeting is very well set out in the following resolution adopted by the meeting:

Pursuant to call for a meeting of the state commissions of the states of Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico, comprising the fourth zone (under the order of the interstate commerce commission), relative to express rates, with the representatives of the various express companies in interest; to be held at Denver, Col., January 9, 1914, for the purpose of arriving at a uniform method or plan of stating express rates for intrastate shipments in the various states in the fourth zone; in which conference the states of Arizona, Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico were represented; and after hearing the testimony and evidence of the express companies with relation to the method of stating express rates as provided in the order of the interstate commerce commission and as amended in the modified plan in connection with sub-stock, as outlined by the National Association of Railway Commissioners Committee at Chicago on December 11, 12 and 13, 1913, and making of comparisons in various districts of such plan or method of stating the express rates with existing rates, and it appearing from such comparisons that the package rate is materially reduced for all distances in the zone, and it further appearing that the express companies will make exceptions to the principle in cases of circuitous routing of shipments and follow the rail line in such application, and it further appearing that the express companies have expressed themselves as being willing to make further reductions in the hundred pound package rate for the short distance hauls, which are in-

creased by the application of the interstate commerce commission's plan of block and sub-block rates, and the modified sub-block rates as recommended by the Chicago conference, in case where such application works a hardship on the shipper, and in view of the fact that the principle of stating express rates by the block and sub-block plan results in a material and beneficial decrease in express charges in favor of the shipping public.

It is therefore resolved by this committee of representatives of the various state commissions assembled that we recommend to all of the state commissions in interest to adopt at the earliest date possible the modified principle as herein outlined as a method or plan of stating express rates, within the fourth zone; and that it is the sense of this committee that the present rates remain in effect until such modified plan can be printed and published by the express companies.

Dated at Denver, Col., this ninth day of January, 1914.

Signed by O. L. Owen, chairman (New Mexico); A. W. Cole (Arizona), S. S. Kendall (Colorado), D. H. Staley (Colorado), H. H. Miller (Idaho).

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BAKER FOLLOWS THE MORGANS' EXAMPLE

NEW YORK BANKER ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION FROM BIG DIRECTORATES

New York, Jan. 13.—George F. Baker, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of New York, today resigned from the board of directors of the Chase National Bank of New York. Mr. Baker is a director of more important corporations than any other man in the country, and his resignation from the Chase bank was construed in Wall street as being in line with his decision, recently announced, to reduce the number of these directorships as rapidly as possible.

When J. P. Morgan announced recently his retirement from the boards of a number of important corporations, including the New Haven and New York Central roads, in response to the growth of public sentiment against interlocking directorates, Mr. Baker said he had been seeking for some time to cut down the number of directorships he holds. His resignation from the Chase bank is regarded as the first step in this direction.

Do you begin to cough at night, just when you hope to sleep? Do you have a tickling throat that keeps you awake? Just take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It will check the cough and stop the tickling sensation at once. Does not upset the stomach, is best for children and grown persons. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

A TRUST FEATURE CANNOT BE ADDED

ATTORNEY GENERAL GIVES HIS
OPINION IN SILVER CITY
BANK CASE

Santa Fe, Jan. 12.—An opinion of vast importance to the banking interests of the state has been rendered to the state corporation commission by the attorney general's office in a question brought up by the filing of an amendment by the Peoples Savings bank of Silver City. This bank proposed to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and to add to its powers so as to do a general trust company business. The questions involved were whether the effect of the amendment to its charter did not make it an entirely new corporation, and also whether one-half or the whole of the capital stock should be paid in before commencing business. The opinion is as follows:

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 9.
State Corporation Commission,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Gentlemen:—Answering your request for an opinion as to the right of the Peoples Savings bank of Silver City to amend its charter so as to include the endowment of powers of a trust company, I beg to advise that after a limited, but careful, study of the proposition I am of the opinion that the laws of New Mexico do not permit any such amendment.

This bank was created under Sections 260, et seq., of the Compiled Laws of 1897, as amended by Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1901. The powers thereby conferred are the powers ordinarily exercised by savings banks.

Incorporated trust companies are created under Chapter 52 of the Laws of 1903, as amended by Chapter 133 of the Laws of 1909. The powers of the two organizations are quite separate and distinct. The distinguishing features of the two are that in a savings bank's articles there must be named at least three incorporators, whereas in a trust company's articles there must be named at least seven incorporators; that a trust company in a city of less than 7,000 persons must have a subscribed capital of not less than \$100,000, \$50,000 of which must be paid in cash, to the directors of the company, whereas the entire capital stock of savings banks must be paid in, in full; that a savings bank receives deposits which are subject to withdrawal by check, whereas the money held by a trust company is not subject to check.

Under sections 30 and 31 of chapter 79 of the laws of 1905 savings banks are permitted to amend their articles. They may change the nature of the company's business, etc., but it is provided, however, that such change and alteration shall contain only such provisions as it would be lawful and proper to insert in an original certificate of incorporation made at the time of making such amendment. Now the act permitting the incorporation of savings banks

is separate from the act permitting the incorporation of trust companies. We hold that the Peoples Savings bank can amend its charter only by adding to, or taking away, some or any of the powers now authorized by law to be exercised by savings banks; that the amendment cannot include the investiture of powers granted unto a different class of corporations and that, therefore, the amendment should not be permitted.

The logic of this holding is apparent. Any other reasoning would be contrary to the basic principles of corporation law. Also an anomalous condition would result. The banks' capital stock is now \$100,000. Under the savings bank act the entire \$100,000 would have to be paid in cash unto the treasurer of the concern—whereas under the trust company act only \$50,000 would have to be paid in to the directors of the company. The two mandates are irreconcilable and impossible of accomplishment, although the bank could not legally transact business until the entire capital of \$100,000 had been paid in.

A contrary holding would permit three persons to be named as incorporators of a trust company, whereas the law provides that not less than seven shall constitute the number of necessary incorporators.

The amendment, if permitted, would have the effect of creating a new corporation, whereas an amendment cannot legally create a corporation, but can only add to or take away powers the law authorizes the creature of the statute to exercise.

We returned all papers to you.

IRA L. GRIMSHAW,
Assistant Attorney General.

Tax Rolls Held

The 1913 assessment rolls for Dona Ana county, which it is alleged have been out of the assessor's office since December 22, held, as one of the clerks expressed it, "under a mechanic's lien," were returned to the court house today, after promise had been made by officials that salary matters would be adjusted, says the Las Cruces Republican. It is claimed that the clerks in the assessor's office had not been paid for some time and that the books were taken from the assessor's office some days since, to be kept until the dinero was forthcoming. It is understood that members of the board of county commissioners agreed to advance to the clerks in the office the wages said to be due, and with tax agreement the books which had been in hiding for some time, reappeared in the assessor's office.

The resignations of Deputies Strode and Garcia of the assessor's office, have been tendered, it is said, and there have been no clerks in the office for the past few days.

It is also stated on the streets that there is an office with a good salary attached for sale to the "best bidder" and that in the event of a resignation among county officers, the board of commissioners are prepared to appoint the person named by the official whose place is to be filled. This proceeding is not without precedent in Dona Ana county, as it is understood such arrangements have been made in the past, and it is possible a taker will be found for the position in the near future.

Mora Rolls In

The Mora county tax rolls arrived

at the office of the traveling auditor this morning, making 18 out of 26 now in Santa Fe.

Water Application

Water application No. 849 was filed today by John Morrow of Raton, who asks for 3,677 second feet from the Rio Cimarron Seco to irrigate 880 acres in townships 30 and 31 north range 28 east. He contemplates the construction of a dam fifty feet high and over 700 feet long with a storage capacity of 882 acre feet to cost about \$30,000.

December Tax Collection

County treasurers' reports have been received by the traveling auditor since yesterday as follows: Dona Ana, tax collections, 1910 and prior, \$9.51; 1911, \$53.00; 1912, \$285.91; 1913, \$7,812.73. Portion remitted to the state, \$2,447.95.

Torrance county, 1910 and prior, nothing; 1911, \$15.75; 1912, \$177.64; 1913, \$33,197.81. State's portion \$10,607.07.

Rio Arriba county, 1910 and prior, \$69.86; 1911, \$27.89; 1912, \$133.66; 1913, nothing. State's portion, \$126.50.

Quay county, 1910 and prior, \$53.05; 1911, \$369.73; 1912, \$240.36; 1913, \$37,831.92. States' portion \$11,277.12.

SLAPS HIS WIFE AND IS FINED \$10

ALEJIO GONZALES ARRESTED
UPON COMPLAINT OF LOV-
ING PARTNER

From Monday's Daily.

Alejo Gonzales was arrested this morning by Chief of Police Ben Coles upon complaint of Gonzales' wife, who stated that her husband had slapped and otherwise mistreated her. Gonzales was brought before Judge D. R. Murray this morning and was fined \$10.

The offense is one that can be punished by long imprisonment and a big fine should the wife care to bring drastic action against her husband, and doubtless if all men were versed in this law they would be less apt to treat their partners with violence. In these days of woman's suffrage agitation and female independence man is safer if he refrains from chastising his spouse, according to Judge D. R. Murray, who possibly has noticed more cases of this kind than any other man in the city.

Guadalupe Montoya was arrested last night by Officer E. C. Ward upon complaint of Jose L. Bustos, and was given 100 days in the county jail by Judge Murray this morning. The complainant stated that Montoya had assaulted him. Should it be necessary, another complaint is hanging over Montoya for resisting an officer, and at the expiration of this term he may be resentenced.

Best Cough Medicine for Children

"I am very glad to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. Lida Dewey, Milwaukee, Wis. "I have used it for years both for my children and myself and it never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. No family with children should be without it as it gives almost immediate relief in cases of croup." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is pleasant and safe to take, which is of great importance when a medicine must be given to young children. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

LAD HELD UP BY STRANGE MAN ON MESA

PAUL SHURMAN SAYS HORSE-
MAN RODE UP AND MADE
HIM DISGORGE MONEY

From Tuesday's Daily.

Paul Shurman, a lad of about 15 years of age, told the police Saturday evening that he had been held up on the mesa east of this city between 4 and 5 o'clock and relieved of \$15. The county officials were notified, but up to late this afternoon no arrests had been made.

According to the boy he was approached by a man on horseback in one of the curves of the road leading up to the top of the mesa, and at the point of a gun was forced to give the man his purse, which contained \$15 in bills. The strange man rode rapidly away, and Shurman came to the city and notified the officers.

Shurman had been in Las Vegas only a short time before he was robbed. He came here from El Paso and was on his way to Denver, where his mother is located.

Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock Shurman appeared at the ticket office at the Santa Fe station and inquired the price of a ticket to Denver. Upon being informed, he counted his money, which, he says, totaled \$15 in bills and silver amounting to nearly five dollars. He informed the ticket agent that he would return in the evening and purchase the ticket. Before leaving the station Shurman was informed by a traveling man that he could obtain work at a ranch just over the mesa. The boy, finding that he would have time to make the trip, started to walk up the road and was robbed before he reached the crest of the hill, according to his story.

The supposition of the police is that the person who robbed the boy saw him display the bills at the station and also heard the advice given by the traveling man, and at once mounted his horse and rode to the mesa, where he later held up the lad.

The officers are working on the case and may effect an arrest, though they have little clew on which to operate. Shurman left last night for Springer, where he formerly was employed on a ranch, and intends to work there until he obtains money enough to go to Denver.

TWO MINERS KILLED.

Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 13.—Fire in the Negaunee Iron mine of the Cleveland Cliffe company, today caused the death of John Beebe, a pump man, and John S. Barrett, night mining captain. The fire was still burning tonight. The extent of the damage was not known.

The blaze started 2,000 feet from the main shaft. Beebe who was alone in the level at the time, gave the alarm. His escape was cut off. Barrett, who headed a rescue party, was overcome by the heat and died soon after being carried to the surface.

URGE RAISING OF MORE PINTO BEANS

COMMERCIAL CLUB DIRECTORS
ASSURE FARMERS OF FA-
VORABLE MARKET

From Thursday's Daily.

Convinced that there will be an insistent demand for pinto beans during the coming fall, due to the fact that they have come into favor with the public wherever introduced upon the market, the board of directors of the Commercial club, at its regular meeting last night, decided to urge the farmers of San Miguel, Mora and other counties within the trade zone of Las Vegas to endeavor this year to raise large quantities of this product, which is most favorably adapted to the soil of this section of New Mexico. The directors also passed a resolution commending the citizens' committee which has been endeavoring to aid the dairy and cattle industry by assisting the farmers to build silos, and urging that the same activity be pursued in Mora county. A resolution suggesting to the city council the club's desire that the sanitary sewer system be extended to cover the entire city and that a suitable disposal works be built, also was passed.

A committee composed of Clarence Iden, William Springer and N. O. Hermann was appointed for the purpose of visiting the farmers and interesting them in the growing of beans. This committee will assure the agriculturists that they will have a market for beans next fall. In former years the farmers have raised large quantities of beans, and have found them a glut on the market. The wholesale houses, however, have been in correspondence with the big commission houses of the southwest and have found that beans will be in constantly increasing demand from year to year.

The subject of beans was brought up by Director William Springer, who said that he had received a letter from a big brokerage house of Denver and Pueblo, which stated the demand for pinto beans is growing. Accompanying the letter was a government analysis of the beans, which shows them to be superior to the ordinary pea beans.

The letter is as follows:

Denver, Col., Jan. 2.

The Charles Ifeld Co.,
Las Vegas, N. M.

Gentlemen:—We quote from a letter just received from the United States department of agriculture, bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.:

"In regard to the analysis of pinto beans, cooking tests and an analysis of these beans show them to be the equivalent of pea beans of the north, so far as food value is concerned. Each carried about 23 per cent of protein. To be exact, the pinto beans, according to the analysis of the bureau of chemistry, carried 23.42 per cent of protein while the average of five analyses of pea beans shows 23.24 per cent of protein.

"The cooking tests of the two indicate that for certain uses the pinto beans have a slight superiority. The judges passing upon them consider the flavor of the pinto beans superior to that of the pea beans."

You will note the superior quality of pinto beans, and the place these beans have won in many markets has been manifested by the repeating orders wherever an introductory car has been shipped.

We trust you will urge merchants, and particularly growers, with whom you come in contact, to plant an increased acreage of pintos in 1914, as it has proven to be the surest and most successful dry farming crop we have that can be turned into ready cash. Truly yours,

BROWN BROS. BROKERAGE CO.

By R. H. Brown.

Since pinto beans are so extensively raised in New Mexico, particularly upon the dry farming lands, the Commercial club is of the opinion that the farmers of San Miguel and Mora counties can benefit themselves and Las Vegas by raising them in large quantities. The club's committee will instruct the farmers when to plant the beans and how to raise them successfully. It is likely that a competent dry farming expert will be brought here to hold a meeting at which such instruction will be given.

Commends Silo Activities

When it was brought to the attention of the directors that a committee of business men had decided to aid the farmers in erecting silos, already having made arrangements to finance several of these effective crop storers, a hearty commendation of the committee was brought forth. The directors expressed the opinion that in no better way could the farmers be encouraged and assisted, as by the use of silos they will be enabled to produce a large amount of dairy products, for which there is an inexhaustible demand in the Las Vegas market.

Resolutions endorsing the committee and urging it to extend its activities, both in San Miguel and Mora counties, were passed unanimously.

Want Sewer System Extended

The subject of paving was brought up and discussed. The directors informally approved the paving of the entire East side, but suggested that the sewer system first should be completed. Accordingly a resolution urging the city council to extend the sewer system to cover the entire city and to build a suitable disposal works was passed. This resolution will be presented to the city council at its next meeting, which is scheduled to occur on Wednesday of next week.

Auditor Makes Report

Robert L. M. Ross, who had been engaged to audit the books of the club during the secretaryship of W. Hugh Stark, who resigned last October, reported the cash balanced to a cent. He said Mr. Stark could have made some improvement in his system of bookkeeping, but that the books showed the club's money handled honestly and all funds accounted for. Mr. Ross' report was accepted. The directors appointed Director Iden as a committee of one to perfect a better system of bookkeeping.

Finances in Good Shape

Secretary Leo Tipton reported the club's finances in good condition. He said there is still about \$75 to collect on current dues, which, when secured, will enable the club to meet practically all its indebtedness. The organization is meeting all current bills, but has a few old debts, which will be paid off as rapidly as possible. The secretary's report showed the club to be in the best financial condition it has enjoyed for years. The directors passed a motion ordering the secretary to prepare a balance sheet to be submitted at each monthly meeting, in order that the directors might know the exact financial standing of the organization.

Masons Make a Donation

Correspondence from the Masonic Building association, offering to make a donation to the club of \$50 monthly during the period for which the organization holds a lease on the quarters in the Masonic Temple, provided the club will continue to furnish heat for the building, was introduced. This plan is to be considered as having gone into effect November 1, 1913. The directors voted to accept the proposition, pay off all back rent and receive the Masons' donation to the advertising fund. The lease on the quarters expires October 31, of this year.

To Keep in Touch With Farmers

The directors instructed the secretary to secure a list of the farmers in San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe counties in order that the club, from time to time, might send them information and bulletins and keep in touch with them for the mutual assistance of the agriculturists and the commercial organization.

A Letter from Lubin

A letter from the Lubin Motion Picture Manufacturing company of Philadelphia was read by Secretary Tipton. The Lubin company thanked the club for its assistance to Director Romaine Fielding, who had charge of its western company, which operated here several months last summer and fall, and suggested that Mr. Fielding might return here with his company during the coming summer. The secretary was instructed to correspond with the big motion picture manufacturing companies of the country and show them Las Vegas' advantages to producers of high grade films.

Considerable other business, mostly of a routine nature, was transacted, and the directors concluded their busy meeting shortly after 10 o'clock.

A Good Attendance

Present were President Southard, Secretary Tipton and Directors M. M. Padgett, N. O. Hermann, Clarence Iden, William Springer, David J. Leahy, Thomas Ross, Maurice Danziger and Charles Greenclay. The other directors, F. O. Blood, Stephen Powers and William G. Haydon, are absent from the city.

LOOKING UP RECORD

Washington, Jan. 15.—Investigation of President Wilson's nomination of John Skelton Williams for comptroller of the currency and member of the federal reserve board was continued today in the senate banking committee. Administration supporters were confident it would be reported favorably to the senate.

NEW BANKING RULE

New York, Jan. 15.—The National City bank today put into effect its new rule requiring the deposit of sufficient collateral to secure any amount of money they may lend to a stock broker on any one day. This practically does away with the old time system of over-certification, which prevailed for many years. Thus far the National City bank is the only Wall street institution to adopt this new rule, but it is believed others will follow.

COUNCIL CENSURED BY THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

DIRECTORS DECLARE "NO MEETING" POLICY IS HURTING
LAS VEGAS

From Thursday's Daily.

Resolutions censuring the members of the city council for their "apparent lack of interest in the affairs of the municipality", were passed unanimously last night by the board of directors of the Commercial club. The resolutions were introduced by Director Thomas Ross, who stated that he had been informed that the council had held no meeting since the second Wednesday in September, the regular October, November and December meetings not having occurred and the regular January session, which should have been held last night, having been postponed because a number of the aldermen had stated prior engagements would prevent their attendance.

When Mr. Ross suggested that he had such resolutions to offer, the directors told him to present them at once and they would pass them. Consequently he included in his phraseology the word "unanimously", to which nobody objected. All present, including President Southard and Directors M. M. Padgett, David J. Leahy, Clarence Iden, N. O. Hermann, Thomas Ross, William Springer and Charles Greenclay, voted in favor of the resolutions. Director Maurice Danziger, who was present early in the evening, had left the meeting some time before the resolutions were brought up.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Las Vegas has been informed that the city council of the city of Las Vegas has held no meeting since the second Wednesday in September, and

Whereas, in the belief of the directors, such action, or lack of action, is a serious detriment to the welfare and progress of the city, therefore, be it

Resolved that the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Las Vegas, comprising the committee on municipal affairs of the organization, do unanimously severely and publicly censure the members of the city council for their failure to perform the duties for which they were elected, and be it further

Resolved, that the directors of the Commercial Club of Las Vegas regret to note the lax and unbusinesslike methods employed by the officials sworn to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

GRAND JURY HAS NO BILL FOR OFFICERS

EDDY COUNTY OFFICIALS ARE
NOT AS BAD AS EARNEST
DECLARED

Carlsbad, N. M., Jan. 15.—The grand jury, which submitted its report today, exonerated the Eddy county officials from any corruption, following an investigation of county records growing out of the report of State Traveling Auditor Howell Earnest, in which gross irregularities were charged by that official.

The grand jury was regularly empaneled Monday, with Elliott Hendricks, a large cattle man and president of the National bank of Carlsbad, as foreman. T. C. Webb, manager of the Peoples Dry Goods company, was made clerk. It was in session for three days, adjourning this afternoon after returning eight true bills and four "no bills."

District Attorney Scott presented to the grand jury the report of Traveling Auditor Earnest on the condition of the records of the county, and a thorough investigation of the books of all officials was made. The report of the grand jury is as follows:

"To the Honorable Edward L. Medler, Judge of the Third Judicial District, Sitting Within and For the County of Eddy in the Fifth Judicial District of the State of New Mexico:

"We, the members of the grand jury, empaneled for the January term of the district court in and for the county of Eddy, state of New Mexico, hereby submit the following report:

"We have been in session three days and have diligently investigated all matters coming before us, and during the course of our investigation have examined 39 witnesses and have turned into court eight true bills and four no bills. We have examined the books of the various county officials and are pleased to report that they are in good order.

"We wish to call attention to the vault room in the treasurer's office. We find that the treasurer does not have the proper vault facilities for the protection of the books and records of his office. We recommend that the county commissioners provide in some satisfactory manner better facilities for the keeping of these records.

"We find that it has not been an established custom for all persons who are required to pay occupation taxes or other special licenses as provided by the state laws, to be notified that the same were due and payable, and we recommend that the proper officials be instructed to enforce this provision of the law.

"We have examined the jail and find everything connected with it to be in first class sanitary condition. The prisoners are well fed and are receiving good care and attention.

"We have examined the county school superintendent and the superintendent of the city schools and find

that they are doing their duty with reference to the enforcement of the compulsory school law and that the schools are being well conducted. We recommend that the county superintendent of schools establish and maintain his office in the county seat and that he notify the public that his office will be open during the last week of every calendar month for the purpose of taking up any business that may come before him, and that when he has established the office as recommended and notifies the public that his office will be open during the time specified, that the county commissioners proceed to pay him any accrued allowance on salary and expenses and to pay him from time to time such allowance on salary as may be due him in the same proportion that the other county officers receive their payments.

"We have examined the traveling auditor's report of recent date, concerning the various county officials of Eddy county and the condition of the county finances presented to us by the district attorney, and while we find there are some irregularities in the conduct of the officials of Eddy county, we attribute them as necessarily incident to the change from territorial government to statehood and the failure of the late legislature and the governor to provide a salary bill for county officials; but we do not find any of the county officials of Eddy county to have acted corruptly in office or in any way which would call for any action of this grand jury to present removal proceedings against them from office, and we believe the affairs of Eddy county, in view of all the circumstances, to be well conducted.

"We wish to thank the various officers with whom we have come in contact for courtesies and attentions extended. Thus having finished our labors, we respectfully request that we be discharged."

INVESTIGATING A STRIKER'S DEATH

COLORADO MILITIA PLACES ONE
OF ITS MEMBERS BEFORE
COURTMARTIAL

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 15.—A court martial, with Captain Hildreth Frost acting as judge advocate, this morning began an investigation of the case of Private Richard Obley of Company F, Second infantry, Colorado National Guard, charged with the killing of John German, a coal miner, on January 11 at Cameron in Huerfano county. The prisoner was brought here from Walsenburg this morning, in custody of Major Leo W. Kennedy, and the hearing is being held at Camp San Rafael, on the outskirts of this city. Obley claims the shooting was accidental.

DOCTOR IS EXAMINED

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 14.—For the purpose of taking the first civil service examination for superintendent of the state insane asylum ever held in Colorado, Dr. H. A. Lamoure, provisional head of the institution here, is in Denver today.

RIPLEY'S POLICY IS TO KNOW HIS EMPLOYEES

IN THIS RESPECT HE DIFFERS
FROM PRESIDENT MELLEN,
LATE OF NEW HAVEN

Mr. Mellen, late of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, in giving testimony before the interstate commerce commission, is reported to have said he did not know many of his subordinates, not even his general superintendent. If Mr. Mellen had pursued the same relationship with his officers and employes as does President E. P. Ripley with the members of the Santa Fe family, and with the public, possibly the New Haven line would have avoided much of the grief which now involves it.

President Ripley, although a strict disciplinarian, enjoys the confidence of his officers and employes because he comes into personal contact with them, and is willing to exchange views with them. N. M. Cochrell, agent for the Santa Fe at Guthrie, lately communicated to President Ripley the complaint of an Oklahoman peach grower whose fancy Elbertas netted him less than the cost of production. Mr. Ripley promptly wrote to his Guthrie agent, outlining a plan by which, he believed, the peach grower and farmers similarly situated might be able to overcome their difficulties.

"Traffic officials of the Santa Fe," said Mr. Ripley in his letter to Agent Cochrell, "have been considering for some time how it is possible to narrow the difference in price between what the farmer receives for his product and what the consumer in the city pays for it. To this end, we have been discussing the running of a pick-up refrigerator car on certain divisions of the line so that small lots of produce could be shipped, but it is by no means certain that it can successfully be done, or that the alleged large profit made by the middleman can be eliminated. After all, this profit is not so very large in the case of the individual, but arises mainly from the fact that there are so many middlemen, and that business is done upon different lines from that which it formerly took. When, for instance, the housewife buys a package of oatmeal for 25 cents, she is getting about three cents worth of oatmeal, the rest being fancy package, advertising the middleman's profit, and cost of delivery at the door. In the old days she used to go to the store with a basket, and the groceryman would take her oatmeal out of a barrel; now she wants it put up in a sanitary package with somebody's brand on it.

"Also, in the old days the peas and beans and potatoes that were used in our smaller towns—and there were not many large ones—were raised in the immediate suburbs and brought to the city in the morning by the farmer in his own wagon and delivered to your groceryman or marketman; conditions are now such that that cannot longer be done in our large

cities, and the result is that farmers are located at a long distance away and must have an agency of some kind in the city through which they ship. Moreover, we are continually enlarging our wants, and the family living in Boston is now accustomed to eat melons raised in Colorado, oranges raised in California and bananas raised in Central America, to say nothing of the thousand other things, each of which constitutes a large business in itself, and each of which must be handled by specialized industries. Therefore it becomes something more than a simple problem to provide for the shipment of the farmer's produce with the least manipulation en route to the table of the consumer.

"As nearly as I am able to figure the subject out, the immediate remedy lies in an organization of producers under which as a body they can deal with some one man in each town, and can ship either carloads or part of carloads to him regularly, trusting him to dispose of them to the best possible advantage. The orange growers of California had these difficulties to contend with before they organized, and their success dates from the time of their organization. I think the same can be said of most of the dealers who have tried combination. It is a big problem and not easy of solution, and all we can do is to lend our best efforts to it. The railroad company has certain limitations which it cannot very well transgress."

FEDERALS PLAN TO TAKE MATAMORAS

MEXICAN ARMY MAKES HALF-
HEARTED ATTEMPT TO
CONTINUE OPERATIONS

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 15.—Opening of a Mexican federal campaign against Matamoras is believed here to be indicated by the arrival last night at Nuevo Laredo of General Pena of the federal army, with 1,000 troops, including artillery from Monterey. He brought with him half a million pesos to pay troops at Nuevo Laredo and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

De la Lama Resigns

Paris, Jan. 15.—Adolfo de la Lama, Mexican minister of finance, who recently arrived in Paris on a mission in connection with the finances of his country, today cabled his resignation to General Huerta as a protest against the action of the provisional president in repudiating the interest payments in the internal and foreign debts of Mexico.

FIGHTER BADLY HURT

Racine, Wis., Jan. 15.—Jack Racer, a welterweight pugilist of Davenport, Iowa, who was rendered unconscious after being struck several low blows in a fight with Barney Richter last night, was reported out of danger today.

GENERAL WAGNER DEAD

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—General Louis Wagner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1880, died suddenly at his home here today aged 76.

EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE IN JAPAN

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE KILLED BY DISTURBANCES AT KAGOSHIMA

Tokio, Japan, Jan. 13.—A tidal wave added its terror to the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which struck Kagoshima in southern Japan yesterday, according to official advices today.

It is believed here that the Kagoshima disaster will prove to be one of the most serious in the history of Japan. The loss of life and property increases with fuller news from the scene.

Communication Cut Off

The full extent of the disaster could not be ascertained today, as all communication was cut off from the stricken district south of Kumamoto, 80 or 90 miles north of Kagoshima. The navy department was unable to obtain a wireless reply from the warships sent to the scene, although many messages were dispatched to them.

Ashes to the depth of six inches have fallen in the seaport of Miyazaki, on the east coast of Kiushiu.

A postal employe who fled from Kagoshima states that the big post-office building there collapsed during the earthquake and tidal wave and that a great number of residences were ruined, while many people and animals were killed or injured.

The navy and army departments are giving succor and supplies to Kagoshima.

Has Been Silent a Century

Sakura-Jima, which in violent eruption, is destroying life and devastating property over extended areas in Kiushiu, southernmost island of the main Japanese group, has been quiet for more than a century, although it rears its cratered peak in a veritable land of volcanoes.

Directly to the south of it on one of the three lower tips of Japan stands Kiamon lake, which is constantly active, while directly north of it are Kirichima-Yama and Shiratorisan. Both are active, and from the former in 1895 came a tremendous and destructive outburst. The contour of hill and valley throughout the region all tells of volcanic origin and activity, and the higher ridges are scarred and seered with ruins of lava, marked by precipitations of ash, and cut and torn by the convulsive earth shocks, which have attended the more serious disturbances.

Volcano Is 4,000 Feet High

Sakura-Jima occupies almost the exact center of a small round island in the Gulf of Kagoshima and directly in front of the city of Kagoshima, capital of the province of Satsuma. It is 4,000 feet high and before the present eruption had two craters. One of these has been closed and silent for many years, the other, a huge ragged opening in the mountain crest, has for centuries given off small quantities of steam.

Around its base are several hot springs, evidence of subterranean conditions, and several draws in the rugged sides show runs of lava which extend to the sea.

The island and its volcano are scenically beautiful, and both Japanese and foreigners in large numbers constantly visited them. The permanent population was considerable, running probably to 25,000. Much of the soil of the island was rich, and sugar cane, fruits and vegetables were extensively cultivated. Sakura-Jima had its last general eruption in 1779, and while accurate information as to the suffering and damage which it inflicted is not available, the occasion so impressed itself on the people that the eruption was commemorated by a monthly festival. This day is still observed by many of the people and for decades no boats were allowed to leave the island during the celebration, a rule which is said to have its origin in superstition.

Other Cities in Danger

The surrounding coasts and the country in several directions are heavily populated and the number in the danger zone is hundreds of thousands. The chief city in danger is Kagoshima, which lies almost in the shadow of the volcano and is separated from it by a narrow strait.

Fragmentary dispatches that come in over telegraph and telephone service that has been destroyed at several points, indicate there has been very heavy loss of life in Kagoshima and vicinity, and it is feared that this deadly work continues and will take larger range when advices are complete. The city is the center of a large pottery and porcelain industry which employs thousands of artisans and laborers of both sexes.

SCALY PSORIASIS ON ARMS AND LIMBS

Small Dots Grew Larger. Scales Formed. Looked Horrible. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in scaly form, breaking out in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times.

"I tried several remedies, but the trouble seemed to grow worse instead of better, and I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912.

Although the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most successful in the treatment of affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hands, they are also most valuable for everyday use in the toilet, bath and nursery, because they promote and maintain the health of the skin and hair from infancy to age. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Kagoshima Is Historic City

Kagoshima is one of the historic cities of Japan. It is the old capital of the famous Satsuma clan, so conspicuous in both the old and new Japan and the scene of the last battle of the Satsuma rebellion. The great Siago, who led the revolution, committed hari kari when he saw his last line waver and fall, and the graves where he and hundreds of his warriors lie, constitute one of the great national shrines.

Britain Bombarded the Place

When Japan refused to give satisfaction for the murder of the Englishman, Richardson, in 1862, Great Britain dispatched a squadron of seven ships under Admiral Kuper, who bombarded and burned Kagoshima. The later fame of the city rests on the manufacture of the well known Satsuma crockery ware.

Big Death List

Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 13.—Indications today are that the death list from the earthquake and volcanic disturbances around Kagoshima will run into the thousands. Government authorities declared that any official estimate of the extent of the disaster would be impossible for several days. The population of the city Kagoshima which is almost completely buried in volcanic ashes and stones, was 60,000 at the last census. The population of the adjoining island of Sakura, the center of the disturbance, is given as 15,000. On the island hundreds are reported to have perished beneath the streams of lava from the volcano of Sakura-Jima. Many more were undoubtedly drowned while attempting to escape.

Doctors and hospital attendants have been sent to the scene, but it is difficult to reach the spot, as rail road communication is impeded by the heaps of ashes and the tracks having been dislocated by the earthquakes.

The violence of the eruption of Sakura-Jima is so great that showers of dust are falling here today, although the distance between Nagasaki and the Island of Sakuri is about 90 miles.

REMEMBER STEPHEN C. FOSTER

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13.—The historical and folklore societies of Pittsburgh today joined in an appropriate observance of the semi-centennial anniversary of the death of Stephen C. Foster, whose one great mark of fame was that he wrote the song "My Old Kentucky Home." Although born in what is now a part of Pittsburgh, Foster belonged to the middle west and the country bordering the Ohio river, for he spent most of his life in those parts. His most famous song was written while he and his sister were on a visit to the home of their relative, Judge John Rowan, later United States senator, at Bardstown, Ky. Through the liberality of James C. Park the city of Pittsburgh has recently acquired the ownership of the old homestead in the suburb of Lawrenceville, where Foster was born. Mr. Park, learning that the property was likely to change hands, bought the place and presented it to the city on condition that it shall be maintained as a museum and memorial exclusively in commemoration of the author of "My Old Kentucky Home."

WISCONSIN WILL BE KNOWN AS LEADER

HER INCOME TAX LAW MAY BE TAKEN AS A MODEL FOR OTHER STATES

Washington, Jan. 13.—Tax legislation throughout the United States during 1912 is reviewed in a final report on taxation of corporations presented to President Wilson today by Commissioner Davies of the bureau of corporations. One of the striking features of legislation reviewed is New York's secured debts law of 1911. The Wisconsin income tax law of 1911 is considered the most important tax legislation in the eastern central and western central states.

"Other noteworthy features are the decided trend toward greater centralization of the administration of tax laws and the classification of property for taxation purposes," says the report. "Wisconsin is a leading example of the one and Rhode Island of the other. Wisconsin, by its income tax law, centralized its administration of assessments and successfully reached intangible property without employing the classification method. Rhode Island has adopted the classification method under which selected classes are separated from the general property of the state, and each related class is taxed at a rate which differs from the general property tax rate.

"Legislation with respect to the estates of non-resident decedents is also noteworthy. By reason of the lack of uniformity of state laws, such estates are sometimes subject to taxation three and even four times. Massachusetts, however, has recognized the principle of taxing such property but once, namely, by taxing the real estate only. Personalty is not taxed, since such property usually passes in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction where the decedent is domiciled. New York, in addition to taxing real estate, taxes chattels located in New York, and Wisconsin has passed inheritance tax legislation looking toward a complete physical-situs basis for taxation."

COLD WAVE CONTINUES TO HARASS COUNTRY

THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL STATES ARE FROZEN BY BELOW-ZERO TEMPERATURES

Washington, Jan. 13.—Continued cold that drove the mercury to zero in many spots and as far as 34 degrees below in some, still gripped the entire north and central portions of the country today and caused much suffering. Following in the wake of Monday's St. Lawrence storm, which passed out to whip the Newfoundland coast, a blanket of still frost settled down for another day.

TRUNK MURDERS A MYSTERY TO POLICE

NEW YORK OFFICERS SEEM TO
BE UNABLE TO PUNISH THIS
KIND OF CRIME

New York, Jan. 13.—Three weeks ago today a murder was committed in New York and another added to the list of so-called trunk mysteries that seldom fail to baffle the detective talent of the metropolitan force. To all appearances the murder was of a most ordinary character, as such crimes run. Yet three weeks have passed without the authorities being able to find the slightest clue to the perpetrator of the deed. Even the identity of the victim has not been satisfactorily established. The precise manner in which the murder was accomplished also is in dispute.

The new heads of the police department are hard at work on the case and it is possible that in the course of time the mystery may be solved. Yet, if the persons or person who committed the murder of December 29 and placed the body of the victim in a trunk and dumped it in the gutter on Pitt street, on the East side, are apprehended and convicted, something of a precedent will have been established in the record of New York's famous trunk murders.

Most persons are inclined to believe that this latest murder is likely in the end to stand with the other four unsolved trunk murders that have occurred in the metropolis in recent years—the East river pier trunk mystery, the murder of Father Kaspar the Armenian priest; the killing of Elsie Sigel, and of Moses Sachs, the jeweler.

The East river pier trunk mystery happened 14 years ago this month. Mayer Weissbard, an aged itinerant dealer in jewelry was the victim. Weissbard was lured into an East side tenement, it was reasoned but never proved, and was there beaten to death. His body in a small, old rusty-hinged green trunk was found on the string piece of one of the East river piers. He had been robbed of all money and valuables. No solution or anything approaching a solution of this mystery was ever made by the police and the murderer is still at large.

The mystery of the murder of Father Kaspar in February, 1907, still stands. His body was found in a trunk left in a lodging house in West Thirty-seventh street. Two men had hired rooms there, and after they had given up the apartments it was discovered they had left a trunk behind. As in this latest murder mystery, the victim had not been stabbed or shot or wounded in any way. The autopsy showed that he had been thrust into the trunk while alive. The supposition is he was drugged, forced into the trunk and the lid clamped and securely strapped above him. The motive for the crime was supposed to be robbery, although the priest was a poor man, depending for support

on the small cash donations of the Armenians in this city and vicinity, to whom he ministered. The police after many months' work abandoned all efforts to discover the murderers.

The Elsie Sigel murder, which occurred in June, 1909, is still fresh in the public mind. Her body was found in a trunk in a room above a Chinese restaurant. The young woman, a granddaughter of General Franz Sigel, of civil war fame, had gone into missionary work in Chinatown and ended by having several romances with her pupils. William Leon, a Christianized Chinaman, to whom she was reported engaged, disappeared, and the police have never been able to find him, though alleged clues to his whereabouts have been reported from time to time in Texas, California and other parts of the country. The evidence pointed to Leon as the murderer, chiefly because he was known to have been an intimate of the murdered girl and had occupied the room in which her body was found. The supposition is that the pair quarreled because Miss Sigel had received attentions from an aged and wealthy resident of Chinatown and that the younger admirers murdered her in the course of the quarrel. There is little real evidence to support this theory, however, and it is doubtful if the police could muster up sufficient evidence to convict Leon even if he were found. The mystery of the murder is likely to remain a mystery forever.

The authorities were also completely baffled in their attempt to clear away the mystery of the murder of Moses Sachs, who, like Weissbard, was an itinerant peddler of jewelry. The old man's body was found packed into a trunk that had been left on the doorstep of a tenement in Goerck street. The evidence indicated that the old man had been murdered for the money and valuables he probably had about his person. But no clue to the perpetrators of the crime was ever discovered. Several arrests of suspects were made, but all were discharged for lack of evidence to hold them for the murder.

WILSON REACHES HOME

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Wilson and his family arrived here at 7:30 o'clock today from Pass Christian, Miss. The president's face was a picture of health as he got back to his desk. Dr. Cary T. L. Grayson, United States navy, pronounced him much better physically than he has been for many months, and in fit condition for the strenuous work ahead.

Before the cabinet meeting the president had a conference with Secretary McAdoo, at which it is understood a report of the progress of the organization committee at work on the new currency law was made.

The president has set aside tomorrow for conference on the trust question, arranging to meet Chairman Clayton and perhaps the entire democratic membership of the house judiciary committee.

Mayor John Puroy Mitchel of New York was guest of the president at luncheon. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

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STEAMER SENDS A CALL FOR HELP

THE COBEQUID, WITH 225 ABOARD,
IS IN DISTRESS IN BAY
OF FUNDY

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 13.—Groping her way toward St. John, N. B. through a blinding snowstorm, the Royal Mail steamer Cobequid struck on a ledge at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy early today. After sending out wireless calls for assistance vessel's wireless apparently failed and it has not been possible to re-store communication with her.

It first was reported that the steamer was ashore off Brier Island on the east side of the bay, but the lighthouse keeper there later reported that he could not locate her. It was then thought that she might be on one of the ledges at the western entrance to the bay. She is said to have 150 persons on board, including a crew of 75 men.

The Cobequid got off her course when bound from the West Indies and Bermuda for St. John, N. B. Reports received here state that the steamer reported that her forward hold was filled with water, and that she was listing badly.

The Bay of Fundy was swept today by a terrific northwest gale, accompanied by thick snow, which made difficult the task of locating and assisting the steamer.

The first news of the Cobequid's plight reached here in a dispatch to the department of marine and fisheries off the Cape Sable wireless station. The message said:

"Five a. m. today Cobequid reports being on the rocks off Brier Island Bay of Fundy. Have advised Kron Prinzessin Cecilie to please assist."

It was subsequently learned by telephone from West Port, the nearest point to Brier Island, that no sign of the Cobequid could be seen from there. The Brier Island lighthouse keeper reported that he could not locate the Cobequid on the rocks off the island at the western entrance to the bay.

As soon as the grounding of the Cobequid became known, C. C. Harvey, agent of the department of marine and fisheries, sent wireless instructions to the government steamer Lady Laurier to proceed to the steamer's assistance. Under favorable conditions the Lady Laurier should reach the Cobequid early tomorrow. When the Cape Sable station sent out the radio call for help the message was picked up by the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, Bremen for New York, and the Belvedere, Belfast for New York, and other steamers are believed to have gone to the Cobequid's assistance. Six other steamers are known to be fighting their way through the storm to the aid of the distressed vessel. These picked up her first wireless call for help.

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JESSE WILLARD'S TRIAL ENDS IN ACQUITTAL

MAN ACCUSED OF PRIZE FIGHTING IS FREED BY A CALIFORNIA JURY

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 13.—Jesse Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, on trial charged with prize fighting, was acquitted by a jury today after an all-night deliberation. The charge was the result of the death of John Young, after a bout at the Vernon arena with Willard August 22.

By its verdict the jury sanctions boxing contests such as have been conducted in California since the prize fighting statute was amended in 1909.

Joseph Ford, deputy district attorney, who prosecuted Willard, asked for a verdict which would prevent all ring contests where the intention to deliver a knockout block was obvious. After the verdict Ford said there would be no prosecutions in the future unless the law were further amended. The jury took more than six ballots, but from the first was in favor of acquittal.

Originally there were 12 accused with Willard. The first charge, filed immediately upon the death of Young, was manslaughter. This was changed to violation of the prize fight law, and the charges against the 11 co-defendants were dismissed.

Verdict a Disappointment

Judge Gavin Craig, who presided at the trial, disregarded the usual judicial custom and commented on the Willard case. He gave it as his opinion that the state law prohibiting prize fighting was not settled by the verdict of acquittal today, and would not be until, perhaps in some future case, the supreme court had ruled upon it. He said:

"Personally, I advocate and when opportunity affords, take part in almost all forms of square, manly athletics. I believe sparring is such a sport. From the standpoint of the lawyer or any one interested in finding out what construction the supreme court of this state would place upon the law forbidding prize fights, and allowing sparring matches under conditions, the verdict of the jury in the Willard case is disappointing."

The "Mischief Quartette" and It's Work

Each year the month of January numbers its list of victims from influenza, la grippe, bronchitis and pneumonia. The prompt use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will check the onset of a cold and stop a cough, preventing the development to more serious conditions. Keep it on hand. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Sneffels, Col. A. J. Walsh was badly done up with rheumatism and sent for Foley Kidney Pills which was the only thing that would cure him. Geo. Potter of Pontiac, Mo., was down on his back with kidney and bladder trouble and Foley Kidney Pills made him well and able to work. It is a splendid medicine and always helps. Just try it. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

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THE MODERN PRINTER

It was only a little news item, less than a "stickful", but the printer who set it on the machine, the proofreader who read it for errors, the galley boy who put in the corrected lines and the makeup man who put it in the form, must all have felt a little lift of pride as they handled it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It was from Joliet, Ill., the scene of the state's largest penitentiary, where 1,200 men are confined, and it said that in all that body not a single printer could be found, and so the first number of the new paper, the Prison Post, had to be set by an outside printer. The printing craft is one of the largest in numbers of the skilled trades, yet it is not supplying its quota to the penitentiaries of the country. And the reason for this is the very fact that it is a trade requiring high skill of the most intelligent sort, including a high sense of responsibility, holding a standard up to which the shiftless, incompetent, irresponsible and vicious can not measure. A process of elimination has been going on which has retained in it the sober, the industrious and the reliable almost to the exclusion of those who are not, and it is not the sober, industrious and reliable who get into penitentiaries.

But it was not always thus in the printing trade, particularly in the newspaper portion of it. Before typesetting machines were invented, when type was set by hand, and lack of individual speed could be easily compensated for by putting on more "cases," and when there was a substitute ready to take the case of any man who was alcoholically indisposed, it did not so much matter whether a typesetter was either sober or reliable. Those were the days when tramp printers abounded, men who went from town to town and worked as substitutes for a few days and then passed on. With the coming of machines costing \$3,000 each, sobriety and reliability on the part of printers became an economic necessity. Also the need to work the plant at top speed and highest capacity to get out the various editions of the modern paper left no room for the tramp, the alcoholic or the shiftless. The printer had to make good as an individual.

In a generation this has so com-

pletely changed the personnel and the spirit of the printing office, that, combined with the high intelligence and good education necessary for effective work, not alone the compositors, but the craftsmen in all branches of the printing business, have reached such a general high average of character as is indicated by this absence of a single one of them from the 1,200 men in Joliet. It is pleasant to say this about them, because there still lingers in the public mind some of the impression put there by the bibulous printer of former days, the days of "printer's milk" that looked dark under the foam and was not carried in sanitary bottles as it is now, when at lunch time a printing office has much the aspect of a dairy counter. It is not alone the printing trade that has been elevated by modern industrial conditions requiring sobriety, intelligence and reliability on the part of workers, but it is the highest and most conspicuous example.

ELIMINATION

Apparently the governor of New Mexico, head of the state loan commission, is seeking to emulate the illustrious example of the United States administration, which has become justly celebrated, in connection with the case of Huerta, as the administration which put the nation in Elimination, says the Albuquerque Herald.

The governor and loan commission did not meet with gratifying success in the attempt to force the state treasurer to invest the state school moneys in the highway bonds, with the patriotic end of having the moneys earn 4 per cent instead of 5 and 6. The courts ruled that the loan commission did not have the power to dictate the investment of the fund, but merely a veto power.

Having gone at the matter left-handed in the first place, the ambidextrous executive apparently now plans to eliminate one form of investment at a time until nothing remains but the highway bonds.

The loan commission yesterday disapproved the treasurer's proposal to invest the \$139,000 involved in A No. 1 bonds and securities yielding 5 to 5½, or deposit the sum in banks where it would earn 6 to 6½ per cent.

The treasurer's proposals, as given in full elsewhere in this paper, are to use the school fund for the very highest class of investment possible and to earn from 1 to 2½ per cent more than the highway bonds would return.

No reasons were assigned for the disapproval of the treasurer's proposals.

The present financial condition of the state hardly seems to warrant deliberately throwing away 1 to 2½ per cent on \$139,000.

The people would be pleased to know the reasons of the governor and loan commission in disapproving the proposed investment of the school funds.

NO COMMON PEOPLE

We have no common people class in the United States, writes John A. Sleicher, in Leslie's. There are common people in Russia under a despotic czar. There are common people in Germany under an emperor with imperial sway. There are common people even in England with a limited monarchy.

In all these and every foreign country class-distinctions prevail. No man can aspire to the throne unless he be of royal descent; no man has social recognition without a royal trademark. It is different in this country. We live in a republic where a rail splitter like Lincoln, a canal driver and school teacher like Garfield, and a humble law clerk like Cleveland may aspire to and obtain the presidency, the highest office in the gift of the people.

The president of the United States wields a power rivaled only by that which the rulers of the greatest nations exercise. It is doubtful if some of the latter have as much power and exercise as world-wide influence as our president. He is the leader of a hundred million people, and the ruler of the most magnificent territory in the world.

In this country the door of opportunity is closed to no man. There is no king and no royal line of descent. We have no hereditary titles and no social circles to which the humblest may not aspire. We place no limitations on what a man or woman may accomplish. It is for him or her to fix the limitations of human aspiration.

In this favored land character, integrity and industry are the credentials of success. Even with these the triumph may not be easy, but nothing is easy that is worth while. All over this land will be found men of wealth, of high standing and wide influence who began life as toilers on the farm, in the workshop or the factory. They saw the light of day in humble homes. They rose from obscurity not because they inherited titles, rank or riches. Self-made they seized their opportunities and made the most of them.

They are as much a part of the common people now as when they began. They sat at school with their associates—the same school that is training the boys and girls of today to fill the places of leaders who are passing away. There are no class distinctions here. We are all of the common people. There may be dif-

ferences in life's station, but not in life's rank.

We cannot all live on the same level. We cannot all have the same tastes, desires and ambitions. Nature's variations are found everywhere—in forest, in flower, in field, and stream. It abhors sameness as it abhors a vacuum. It gives to one man greater talent than to another, but it is Providence that confers these gifts. It is the Creator that gives man his individuality from the time that he is placed in the cradle until the time he is laid in the grave.

No artificial hand bestows its favor by birth or royal prerogative to give one of us an advantage over another. So let there be no more senseless prating about the "common people." We have no other. We are all the common people class—commoners together rejoicing in the opportunity it gives us to make the most of the distinction it confers.

Let demagogues prate about the common people, but let none of us forget that in this great republic every citizen as an independent sovereign. Let the sovereigns rule! And do not forget that a demagogue never filled a pay envelope!

TAFT FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

That is an interesting rumor, and one which a great many people would like to see verified, which emanates from Pass Christian via New Haven to the effect that President Wilson may appoint ex-President Taft to the chief justiceship of the supreme court, in the event of an expected vacancy. That the appointment would be eminently fitting goes without saying.

It is an open secret that Judge Taft—as he was generally titled before he became secretary of war, and later president—has harbored for many years the laudable ambition to round out his career of public service as a member of the supreme court, for which exalted position all his tastes and talents fit him. He voluntarily sacrificed one opportunity to go on the supreme bench when he accepted a commission as governor general of the Philippines, and it is a matter of common knowledge that he would have preferred appointment to this judicial position to his election as president.

Judge Taft is a statesman and a jurist. He is not a politician, never was, never wanted to be and, of course, never will be. As president he made many so-called "mistakes," due to his inability to subordinate duty and merit to the exigencies of practical politics. He alienated party supporters when he might have strengthened his political "fences." In his appointments to the supreme bench, which was reconstructed during his term of office, he went farther than many of his most loyal friends liked to see him go in an effort to rob those appointments of a political complexion. He displayed the most broad minded non-partisanship, and it would be a graceful recognition of this fact if President Wilson, in the event of an opportunity to do so, should rise above politics and appoint Mr. Taft to the highest judicial office in the republic. As he is in the very prime of his mental powers, many years of able and honorable service

might reasonably be expected. The prospect is one of those idealistic conditions which sometimes comes about, but which belong very close to the border line that separates things which usually take place from those which are "too good to come true."

CLOTHES AND THE MAN

Tight fitting suits with unpadded shoulders, and overcoats with kimono or bat-wing sleeves and exhibiting a horse blanket effect, are among the new depatures in men's attire proposed by the National Association of Clothing Designers.

But while tailors propose, man disposes. The male of the human species is more conservative than the female in the matter of raiment. He disdains color, and it would take something more powerful than a court injunction to put him in hobble-trousers. Perhaps the tailor's fashion plates for 1914 will modify his clothes in details. No doubt he will consent to have the padding go from his shoulders, and he will cheerfully allow the addition or subtraction of an inch or two to or from his coat tails.

But have years of sartorial agitation added an inch's length of velvet to the collar and cuffs of his evening clothes? Has the combined influence of all the cutters in the trade been sufficient to alter materially the style of his business or "lounging" suits? As respects the clothes he wears to church and to pink teas, man today is almost an exact replica of himself 30 years ago.

The changes in men's clothes nowadays, indeed, are less radical generally than was the case a generation ago. No doubt the cause is largely due to the enormously increased output of ready made clothing of good quality and well tailored. The manufacturers, in fact, have standardized men's clothes as they have railroad equipment and automobile accessories, and the effect on conservative masculine nature has been to make men's garments more and more conventional.

CIVIC FRIENDLINESS

When an industry moves from one community to another, the change means for many of its employes deserting homes dearly paid for, taking children out of school, breaking church and lodge affiliations, says The Survey.

It was for this reason that Decatur, Ill., through its chamber of commerce, determined to do everything in its power to make the locomotive shopmen employed by the Wabash railroad like their new place of residence when the road moved its machinery from the old shops in Springfield to the new plant in Decatur, one of the largest of its kind in the world.

When they learned that they were to be transferred to Decatur the shopmen sent a committee to that city to investigate. The report was unfavorable. The shopmen were informed that vacant houses were few, that rents were high and board excessive.

It was then that the Decatur Chamber of Commerce interested itself. An

investigation of almost every boarding house in the city disproved the report that board was excessive. A meeting of builders was called, and though no definite promises were secured as to how many houses they would erect, the chamber satisfied itself that enough would be provided by the following spring.

Through its secretary, John M. Byrne, the chamber compiled a list of boarding houses, secured the names of the shopmen who were coming and encouraged real estate men to write them with a view to finding out their needs.

On the morning the advance guard of the newcomers, some bringing their wives and children, were due to arrive, the chamber or commerce officials, accompanied by 30 citizens, each with his automobile, met the train, escorted the shopmen to the waiting machines and took them on a ten-mile ride over the principal streets and through the park.

At the end of the ride any lingering feeling of prejudice and hostility had been removed and shopmen shook hands with their hosts. The news traveled back to Springfield with the result that shopmen who had been planning to go elsewhere decided to remain with the Wabash and make Decatur their home.

It required little effort for a city to show itself human as well as enterprising.

FOOLISH ANTAGONISM

An anomalous fact in connection with the relations between this country and the South American republics is the insensate hostility to everything American which prevails not only in South America, but in all the Latin republics of the Western hemisphere, says the Kansas City Journal. It is stated in recent news dispatches that a London firm of sanitary engineers which received a \$10,000,000 contract for cleaning up the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, came near losing the contract because there was a firm in this country bearing the same name and engaged in the same line of professional work. When the fact became known, the London firm got the contract, but there was inserted in it a clause to the effect that as little as possible of the money expended should be paid to Americans—and this despite the fact that the building of the Panama canal must inevitably have an immensely beneficial effect on the industrial and commercial prosperity of all the Latin republics south of the Rio Grande.

For Mexico's antipathy to the United States there is a logical reason, even though it operates distinctly to Mexico's disadvantage. It is human nature to dislike one's conqueror. For the animosity of other republics with which this country from time to time has had little disputes there may be found some consistent reason, even though it would be the part of both diplomacy and self-interest to forget the quarrel. But the Latin republics have never been able to recognize the inestimable service which this country has rendered to all the peoples of the Western hemisphere, in drawing about them the circle of a protection which has prevented their becoming victims of foreign aggression. If the

protective policy had ever been attended by any manifestation of a disposition to take advantage of this relation, the student of conditions could at least get the viewpoint of the Latin Americans with some degree of justification, no matter how short-sighted the harboring of the grudge might be.

But the big American republic has steadfastly refused to avail itself of opportunities to advance its own interests at the expense of the countries south of it. It has suffered heavy losses of trade through no fault of its own, paying this price for its firm and consistent adherence to the letter and the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. It has repeatedly made overtures not always comfortable to its own national dignity in order to gain the abstract friendship, if not concrete industrial and commercial trade advantages, of the lesser republics. But notwithstanding it all, Americans seem to be in very serious disrepute south of the line between Mexico and the United States. The comic opera republics continue to "spit" at their big sister of the North, and while this attitude has wrought no deadly injury it has in no degree promoted international amity and co-operation. The Ecuador incident is only one of many which go to make up the glaring total. Pan-America seems to need nothing quite so urgently as a series of statesmen who know on which side their countries' bread is buttered, to say nothing of the fundamental amenities of international gratitude and politeness.

RIO BONITO CASE

Albuquerque, Jan. 15.—United States Attorney Summers Burkhart has been advised of the arrival here tomorrow of Assistant United States Attorney General W. S. Truesdale, who is in Santa Fe today and who is coming here to take up with Mr. Burkhart and attorneys for the El Paso & Southwestern railroad the complicated case of the government against the railroad company, involving the right of the latter to the use of the waters of the San Bonito, a mountain stream in Lincoln county, and one of the principal feeders of the Rio Hondo. W. A. Hawking will arrive tomorrow morning to represent the railroad company.

The Southwestern has had persistent trouble with its water supply in eastern New Mexico, and some years ago filed on the water of the Bonito, which is diverted across the mountains by an expensive engineering project and piped to its line at Carrizozo. There are protests from land holders along the Bonito and from land holders under the Hondo project, and an order was issued restraining the railroad from using the water. Because of serious water shortage the government has allowed the railroad temporary use of the water, however, and the conference here tomorrow is with regard to a continuance of such use and is not with a view to final settlement.

TO COMPEL SAFETY

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Esch's bill to empower the interstate commerce commission to compel installation of automatic block signals to control the speed and headway of trains was taken up today by the house committee on commerce.

IMMENSE DAM IS BROKEN BY FLOOD

TORRENT OF WATER IS LET LOOSE IN STONY AND POTOMAC RIVERS

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 15.—Information was received at the offices of the Western Maryland railroad at noon today that the whole of the Stony River dam of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper company, near Dobbin, W. Va., had given way.

The employes of the company's mill at Lake, W. Va., in the path of the flood, fled to the hills. So far as known there has been no loss of life.

The West Virginia public service commission previously had been summoned to the place.

The breast of the dam is 1,057 feet long, and over three billion gallons of water are held in check by it.

Bridges Washed Out

At Harrison, W. Va., 47 miles west of here, the water rose to a height of 35 feet. The torrent tore down the Western Maryland railroad bridge, washed out railway tracks and highway bridges and caused general havoc. No report of any loss of life has been received here.

Precautions Are Taken

Piedmont, W. Va., Jan. 15.—A wall of water 15 feet high is sweeping down the north branch of the Potomac river following the bursting of the dam of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper company at Dobbin, W. Va., shortly before noon. According to reports received here inhabitants of the valley are fleeing to the hills, and the greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the entire district. No loss of life has been reported.

An operator employed by the Western Maryland railroad at Schell, W. Va., 15 miles below the dam site, sent a message to the company's offices at Cumberland, Md., stating that the water was at least 20 feet high and was carrying everything before it.

"I'm going to go. Good bye."

The dam is 1,175 feet wide at the breast, backing water up for three and a half miles and holding three billion gallons of water. The dam is 90 feet wide on the outside, 65 feet on the inside and built on a concrete foundation 60 feet deep.

The dam was first noticed to be cracked by a watchman last night and this morning a large portion of the structure gave way. At 11:20 o'clock this morning a second and larger break occurred, notwithstanding efforts by employes to release the immense volume of water through sluiceways. The second break made big gaps on both sides of the dam.

The Western Maryland railroad bridge at Schell, W. Va., it is believed, will be responsible for the debris clogging there and holding the water in check for a time, until the force of the flood carries it away.

BONAR LAW IS A MAN OF NO FINESSE

HIS PARTY IN ENGLAND IS HAN-
DICAPPED BY HIS DIRECT
METHOD

London, Jan. 13.—One of the reasons for the day in opening the negotiations between the liberal and unionist leaders on the subject of Ulster's opposition to home rule, has been the lack of personal relations between the prime minister and Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition. In England, until recent years, the relations between the heads of the two great parties were such that negotiations of the kind could very easily be opened at some social function, thus depriving them of that formality which so often prevents such interchanges from being successful.

Mr. Asquith and Arthur Balfour, the late unionist leader, were, although they differed on almost every conceivable political question, personally on the most cordial and intimate terms, and in their informal conversations were able to settle many matters, which otherwise might have caused no end of friction. Not so Bonar Law and the prime minister. Law was an untried man when he was selected leader of the opposition, because the unionists, who wanted Austen Chamberlain as leader, and the old line conservatives, who wanted Walter Long, could not come to an agreement. He is an entirely different type than the leaders England has been used to. Trained in a severe Scottish business atmosphere he has none of the finesse and diplomacy that comes naturally to the English parliamentarian, who from childhood has been educated to take his place among the legislators of his country. Mr. Law has a more direct way with him than the average house or commons man, and probably without intending to offend, very often says things that are not easily forgotten by those at whom they are aimed. For example, Mr. Balfour would never have made the mistake as Mr. Law did of accusing Mr. Asquith in the house of commons of personally having no principles and making a calculated misstatement. Mr. Asquith at the time resented this very bitterly and it still rankles in the breasts of his followers. On the platform, too, he has a directness that while it arouses an audience does not appear well in print, especially coming from the leader of a party which prides itself on its gentlemanly instincts. Therefore the negotiations in regard to the Ulster question must be started by the lieutenants of the two leaders and as far as the unionists are concerned might be carried to a finality by the juniors in the party. One the liberal side, however, the final word must come from Mr. Asquith himself.

Illness and prison bars have deprived the Women's Social and Political union of its ablest leaders and the organization, once noted for an

efficiency approaching almost to military genius, has fallen upon evil times. The attempt to prevent the arrest of Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, when she landed at Plymouth on her return from America, resulted in a farce which reacted as much on the police as on the baffled militants, for the elaborate police precautions were made ridiculous by the inaptitude of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond's well advertised bodyguard. The militants declare in explanation of the fiasco that Mrs. Drummond is more fit for the hospital than the foray, and that absence of Annie Kenny, her ablest lieutenant, completed the disorganization.

Whatever the cause may be, even the friends of the militants do not deny that the fighting forces are sadly depleted and furthermore, while the backers of the movement still continue to pour money into the treasury, the supply of recruits is becoming thinner daily. No leaders seem to have arisen to take the place of those who are incapacitated, and the full treasury will be so much dross if workers cannot be found to spend it in the peculiar manner the militant affects to irritate Britons into giving her the vote.

Miss Zelig Emerson, the American suffragette, who has been one of the most active spirits in the organization of the "People's Army" in the East end, set her followers a good example before her arrest recently, and as a result of a fight which she put up, then Inspector Potter of the Metropolitan police has been wearing two black eyes.

After the arrest of Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Emerson was left in supreme command of the army and the first work she undertook was to head a section of the army to visit the homes of the local councillors, who had refused to allow the East end suffragettes to use the Bow Baths for their weekly meetings. In a narrow street before a councillor's home, battle was joined with a special squad of police. The East end hoodlum dearly loves a fight, but he does not fancy facing heavy odds and the suffragette leader soon found herself with only a remnant of the old guard left about. But undaunted she charged, swinging a rope loaded with lead, and to this formidable weapon, Inspector Potter, who met the full shock of the attack at the head of a picked squad of London's best, owes his two black eyes. Before she could do any more damage to the representatives of "man made law," Miss Emerson was gathered in by the constables, who kept their prisoner despite the desperate efforts made to effect her release.

The Suffrage Service League has been organized with many prominent women as members, whose first aims will be the support of parliamentary candidates who are pledged to vote for woman's suffrage.

The members of the society will make as their first aim the support of parliamentary candidates who are pledged to vote for woman's suffrage.

The next step will be to study the civil duties and opportunities that women already possess and to make use of them; and the third duty will be to perform some definite organized service for the benefit of the community.

While not using militant methods the new organization will be military in form. The primary unit will be a band consisting of 11 members headed by a captain. Ten bands associated together will be placed under a leader and these leaders will be ex-officio members of the governing council of the society. The captains and their bands undertake to work for the suffrage strenuously and along certain definite lines, political social and philanthropic.

The league is headed by Lady St. Davids and among the members of the committee are Lady Clare Annesley, Lady Mary Plunkett, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Ronald McNeill and Miss Bertha Mason.

BLIZZARD MAKES GRIEF FOR THE SAILOR FOLK

NUMEROUS VESSELS ARE IN SER-
IOUS TROUBLE OFF NEW EN-
GLAND COAST

Boston, Jan. 13.—The blizzard that gripped New England and the north-eastern part of the United States today, lashed the coast from New York to New Foundland with a tremendous fury. There were reports of numerous vessels in distress and a heavy toll of life was feared.

The most serious news of shipwreck came from St. John. The Royal Mail steamer Cobequid, with a crew of 75 and about 75 passengers, was blown ashore in a dangerous position off Brier Island, at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Several ships received her wireless distress signals and hurried to her aid. Shortly after noon, wireless communication with her ceased, and fear was expressed that she had gone down with all on board.

Schooners Ask for Aid

Chatham, Mass., received distress signals from two schooners anchored off Cape Cod. Along the shore observers discerned a wrecked long boat in the ice just beyond reach, but with no sign of life on board.

The schooner John Paul, 350 tons, sank in Nantucket Sound early today while being towed by the revenue cutter Acushnet. The crew of six men had abandoned the ship, and nothing is known as to their fate.

Another schooner, the Grotta, which anchored in Nantucket Sound last night with distress signals flying, had disappeared this morning.

Craft were badly battered in the vicinity of Wood's Hole, Mass., and many calls for assistance were sent out by skippers.

The steamer Hartford, of the Hartford and New York Transportation line, went aground this morning at Rock Landing in the Connecticut river, after a rough night on Long Island Sound.

Women and Wet Feet

Cold and wet feet are a dangerous combination especially to women, and congested kidneys often result. Back ache, urinary irregularities and rheumatic fevers are not unusual results. Foley Kidney Pills restore the regular and normal action of kidneys and bladder and remove the cause of the trouble. Contain no habit forming drugs. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PAINTED DESERT REPRODUCED AT FAIR

SANTA FE WILL HAVE NOVEL
ATTRACTION AT THE SAN
DIEGO EXPOSITION

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 13.—Former expositions have shown wild men and women from the Antipodes, but it has remained for the San Diego exposition to find a whole nation of wild men within the borders of the United States, a whole vast area where nothing has progressed since before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez in 1517. This area is in north-eastern Arizona, and the Santa railway will cover ten acres of ground at the exposition with as close a copy of this country as is possible to produce.

This locality is known as the painted desert. It's a land where no white man has dared attempt agriculture or mining, where there is nothing but the Indian, his ancient civilization unaltered, living in six story houses of 100 rooms without an outside door, doing the same things in the same way his forefathers did for centuries before white men came to America.

Comparatively few white men have penetrated this district. None has remained there. At long intervals a scientist has penetrated the fastnesses of the red and yellow hills. Indians emerge from it occasionally but they invariably return. Their homes are the identical buildings erected many centuries ago. Their pottery is the same, used for the same purpose and in the same rude manner. Their customs and tribal laws remain unchanged since when no man knows to the contrary. They irrigate small patches of grain just as did their forefathers. The country repels even the hardy prospector. Trees, except those petrified into stone, are not seen. No two hills are of the same color. The very rocks are variegated in hue. The pitiless sun scorches all vegetation encouraged by the winter and spring rains.

Members of the Santa Fe exploring party declare the painted desert rivals the wonderful Grand Canyon of the Colorado in grandeur and beauty of scenery. A second party has been sent into it to gather material for the great exhibit the railway will install at the San Diego exposition, to contain everything possible to bring from that region, a territory that seems to have been forgotten by nature herself.

A good remedy for a bad cough is
BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP.
It heals the lungs and quiets irritation.
Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.
Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

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CHIHUAHUA CITY TO BE REBEL BASE

VILLA WILL CONDUCT SOUTHERN
CAMPAIGN FROM THAT
PLACE

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Jan. 13.—General Francisco Villa, now marching overland to this city from the scene of the rebel victory at Ojinaga, today sent word here to have the bulk of the rebel army ready for a campaign southward. General Villa is bringing with him many field guns which the federal army abandoned in its flight to the United States, and about 5,000 soldiers.

The rebel garrison here and the soldiers with Villa will make Chihuahua, the capital of the state, the military base for the revolutionary movement southward.

It is understood that as soon as troop trains can be made ready and the army has enjoyed a week or so of recuperation from its recent fighting, the bulk of the forces will go to Torreon as the first stage of the projected march to Mexico City. Behind him as he advances General Villa will leave a territory practically clean of Huerta soldiers.

The small federal garrison at Torreon, a railroad center 525 miles south of the United States border, is expected by Villa to offer but feeble resistance. The rebels are about the city in great numbers and occupy the adjacent towns of Gomez Palacio and Laredo.

It is understood that Villa may wait here the clearing of the Torreon district and himself start south only when he is ready to attack Zacatecas, the rich mining city on the main line of the national railroad south of Torreon.

The railroad behind the advancing rebel army will be repaired so that supplies may be sent from Juarez to the scene of operations.

Military Executions Continue

Military executions continue here. Ignacio Iregoyan, a member of the científico party, who had been held prisoner in the same room with Luis Terrazas, Jr., was taken from the state palace and shot, after having paid \$15,000 to the rebels, for which

he was promised his liberty. His body was delivered to friends. He had been shot twice in the back of the head and there were six other wounds in the body.

To Hold Refugees

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 13.—The situation on the border opposite Ojinaga, Mexico, today resolved itself into preparations for the removal of the defeated Mexican federal army to Fort Bliss at El Paso, Texas, where the Mexican generals and soldiers are to be held indefinitely by order of the war department.

The proper caring for the refugees, including 1,000 women and 300 children, besides the 3,000 or more soldiers has imposed an unusual task upon the 500 United States cavalrymen on the border patrol at this point.

Today the refugees were corralled in a space about ten acres without shelter, because no tents or houses were available for them. When they start northward to the railway station at Marfa, Tex., 67 miles over a mountain road requiring several days to travel, they will have to be provisioned at various improvised camps en route. The proposed marching stages to the railroad also are being selected. It will require the refugees at least four days to reach the railroad after they start.

To bring system out of disorder General Mercado's army has been assorted as nearly as possible into its original commands, and the soldiers have been put to work building their own camps. The task of directing the foreign army and informing General Mercado, General Castro and other federal commanders what to do has fallen on Major McNamee and the American cavalrymen under him.

General Mercado has communicated the details of his defeat to his government at Mexico City. With the departure of General Villa for Chihuahua comparative quiet reigned on the Mexican side of the border.

Mexico Defaults Payment

Mexico City, Jan. 13.—The Mexican government will default in the payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonds of the International & Eastern and all debts due, according to a decision reached at a cabinet council which lasted until midnight.

The decision of the council was announced by Querido Moheno, Mexican foreign minister, who declared he had been instructed to notify all foreign governments of the default.

The principal internal and external loans of Mexico are held for the most part in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. Their denominations and dates of payment of the coupons are as follows: \$43,349,250 consolidated internal 3 per cent silver bonds, coupons payable on June 30 and December 31; \$96,222,000 five per cent internal redeemable bonds, payable April 1 and October 1; \$113,500,000 five per cent external consolidated gold loan of 1889, coupons payable January 1, April 1, July 1, and October; \$40,000,000 four per cent gold bonds of 1904, coupons payable June 1 and December 1.

Huerta Regime Falling

Washington, Jan. 13.—The failure

of the Mexican government to meet its most important financial obligations—the interest on its external and internal debt—emphasized to officials in Washington that the Huerta government really was in serious financial distress. That the United States, by its policy of financial blockade in preventing the Huerta government from negotiating a loan, was in a measure responsible, was the view frequently expressed in official circles.

Mexicans here, conversant with the affairs of the Huerta government, said that the reason for the default was the high exchange rates. They said that while the interest amounted to approximately seven million pesos (\$3,500,000) the rate of exchange was so high that to convert that sum into gold to pay the bondholders would require virtually 21,000,000 Mexican pesos. They expect that the rate of exchange may decline by the time the next payment is due and that in the interval the Huerta government may get sufficient funds to meet all accrued interest.

State department officials regarded the development as the direct outcome of the American policy of never missing an opportunity to discourage extension of foreign financial aid to Huerta. For the present, at least, Huerta must maintain himself probably through forced loans upon individuals and corporations, or by the issuing of paper money, the circulation of which he must enforce.

Although a great bulk of the Mexican national debt is held in Europe, it is expected that such powers will continue to allow the United States to lead the external policies toward Mexico with the intention of later on looking to Washington for support in their demands for protection of the financial interests of their subjects.

NORMAL TAKES OVER MUSIC DEPARTMENT

MISS CLUXTON IN THE FUTURE
WILL BE PAID A SALARY
FOR HER WORK

From Tuesday's Daily.

At a meeting of the board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University last night it was decided that the department of instrumental music should be taken over by the school instead of being managed directly by Miss Marguerite Cluxton. This department heretofore has been maintained by Miss Cluxton, who has received payment for her services directly from the pupils. The work she did for the school was not paid for.

On account of unusually heavy work for the instrumental music department this change was decided upon. Miss Cluxton now will receive a salary, and all tuition paid by pupils for instrumental music training will be paid directly to the institution. This plan will be followed until next June, according to President F. H. H. Roberts, and is in a way an experiment. If it proves a success it will be continued. Miss Cluxton also will have charge of the Normal band, in connection with her regular work.

O. C. Zingg, who had charge of the band, will teach an additional class.

The board of regents also approved the program that has been arranged for the unveiling of the frieze donated by Charles Ifeld, which will take place on January 26. The regents also made arrangements for the invitation of several guests of honor. Those who will be invited in this capacity are W. G. Haydon, K. D. Goodall, Margarito Romero, Lieutenant Governor E. C. de Baca, P. H. LeNoir and Judge E. V. Long. In addition to the regular program W. G. Haydon, president of the school board, will deliver an address on "The Board of Regents." The program for the unveiling is as follows:

Presentation of a copy of Donatello's "Dancing Putti," from the Singing Gallery of the Cathedral of Florence—The Honorable Charles Ifeld.

Acceptance—Professor Francis E. Kelley.

Presentation of Burne Jones' "Golden Stairs," "Fides" and "Spes"—Sarah Gertrude Tooker, class of 1912.

Acceptance—Miss May Ross.

Presentation of the "Harvesters," six reliefs from the Altar of San Antonio, and Lucia Della Robbia's "Boys Singing from Book" and "Boys Singing from Scroll"—Miss Ethel Hayes, class of 1913.

Acceptance—Dean Frank Carroon.

Other business was disposed of by the board, and it was decided that the board should have its photograph taken. This agreeable task was performed this morning, it is said, at a local photographer's shop. The board does not wish to be concealed, but as the request for its photograph has been heavy, it decided to get "shot" at once.

Miss Marie Roberts was elected secretary to the president.

ANOTHER CRISIS COMING

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Jan. 13.—Another crisis will be reached tomorrow in the strike situation in South Africa, as the miners and all other organized workmen are to be ordered to quit work in sympathy with the railroad workers.

Efforts are being made by the authorities to send back as many as possible of the negro mine laborers to their homes before the expected clash. The natives are now prohibited from leaving their enclosures after dark.

The situation has become so tense here that members of the South African cabinet are accompanied wherever they go by armed escorts.

Colds to be Taken Seriously

Intelligent people realize that common colds should be treated promptly. If there is sneezing and chilliness with hoarseness, tickling throat and coughing, begin promptly the use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It is effective, pleasant to take, checks a cold, and stops the cough which causes loss of sleep and lowers the vital resistance. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

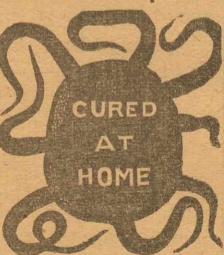
McKINLEY'S NEPHEW DEAD

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 13.—G. E. McKinley, aged 67 years, a nephew of the late President McKinley, died today on the ranch of his son, Forest McKinley, near Las Cruces, N. M. Deceased was born in Wisconsin, but had been mining in Arizona for years.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR
I TREAT BEFORE it Poisons Bone or Deep Glands
No KNIFE or PAIN

No Pay Until Cured
No X Ray or other
swindle. An island
plant makes the cure
ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
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; testimonials of
thousands cured at home
WRITE TO SOME



ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST

Is CANCER, and if neglected always poisons
deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly.
Poor Cured at Half Price if Cancer is yet Small
DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY "Strictly Reliable"
BOOK SENT FREE
A B 747 SO. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED

NEW YORK EATS A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUTTER

CAKES, IF PLACED END-TO-END,
WOULD REACH OVER 15,000
MILES

New York, Jan. 15.—Figures on New York's yearly bill for butter, eggs and poultry have just been published and they have made some of the Gothamites rub their eyes. How this town's bankers "drain away" the money of the country has been explained at great length for those who can follow the explanation, but here is a plain statement requiring no explanation at all of how a very considerable portion of the city's spare change has been drained away by the farmers—mostly by the farmers of the middle west. For poultry alone New Yorkers paid \$22,000,000 last year. More than 6,000 carloads of fowl reached the city, or an average of about 115 cars each week. A curious fact is that a great part of this poultry arrived here alive, to be killed in the "kosher" establishments of the greatest Jewish community in the world. For eggs the citizens contributed \$50,000,000, making a total payment for butter, eggs and poultry of \$136,000,000. The public debt of the United States never reached so high a figure as this at any time before the civil war. If out of this total the farmers got only 65 per cent for their share, after deducting freight cost of handling and middlemen's profits; then the country has still taken practically \$90,000,000 from this city alone for these items. The amount of butter used in the city was enormous. Receipts for the year were 2,707,785 packages, or not less than 150,465,480 pounds, or 30½ pounds for every man, woman and child in the city. If this amount of butter were shipped at one time, it would load 6,270 ordinary refrigerator cars to capacity. In trains of 40 cars each this would make 157 solid trains. If these were sent out from the Grand Central station here, one after the other with no intervals between them, they would fill the track from here to Poughkeepsie, a distance of 75 miles. If all this butter were made up into ordinary one-pound stamps and these were placed end to end, the string of butter would reach from New York to Bombay, going either east or west around the earth; or it would reach from the North Pole to the South Pole and leave a few odd thousands of miles hanging over.

First Skyscraper Demolished

The first skyscraper in the world, the Tower Building in lower Broadway, is to be torn down. At the same time comes the news that amendments have been proposed for the city charter which would put a limit on the height of New York's buildings. Thus in 26 years of its history, in which time it has become historic enough to have a bronze tablet placed conspicuously on its front, the Tower building has seen the beginning of what

will probably be the second great era in steel construction. The Tower building was not the first building in New York to stand 128 feet high. It deserves the name of the first skyscraper for another reason; because it was the first successful steel frame building ever known. It revolutionized the building of cities everywhere and it brought in a building method which is so new that there are still many things that the greatest engineers do not know about it. The Tower building seems to be as strong as ever; no properly built steel structure has ever given signs of weakening; no expert can tell even what kind of weakness would be the first to develop. For all the builders know, the skyscrapers of today may stand for 500 years, or for 1,000. The proposed limitations of height would fix a building line from 100 to 200 feet in height for buildings facing the streets and 300 feet for those on open parks. Above that height the walls would have to be set back from the curb line one foot for every four feet of height.

New York not "Shanghai Port"

A storm of protest has arisen over the charge emanating from the west that New York is the worst shanghai port in the world and that sailors are bought and sold like slaves here. As a matter of fact, upon what authority such a charge can be made is still a matter of mystery. An investigation made immediately after its issuance fails to reveal any basis to substantiate the statement. Men who have to do with the shipping of seamen, as well as those who look after their welfare, such as officers of the Seamen's branch of the Legal Aid society, which has for its sole purpose the handling of seamen's legal troubles; the Seamen's Christian association, and the Seamen's Church institute—to mention only a few—have all scouted the charge. "There has not been a case of shanghaiing reported to us or the courts since 1898," said Eliza B. Axtell of the Seamen's Branch of the Legal Aid society in this connection. "For that matter I do not know how long before that year the last previous case was heard of. It certainly is not true that New York is the worst shanghaiing port in the world, and if the author of this charge knows of any cases he has been derelict in his duty in not reporting them. Shanghaiing, as defined by the federal law, consists in getting a man aboard a vessel with a view to shipping him as a seaman by means of force, threats, drugs, or any intentional fraud. No such methods are employed here. As to sailors' boarding houses, seamen sometimes run into debt to them to such extent that they have to take about whatever employment they can get through the keepers of these places. This is a condition that will prevail to some extent as long as sailors are careless and improvident."

Instructor Teaches Tango

New York is still talking about the remarkable "tango class" for working girls that was started the other day by Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan. Miss Morgan has long been interested in the Vacation Savings fund which has recently opened a large club house in the heart of the shopping district for the girls who

work in the stores and offices. News came from the club that the girls were tangoing there "something awful." Miss Morgan went and saw for herself. A few days later she appeared again at the club with Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who has been associated with her in the work. She brought along, too, one of the most fashionable dancing teachers in town. While Miss Morgan stood in the door and watched, the man who teaches the tango and one-step to debutantes in the smartest houses along Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive two hours with the shop girls. He taught them to tango in the absolutely correct and proper style, and he charged them ten cents each for his services. The girls paid up and said it was worth the money. The teacher who gets \$20 an hour for his work among society folk thanked them courteously and never cracked a smile.

Is City More Wicked?

The wickedness of New York, or the virtue of the district attorney, according to the way you look at it, is indicated by the report of District Attorney Whitman's office for the last year. There were 5,102 indictments during the year, and of these prisoners 2,684 pleaded guilty. In other words the people who confessed to their own guilt before the law in New York county alone (which is only part of the city) numbered more than all the teachers in the high school, the evening schools and the city colleges put together; more than all the clergymen in the city, and more than the total population of New York in the fiftieth year of its growth. Of all the prisoners brought to trial only 169 were acquitted by united juries and 126 by juries that disagreed. There were 568 convictions after trial, or nearly twice the number of acquittals. This means there were more indictments, fewer acquittals and—except for one year—more outright convictions than at any time for several years past. Either New York is growing wicked, or it is finding out more about its own sins than it ever knew.

AN ARIZONA MAN GETS THE JOB

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE WILL BE LEWIS T. CARPENTER

Washington, Jan. 15.—President Wilson today made these nominations:

Minister to Paraguay, Daniel F. Mooney of Ohio; collector of internal revenue for the district of New Mexico, Lewis T. Carpenter of Arizona; assistant chief inspector of locomotive boilers, Alonzo B. Pack of Colorado.

TREMBLORS IN ITALY

Leghorne, Italy, Jan. 15.—Six violent earthquake shocks caused a panic among the inhabitants of this city today. The people rushed in terror into the streets and gathered in groups in the squares and the open spaces. The shocks started at 4:25 a. m. and lasted till 9:27. No casualties were reported.

BUSINESS GIVEN TIME TO GET READY

NEW TRUST LEGISLATION WILL
NOT WORK ANY GREAT
HARDSHIP

Washington, Jan. 15.—New legislation preventing interlocking directorates will provide ample opportunity and time for readjustment of business, officials in the confidence of President Wilson said today, predicting the administration program on anti-trust reform.

From high administration quarters came the word that the president had pointed out to the congressional committees the necessity for allowing either one or two years for big business to conform to the new laws.

Another essential in the trust program being emphasized today is the determination of the president and his advisers to make of the proposed interstate trade commission not only an auxiliary to the courts in carrying out decrees, but an actual assistant to big business itself. Under no circumstances would the commission fix prices or exercise any powers of regulation, but, besides acting as a bureau of information of business, might be given the function of mediation in encouraging reorganization in conformity with new laws.

Officials close to the White House said today that all the general features of the president's plan of action and the scope of anti-trust legislation had been outlined in news dispatches. A joint session of congress is expected to be arranged for next Monday or Tuesday when the president will deliver his message.

WILSON RECEIVES CALLERS

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Keating of Colorado urged President Wilson today to support a congressional inquiry of the Colorado strike, but Mr. Wilson did not say what course he would pursue.

The Earl of Kintore and Oscar E. Strauss talked briefly with the president about the forthcoming celebration of the treaty of Ghent in London.

John Burroughs, the naturalist and former Mayor Brank Whitlock of Toledo, O., newly appointed minister to Belgium, also visited the president and paid their respects.

After a conference with the President Senator Owen said hearings would begin February 4 on bills for regulating stock exchanges.

BEET PRICES REDUCED

Denver, Jan. 15.—The Great Western Sugar company, which in 1913 operated nine of the 14 refineries in Colorado, today announced its schedule of beet prices for this year. The price for beets testing 12 to 14 per cent sugar is \$4.75 a ton, a decrease of 25 cents. For beets testing 14 to 14½ per cent, the reduction is 27½ cents. Similar reductions are made in the prices for other grades.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

R. R. Champion of Onava was a visitor in the city today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Davis of Raton came in this afternoon for a few days' stay.

J. S. Pierce of Pittsburgh, Pa., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

G. L. Henderson of Colorado Springs was a visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

O. A. Peterson came in yesterday evening from Raton for a few days' stay in Las Vegas.

M. Schott, representative for a lace company of New York, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

O. G. Kentsche of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He is a hardware salesman.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Thompson of New York city are visitors in Las Vegas to remain for several weeks. They arrived last night.

Albert Drake and Robert Allen of Hodges, N. M., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will remain several days as the guests of friends.

F. A. Hill, special officer for the Santa Fe Railway company, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from La Junta for a short business visit.

A. M. McCready, mechanical superintendent for the western lines of the Santa Fe railway, was a business visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

Eugenio Romero, a well known resident of Mora, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He attended a meeting of the Normal regents.

Ross Coleman returned to Las Vegas yesterday after having been employed in the southern part of the state for the past several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gonzales of Santa Fe left yesterday afternoon for their home after having been visitors with friends here for the past few days.

Dr. R. K. McClanahan left yesterday afternoon for Santa Fe where he will attend the meeting of the state medical board, of which he is a member.

Mrs. Charles Greenclay, accompanied by her daughter and son, returned yesterday afternoon from Denver, where she has been visiting relatives during the holidays.

Mrs. P. J. Murphy, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Josephine, returned Saturday night from El Paso, where she has been visiting her son for several weeks.

S. M. Graham, traveling inspector for the Canadian Pacific railway, in the department of land resources, came in yesterday from Denver for a short business visit.

S. J. Liner, representative of the Hearst newspaper syndicate, arrived in Las Vegas Saturday evening and spent Sunday with friends. He is on his way to Mexico where he will be employed in the newspaper business. Mr. Liner is a feature reporter for the Hearst syndicate.

David Conway left Saturday night for Chicago, accompanying the body of Leo Healy, who died here last week. Mr. Conway will remain in Chicago only a short time.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. A. Riehl of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Thomas L. Greer came in yesterday evening from Onava for a few days' stay.

A. F. Morrisette returned last night from a short business visit in Albuquerque.

F. H. McGee of Salt Lake City, Utah, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

L. M. Harrison arrived in Las Vegas last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit.

A. O. Larrazolo left this afternoon for Santa Fe, where he will be on business for a short time.

Rev. Father J. P. Moog came in this morning from his home at San Miguel for a few days' business visit.

Miss Mina Pochel left this afternoon for Wagon Mound where she will be employed in the city schools as a teacher.

J. Eugene Brown arrived in Las Vegas last night from Santa Fe and will be a business visitor here for several days.

J. J. Battner of Rockport, Mo., came in yesterday afternoon and will remain in Las Vegas for several days as a business visitor.

E. H. Hemus, chief claim adjuster for the Santa Fe railway, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today from his headquarters in Topeka.

Mrs. W. J. Fugate returned last night from Santa Fe where she had been attending a meeting of the recently organized woman's exposition board.

W. C. Page arrived in Las Vegas last night from Fort Collins, Colo., and will remain here. He will be employed by the Rosenthal Furniture company.

F. E. Conners, assistant to the vice president of the Santa Fe railway, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon on his way to Albuquerque from Topeka. He traveled in private business car No. 9.

Attorney Charles A. Spiess returned this afternoon from Missouri, where he has been for some time. Mr. Spiess was called to that state on account of the death of his mother in Warrensburg.

A. H. Long, son of Judge and Mrs. E. V. Long, left this afternoon for Tucumcari and will later go to his home at Rosa, N. M. Mr. Long has been visiting his parents here for the past several days.

BANKER KILLS HIMSELF

New York, Jan. 15.—Richard D. Lankford, a vice president and secretary of the Southern railway, committed suicide today by inhaling gas in his apartments in Brooklyn. He was soon to have been married to a Brooklyn society girl.

Mr. Lankford was 46 years old. On Saturday he was to have married Miss Nellie Patterson. So far as is known he left no note explaining his act. A porter employed in the bachelor apartments where he resided noticed the odor of gas and forced his way into Mr. Lankford's rooms. In the bath room lay Lankford's body, unclothed.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mrs. S. L. Dennis of Mineral Hill was a visitor in Las Vegas today.

C. D. Black of Mora came in last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maurice of Sapello arrived in the city last night for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shultz of Scranton, Pa., are visitors in Las Vegas for several days.

Blas Sanchez of Wagon Mound was a business visitor in the city today. He came in last night.

E. F. Bryce of Denver came in yesterday afternoon and will be a business visitor here for several days.

Secundino Romero left this morning for his ranch beyond the mesa where he will be on business for some time.

M. M. North of Watrous came in this afternoon for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

M. J. Kaufman of Detroit, Mich., came in last night and will remain in Las Vegas for some time. He is a tourist.

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

J. T. Miller came in last night from Clovis, N. M., for a short business visit. He is connected with the Santa Fe railway.

Miss M. McLaughlin of Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday evening and will remain here for several days as a visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shellenberger of Storm Lake, Ia., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for several days as visitors.

Mrs. Elise Drees of Cosseld, Germany, arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be the guest of Mrs. Johanna Volmer for the next several months.

D. B. Richmond of Chicago was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Charles Naeglin of Durango, Col., came in last night for a several days' business visit.

Dr. R. K. McClanahan returned last night from Santa Fe, where he has been for the past few days at tending the meeting of the state medical board.

Jacob Gross, of the firm of Gross Kelly and company, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon from his home in St. Louis, and will remain here for some time on business.

F. M. Anderson and his brother Eugene Anderson, both of Kewanee, Ill., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here indefinitely. They plan to locate in Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Graham of Albuquerque, came in last night from Raton and will remain here for some time. They are connected with the circulation department of the Albuquerque Morning Journal and are here in that capacity.

ROAD BOOSTERS MEET

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 15.—With about 100 delegates from all parts of Colorado present, the fourth annual convention of the Colorado Good Roads association opened here today. The feature of the first session was an address by Governor T. M. Ammons, dealing exclusively with good roads in the state and their relation to the upbuilding of Colorado.

From Thursday's Daily.

W. J. McDonald of Albuquerque was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

William Nohr came in yesterday afternoon from Watrous for a short business visit.

Sheriff Roman Gallegos left this afternoon for Ribera on a short business visit.

Milnor Rudolph, a well known resident of Mora, was a business visitor here today.

Mrs. M. A. Brennan left this afternoon for Raton where she will visit for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker of Hall's Peak, N. M., were visitors with friends in Las Vegas today.

Mrs. B. Haskel of Ribera, N. M., came in last night for a few days' business visit in Las Vegas.

B. E. Pinkering of Lincoln, N. M., was a business visitor here today. He arrived in the city last night.

C. C. Pierce came in last night from his home in Santa Fe and will be a visitor in Las Vegas for a short time.

Mrs. Blain Gellume of Kansas City, Mo., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several days' visit with friends.

O. F. Zottman, representative for the Baldwin Piano company at Albuquerque, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Owen of Fort Morgan, Colo., came in last night and will be visitors in Las Vegas for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson and Miss Nellie Nusbaum of Santa Fe arrived in Las Vegas last night in an automobile for a few days' stay.

George Arnot, connected with the firm of Arnot and Company, live stock commissioners of Albuquerque, came in last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Hassell of Chicago left this afternoon for Los Angeles. They have been guests at the Valmora sanitarium near Watrous for the past several weeks.

E. A. Allen, formerly engaged in the stock business at Emporia, Kan., returned to Las Vegas last night and will locate here permanently. Mr. Allen has made arrangements for the purchase of land in this vicinity.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT

Albuquerque, Jan. 14.—George Julian, convict from Colfax county for one and one-half years for larceny, who escaped from the convict gang at San Marcial Saturday night, was captured at 3 o'clock this morning by Patrolman A. F. Hibbler of the Albuquerque police, as the convict came out of the Sturges hotel bar. Julian was spotted immediately by the officer and made no resistance when placed under arrest.

This morning when questioned by Chief McMillin the convict made a war talk that should cause Warden John B. McManus of the state prison to worry. Julian proposed to reform the whole prison management from top to bottom, laying special emphasis on what should be done to the food supply. Julian will be returned to Santa Fe tonight. John H. Foster, who escaped with Julian, has not been apprehended, but is believed to be in this vicinity.

The police court grind this morning consisted of one plain drunk and four vags, who received the usual alternative of ten days or \$10 fine.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES

Paris, Jan. 12.—Parisian dancing masters are now teaching 200 steps of the tango, and many of the more difficult steps are being tried at the public resorts.

Afternoon tea dances are numerous, and in the evenings restaurants which allow the tango are crowded with dancers. American dance tunes, some of them of not very recent origin, are played to a considerable extent. One song containing the strains of Dixie is often heard.

Occasionally the one step, and "fish" walk, and of course the waltz and two-step are danced, but preference is given to the tango.

Russia Bans Tango

Vladikavka, Russian Caucasus, Jan. 12.—The chief of police has banned the tango here. Not one among the 60,000 Georgians composing the population of this city had ever seen the tango, and most of them had never even heard of the dance until they read the ukase of the police head. Vladikavka is the headquarters for the Tsegun gypsy dancers, whose wild and beautiful dances, surpassing in grace and abandon the most exotic of tangos, is watched every night until the early hours of the morning by the pleasure loving portion of the city inhabitants and visitors. The action of the police chief rather mystified the visitors in the city, for apparently the town was dance mad and the authorities instead of discountenancing the Tsegun dances rather encouraged them. Finally the secret of the order leaked out. The police chief is an ardent admirer of Emperor William of Germany, and when the news of the German ban against the much discussed dance was brought in by a chance traveler, he lost no time in emulating his august model.

Auto Surprises Iceland

London, Jan. 12.—An American automobile which was recently taken into Iceland marks a new era for that country. Not excepting the railroads, of which there are none yet in Iceland, the American car is the first self-propelled vehicle ever seen on the island.

Iceland is one of the most ancient, highly organized and civilized communities in the world, but on account of the physical aspects of the country the inhabitants expected to see an aeroplane before they ever saw a motor car. The island is only 300 miles long, and has a breadth of 200 miles, but its coast line indentations are such that the coast measures 4,000 miles. The inhabited lowland is limited and does very well with water traffic, while the rough highlands are practically impassible for wheeled vehicles.

Berlin Dogs Decrease

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The canine popu-

lation of Berlin is decreasing steadily. From 39,926 in 1909 the number of dogs in the city has dropped to 34,443 last year, according to tax statistics just issued, and an even greater decrease is estimated for this year. The increasing high cost of living, which makes the saving of a tax of \$7.50 yearly a big item to poor families, is undoubtedly one explanation for the decrease. A further factor this year is the dog quarantine law, which has kept the animals muzzled and on leading strings for several months.

There are 6749 tax-free dogs in the city. Eighty of these are owned by the emperor and ambassadors and ministers of foreign nations. There are 1,174 draught dogs exempt from tax. The city's income from the dog tax is more than \$250,000 annually.

Watching for Slavers

Copenhagen, Jan. 12.—The Society for the Protection Against White Slavery has become very energetic here, and is especially active in preventing the luring away of girls to America. In their recent report the directors declare that they have watched closely the Mormon agitation in Denmark, for the society considers the Mormons a great danger. The society states that several hundred girls, especially from Jutland, are taken to America every year.

Wireless for Greenland

Copenhagen, Jan. 12.—Plans to put Greenland into wireless communication with the rest of the world are being rapidly completed. Engineers who have returned from Greenland report that the Kigsigut islands on the west coast are well adapted for the location of a wireless station from which communication can be established with stations in Denmark and Canada. It is little more than 2,000 miles from Denmark to the islands, while the distance to Canada from the Kigsiguts is about 1,000 miles.

A Man of Silence

Paris, Jan. 12.—Jules Sauzede, deputy for Carcassone, who died recently, was noted in Paris as the most silent member of the chamber of deputies. During the sixteen years that he belonged to the assembly he had ever ascended the tribune once, and had been known to make only one interruption. One day there were very few members in the chamber, and attention was called to the fact that there was an insufficient number to continue the discussion. M. Sauzede rose, counted those present, and remarked simply, "Thirty-two." It was his only parliamentary speech.

Settlers in Siberia

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The stream of colonization in Siberia is produc-

tive of results in western American fashion. M. Treguboff, during his recent journey found that three and a half million colonists settled there between 1908 and 1912. Freight motor cars now facilitate traffic on stretches up to 100 miles off the trunk line. On what was bare steppe only three years ago when the late M. Stolypin toured Siberia, prosperous towns such as Slavgorod, have arisen, with electrical stations and power houses, veterinary and sanitary institutions, and other establishments of a permanent nature.

Sold Military Secrets

Stockholm, Jan. 12.—The arrest of a former constable in the Swedish navy, named Toerngren, and a youth, Holsteinson, on the charge of selling military secrets to Russia, has enabled the authorities to unearth a scheme of organized and wholesale espionage, the headquarters of which were in Copenhagen. A number of Russian officers, including former military attaches, and other Russian subjects, are involved, and many of them have already left the country, either at the suggestion of the authorities or for fear of being arrested. The two Swedes mentioned and a Danish officer of reserve, Friedrikson, who was arrested at Boden, a Swedish fortification on the Russian frontier, were not so fortunate. Through them, however, the authorities hope to find exactly how much has been disclosed to the Russian officers, for whom they are believed to have acted.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a Certain relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to the taste Children like them. Over 10,000 testimonials. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They never fail. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

NOTRE DAME BURNING

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Notre Dame cathedral, famous the world over, caught fire this afternoon from a blaze that originated in the business district. For a time it was thought that the fire was under control, but it was revived by a strong wind and spread from a hardware store, where it started, to other structures.

When it was thought the fire was under control it broke out again and, fanned by a high wind, attacked adjoining structures. Seven firemen were injured.

The fire was finally subdued after a loss of \$500,000. The four-story warehouse of Frothingham & Workman, hardware wholesalers, was wrecked completely.

A Difference in Working Hours

A man's working day is 8 hours. His body organs must work perfectly 24 hours to keep him fit for 8 hours work. Weak, sore, inactive kidneys can not do it. They must be sound and healthily active all the time. Foley Kidney Pills will make them so. You cannot take them into your system without good results following. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

OPERETTA TO BE GIVEN NEXT MONTH

FEBRUARY 6 IS THE DATE SET FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL'S PLAYLET

From Monday's Daily.

Rufus Mead, superintendent of the city schools, this morning announced that the operetta to be given by the girls of the High school will occur in the Duncan opera house on February 6. The title is "The Egyptian Princess." The production will be under the direction of Miss Chell Crozier.

Two years ago a production similar to the one to be given next month was given and met with huge success, being one of the best local entertainments ever staged here. The membership of girls in the High school this year includes a number of young ladies with excellent voices, and under capable training, they will be in position to render the best of singing parts when the production is staged next month.

TRIAL OF MAJORS TO BE RESUMED MONDAY

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING JURORS CAUSES DELAY IN MURDER CASE

Alamogordo, N. M., Jan. 13.—Six jurors were secured Monday to sit in the trial of H. H. Majors, an attorney under indictment charged with causing the death of his daughter, Eudora. Court adjourned until Wednesday, pending the summoning of another batch of veniremen, as the first venire was exhausted.

Majors' daughter's life was insured and she died mysteriously following the death of her mother. The insurance company refused to pay the policy on her life and the body was exhumed. Following an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased, the grand jury returned an indictment against Majors. While he was in jail on this charge an investigation was started into the condition of his second wife, who was ill at the time, and a further indictment, charging that he had administered poison with intent to cause her death, was returned. The wife recovered. She was formerly Miss Isabelle Gibson, a school teacher in San Antonio and El Paso, Tex., respectively.

Majors is a prominent attorney and Mason of New Mexico.

Mrs. Majors has returned to Alamogordo, from a stay with her mother at San Antonio, and will be a witness in the case.

Chronic Constipation Cured

"Five years ago I had the worst case of chronic constipation I ever knew of, and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me," writes S. F. Fish, Brooklyn, Mich. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

1914 SEED CATALOG

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1,000 QUESTIONS ANSWERED
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THOROUGHNESS A KEYNOTE OF YUAN

THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA BELIEVES IN AN EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

Pekin, Jan. 13.—Thoroughness seems to be the keynote of the present administration of China. The Jeffersonian simplicity of President Yuan Shi-kai would delight President Woodrow Wilson and charm unto new expansiveness the celebrated William Jennings Bryan benign beam.

China's president does not believe in individual extravagance in the face of national "neediness." The wealthy ones of this capital must set an example of thrift, and Yuan Shi-kai believes with John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie that "thrift is always possible." Put into American speech, the president says: "It is easier to save the accumulated dollars, but it is best to save the more precious cent." And thrift, like charity, should "begin at home."

So, turning aside from other cares of office, President Yuan has given verbal instructions to Chu Chi-chien, minister for home affairs, to put a curb on certain extravagant habits of opulent Pekinese. His excellency made special reference to the performance of theatricals for days at a stretch on occasions of social celebration, and the large stakes reputed to be laid, at times, on what is known as "Playing the Sparrow Dominoes." Minister Chu has promptly acted upon the good advice and there is a generally commendable disposition to conform with Yuan's desire for economy and simplicity.

Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling, outlining proposed reforms, indicates that the social side will be featured in the governments' education plans. Many of the old Chinese usages and customs are to be revived or retained. Strict provisions are to be drawn up for the punishment of erring officials, while those who have served their country well are to receive adequate rewards. The laws are to be revised in the light of modern teachings and the old tenets and customs of the country.

"We must not rush forward madly," declares the premier, "in our attempt to grasp radical ideas regarding equality and cast off all the sane and wholesome views of our ancient statesmen."

A detailed plan has been perfected for the levying and collection of taxes and the assurance of honest and economical administration.

The government is considering the recommendation of Foreign Minister Sun Pao-chi that four new legations be established—in Spain, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico.

A new province exterior to the great wall, with the city of Shui-Yuan as provincial capital, is to be created in accordance with the memorial presented by the Shansi frontier commissioner.

Chang Ch'ien, minister of industry and commerce, is studying closely the provisions of the new United States currency law and central reserve bank plan. He favors the establishment of a central bank, with local banks to act as its auxiliaries, as a means to correct Chinese currency irregularities. Minister Chang urges the importance of investing the larger proportion of new loans in actual industrial development, while he advocates the limiting of such loans to the lowest possible point.

The prediction of Chang Hu, made several months ago in conversation with the Russian minister, that the salt revenue for 1913 would amount to at least \$10,000,000 Chinese currency, has been more than realized. During the revolution this revenue dwindled to \$6,000,000 from \$40,000,000; and now, Chang Hu, who has been devoting himself untiringly to the work of reorganization, expresses his confidence that the pre-revolutionary high total will soon be exceeded. The new system of administration has been in operation in the Lianghuai district for only three months, and already splendid results have been obtained.

Fabulously wealthy as China is in mineral resources, according to a recent statement issued by the ministry of mines, there are no more than five mining enterprises throughout the republic with a capital of \$10,000,000 and five with \$1,000,000 capital. The advantage of encouraging foreign investment is pointed out and regulations are promised assuring prospector and capitalist a liberal return after paying the government a moderate royalty.

Excellent progress has been made towards the extermination of the bandits who for years preyed upon the more remote settlements of Honan province. General Wang Tien-chun, who was specially chosen by President Yuan Shi-kai to break up the marauding bands infesting fastnesses in the vicinity of Nanhao, Luehieh, Isunhsien and Neihhsien, has completely restored peace and order throughout Honan, east of the Peking-Hankow railway. The work will be continued until the last vestige of outlawry disappears. This profession of bandits and pirates is one of the legacies handed down from the "old regime," which the officials of the republic are tackling with force and prudence. The principal bandit, White Wolf, basked in immunity so long that it was with difficulty his hold upon the wild clansmen could be shattered by the strong force sent against him.

A conclusive proof of the vigilance, energy and sincerity of the Chinese government in enforcing the opium prohibition is voiced in the following admission made by the (Shanghai) North China Daily News:

"Opium prohibition in the interior has of late been very stringently enforced, and, in consequence, many smokers have flocked to Shanghai as their happy hunting ground. The opium shops in the settlements have increased in number with wonderful rapidity. President Yuan has made representations to the consular body through Dr. Chang with a view to restricting the objectionable trade, but so far he has failed to achieve his object. Now, we hear that the municipal council have, of their own accord, proposed to repeat the method

formerly adopted in dealing with opium-smoking establishments; that is, a certain number of opium shops which must close their doors will be chosen periodically by drawing lots. The first drawing is expected to take place in January. At the end, all of such shops will disappear from the settlements."

It is the old, pathetic story: China laboring hard to relieve herself of the cancer born of the imported drug; Europe dallying reluctantly with the scalpel.

His Stomach Troubles Over

Mr. Dyspeptic, would you not like to feel that your stomach troubles were over, that you could eat any kind of food you desired without injury? That may seem so unlikely to you that you do not even hope for an ending of your trouble, but permit us to assure you that it is not altogether impossible. If others can be cured permanently, and thousands have been, why not you? John R. Barker, of Battle Creek, Mich., is one of them. He says, "I was troubled with heart burn, indigestion, and liver complaint until I used Chamberlain's Tablets, then my trouble was over." Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

FIRST TEAM MEN MUST DEFEND THEIR PLACES

ELKS OPEN A NOVEL BOWLING SERIES WITH GAMES OF LAST EVENING

A new series of bowling games has been started at the Elks' club for the purpose of picking a team to play Raton. The system now in use doubtless will result in the best possible team being selected to bowl the Gate City team. The date for the Raton game has not been selected, but the contest probably will be played within the next two weeks.

The series was started last night, and in a way is a complicated arrangement. Two men take the alleys and bowl against each other in the regular way. The one winning holds the first place on the first team until he is challenged by some other member of the club or the one whom he has defeated, and is beaten. Thus, it will be seen, the first team men will be obliged to defeat the best bowlers in the club if they hold their positions.

Last night five games were bowled and resulted in the following men being placed on the first team: until they are beaten: Dr. C. S. Losey, E. J. McWenig, James Duncan, Manuel Henriquez and Harry Martin. Any member of the club wishing to play any of these men with the idea of winning a place on the first team should make arrangements for the game now. Should he defeat the regular player with whom he contests he will take a place on the first team.

Ragged wounds are painful and cause much annoyance. If not kept clean they fester and become running sores. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is an antiseptic healing remedy for such cases. Apply it at night before going to bed and cover with a cotton cloth bandage. It heals in a few days. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

SANTA FE TO CUT ITS EXPENSE ACCOUNT

RAILROAD WILL ENDEAVOR TO RECOUP LOSSES BECAUSE OF POOR BUSINESS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Superintendent F. L. Myers of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe Railway company, this morning announced that a reduction of working forces is to be inaugurated for the purpose of cutting down expenses. This, however, is not for the New Mexico division alone, but is being placed in effect all over the system. A recent meeting of the superintendents of various divisions, held in Amarillo, Texas, decided upon this policy and it probably will continue until business picks up all over the system.

The cause is due to the general lack of business. The strike agitation in Colorado has cut off to a large degree the coke and coal business on the railroad, while the crop failures in Kansas and California last year also have materially lessened the usual mid-winter and spring traffic. The automobile companies all over the country are shipping fewer machines, while a general decrease in all lines of business is being experienced.

"We are cutting our forces here with caution," said Superintendent Myers this morning. "We do not wish to take men entirely out of service, but are working them in a way to reduce the hours of labor instead of the number of men."

Mr. Myers referred to the transportation department, but it is understood the retrenchment policy will extend as well to the shops, which are in the mechanical department.

This action to a certain degree is merely a following of the usual plan of the railroad company. Near the close of each fiscal year the company starts decreasing expenses. However, the various political and legislative agitations all over the United States have caused a serious situation, and coupled with the decrease in all lines of business have forced the railroads to endeavor to recoup their losses.

MUST REDUCE TAXES

Denver, Colo., Jan. 13.—Attorney General Fred Farrar gave an opinion today that the city and county of Denver must reduce its tax levy as a result of the decision of the state supreme court yesterday, upholding the authority of the state tax commission. The attorney general said that under the present levy the taxpayers of Denver would pay more than 15 per cent more than they did last year, which is specifically prohibited in the new taxation law.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

LOCAL NEWS

100 acres of good soil land, under ditch in Sapello river for sale. For price see agent, A. G. Gallegos, Los Alamos, N. M. Maria I. G. de Baca. —Adv.

If it is a privilege to live in Denver, as one of the newspapers of that city holds, then it is twice a privilege to live in Las Vegas. During the past few days the weather here has been perfect, equal to spring time in many ways.

A great deal of interest has been aroused among the Elks by the announcement that a minstrel show is to be given by the lodge some time during the winter. It has been discovered that there is a large amount of minstrel talent in the lodge.

That the high cost of eggs is a real problem is effectively shown in the display window of a local grocery store where an advertisement for a product to make the hens lay is displayed. Several nests are in the window, but are filled with artificial eggs.

Reports have been spread about the city concerning a number of people who have left here recently, leaving behind them a number of bills. The matter is causing considerable gossip. One of the persons mentioned was prominent in society circles, it is said.

The will of the late Mrs. Charles F. Rudolph has been filed for probate with Deputy Probate Clerk William B. Stapp. John Rudolph, a son, is named as executor. The property, which consists of real estate and personal property, is divided among Mrs. Rudolph's several children.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: February 9—Research chemist (male) salary \$1,800. February 18—Assistant in road economics (male) salary \$1,500. February 21—Railway mail clerk (male) salary \$900. March 11-12—Assistants (men) teachers, (men and women) and industrial teachers (men) at salaries from \$1,200 to \$3,000 per annum. For all other information concerning these examinations see Oscar Linberg at the local postoffice.

Probate Judge Adelaido Tafoya has set March 2 as the date upon which he will conduct a hearing of the petition for the probate of the will of the late Mrs. Charles F. Rudolph. January 24 is the date set for the hearing in the probate of the will of the late P. Bucci. The will of the late Mrs. Tina G. Elston will be admitted for probate January 19, provided the facts brought out on a hearing to be held that date are found to be satisfactory. Elizaria T. de Romo, widow of the late Lucas Romo, who resided on a ranch several miles from Las Vegas, has been appointed executor of his estate. She is the only heir. The property consists mainly of horses and cattle, with a few sheep, and a small amount of land.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: February 4—Veterinarian (male) salary \$1,200 to \$1,400. February 18—Immigrant inspector (male) salary \$1,380 per annum. For all other information concerning these examinations see Oscar Linberg at the postoffice.

Secretary Leo Tipton of the Commercial club has received a communication from the Fort Reno remount depot of the United States army at Fort Reno, Okla., inquiring as to the possibility of purchasing horses here for the war department. Any one with any information on this subject should confer with the secretary at once.

The Christian Science Monitor, one of the big and most widely read periodicals of the country, has announced that it will publish an article on the New Mexico Normal University in its issue of February 26. The Monitor, in a letter to Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the school, said it is greatly interested in the educational work being done in New Mexico, especially that of the Normal school. The Monitor's article undoubtedly will give the Normal and Las Vegas some valuable publicity, which could not be purchased.

A reproduction of the Yellowstone National park will be one of the features of the concession district at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco. A standard gauge railroad will run through the concession reproductions of the geysers and springs which have made the Yellowstone the wonder of the world will be set upon a great revolving table. The cost of the concession is estimated at \$550,000 and it will be one of the most complete of its kind ever built.

NEW PREACHER CALLED

At a recent meeting of the members of the First Baptist church the congregation decided to call Rev. J. Milton Harris of Shingle House, Pa., as pastor. The call was extended to Mr. Harris, who, it is understood will accept. He comes to this community highly recommended. Rev. Mr. Harris will take the place of Rev. N. B. Green, who resigned some time ago.

HOSPITAL IS GRATEFUL

The following additional contributions to the Las Vegas hospital have been received by Charles Ifeld: A. T. Rogers, Jr., \$5; Friend of Mrs. Vollmer, \$5; Castaneda hotel, \$20; James G. McNary, El Paso, Tex., \$25; W. B. Bunker, Oakland, Cal., \$10; John B. Hicks, Cuervo, N. M., \$25; E. W. Hart, \$5; W. G. Haydon, \$10; J. E. Rosenwald lodge, \$25. The hospital also received as New Year gifts: Plates from Cecil Boucher, dishes from Mrs. A. D. Higgins, and kitchen utensils from S. K. Sydes, and embroidered dresser scarf from Mrs. L. Shank. For all of these the hospital board wishes to express its sincere thanks.

The issue of the Santa Fe Employees Magazine for this month has been received here. It contains numerous articles from Las Vegas, including a photograph of Judge H. L. Waldo. The Las Vegas notes, compiled by Secretary Le Noir of the Y. M. C. A. are interesting.

The hunting licenses for the year 1914 have been received and are on sale. The licenses should be obtained at once and all hunters are advised to take notice. John Harris, Jr., has a supply which may be obtained at the Peoples Bank and Trust company. Mr. Harris is a deputy game warden.

Depositions of Peter Basleer and Obaido Maloof to the effect that Sebah Abename Sawaya resided in Las Vegas for about six months during the year 1909 were taken recently before the clerk of the county court. Sawaya who now resides in Wyoming, seeks to be admitted as a citizen of the United States, and it is necessary for him to prove his residence here for the period named above. Sawaya conducted a shoemaker's shop near the Central hotel on Douglas avenue.

HIGHS ARE PRACTICING

Regardless of the fact that the Las Vegas-Santa Fe basketball game has been postponed until a week from tomorrow night, the High school teams are practicing hard and will continue to do so all during the remainder of this week and throughout next week.

The misfortune that befell two of the Santa Fe boys entirely cripples their team, thus forcing the postponement. However, the game is assured for Friday evening, January 23. The tickets sold for the game tomorrow night will be good when the game is played, and the advance sale will continue.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending January 10, 1914:

Ramon Baca, Miss Celia Baca, Miss Millet Brown, Mrs. Ernest Beibinger, Mrs. Frank Baker, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Barney, Mrs. Charles Tyler Bartlett, Miss Willie Byrd, Miss Jessie Curtis, Pedro Chaves, Mrs. Catarina M. de Chaves, Jose N. Garsia, Austin Gill, Miss Emma Henry, Henry M. Lillis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Medler, T. H. Ryan, George M. Slaughter, Justin J. Snow, Miguel Swobacher, Lazaro Velarde, Mrs. Jennie M. Williams.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "advertised letters."
F. O. BLOOD, P. M.

A HELP DEPARTMENT FOR WOMAN'S CLUB

ORGANIZATION WILL ENDEAVOR TO ASSIST THE DESERVING UNEMPLOYED

From Thursday's Daily.

At a meeting of the Woman's club yesterday afternoon at the Commercial club rooms it was decided that a department of help should be organized within the membership of the club for the purpose of assisting destitute people in Las Vegas to obtain work or by rendering whatever other as-

sistance should be found necessary. The matter was referred to a committee of three, which will call a meeting in the near future for the purpose of organization. Mrs. C. H. Schirmer was elected temporary treasurer of this proposed department, to take care of a fund which has been collected for charity work.

Mrs. Charles O'Malley and Mrs. Mabel Hall volunteered their services toward the arranging of an entertainment for the benefit of charity. Their offer was accepted by the club. It is understood that the entertainment will be given during the early part of March.

The club voted \$25 for the committee in charge of the work of arranging the material for an issue of "Council Fires," a monthly publication devoted to the work of woman's clubs in New Mexico. The publication, which will be filled with material concerning Las Vegas, will appear within the next two months. The \$25 voted yesterday afternoon is in addition to a fund which formerly had been decided upon but which had proved deficient.

Mrs. Johanna Vollmer and Mrs. Elmer E. Veeder were elected members of the club. Toward the close of the afternoon Mrs. Charles O'Malley delightfully entertained the club with a violin selection, accompanied by Mrs. Mabel Hall.

The meeting adjourned until the next regular session, which occurs two weeks hence.

MRS. C. A. M'MILLEN DIED THIS MORNING

SHE HAD BEEN A RESIDENT OF LAS VEGAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS

From Thursday's Daily.

Following ten years of illness Mrs. Jessie McMillen, wife of C. A. McMillen, died this morning at 8:45 o'clock at her home on the Hot Springs boulevard. Death was due to tuberculosis, of which Mrs. McMillen had been a sufferer for many years. She was 41 years of age.

Mrs. McMillen, nee Jessie Ruch, was born in Illinois August 2, 1872, and spent her younger days there, later moving to Iowa, where she resided prior to coming to New Mexico with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen were married in Iowa in 1901 and came to Las Vegas several years later. During their early residence here Mr. McMillen was engaged in the real estate business. During the past few years he has been employed by the H. G. Coors Lumber company.

Mrs. McMillen was a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city. She was of a kindly disposition and had many friends who, with her relatives, mourn her death.

Besides her husband Mrs. McMillen is survived by a son, Milton Jennings McMillen, two brothers, W. W. Ruch of Eugene, Ore., and C. C. Ruch of Adair, Ia., and three sisters, Mrs. Hattie Scaift of Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Edith Sattalee of St. Elmo, Ill., and Mrs. J. P. Stover of Palisade, Col. Mrs. Stover arrived in Las Vegas two weeks ago and was with Mrs. McMillen at the time of her death.