

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## CENSORSHIP NOT RAISED ON NEWS

OFFICIALS IN JUAREZ SAY THEY  
ARE NOT IN POSSESSION OF  
FACTS

Juarez, Mexico, March 19.—A simultaneous attack on Torreon and Mazatlan was predicted today in advices received here. It was said that while General Villa's rebel army was moving against Torreon, forces under General Alvar Obregon would assault Mazatlan. Obregon was reported to be moving 13,000 troops against the Pacific coast port. This was said to be part of a general plan for an aggressive movement against all federal forces in northern Mexico.

General Obregon, as commander of the northwestern military zone, would have charge of operations along the coast, while General Villa, as constitutionalist commander-in-chief at Chihuahua, would assault Torreon.

The fall of Mazatlan, it was considered, would mean virtual control of the west coast district, while Torreon is the railroad center of central Mexico, the capture of which would threaten the capitals. After the capture of these two points both armies would then move against Guadalajara, which is the strategic point.

According to the plans, Guaymas will be ignored in the hope that the California gulf port will fall with the capture of Mazatlan. In the projected campaign on the west coast the gunboat Tampico, recently surrendered to the insurgents, would be employed to counteract the two federal gunboats remaining on the coast. Mazatlan is considered easier to take by reason of its location than Guaymas, which has been attacked repeatedly without result.

It was said that the simultaneous movements against Torreon and Mazatlan had received the sanction of General Carranza, now marching overland into Chihuahua.

### No Fighting Reported

The ban on news from the interior below this point remained firm this morning. Indirect information, however, indicated that there had been no fighting of consequence during the last few days.

General Villa, in his official advices,

did not make known his plans nor what was occurring to the north of Torreon. Officials here seemed to be as ignorant of the situation as the public. It was explained that the absolute embargo on news carried to the border either by train or telegraph had been imposed to prevent the Torreon garrison being informed of insurgent troop movements by way of Eagle Pass or Mexico City. It was said that the rebel general had been trusting nobody in this regard.

The news from the national capital that officials there had denied with regret the reported federal victory above Torreon dispelled all belief in such reports.

### Obregon Has 12,000 Men

Douglas, Ariz., March 19.—General Alvaro Obregon's objective is Mazatlan, the seaport of Sinaloa, but constitutionalist officials had no report today that the attack on the federal garrison had been made. The last heard from Obregon was three days ago when he was at Navajoa, and moving rapidly southward.

Obregon took 7,000 men with him from Sonora, with a large quantity of ammunition for cannon and small arms. With the forces of Generals Iturbe, Carazco and Buelna, General Obregon would have than 12,000 men available for the assault on Mazatlan. The rebel plan contemplates the fall of Mazatlan and then a march southward through Tepic and Jalisco to Mexico City.

### Border Town Evacuated

Eel Rio, Tex., March 19.—Three hundred Mexican federal soldiers garrisoning the Mexican town of Las Vacas, opposite here, evacuated the place today. Their destination and reason for leaving are not known here.

## WILSON SITS ON SENATOR JONES

PRESIDENT TELLS SOLON HE  
"SKATED ON THIN ICE" IN  
HIS SPEECH

Washington, March 19.—President Wilson told Senator Jones, republican, of Washington, today that he was "skating on thin ice" in his speech yesterday, which broadly intimated that the president had not decided to read a message to congress on the Panama tolls question until after Sir

Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, visited the White House.

The senator discussed with the president certain regulations of a pending fisheries bill affecting the salmon industry in the northwest, but Mr. Wilson turned the conversation to the senator's speech of yesterday.

The president told callers afterwards that he could not get a suggestion on the Mexican question out of Sir Lionel "with a scork screw" and also that the conference was purely for information on the general situation in Mexico. The president had written his tolls message and decided to deliver it before he saw Sir Lionel.

Officials said neither the tolls question nor any suggestions for future policy in the Mexican situation came up in the talk with Sir Lionel.

### Jones Makes Statement

Senator Jones returned to the capitol and gave the senate today the president's unqualified denial.

"The president assures me," said Mr. Jones, "that there was no basis of fact in the articles I referred to to warrant the conclusions with regard to this government and its relations with Great Britain in the matter. I think I was misunderstood in that I did not draw the conclusions myself, but took them from newspaper reports. I think it only just to the president that I make this statement because I do not want to misrepresent anybody."

Senator Jones declared the incident served to illustrate the necessity for more information on the toll exemption, and again urged his resolution calling on the president for information as to what government had protested against exemptions for American ships.

Action was again deferred when Senator Bristow requested that it go over until he could confer with members of the canals commission.

### CREW IS SAVED

Kinsale, Ireland, March 19.—The British steamer Nubian signalled here today that she had on board the crew of the American schooner Julia A. Trube, which was abandoned on March 7 while on her voyage from Perth Amboy to Martinique. The Nubian is on her way from Galveston to Liverpool.

### ANOTHER IDENTIFICATION

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.—The body of Edward J. McKenna, a victim of the Missouri Athletic club fire, was identified today by a brother, H. J. McKenna of Meridian, Conn. Three bodies remain unidentified.

## OATMEAL TRUST A DEFENDANT IN COURT

TRIAL OF QUAKER AND GREAT  
WESTERN CEREAL COMPANIES  
IS BEGUN

Chicago, March 19.—Hearings in the government's anti-trust suit against the Quaker Oats Company and the Great Western Cereal company began here today. Evidence was taken before Miss Kate S. Holmes, special examiner.

"The government charges," said James H. Wilkerson, United States district attorney, "that the defendants are in conspiracy to monopolize the oatmeal business of the country. It seeks the dissolution of the company and asks that it be enjoined from interstate commerce until the dissolution is complete."

"Prior to 1891," said Mr. Wilkerson, "there were 11 principal oatmeal plants in the country, situated in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. They were members of a pool known as the Consolidated Oatmeal company. After the passage of the trust act they were merged into the American Cereal company which in 1902 was taken over by the Quaker Oats company."

"The independents organized into the Great Western Cereal company in 1901. A price fixing agreement was made between the two companies. The government charges that in 1911 Joy Morton wrecked the Great Western company and sold all its plants that were making money to the Quaker Oats company."

Joy Morton, H. P. Crowell, Robert Stuart, James H. Douglass, John Stuart, A. Stanford White and John Welling are individual defendants in the suit.

### REWARD FOR GOETHALS

Washington, March 19.—Rewards for Colonel Goethals and other officers who worked on the Panama canal will be outlined by President Wilson and a house committee. Bills to make Colonel Goethals a major general, and for other rewards are pending. Chairman Hay of the military committee and Representatives Dent and Kahn were today named by the house to see the president.

# L. AND O. LEAGUE CASTS NO SLUR

REV. MR. ANDERSON SAYS ORGANIZATION IS OF VALUE TO THE COMMUNITY

From Monday's Daily.

A large audience was present at the First Methodist church last night to listen to an address on "The Law and Order League," by Rev. E. C. Anderson, the pastor. The speaker prefaced his remarks by saying that personally he was on friendly terms with the gentleman who had publicly attacked the organization and that he respected him because of his ability and believed him to be conscientious in his objections. Mr. Anderson spoke from notes and the address cannot be fully reproduced. He said in part:

"In his recent attack upon the Law and Order league, Dr. Landau has charged its members with cowardice, intimated that they are undesirable citizens, accused them of plotting against the personal liberties of the Hebrew people, ridiculed the organization and is fearful lest it will cast a slur upon the community. For these reasons we feel that if we were to fail to reply to this criticism we would be as cowardly as our assailant has accused us of being.

"The name Law and Order league was perhaps unfortunate. But what is there in a name? The organization might have been called a civic league, a city and county improvement association, a good citizens' federation, an organization for friendly co-operation with public officials or any one of a dozen other names, but why quibble over a name?

"An organization is to be judged by the things which it proposes to do rather than by the name it bears, and surely judged by its constitution the Law and Order league is nothing that should appear very formidable or arouse the indignation of law-abiding citizens. Its principal purpose is to aid in the enforcement of law and the dissemination of knowledge.

"The reasons why we believe in an organization of this kind are as follows: We have saloons in our midst and the saloon is an inveterate law breaker. Temperance people have always claimed this. Is there a law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors? Only ceaseless vigilance upon the part of officers of the law, together with all the help that may be given them by law-abiding citizens will keep this law from being disregarded. Does the law forbid the sale of liquor on the Sabbath and after a certain hour every night? The district attorney and the police officers know that constant reminders with an occasional arrest are necessary to keep the whisky dealers from wholly disregarding this law. The fact that at the present moment this law is being observed in East Las Vegas is not due to the saloon keepers themselves, and should not blind our eyes to the fact that a change in the present personnel of our officers might easily

result in great laxity on the part of the liquor dealers.

"But lest some one will say that this statement that the saloon is an inveterate law breaker is only the sentiment of a temperance fanatic, let me give you the testimony of those whom no one would accuse of being temperance fanatics. Henry Levinger, a prominent liquor dealer of South Dakota, says: 'The fact is that the people are so disgusted with the badly conducted saloons that any reform looks good to them.' The Champion of Fair Play, a liquor paper, said some time ago: 'There is not a saloon keeper in Illinois who does not lay himself liable to prosecution a dozen times a day.' The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review says: 'Any man who knows the saloons well can say the most of them have forfeited the right to live.' The Wine and Spirit Gazette says: 'The saloon as conducted is a nuisance. It is a stench to the nostrils of society.'

"As further evidence that this is true we would cite our friends to the old files of The Optic and the police court records. These will show that it is not a great while since there were a large number of Sunday arrests and Monday convictions for drunkenness, indicating that the Sunday closing law was being disregarded by some one.

"An organization of this kind is needed to help the officers of the law in securing evidence and to support and encourage them in performing their duties as officers. The non-law abiding element which is found in every community is ever ready to condemn the officer who does his full duty and to seek his removal from office, and it is an encouragement to him to know that he has the backing of an organization which stands for law enforcement.

"An organization of this kind can disseminate knowledge concerning the evil effects of strong drink by arranging for public gatherings and securing speakers and especially by the distribution of temperance literature printed in the Spanish language. Prominent members of the organization have recommended stereopticon lectures with slides which will show the effect of liquor upon the different organs of the body. When, so many of the boys and young men are at least in danger of forming the liquor habit, is there not need that knowledge concerning the evil effects of liquor be disseminated in this way?

"The native people of New Mexico, especially in the smaller communities, are sadly in need of any help that can be given them by any organization that will champion their cause. Ever since coming to this state almost eight years ago I have heard repeated statements from lawyers and public officials whom no one would accuse of being temperance fanatics, to the effect that liquor is the greatest curse of the native people. As a class they are growing poorer every day and degenerating physically as a result of strong drink.

"These things being true should not everything be done that can be done to aid in the strict enforcement of the law and the dissemination of information as the constitution of the Law and Order league suggests? Surely Dr. Landau does not mean to put himself on record as being opposed to these things?

"Then Las Vegas has a large number of boys and young men who are becoming addicted to the cigarette habit and the tobacco habit in other forms. Authorities so well informed that their claims are not to be despised, declare that the former habit is even worse than the liquor habit in its physical, mental and moral effect, especially if that habit is begun in early youth. Furthermore the cigarette fiend is being discriminated against by employers because of his habit. A habit, by the way, which is exceedingly hard to overcome. The law forbids the sale of tobacco or even the giving of tobacco to minors. This law is being violated, as is evidenced by the fact that every day we see boys under age smoking their cigarettes. Probably some of our merchants do not know of the existence of this law and only need to have their attention called to it by an organization of their fellow citizens to gladly refrain from selling to minors.

"Gambling is perhaps one of the most difficult of the prohibited evils to eradicate and we believe that there is need of an organization to aid in the enforcement of this law and to educate the rising generation concerning this evil and strengthen public sentiment against it. So far as I know no member of this organization has ever suggested that any effort would be made to invade any private home and drag into court any woman who might be discovered playing for a prize at a card game, though we think all such should set a better example before their sons.

"An organization of this kind can aid in other matters that may suggest themselves from time to time. Dr. Landau complains, as he has a right to do, that the Friday night basketball games in the armory disturb the worshippers in the synagogue adjacent. This is a Christian nation and we have a Christian Sabbath and only one legal Sabbath. Therefore those who choose to worship on some other day must expect to be inconvenienced. Our young people need recreation. Friday night is the only night practical for students unless it be on Saturday evening and that would interfere with church attendance for a large number on the following day, and in Sabbath desecration on the part of those who had come from a distance. Nevertheless, if Dr. Landau, in place of condemning this organization, will come in and take the place made for him on the executive board he will find that many if not all the other members will be ready to co-operate with him in any practical way that may be found to avoid this annoyance to those whose conscientious observance of another day of worship we all respect.

"We think we have answered the objection that there is no need of such an organization. But the statement is made that it is a slur upon the community. Let us see if that is true. I am sure that all who are affiliated with the Law and Order league are enthusiastic in their belief that Las Vegas will compare favorably with other towns of its size in the United States and is far superior to the great cities as a law abiding community. But it is doubtful if there is a city anywhere in the world that does not need such an organization. Furthermore a large share of them have such an organization, though it

may go by another name. In place of being a reflection upon us it will indicate that we are a wide awake, progressive city, abreast of the times. Honest people will acknowledge that perfect conditions do not as yet prevail in any city this side of heaven, that conditions are capable of improvement everywhere and will commend us for desiring to improve conditions.

"Is it a reflection to a city to have a police court and officers of the law? Is it a slur upon a city to have a street and park improvement association? Does it indicate that we are a grossly ignorant city that we have a library board and a school board? If it is a recommendation to us to have these things, why is it not also a recommendation to have an organization to aid in the improvement of moral conditions?

"This objection is an amusing one to the most of us coming from the source it does. It is a well known fact that a majority of the people who recently adopted a resolution stating that this was a slur on the community were doing their best to stage a prize fight here only about two years ago. We venture that one hundred papers held Las Vegas up to ridicule because of that for every one which will misjudge us because we have a Law and Order league! 'O consistency indeed thou art a jewel!'

"The objection is also made that this is a dire plot against the personal liberty of the Hebrew people, especially in playing cards for prizes. For one I am willing to join Dr. Landau in a petition to the next legislature asking that an exception be made in our present anti-gambling law in favor of those Hebrew women who wish to play cards for prizes. I want it distinctly understood, however, that Methodist ladies shall not be exempt.

"The Hebrew people are indeed to be commended for their sobriety. So are the Mohammedans. There are racial vices. We all know that each of these have their vices, though drunkenness is hardly a racial vice with them as with us Anglo-Saxons and some others. But being strong in this particular ought they not to help those who are weak in their willingness and ability to resist the appetite for liquor? We have no reliable statistics to offer, but it seems very strange to us that Solomon and some of the other Old Testament authors had so much to say about the evils of strong drink if in their day there was on an average of only one drunkard per year. In spite of the well known sobriety of this race we question the statement that 'The Jewish people is the oldest on earth and the most sober. In 5,000 years we have assuredly not produced 5,000 drunkards.' It would at least be interesting to know how many drunkards there are at the present moment among these people in New York City.

"In conclusion Dr. Landau asks the question: 'When will men learn that a people is not made sober or moral by acts of parliament, or the establishment of law and order societies?' We answer, never, so long as facts prove that acts of parliament and law and order societies do help mightily. Of course no law prohibits absolutely. A murder is committed occasionally notwithstanding our prohibition of that

# CITIZENS MUST DO THEIR PART

WARD SAYS THEY MUST HELP IN  
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
RACE BETTERMENT

From Tuesday's Daily.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward today sent the following communication to The Optic:

"To the Editor of The Optic.

"Sir:—District Attorney Whitman of New York, speaking at a convention at New Haven last week, as reported by the Associated Press, said: The strong demand of the new social citizenship is that each should do his part, as measured by his power, toward the betterment of social conditions and the condition of living in our country, toward its security and defense and maintenance of government, that all shall assist and not obstruct the government in its efforts to promote the order and morals of society, to eliminate privilege, to protect labor and to strengthen the race by proper provision for its health. The first essential in the making of the social citizen is the quickening of the individual sense of responsibility for the general welfare. The great problem of statesmanship in this country in the next decade will be to make a sane and efficient response to that demand.

"Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, speaking on the same topic, 'Social Citizenship,' at the same meeting, dwelt upon the opportunities of the school and the church, and was especially commendatory of the work done in the making of social citizens by the Roman Catholic church, through its Holy Name society.

"Rev. Father Murphy of Dalhart, Tex., the eminent Catholic orator, who assisted so ably in the recent successful fight against the rural saloon in Dona Ana county, in a recent address, urged upon his hearers the absolute necessity of bringing home to the individual his responsibility to the demands of good citizenship and his duty to his neighbor.

"The other day in a hotel in Mora I picked up a copy of a Jewish paper, I believe it was called the Jewish World, and read a scholarly and convincing address by an eminent rabbi, I think the name was Freudenthal, on the same subject. After referring to the number among the young of his people had been caught in District Attorney Whitman's drag net, to the Rosenthal exposures, the cadet business and the host of newcomers who were falling a prey to intemperance and other evils, he urged as a remedy that all the forces of this country that make for decency and law enforcement and the development of good citizenship should earnestly cooperate for the development of a healthier and saner public sentiment, and the preparation of the individual for citizenship.

"Last summer in Boston I heard similar views expressed at a public meeting held under the auspices of a B'Nai B'Rith society. A visiting New

York rabbi earnestly sought to impress upon the big meeting, representing many beliefs, in almost the words used by Mr. Whitman, the importance of awakening the sense of individual responsibility to the general welfare.

"I need not have quoted so copiously. Every thoughtful and intelligent person, who is at all familiar with the drift of current events, realizes that a tremendous problem is facing the people of this country and that it demands speedy solution. But I wish to emphasize that all of the religious; educational and civic forces of this country are awakening to the seriousness and menace of this problem and are beginning earnestly to co-operate. It is too great to be solved by men or by women, by Catholics or Protestants, by Jews or by Gentiles, by prohibitionists, socialists, economists or theorists of any kind. It involves the rights of labor and of capital, the whole problem of earning and taxation, the making and enforcement of proper federal and state municipal laws, and it involves the health and moral well being of our people.

"The proper solution according to eminent thinkers quoted, must depend upon bringing the individual to a proper sense of his responsibility to the general welfare and the duties of good citizenship. Let the awakening forces of social citizenship be directed to the right, and the immense power of individual initiative will be threatened. Incline too far to the left and our present democracy may be forced to yield place to a centralized power that will menace not only our personal, but also our economic, civil and religious liberty.

"From a national and a state viewpoint the problem presents different aspects, but whatever the aspect the key to the solution is the same, the quickening of the individual sense of responsibility to the general welfare.

"I have quoted various extracts from the addresses and writings of great speakers and thinkers. With one exception I obtained them all from the public press; and it is after all to the press we must look as the only efficacious agency for the carrying on of any great movement. It is not only that whenever we are able to secure through the public press a frank, free and fearless discussion of any subject of public import that we may eventually be certain of reaching correct conclusions, but also that general interest will be aroused which can be awakened in no other way. Public opinion, great sermons, street corner arguments, cannot compete with the daily paper in scope and strength of influence.

"Therefore I have been pleased to note that since a movement was inaugurated several months ago by Dr. Jacob Landau, a few weeks after he arrived in the city, for the discussion of questions bearing on the general welfare, through a public forum and continued in one form or another through various agencies, all having the announced purpose of promoting discussion of our laws and social conditions and of reaching, if possible, the proper conception of the duty of the individual toward his community and his state, you have given the subject the fullest publicity. Your attitude has helped very materially in sustaining and extending the opinion that is forming in the minds of the

citizens of this new state that not in legislatures and laws, not in theories and fads, not in parties or creeds, not even in schools or in churches, rests the determination of those questions that most closely involve the vital points, but in the hearts and minds of the individual. Somehow and right speedily the individual must be brought to a proper conception of his individual responsibility to the general welfare.

"There has been some needless antagonism since the awakening has manifested itself in Las Vegas, owing doubtless to misconception on the part of one of another's motives, but the underlying principle of every public utterance and public meeting devoted to general welfare topics, whether the discussion has been the temperance question, the enforcement of our laws, tax reform or 'What is the matter with Las Vegas?' has been the evolution of the social citizen and the relation of the individual to the public.

"I believe the most urgent duty of all who are awakening to the call that is being heard throughout the nation, as far as the great problem involves this state, is to co-operate in insuring a really good common school training in the English language for the pupils of the rural schools, and the elimination of the saloon from the country districts. Also I believe we should repeal certain unenforceable laws, and that there is a crying and immediate demand for the enactment of certain others. My neighbor agrees with me in some particulars, but has other views which he considers of prime importance. So we find it everywhere. What's the answer? Get together and discuss rationally and intelligently the whole topic of social citizenship. Write about it, talk about it and especially get the co-operation of the newspapers.

"I have long felt the lack of an enlightened and courageous public sentiment in this community. The ordinary individual has been so assiduously engaged in the pursuit of the elusive and almighty dollar that he hasn't had a spare minute to think of the general welfare. The sentiment has apparently been different in the country districts. I have received such a host of letters from the people of the country communities that a couple of years ago I began discussing questions relating to the interpretation and enforcement of our laws and to educational and social citizenship topics through the Spanish papers of the counties composing the district. Since there seems to be an awakening in Las Vegas that promises fairly to be permanent, I will ask your indulgence to continue a discussion through a short series of brief letters of the social citizenship problem as it presents itself to me in relation to the general welfare of the people of this state.

"CHARLES W. G. WARD."

## A STAY FOR SCHMIDT

New York, March 18.—Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Aumuller and sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of March 23, was granted a stay of execution today by the filing of a notice of appeal by counsel. The appeal is based on the claim that Anna Aumuller came to her death in the performance of an illegal operation.

# WHY ENDURE PIMPLES



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## CHAVEZ WINS OVER PATSY BRANNIGAN

BATTLE AT PUEBLO RESULTS IN  
FAVOR OF THE LITTLE TRINIDAD BOY

Pueblo, March 18.—Benny Chavez, of Trinidad, and Patsy Brannigan, of Pittsburgh, featherweights, fought 15 rounds here last night. Chavez, who had the better of the fight throughout, was given the decision, which met with popular approval.

Both were in the pink of condition and the fight was one of the best ever seen in this city. Chavez came out without a scratch while Brannigan was bleeding after the tenth round. Chavez showed class throughout and in the manner in which he went after the Pittsburgh boy it was clearly demonstrated that the easterner was outclassed and could not come back.

It was distinctly the Mexican's fight from start to finish and had the battle lasted five more rounds there is little doubt but that the easterner would have taken the count.

## DENTISTS MEET IN SALINA

Salina, Kas., March 18.—The Golden Belt State Dental society held its annual meeting in this city today with a large attendance. President A. G. Wilcox of Junction City delivered his annual address at the morning session. The remainder of the day was devoted to clinical demonstrations and discussions of interest to the dental profession.

## A LITERARY WAVE SWEEPS OVER GOTHAM

MORE THAN 8,000,000 BOOKS WERE  
CIRCULATED BY LIBRARY  
IN 1913

New York, March 19.—New York is becoming more serious minded. Its men are reading more than they ever did before and are reading more than the women, and reading books that tend to raise their pay rather than literature that merely amuses. This is indicated by the annual report of the New York public library. It shows that the East side is the hungriest for knowledge, and that the Bronx readers, if they continue to read as much in the future as they did during the past year, will make the northern most borough the best read district of the greater city. According to the report more than 4,000,000 persons were helped in some way or other through the staff of the library. In addition to more than 2,000,000 visitors and readers, there were innumerable requests by mail and telephone for information and advice. The report shows that eugenics attracted many thousands of readers. The figures of the circulation department shows that more books were borrowed during the last year than in any previous year, more than 8,000,000 being circulated. Twenty-nine of the forty-one branches show a gain of 355,976; while 12 show losses of 104,541. Nearly 200,000 readers made use of the periodicals and newspapers in the department devoted to these publications. The library now contains 2,191,498 books and pamphlets, and the assets of the library are estimated at \$14,667,821, without including the \$10,000,000 central building. It cost \$1,230,343 to maintain the library last year. In the children's room in the central building more than 3,000,000 volumes were circulated last year. "Thousands of children," says the report, "were entertained there by story tellers, while mothers and fathers shopped or attended to business."

### Huge City Garage

The total cessation of joy riding in automobiles belonging to the city of New York, and a consequent saving of upward of \$100,000 a year are some of the sweeping reforms which the new administration will probably put into effect within a short time. It has cost about \$300,000 a year to run automobiles in the past, and about \$87,000 for depreciation and interest on the expenditures. The city owns between 175 and 200 machines, most of them assigned to single departments, which use them with comparative infrequency, though the chauffeur's salary goes on all the time. It is proposed that a central garage and branches be maintained and operated; that a superintendent be appointed to act as purchasing agent; that cars be delivered on the order of a borough president or the head of a city department, who shall certify that the car is to be used for public service; that a time clock system be

established; that no car be put under the special control of the head of any department; that a card system be established to check the uses to which each car is put; that maintenance records be kept at the garage; that each department be assessed so much a mile and so much per hour for the use of city automobiles and that no car can be kept outside of the central garage except by order of the board of estimate. It is further proposed that all cars be standardized so that parts of a wrecked machine can be used for the repair of other machines and that all cars have a uniform color and bear in big letters the words, "City of New York."

### Free Lunch Fork Canned

A simple ruling by New York's health commissioner caused consternation several days ago from the Battery to the outpost of civilization in the Bronx. The commissioner announced that the "free lunch fork" must go. The passing of the fork means that the last of old freedom is lost forever in this hygienic era. Wherever select coteries of cafe athletes and cheese and cracker connoisseurs were gathered together the farewell to the fork was commented on in indignant and reactionary terms. The next step would be to place an embargo on the cheese knife and the wooden ladles that dip out Bermuda onions and sauerkraut. What made the food experts sneer and laugh with caustic mirth was the following statement: "The commissioner suggests that food at the free lunch counter be prepared in individual packages so as to make artificial eating tools unnecessary." Keen students of free lunch offerings admitted that dried leather herrings ought to be served en casserole. Likewise every lover of real country sausage (all made in Chicago) say that in order to be cooked in its own aroma there should be a miniature chafing dish for each sausage. And if pretzels should be preserved in "individual packages," to use the health commissioner's nice idea, of course the effect would be to add to their native elasticity. Yet all this cheap wit was unable to divert these attentive minds from the actual root of their sorrow, taking away the fork, their fork, famous through generations of unwashed service.

### A Plague of Cats

Gotham is suffering from a plague of cats, and many are the complaints which pour into the offices of the city officials. One of the most pathetic appeals for relief is that which was received recently by the borough president from a gentleman residing in Brooklyn: "Dear Sir:—Last night the cats kept us awake for more than half the night with their fighting, etc. I wish to make a suggestion for the elimination of the noise. Wouldn't it be possible to license all tom cats? They are the aggressors. If there was a license of about \$10 for keeping a tom cat, of which say half should go to the person making the complaint, I believe the nuisance would very quickly disappear. You will have to get an ordinance that will get the toms." As the borough president has job enough on his hands running aldermen and as the City club and the bureau of municipal research have thus far adopted no policy on this momentous question, the president sent the complainant the following let-

ter which is a copy of one sent by the late Mayor Gaynor two years ago to a similar complaint: "Dear Sir:—I regret to say that as I have so many official duties pressing upon me I cannot just now devote any time to tom cats, as you request by your letter. There are a few in my neighborhood but I go to sleep and let them howl. It amuses them and doesn't hurt me. But some say that it is the pussy cats that howl and not the tom cats. How is that? We must not kill Tommy for the sins of Pussy. And also, let us remember that the female of the species is more deadly than the male." The president stated that his reply would close the incident as far as he is concerned; and that the outlook is that the Brooklyn tom cat will continue to sing his nightly choruses undisturbed by city officials for some weeks to come.

### A Skyscraper Jail

Plans are practically completed for a skyscraper jail, the highest building of its kind in the world, which the city of New York will erect on the site of the old tenderloin police station on Thirtieth street near Sixth avenue. The building will be fourteen stories high and will cost about \$450,000. Some of the city officials are active now in an effort to have the legislature pass a bill limiting the height of buildings in the city, but they hope to get the new city jail under way before such a law goes into effect. The proposed jail will have a frontage of 75 feet and a length of 100 feet, and is planned chiefly for the care of women prisoners. Several floors will be given over to court rooms, detention rooms and offices for those in the charities department who look after the welfare of women prisoners. The building will be of limestone and terra cotta.

### A HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE

Oakland, Cal., March 19.—After having been bound, gagged, tied to a wagon wheel, robbed and shot last night Frederick Altschweiger, a wealthy ranch owner, died today in a sanatorium. The robber obtained \$4. In an ante-mortem statement Altschweiger said he recognized him as a former employe. When Hans Altschweiger attempted to go to his uncle's aid he also was bound and gagged. After an hour and a half of effort he worked himself free and called a physician, who summoned the police.

### A BRYAN BANQUET

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—Members of the democratic party of national and state prominence are to meet here tonight in a banquet in honor of the fifty-fourth birthday of Secretary of State Bryan. For the first time in several years the secretary will not be in attendance, but a message of greeting was received from him today, which will be read tonight.

### WELCOME FOR W. B. MCKINLEY

Champaign, Ill., March 19.—Citizens of Champaign and Urbana and students of the state university have joined in arrangements for a big welcome tomorrow in honor of William B. McKinley, who is to arrive home from a tour of the world. Mr. McKinley is a former member of congress and has long been classed among the foremost citizens of this section of Illinois.

## BERLIN'S MORALS TO BE MADE BETTER

WIDESPREAD APPEALS FOR "PUTTING ON THE BRAKES" ARE HEARD

Berlin, March 19.—For years Berlin strove to become the greatest all-night city in the world. Now when it boasts that distinction there are widespread appeals for putting on the brakes.

Out of the 443 members of the Prussian diet 370 have backed the assertion that the city is a den of vice, and have petitioned the minister of the interior to "ward off the dangers to which the bodies and souls of youths are exposed."

The 40 members of the progressive party in the diet have not joined in the petition, but their spokesman declared that in a general way it expressed their desires.

Baron Schenck zu Schweinsberg, speaking for the conservatives, made a bitter attack upon conditions in Berlin. The number of dissolute women, he said, was increasing tremendously, with all the evils that follow in their train. "Berlin by night" had become an advertising slogan, known throughout the world. As a matter of fact, Berlin by night was "the darkest spot in Prussia and in the German empire." Cabarets, dance halls and dangerous drinking places were destroying the youth, and when a move was made against them, the cry went up that the police were threatening business. The baron also attacked the cinematograph as a factor in demoralization.

A free conservative representative, Herr Voster, seconded Baron zu Schweinsberg's statements. The city's night program, he said, is made up as follows: From 8 to 11 o'clock, theater; 11 to 2, wine restaurants or dance halls; 2 to 4, bars; and 4 to 6, "night resorts." The advocates of all-night revelry, he said, defended their attitude by declaring that Berlin is one of the world's greatest cities and must cater to visitors from abroad. They overlooked the fact that the public places in London close at midnight and on Paris boulevards at 1 o'clock.

"He who knows our night life knows what demoralization it causes among our youth," said the deputy.

Johann von Dallwitz, minister of the interior, declared that there were great obstacles in the way of a successful campaign against the dangers of present conditions. He said the government was trying to reduce the number of doubtful resorts and had actually effected a considerable reduction in the number of places holding all-night licenses. It was hoped eventually to abolish entirely the so-called "animation bars," where female waitresses urge the guests to drink as much and as often as possible, and he expected much from the new measure about to be laid before the reichstag for the regulation of the liquor traffic throughout the empire.

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# ARCTIC ISLANDS TO BE CALLED NEUTRAL

SPITZBERGEN WILL BE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION BY THE BIG POWERS

Christiana, March 19.—The Arctic islands of Spitzbergen, unclaimed and almost uninhabited, the resort of whalers and walrus hunters and the only place within the Arctic circle visited by tourists, are this summer to engage the attention of the powers, including the United States, in an effort officially to declare them neutral and provide for their policing during the summer months, when lawlessness on the part of the crews of visiting whalers and seal hunters has been increasing.

No power has ever made a serious claim to Spitzbergen on the mountainous islands north of Norway and northeast of Greenland having been regarded as almost valueless. But the discovery of coal, which is being worked principally by American capital, has completely changed the outlook, and incidentally brought the United States into the group of powers whose voices are to be heard concerning the future of the islands.

Two international conferences will be held before July. Early in June representatives of Russia, Sweden and Norway will meet at Christiana to draw up proposals to be submitted to the general conference to be held two weeks later.

Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Denmark and the United States will be represented in the general conference, the United States having been invited because of the coal interests of American citizens there. These mines are located on Advent Bay and have been worked in summer since 1905. Some of the miners occasionally spend the winter in their quarters, and are completely shut off from the outer world for about eight months.

British participation is justified on coaling operations also, while Germans are interested as owners of an important meteorological station there.

If the memorandum submitted by the Norwegian government is confirmed by the conferences, Spitzbergen will be declared neutral territory open to all nations, but under the control of three northern powers. The administration would be in the hands of a commission of three members—a Russian, Swede and Norwegian—the expenses of government being met by land taxes and other arrangements for revenue, subject to the assent of all the signatory powers. It is proposed that this international convention shall be renewable every 18 years.

Spitzbergen is 625 miles from the north pole. It was from one of these islands that two unsuccessful attempts have been made to reach the pole by balloon. The Swedish engineer, S. A. Andree, assayed the trip in 1897, but was never heard from after he left the island, Walter W. Wellman, an American, tried the same thing 10 years later, but never got far away from the base.

## Medical Men Assemble

London, March 19.—The Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America to be held here during the week beginning July 27 will bring more American and Canadian medical men to London than the World's Medical Congress held here last year. The committee on transportation is having difficulty in getting steamship accommodation for the delegates, as they expect to provide for 1,500 travelers over a short period during the busiest time of the trans-Atlantic tourist season.

This will be the fourth congress of the organization, which hitherto always met in America. Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, secretary general of the congress, has been here in company with Dr. A. D. Ballou, also of Chicago, arranging with the English committee for the program of the congress.

Among the surgeons who have already accepted invitations to address the congress are Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, Professor Zuffier of Paris, Dr. Robert Jones of Liverpool, Dr. G. E. Armstrong of Montreal, Dr. George Emerson Brewer of New York, Dr. E. Wylis Andrews of Chicago.

The American delegates will be welcomed at a formal meeting by Ambassador Walter Hines Page.

The London surgeons are keenly interested in the coming congress and are making extensive preparations to demonstrate everything London has to show in the way of surgery. One of the stated objects of the congress is to make the American surgeons realize their own limitations and while attempting to aid this desire the London surgeons expect their American colleagues to reciprocate.

## DEMOCRATS ENDORSE WILSON'S POLICIES

BUT THE INDIANA CONTINGENCY HAS HARD TIME SWALLOWING PRIMARIES

Indianapolis, March 19.—After an all-night session of the resolution committee a platform for the consideration of the democratic state convention, which met here today, was adopted and includes a plank, proposed by United States Senator B. F. Shively, placing the party on record as favoring a statewide primary law. The vote on the plank was seven to six.

After the platform had been completed, members of the committee commented on the actions of Senators Shively and Kern and members of congress who appeared before the committee and urged the adoption of the primary plank.

Mayor Joseph E. Bell of Indianapolis, chairman of the committee, declared only one out of the 13 members of the committee preferred the primary feature, and that it had been adopted only after the senators and congressmen had made a plea that if such a plank were not included, it would be a reflection on President Wilson's policies. Governor S. M. Ralston, in his address to the convention, declared his emphatic support of President Wilson's Mexican policy.

"President Wilson has handled with

great wisdom and dignity the critical Mexican situation," he said. "He loves peace and he loves humanity. Only as a last and most desperate resort would he consent to the clashing of arms between this country and Mexico. He is ambitious for the restoration of order without the sacrifice of the life of a single American boy. Christian people, without regard to party, endorse his course and pray that it may result in a victory for law and justice."

Senator B. F. Shively, after being renominated, thanked the delegates for the honor and then discussed the work of the national administration, paying a tribute to President Wilson. The senator declared the democratic rule had brought about a real revision of the tariff downward, had divorced the country's currency system and speculators, and had solved the trust question, and that President Wilson met international problems with a firmness and tact that has been unexcelled in the history of the country.

Moses B. Lairy of Logansport was nominated for judge of the supreme court. Frank N. Powers of Angola, was nominated for judge of the appellate court and Homer L. Cook of Indianapolis was selected to make the race for secretary of state.

## EMPERATOR'S ROUGH TRIP

New York, March 19.—The steamship Emperor arrived from Hamburg today after the roughest voyage of her career, the port wing of her giant eagle figurehead was gone and four lifeboats were missing from the davits, having been carried away by a wave on the night of March 13. Driven by a gale of hurricane force the seas struck the Emperor when she was about 400 miles from the English channel and caused great damage on the fore-castle deck. The hurricane lasted 24 hours.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Astor, who has come to prepare for the wedding of her son, Vincent, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

## MONEY PUT UP

New York, March 19.—The condition under which the Aero Club of America is understood to be willing to give its sanction to the proposed around-the-world air race at the Panama-Pacific exposition, namely, the deposit in a bank of \$150,000 in prize money, has been fulfilled, it was announced here today by Arnold Kruckman, manager of the exposition's bureau of aeronautics.

Mr. Kruckman said he received a telegram today from Charles C. Moore, president of the Pacific Aero club, stating that the money had been deposited with the Anglo and London Paris National bank of San Francisco. The matter of sanction will come up before the club for final action next week.

## ARMY BUYS LAND

Sacramento, Calif., March 19.—One hundred and seventy-five unemployed men basked today in the sunshine of their acre of ground in North Sacramento, purchased yesterday from a realty company. A score of armed deputies watched developments.

The first of the jury trials of the army leaders was begun today, Edward Teesdale being arraigned for vagrancy. "General" Kelly will be tried tomorrow.

# MANY WAIT UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE TO COME

ALBUQUERQUE PHYSICIAN GIVES INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING TUBERCULARS

Albuquerque, N. M., March 19.—That nearly half the healthseekers who came here during the past ten years waited too long to derive any benefit from the climate is indicated by figures compiled by Dr. L. G. Rice, the city physician. Dr. Rice's figures on the mortality among sufferers from tuberculosis here covers the decade ending with the close of last year.

During the 10-year period 30.9 per cent of tuberculosis victims who died had lived here from 30 days to six months and 15.6 per cent had lived here less than 30 days.

Tuberculosis caused 37 per cent of all deaths during the 10-year period. The total number of deaths in that time was 3,382, and of these, 1,419 were caused by tuberculosis.

Table showing the number of deaths and the number who died from tuberculosis:

Year	Total Deaths	Tubercular Deaths
1904	323	122
1905	327	140
1906	343	147
1907	393	151
1908	415	157
1909	404	131
1910	378	129
1911	418	140
1912	426	153
1913	405	152
Total	3382	1419

Only 111 New Mexicans died from the "white plague" in the ten years. Victims who moved here from other states, 1,000; the number of Old Mexicans, 16; the number of foreigners, 126, and the number whose nativity was unknown, 166.

Of persons who have died from tuberculosis in the 10-year period, 15.6 per cent lived here less than 30 days; 30.9 per cent, from 30 days to six months; 11.2 per cent, from six months to one year; 7.8 per cent, from one to two years; 12.6 per cent from two to five years; 7.1 per cent from five to ten years; 1.7 per cent from ten to 15 years, 1.4 per cent, from 15 to 20 years; 3.3 per cent, 20 years; 7.1 per cent, unknown.

The figures for 1913 show that 18 of the persons who died from tuberculosis in that year lived here less than 30 days; 39, from 30 days to six months; 20, from six months to a year; 17, from one to two years; 12, from two to five years; 12, from five to 10 years; six, from 10 to 15 years; three from 15 to 20 years; eight, 20 years; 15, whose period of residence was unknown.

## The Mothers' Favorite

A cough medicine for children should be harmless. It should be pleasant to take. It should be effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is all of this and is the mother's favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

# PROMOTERS OF A BOOK FRAUD ON TRIAL

FOUR MEN ARE ACCUSED OF SEL-  
LING SO-CALLED RARE VOL-  
UMES DE LUXE

Boston, March 18.—After dodging the law for more than two years four of the book agents who were indicted in 1912 for complicity in the alleged "de luxe" book frauds were placed on trial today in the Suffolk superior criminal court. Several of those alleged to have been the prime movers in the "de luxe" book swindle have been convicted in New York and with the disposal of the cases now on trial the government believes that it will have put an end for all time to one of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in America.

It is believed that the "de luxe" swindle netted its promoters more than \$5,000,000 within a few years. The fraud was first brought to the attention of the authorities in 1912, when a rich widow of Salt Lake City brought a civil action and obtained a verdict of nearly \$50,000 on alleged "rare" volumes which she had purchased from the promoters of the scheme. The disclosures made during the trial of this suit led to an investigation and subsequent indictments and arrests.

Book experts testified that the books sold by the gang were worth only one-fifteenth to one-twelfth of the prices charged. The alleged fraud consisted in the deception of persons with more money than knowledge of books who wished to buy their libraries ready made. They were approached by representatives of the gang and informed that they could purchase some rare volumes exquisitely bound which would be a pride to any book collection, but must, of course, be prepared to pay a very high price. It was represented that the books were works of great rarity and of limited editions, and in some cases that they were autographed by their authors. As a matter of fact, there was nothing at all extraordinary in the books themselves, and though their bindings were expensive they cost but a small part of the prices placed on them.

One method adopted by the salesman was to make prospective customers believe that a millionaire was in active negotiation for the set under consideration, and that unless the bargain was closed at once the books must go to complete the library of a well-known book lover. This usually worked well with the person who was buying his library by the yard, and ordinarily was quite sufficient to clinch the bargain.

Many well-known people throughout the country are said to have fallen victims to the swindle. Mrs. James A. Patten of Chicago, wife of the wheat and cotton operator, is said to have paid \$30,000 for some of the "rare" volumes. Mrs. Durand, wife of the founder of Wellesley college, gave up \$100,000 to the book agents, and a wealthy man of Greensburg, Pa., is

said to have been victimized to the tune of \$150,000.

The four agents placed on trial here today are said to have been in charge of the New England territory. Among their alleged victims were a number of wealthy men and women of Boston and other cities of Massachusetts. Though the indictments were returned many months ago the accused men have had their trial delayed by the fact that some of them were in Europe and only recently returned to the jurisdiction of the court.

## ZONE OFFICIALS MAY BE ACCUSED

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING  
MAY DECIDE TO INDICT  
SOME OF THEM

New York, March 18.—The grand jury investigation, which had been known as the "inquiry into the charges against John Burke," is much wider in scope than this phrasing implies, it was learned today at the office of H. Snowden Marshall, the United States district attorney. Burke, suspended chief of the commissary department of the Panama railroad, is charged with having accepted bonuses from companies to which were awarded contracts for supplies.

It is now hinted that the investigation will end either in the exoneration of Burke or in the indictment of a number of zone officials. There is, however, no prospect of immediate developments, according to Mr. Marshall, although he held a conference today with Colonel Goethals, which, it was said, might precipitate the broader inquiry.

### THE "ARMY" DISBANDS

Sacramento, Cal., March 18.—The unemployed band that has camped in Yolo county for the last ten days after being ousted from Sacramento, finally disbanded today, when the remaining 75 men packed up and departed. All that is left of the army of 1,800 that left San Francisco are 15 leaders in the county jail and a few stragglers.

## AFTER COUGHING TWO YEARS

Waycross, Ga., Woman Found Relief in Vinol.

Did you ever cough for a week? Then just think how distressing it must be to have a cough hang on for two years.

Mrs. D. A. McGee, Waycross, Ga., says: "I had a very heavy cold which settled into a chronic cough which kept me awake nights for fully two years, and felt tired all the time. The effect of taking your cod liver and iron remedy, Vinol, is that my cough is gone. I can now get a good night's rest and I feel much stronger in every way. I am 74 years old."

It is the combined action of the medicinal elements of the cods' livers aided by the blood-making and strength-creating properties of tonic iron which makes Vinol so efficient for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis—at the same time building up the weakened, run-down system.

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

# 'UNWRITTEN LAW' NOT FAVORED IN GERMANY

PEOPLE THINK VERDICTS AC-  
QUITTING SLAYERS MISCAR-  
RIAGES OF JUSTICE

Berlin, March 18.—Germany is not yet ready to see the "unwritten law" become a feature of trials of husbands or wives for killing faithless partners. Press comment on the acquittal of Count Mielczynski, who slew his wife and her nephew in the countess' bed room, is sympathetic toward the count, but the acquittal is generally considered a miscarriage of justice. The Kreuzzeitung even makes it a text for advocating abolition of the jury system. It says also:

"We can understand how the jurors felt themselves impelled to acquit if possible. From a purely humanitarian standpoint one can be glad that they did reach an acquittal. Count Mielczynski's holiest rights were transgressed against and his deed testifies to a feeling of honor and an earnest appreciation of the married relation which we could only wish prevailed everywhere among our people. But the basic principle of our justice, that the individual shall obtain his rights and revenge through the state may not for this reason be abandoned."

The Tageszeitung also understands the feeling that prompted acquittal, but declares that it "would be a grave thing if this feeling prevailed or should come to prevail throughout our folk. . . . Such acquittals are almost the rule in the Latin countries, especially in France, and it is a good indication of the sound moral sense of the Germans that the Latin example has very generally found our disapprovals."

A conviction of Mielczynski, with a finding of extreme mitigating circumstances, would have permitted a sentence as low as six months in prison.

The recent death of Baroness Frederick Truchsess auf Wetzhausen, an eccentric Bavarian aristocrat, recalls the assistance she rendered Spain during the war with the United States. She was of Spanish stock and gave practical expression to her sympathy by a cash contribution of \$65,000 to the Spanish war chest. After the defeat of Spain she retired entirely from public notice, disappointed and embittered.

She is best remembered in Germany as an admirer of the unfortunate "Mad King" Ludwig II of Bavaria, and for the effort which she made to prevent him from being disposed of as insane in 1886. She was living at Hohenschwangau, near the king's palace, when she learned that it had been decided to place him under restraint. During the night she went to the palace to warn the king. When refused admission she raised such a tumult that she was finally allowed to see the king as the only means of quieting her. He prevailed upon her to leave the castle. She kept a warm place in her heart for the unfortunate monarch and until her death laid a

wreath upon his tomb at every anniversary of his suicide.

Bavarian statesmen are alarmed over the falling off in revenue from the beer tax. They have made repeated demands in parliament for a heavy tax on beer substitutes to encourage the consumption of the real beverage. Government Councillor Speck, the financial expert of the dominant centre party, has proposed a "law against the evils of thinning beer." The receipts from the tax on malt, he points out, have been steadily falling of late years, owing to the decreased consumption, but according to Herr Speck and other experts, this stands in no proportion to the temporary falling off in the consumption of beer, but is due rather to the use of less malt per cask in the originally rich and creamy brews. His law, it is pointed out, would save the reputation of Munich's famed product, check the growing deficit in the Bavarian budget and help out the Bavarian farmers, who complain of the exceedingly poor market for their barley.

Higher Roman Catholic clergy of Bohemia and Moravia have placed Wagner's opera "Parsifal" under the ban. While bishops from these two countries were holding their recent eucharistic congress at Prague, Austria, the National theater proposed a gala performance of "Parsifal" in honor of the visiting prelates. The latter voted not to accept the invitation on the ground that certain scenes in the opera were immoral and offensive to Roman Catholics.

## BOWLES DENIES HE HIRED DEKNIGHT

SAYS THE LAWYER WAS NOT RE-  
TAINED TO SECURE TOLLS  
EXEMPTION

Washington, March 18.—Former Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding company, testified before the senate lobby committee today that he engaged C. W. DeKnight, a lawyer, in connection with a movement to defeat that section of the Panama act which would exclude railroad-owned ships from the canal and not to work for the inclusion of a tolls exemption, as DeKnight recently testified. Bowles put his correspondence with DeKnight on the subject in evidence. Bowles testified he employed DeKnight to furnish information and avoid delays. Senator Overman asked if Bowles ever had been accused of representing the so-called steamship trust, while he held his commission in the navy.

The admiral said that he had seen that intimated in public reports and explained at the permission of the department he had once made an examination of such shipbuilding plants. DeKnight's attorney told the committee he had advised his client not to answer any questions relating to the subjects not now before congress, over which, he contended, the committee had no jurisdiction.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at  
Optic office.

## PARIS POPULACE EXCITED BY RUMORS

POLICE KEEP ORDER ONLY BY AN UNUSUAL SHOW OF ARMED STRENGTH

Paris, March 18.—The appearance of armed detachments of republican guards posted at strategic points of Paris today added to the tense excitement aroused among the various political factions by the assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

At every point where there was likelihood of trouble the police were supported by soldiers.

The offices of the Figaro, the chamber of deputies, the residence of M. Caillaux and the Saint Lazare prison, where Mme. Caillaux has occupied a cell since she killed the editor, were magnets which attracted the populace today. In the southern part of Paris, in the Latin quarter and in the work-rooms, where it is only necessary for a turbulent individual to shriek "Death to Caillaux" or "Assassin" for him to be joined by dozens of others, the police kept zealous watch. Several times they cleared away noisy groups, which re-assumed as soon as the police had passed.

Mme. Caillaux seemed today to be the heroine amid the turmoil. Among the crowd of excited, gesticulating people, her name is heard constantly. She is talked of as the victim of her love for M. Caillaux and as his instrument in committing the crime which has robbed the press of a prominent writer and the French cabinet of its leading spirit. The crowds have adopted as their own the assertion of Deputy de la Haye, in the chamber last night, that "Cabinet ministers nowadays send their wives to kill those obstructing their path."

The excitement among the populace is worked by the many yellow newspapers among the 139 daily publications of Paris. These exaggerate, invent and hint at things, and the paper vendors yell the insinuations among the crowds, exciting the people still further.

Mme. Caillaux meanwhile sleeps on a narrow iron bedstead in the prison of St. Lazare. Her hitherto remarkably calm attitude was today said to be breaking down under the torture of being always under observation. She is never for a moment left alone. Relays of nuns, two at a time, sit in the small cell with her, whether she is sleeping or waking. Besides these constant companions, prison wardens frequently looked into the cell through the finely meshed wire partition in order to see that no breach of the prison regulations is committed.

Twenty University of Paris students, belonging to a revolutionary group, began to chant in one of the lecture rooms today "Vive Caillaux," whereupon the other students attacked them. The Caillaux adherents were armed with stout canes and fought desperately, but they finally were overpowered and thrown into the street.

Numerous incidents in which the police were forced to interfere occurred in the university quarter of the city. There was much disorder in the class rooms.

Political friends of Joseph Caillaux, the finance minister who resigned from office yesterday as a sequel to the assassination of Gaston Calmette by Mme. Caillaux, are coming strongly to his support. The radical-socialist and radical-republican groups in the chamber of deputies, comprising about 130 members, held a meeting today at which they adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"We protest against the odious campaign of calumny against M. Caillaux, the defender of France's fiscal reforms, and we express to him our deep sympathy and affectionate confidence."

### Students Yell "Assassin"

Versailles, France, March 18.—Police detachments with great difficulty dispersed today a crowd of several hundred students who paraded the streets demonstrating against Deputy Amedes M. Amas, who had written a letter of congratulation to Madame Caillaux for killing Gaston Calmette. The students gathered in front of the deputy's residence, shouting "Assassin," and cheering for Calmette.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE STATION COMPLETED

EFFICIENCY OF THE COMPANY INCREASED BY EXPENDITURE OF DANCE MONEY

The improvements in the interior of the fire station at the city hall were completed yesterday morning and now the place is in the best condition since the building was erected. The improvements include a new floor, a steel ceiling, the complete repainting of the station, and the installation of new patent hinges on the front doors.

The work was done entirely by the fire department members with the exception of filling in the earth floor, which was done by the city. With this work the department has practically exhausted its funds, but as the work was absolutely necessary the firemen feel that it has been a good expenditure.

Instead of using a board floor for the stalls in the station, earth was placed where the horses stand, which, according to the firemen, will keep their steeds' hoofs in better condition.

The standing room for the wagon has been lengthened, giving the fire team a better chance to leave the station quickly. All the improvements were needed and doubtless will add to the efficiency of the company.

### SENATOR SHIVELY NOT OPPOSED

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—Many delegates have arrived in the city for the state convention of Indiana democrats which is to meet here tomorrow to nominate a candidate for United States senator in compliance with the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators. It is expected there will be no opposition to the renomination of Senator B. P. Shively.

## RETURN TO COAL C. M. AND S. P. STRIKE FIELD PLANNED

"MOTHER" JONES, THROUGH ATTORNEY, ANNOUNCES HER INTENTIONS

Denver, Colo., March 18.—Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for "Mother" Mary Jones, said today that it had been decided to make public announcement of the time of her departure for Trinidad, where, according to the statement of Adjutant General Chase, rearrest awaits the 32-year-old strike leader.

"The time of 'Mother' Jones' departure has not been fixed," Mr. Hawkins added, "but we have decided to take everybody into our confidence, before she starts. I expect to accompany her and I think John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the United Mine Workers' executive board, will do the same."

Questioned as to the probable attitude of the state administration toward the public return of the aged leader to the strike zone, Mr. Hawkins said he had received no intimation on the subject. "We are not attempting to anticipate the action of the militia," he said. "If 'Mother' Jones is arrested we are ready to take the case immediately to the Colorado supreme court."

Governor E. M. Ammons, when informed of the plans of the strike leaders, positively refused to make any statement as to the policy of the civil and military authorities of the state. Adjutant General John Chase today was in the strike region continuing his arrangements for the further reduction of the troops.

### Six Held for Murder

Trinidad, Colo., March 18.—Sixteen out of 22 strikers held for a week in connection with the killing of Neil Smith, a non-union coal miner whose body was found near Suffield on March 8, were released by the military authorities this afternoon. Six were held, Joseph Gill, Garfield Hancock, William Watson, Charles Kelly, Joe Reemus and John Ure. The men released have been held in the county jail here, and were arrested by the sheriff and a military detail the day preceding the breaking up of the Forbes tent colony.

### FLORIDA TEMPLARS MEET

Gainesville, Fla., March 18.—Gainesville extended a warm welcome today to the Knights Templar gathered here from all parts of Florida for the annual conclave of their grand commandery. The sessions are being held in the Masonic temple and will continue over tomorrow.

### PRINCESS LOUISE'S BIRTHDAY

London, March 18.—Today being the birthday anniversary of Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), who was born at Buckingham palace March 18, 1848, the bells of St. George's chapel, at Windsor, pealed merrily in honor of the event, and the customary royal salute was fired in the Longwalk.

## C. M. AND S. P. CONDEMNED BY COMMISSION

BIG RAILROAD'S TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS HELD TO HAVE BEEN UNFAIR

Washington, March 18.—Condemnation of traffic arrangements between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway and certain private boat lines on Puget Sound and between the Great Northern railroad and other independent boat lines on Puget Sound, was contained in a decision today by the interstate commerce commission affecting the transportation of shingles from Washington state points to eastern destinations.

From waterlocked shingle mills on the west side of Puget Sound, the St. Paul road made joint rates to the east higher than the terminal rates applying from the mills at Seattle, and, the decision says, shrank its revenue seven and half cents by paying a division of the rate to boat lines, which were owned and operated by the shingle mills.

To meet that situation the Great Northern entered into an arrangement with other independent boat lines from waterlocked shingle mills which "gave to the water lines seven and one-half cents per hundred pounds out of the terminal rates."

"The waste of transportation in hauling traffic from Edmonds to Seattle and back through Edmonds by the Great Northern cannot be justified by the facts of the actual operation so skillfully concealed in the tariffs. Our order of suspension will be vacated, but in coming to this conclusion it must be understood that we do so solely because of the facts here disclosed," said the commission.

## DOCTOR'S EXPERIMENT KILLS TEN PATIENTS

HARRY LANE IS LAST OF MEN GIVEN SERUM TO DIE OF TOXIC POISONING

Los Angeles, March 18.—Harry Lane died at the county hospital today, the eighth man to succumb to the effects of a serum cure for specific blood disease. The seven other died ten days ago, almost immediately after the administration of the remedy.

A coroner's inquest over the first seven victims reported that the deaths were the result of toxic poisoning. A subsequent investigation brought out the statement that chemical changes occurring in the remedy after it had been made up for administration had rendered it deadly.

### WILSON NAMES MARSHALS

Washington, March 18.—President Wilson today made these nominations: United States marshals, Daniel F. Hudson of Lander, Wyo., for Wyoming; Thomas B. Martin of Boise, Idaho, for Idaho.

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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## SHOW 'EM A GOOD TIME

The 1915 encampment of the department of New Mexico, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in Las Vegas. It is not too early to begin laying plans for showing the Old Soldiers the good time of their lives. The Commercial club should make arrangements for their entertainment and comfort and see that enough automobiles are placed at their disposal to assure them a sight of all the glorious scenery near Las Vegas. The Normal and the public schools of both sides of the river should provide a parade or patriotic program, or both, as nothing so delights the veterans as to see the young folk display their patriotism and love of country.

Elaborate plans were laid for the entertainment of the New Mexico Educational association when the campaign for securing it for Las Vegas was at its height. How much more honor should be shown to the old soldiers! We will not have them with us many more years. Why not make them realize that their services to the country in the Sixties are appreciated by the present generation? State Commander John A. Ross and Adjutant General F. E. Olney will represent the Grand Army in the preparations for the encampment. They should be assisted in every way by the citizens.

## THE WAY WE PROGRESS

The world thinks it admires strength, courage and ability. It does no such thing. Its admiration is reserved for dash, noise and sensation. The twinkling stars may crowd the firmament unobserved, but every eye is lifted to watch the fiery comet as it files across the sky.

The virtues of women are no longer extolled as they were in the early history of our republic. The face and the figure are the things now. The graces of the heart do not concern us. The beautiful simplicity of such lines as Mrs. Hemans wrote charms us no more. Give us the coon song and the "turkey trot." The poets of sweetness and light belong to another day. We are progressing.

So with the stage. Who cares for the Shakespearean? Played out! Give us the dancers in all stages of

undress. If this does not satiate, reproduce the scenes of the slum, the brothel and the bawdy house. We are progressing.

And why this progress? Why is the statesman discounted? Why is the captain of industry, who was so heartily welcomed aforesaid, now driven into exile? Why are the railroads denounced in states that formerly offered generous bounties for them to cross their borders? Why are great corporations assailed? A few years ago their magnitude and influence were regarded with the same pride that is felt, in their great industries, by the people of other countries? We are progressing.

In all ages, the credulity of the masses has furnished opportunity for the stirrer of strife, for the bogus reformer, the self-seeker and demagogue. In every country and in every age, men of this class, appealing to the weak and credulous, have been able to lead the wondering crowd to suspect, next to doubt, and then to destroy existing institutions. In this destruction, the rights of private property as well as human rights have been sacrificed. Revolutions begin with the demagogue and end with the dungeon and the guillotine.

Let history teach its lesson! Let thinking people lead the procession of progress.—Leslie's.

## BRYAN IN BAD STANDING

In spite of an evidently studied effort on the part of all concerned to discredit such reports, there seems to be little doubt that an open rupture between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan is seriously threatened. That Mr. Bryan has been a handicap rather than a help to the administration in the vital matters of international relationship is not a secret. If there has been anything in Mr. Bryan's official activities in the past year to cause the president to revise his once expressed dislike for him and lack of confidence in him, it is not recalled by the president's friends. One of the great newspapers of the country that supported Mr. Wilson in his campaign and has been a consistent defender of his policies recently declared that "the Wilson administration's foreign policy has been a dismal and sometimes a disastrous failure."

This same friendly critic says that while the Wilson government has recognized the brutal dictatorship of Yuan Shi Kai in the "pretended Chinese republic," it has "refused to recognize the Huerta government in Mexico, accepted by all other important nations, and has plainly encouraged the murderous and looting forces of the rebels, led by notorious and savage bandits, in a hopeless and shameful chaos of destruction that means the complete devastation of a rich and neighboring country or American armed intervention." The purely negative position of Secretary Bryan in these emergencies has placed the heavy responsibilities wholly upon an overworked president. One can scarcely believe that William J. Bryan occupies an office that was dignified by such men as Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, William H. Seward, Thomas F. Bayard, James G. Blaine, Richard Olney, John Hay and Elihu Root.

President Wilson needs an able secretary of state more than he needs anything else in his administration. A few days ago the house committee on foreign affairs asked the executive department for some information that would enlighten congress on the Mexican situation. Bryan answered the call. After he had been with the committee an hour in secret session it was said that he "did not disclose a single new material fact." The conclusion is justified that Bryan had no new facts. He appears to be as ignorant of what is going on as the most unofficial American citizen. He presents the aspect of a man hopelessly at sea. He does not seem able either to concentrate his mind upon the problem in Mexico or to co-ordinate the information he receives in a manner helpful to his chief. Therefore the continued reports of Mr. Wilson's dissatisfaction with his secretary of state hardly require confirmation. It is altogether probable that if the president did not owe his nomination to Bryan the latter would have been retired months ago.—Kansas City Journal.

## HISTORIC LIGHT

Possibly in the hope of getting old light on new subjects, an eastern man recently bought a generous supply of old lamps. He paid \$71 for the lamp Harriett Beecher Stowe used in writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," \$66 for a pair of brass mantle lamps that belonged to John Hancock, \$52.50 for a lard oil tin lamp used by Noah Webster in compiling his dictionary, \$61 for a cast iron lamp used at a trial of a "witch" in Massachusetts in 1692, \$72.50 for a glass and pewter lamp used by the Dutch in 1610, \$36 for a brass candlestick from the British man-of-war Guerriere captured by the frigate Constitution in the war of 1812, \$8 for a china candlestick used in Jefferson Davis' house in Richmond, \$31 for a cutglass lamp used by the poet Whittier and a tin pedestal lamp, whale oil burner, used by Abraham Lincoln in his law office at Springfield in 1837.

If the buyer of these relics could receive from them some illuminating rays of thought such as were enter-

ained by their original owners he would be repaid for his purchases, but his is hardly to be expected. The light of intelligence, like "the light that never shone o'er land or sea," is not obtained from vessels of brass or pewter or cut glass.

It will be interesting, though, for him to turn off the electric lamps in his study some evening and light the lard oil tin lamp used by Noah Webster and imagine how it would be to work on compiling a dictionary by its dim, flickering flame. Or, if his imagination is in good working order, he can place a candle in the proper candlestick and imagine he is a British seaman laughing at the oncoming "Constitution," or that he is Jefferson Davis in Richmond, gravely considering the possibilities of capturing Washington.

More than anything else, however, these old-fashioned lamps serve to remind the present generation how well off they really are. It has been only a few years from the candle to the latest incandescent, and what a mighty stride it has meant in the interest of our eyes. Can there ever be as big a proportionate step forward—Joplin Globe.

## CALLING PAGE TO ACCOUNT

Senator Chamberlain is suffering from a case of mind because of some alleged "pleasantries" indulged in by Ambassador Page recently in London, says the Kansas City Journal. The head and front of the ambassador's offending seems to be that he expressed his opinion before the Associated Chambers of Commerce of London that Great Britain would profit most from the Panama canal, and that the Monroe doctrine means merely that the United States "would prefer that no European governments would gain more land in the new world." Both of which statements are essentially correct, although it might have been diplomatically better not to have made them.

Great Britain will profit most from the Panama canal simply because Great Britain is the greatest maritime power. The United States does not subsidize its merchant marine as does Great Britain nor does it protect its shipping interests in all corners of the globe as does Great Britain. For every American mercantile vessel that plies the seas there probably are fifty that fly the union jack. Why should not the Panama canal or any other vast marine improvement be of greater benefit to Great Britain than to the United States?

Ambassador Page was also right in saying that the Monroe doctrine means we would prefer that no European governments acquire more territory in the new world. That was exactly what President Monroe meant in his famous message to congress, and that is the construction which has been put upon that historic document by every president since his time, up to a year ago. Knowing that President Wilson holds a different idea of the Monroe doctrine than his predecessors, it would have been better for the ambassador to have kept silent, or have given President Wilson's construction of the matter.

The truth is that Senator Chamberlain is going a long way to find some-



thing to make a scene about. Ambassador Page may not be a great diplomat, but at least he is up to the standard of the present administration. He has explained that he was "jolly" the Britishers a little in an informal way, and that he had no idea his remarks would be taken so seriously. Senator Chamberlain probably would have given no thought to the incident were it not that he is rabid on the subject of free tolls for American coastwise vessels and is trying to make capital wherever possible.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT "POISONED NEEDLES"

Popular beliefs on scientific subjects apparently run in waves. Many will remember the interest in hypnotism which followed the publication of "Trilby". Svengali with his "hypnotic eye" at once became a real and possible personage in the public imagination. The newspapers were full of stories of girls and women who had suddenly been fixed and paralyzed by the hypnotic gaze of some mysterious stranger with piercing black eyes and who had been compelled by his will to do fantastic acts which they were powerless to prevent. Fiction writers took up the idea, and stories centering around hypnotic influence became common. It was used as a plea in criminal cases, various culprits alleging that they had been hypnotized and compelled against their will to perform unlawful acts. All this occurred in spite of the fact, frequently stated and known by every scientific man, that the limitations of hypnotism are definite and well recognized, that no person can be hypnotized unknowingly or against his will, and that few persons are so susceptible as to be capable of being compelled to perform acts beyond their own volition and knowledge.

Another popular fiction which later on took the place of hypnotism was that of instantaneous anesthesia. Stories appeared in the newspapers of women who had been accosted by strangers and, under some pretext, had permitted a cloth or a handkerchief to be pressed momentarily over their mouth and nose. Immediate unconsciousness was said to have followed, resulting in a period of insensibility and irresponsibility, varying from a few minutes to hours or even days. Chloroform sprayed into an open window by means of an atomizer, anesthetics tied to a rag on the end of a pole and thrown into a bedroom, instant unconsciousness following the administration of drugs unknown to physicians and pharmacists, were some of the variations of this idea. In the minds of physicians and nurses who see every day the administration of anesthetics, such stories only excite mirth. Any one who knows the difficulty and labor of securing unconsciousness through the use of anesthetics, even under the most favorable conditions and with every possible means of restraining and controlling the patient, knows how absurd such stories are.

A latter-day variation of these popular beliefs, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, may be found in the "poisoned needle" stories which have been going the rounds of the press recently. A woman

goes to a moving picture theater, enters a crowded elevator, a street car, or elevated train, or is caught in the press of a crowd. Suddenly she sees, close beside her, our old friend the "mysterious stranger," with the piercing black eyes and the compelling manner. At the same time, she feels a sting and knows that she has been stabbed with a poisoned needle. She immediately becomes unconscious, dazed or irresponsible for a greater or less period of time, during which she experiences a number of marvelous adventures or hairbreadth escapes.

It is not possible to say that no woman was ever without her knowledge given a drug hypodermically which produces unconsciousness. It can, however, be said very positively that there is no drug known to scientific men which could be administered in the manner or which would produce the effect described in recent newspaper reports.

One of the laws of hysteria is that when any peculiar phenomenon is reported, similar instances immediately appear throughout the country. We may now expect a spring crop of magazine stories and popular novels based on the poisoned needle as a motive. Scientifically, the thing is as ridiculous and impossible as hypnotism of an unwilling subject or instantaneous anesthesia. Popular beliefs travel in waves, and hysteric and excited imaginations help them along. The history of popular delusions, from Salem witchcraft to present day vagaries, is full of such instances.

### GOOD FOR LAS VEGAS

Las Vegas is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Santa Fe railroad has named that town as a resort to which summer excursion rates are open from all points in the jurisdiction of the Western Passenger association.

This puts Las Vegas on a par with Denver, Colorado Springs and all other summer resorts as regards rates. The summer rates will go into effect June 1 and the return stub is good until October 31, with stopovers at all points along the line.

The Santa Fe in issuing its folders for the summer travel, will advertise Las Vegas and its attractions along with all the other cities that have the summer rates. It will be the best advertisement Las Vegas ever had.

It occurs to us that in view of the advertising campaign the Commercial club is going to carry out, a little persistent work on rates to Albuquerque, both for summer and winter, might bring very profitable results.—Albuquerque Herald.

### TIME'S CHANGES

Then

Sixteen years ago today the battleship Oregon began the most remarkable long-distance race against time in all naval history. On this date in 1898 it left San Francisco to join the warships in Atlantic waters. There was an effort to surround the Oregon's movements with secrecy, but everybody guessed her mission and bets were made on the success of the trip. Tension relaxed for a time after the Oregon appeared at Callao, Peru, her first stop, but it became the more

acute as she steamed southward toward the Straits of Magellan where a Spanish torpedo boat lurked and tempestuous seas made the passing of the straits hazardous. After 33 days out of San Francisco the Oregon dashed into the Atlantic, and up the coast, evading the Spanish warships reported lying in wait for her. On the evening of May 24 she steamed into Jupiter Bay, having covered the 14,000 miles in 67 days. The record trip made her commander, the now Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark (retired), a national hero.

Now

Today the Oregon's trip may be safely recorded as the only one and the last of its kind. No other warship is likely to be called upon to make the circuit of South America. Before another war can come to pass, the gateway of the oceans will have been opened at Panama. Then a modern battleship steaming at the same rate of the Oregon, might make Jupiter Bay, Florida, from San Francisco in less than 20 days. She would not suffer for want of coal, as did the Oregon. She would need to refill her bunkers but once, and this while passing through the canal. During the eight to 12 hours passage of the Isthmus the engineers could repair or overhaul her machinery, and barnacles, the bane of high speed would be removed. Thus refreshed the battleship could dash across the Gulf of Mexico and into battleline well stocked with both fuel and ammunition.

### AFTER THE BAD SPELLERS

An odd plan to improve the spelling of the country's young people has been inaugurated by an eastern superintendent of schools. He has sent a public letter to manufacturers, business men and all other employers, requesting them to return to him all letters they receive from school graduates asking for work in which there are notable instances of bad spelling. The inference is that the writers of such letters will get an invitation from the superintendent to come back to school and learn what they should have learned before getting graduation certificates.

Under the stimulus of such action it is quite likely the proportion of bad spellers will decrease in this town. The superintendent's request will call attention of employers to bad spelling and exaggerate in their minds its perniciousness. The foreknowledge of this will move students to greater interest in spelling and greater efforts to become proficient in it.

All of which merely brings out the truth that bad spelling is mostly carelessness. The fact that some of our country's greatest men were bad spellers is admitted and is cited so often that some few students get the idea that bad spelling is a mark of distinction. Others, while not going so far as to believe this, are convinced that spelling is unimportant and nothing to worry over.

Despite the immense importance attached to spelling a half century ago, there are fewer bad spellers today in proportion to the population than ever before. If anything was needed to work a betterment along this line, however, no better plan than this school superintendent's could be devised. If a boy or girl believed he might

lose a \$15 a week job because of not knowing how to spell "receive" he or she would learn how to spell it.

### TO REGULATE TRUSTS

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—Senator Robinson, who is a member of the senate subcommittee on interstate commerce, having in charge the preparation of trust legislation, said that consideration would be given to the advisability of including in the trust bill provisions relating to the size of the corporations and also for the regulation of their capitalization. But it is by no means certain that these last two will be included.

### REMEMBERED AN EMPLOYEE

Philadelphia, March 19.—The entire estate of the late Joseph Felz, millionaire and single tax advocate, is left to his widow, with the exception of \$50,000 willed to Walter Coates of Middleboro, Yorkshire, England, "as a token of appreciation of faithfulness to me, and as a man." Coates was Mr. Felz's secretary. The will made no mention of charitable bequests.

## REPUBLICANS TO NAME THE MAYOR

WHILE DEMOCRATS ARE TO HAVE THE CLERK AND TREASURER, IS THE PLAN

From Thursday's Daily.

Provided the city central committees and conventions of the republican and democratic parties agree upon the report of the joint subcommittee of the two organizations, there likely will be no contest at the coming municipal election. Some time ago the democratic city central committee appointed a subcommittee composed of George H. Hunker, C. N. Douglas, David H. Condon and William G. Ogle to confer with a similar subcommittee from the republican city organization for the purpose of discussing the advisability of putting a fusion ticket in the field for the city election. A short time later the republican city committee selected the following subcommittee to meet the democratic subcommittee: Herbert W. Clark, Harry W. Kelly, E. J. McWenle and M. M. Padgett.

The two committees met yesterday afternoon and decided to report to the central committees that they had agreed upon a city ticket to be divided as follows: Republicans to have the mayor and two of the four councilmen; democrats to have city clerk and treasurer and two of the four councilmen. If the city central committees of each party agrees to this arrangement it will be recommended to the city conventions or the two parties when they meet late this month. The two conventions being agreeable to the plan, each will pick out the candidates assigned to it and ratify the selections of the other convention.

Several prominent men have been mentioned as candidates for the various offices but it is not known what selections will be made by the democrats and republicans as their choice. Developments of the next several days, however, are expected to bring out the candidates.

# DID WILSON MAKE A TRADE WITH ENGLAND?

SENATOR JONES SO ASSERTS IN A SPEECH ON TOLLS EXEMPTION MOVE

Washington, March 18.—The broad charge that President Wilson determined to ask congress to repeal the Panama tolls exemption as a consequence of his recent conference with Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, and that the president's action was the culmination of negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, threatened by the Mexican situation, was made in the senate today by Senator Jones, republican of Washington. He was speaking on his pending resolution calling on the president for full information on the tolls controversy.

Senator Jones intimated that a repeal of the tolls exemption was the price of non-interference in Mexico by other foreign powers.

He further declared that "it is reported as one of the conditions that Great Britain seek reparation on its losses through confederate bonds issued during the civil war, a plan sanctioned by this government under which, if successfully applied, the burden of reparation will fall on the southern states." For that report Senator Jones hinted, developments had shown there was a basis.

"What is the foreign policy that requires such humiliating, cowardly, craven action on our part?" the senator demanded. "What are the delicate matters that demand this humiliation, this price? Have we become so inert, so weak, so supine, so servile, that the Monroe doctrine must be sustained and invigorated by the very powers against which it was invoked? Are we so weak or so entangled in the meshes of our own diplomacy that the demands of England based on the selfish interests of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company must be granted, right or wrong? Have any nations besides England objected to the legislation it is proposed to repeal? These are questions that must be answered to the satisfaction of the American people."

Senator Jones quoted from President Wilson's pre-election speeches in an attempt to show that the chief executive then favored the exemption. Senator Jones argued that a repeal would be a "great economic blunder," that it would "benefit the Canadian Pacific railroad, Canadian interests and the transcontinental lines, and no other, and harm more or less every other interest in this country. He contended that the exemption contravened no treaty obligations, either in letter or in spirit, and, therefore, no question of national honor was involved.

"The president's message," said Senator Jones, "is not only remarkable for the lack of facts, dearth of reason and sublime assurance of the school master that the boys will do what he wants, but it is more remarkable in its conclusion. He says:

"I ask this of you, in support of the foreign policy of the administration."

"What are 'other matters of greater delicacy and nearer consequences?' That this legislation is a part of an understanding, expressed or tacitly implied, relating to Mexico, is shown by the words of the message and by the circumstances surrounding its delivery. It has been repeatedly announced that no message would be sent to congress on the tolls question. A British subject was murdered in Mexico, by rebel authorities, whom Great Britain does not recognize. Our position prevents Great Britain from entering Mexico. The British minister has a long conference with the president and immediately the newspapers say: 'President Wilson announced tonight that following the conference with Sir Lionel Carden that he will go before congress on Thursday (this conference was Wednesday evening) and deliver a message urging the repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption section.'

"A hint is believed to have been taken from the historical fact that the Monroe doctrine was originally inspired by England. The president is said to realize that the Mexican tangle has brought about almost a parallel situation with that which existed when President Monroe announced his policy.

"As a result an agreement is said to have been reached with Great Britain under which the two countries will stand together against any European attempt to test out the Monroe doctrine in Mexico."

Senator Jones asked immediate consideration and passage of his resolution, but in a parliamentary wrangle between Senator Hoke Smith, democrat, and Senator Bristow, republican, action was deferred until tomorrow.

## TWO KILLED WHEN ENGINE LETS GO

ACCIDENT IN CLEVELAND BREWERY ALSO DAMAGES THE POWER HOUSE

Cleveland, O., March 18.—James D. Bowman, aged 55, chief engineer, was killed; George Kilburn, aged 40, fireman, fatally injured; Harry Kay, aged 55, oiler, and Alfred Colson, assistant engineer, seriously hurt, in an explosion in the Cleveland Brewing company's plant here today. A compressor head was blown from an engine. The building was partially wrecked.

**USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,**  
The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen Foot-Ease. It relieves corns and bunions of all pain and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Subscribe for The Optic.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE WILL**  
Pittsburgh, March 18.—The will of George Westinghouse, who died in New York last week, was filed here for probate today. No estimate of the value of the estate is made, but it is said to be about \$35,000,000. The document is brief. Under its terms Margaret E. Westinghouse, the widow, is given two-thirds of the capital stock of the Westinghouse Air Spring company and one-third of it goes to his son.

Certain officers and house employes are given a year's salary, and a bequest of \$50,000 is made to Alexander Garden Uptegraff, one of the executors. The residue of the estate is divided 40 per cent to the widow, 40 per cent to the son and 20 per cent to the brother of the testator. The will is dated January 13, 1914.

## THIEF WAS DEVOUT; TOOK A PRAYER BOOK

LUIS URIOSTE THINKS FRANCISCO PADILLA ROBBED HIS RESIDENCE

From Wednesday's Daily.  
The trial of Francisco Padilla, on a charge of robbery started in Judge D. R. Murray's court yesterday morning, was still in progress this afternoon and probably will not end until tomorrow. Luis Urioste, a resident of Los Diegos, a small village about 14 miles west of Las Vegas, charges that Padilla, who lives at the same place, stole goods valued at \$90 from his home in November, 1912.

Yesterday and today the witnesses in the case were heard but no final decision had been reached at a late hour this afternoon. There is considerable difficulty in getting at the real facts, owing to conflicting evidence.

Urioste claims that in November, 1912, he, with his family, went to Pecos, to harvest crops and that when he returned he found that his house had been robbed. A short time ago he discovered a rug, that he says among the goods taken from his home, in Padilla's house. Immediately he began legal action.

However, a peculiar circumstance developed to complicate the case. When Urioste discovered the rug in Padilla's house he immediately took possession of it and started for Judge Murray's court to swear out a complaint against Padilla. During this time Padilla sought a West side justice of the peace and charged Urioste with petit larceny. Urioste was taken before the West side justice and was found guilty and fined \$5 and the costs of the case. He appealed to the district court.

The following is a list of the articles taken from the Urioste home: Three large mattresses, one small mattress, three pillows, four covers, one Mexican blanket, four sacks of beans, one-half sack of wheat, 25 pounds of flour, 25 pounds of lard, 60 pounds of dried apples, 50 pounds of chili, two barrels of corn, one gallon coal oil, shoes, harness, shoemaker's tools and other tools, one dozen knives and forks, one hat, one pair of boots, one piece of wagon sheet, one grinding machine, one prayer book and \$1 worth of nails.

# LAS VEGAS TEAMS WON BOXBALL GAME

THE LADIES ASSISTED MATERIALLY IN DEFEATING ST. GEORGE CROWD

With the help of the ladies the Y. M. C. A. team swamped St. George, Kan., last night in a boxball game by a total of 1,052 pins. The local men rolled 3,362, the highest they have yet made, and the ladies rolled the really good score of 1,776. It was a surprise that the Kansas total was not larger, because it was thought that because of their proverbial huskiness the Kansas girls would be perfectly at home rolling the bowling balls and would make a score that would be very respectable in comparison with their male competitors. Anyhow, something went wrong in Kansas. Just what the matter was is not known. It may be that the girls carried the majority of the above total, or the boys—the telegram didn't say.

The Las Vegas young ladies rolled a good game in consideration of the fact that this was the first time they ever tried boxball.

The combined score is as follows:  
Las Vegas, 5,138; St. George, 4,086.

The tabulated score:

Mary Hays	130	134	142
Mrs. LeNoir	141	153	147
Frances Myers	107	115	115
Marie Mann	94	117	90
Ruth Parkin	100	106	85
Girls' total	571	625	579—1776
Hanson	247	243	144
LeNoir	220	206	227
DeMarais	194	157	206
Ungaro	132	256	246
Hite	205	220	219
Boys' total	1098	1122	1142—3362
Grand Total	5138		

**WILL SAVE THE PORT**

London, March 18.—Premier Asquith promised an Irish deputation which interviewed him today that he would appoint a committee of inquiry to investigate the question of the abandonment of the port of Queens-town by the big steamships plying between England and the United States. The deputation was headed by the lord mayor of Dublin, and the lord mayor of Cork.

**BENNETT IS RECOVERING**

Port Said, Egypt, March 18.—The improvement in the health of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, was such that he was able to leave for Suez this afternoon on board his yacht Lysistrata. He had been suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.**  
A Certain Relief for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Trade Mark. Don't accept any substitute. A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.



## SITE FOR SCHOOL HOUSE GIVEN BY ARCHBISHOP

RIGHT REV. J. B. PITAVAL HELPS ESTABLISH EDUCATION AT SANTA CRUZ

Santa Fe, March 18.—Archbishop Pitaval has donated the ground for the new public school building at Santa Cruz, Santa Fe county. Father G. L. Haltermann, parish priest, has concurred in the plan. The building is to be a replica of the historic palace of the governors at Santa Fe.

The plot of ground to be given by the archbishop is valued at from \$700 to \$1,000 and was selected last Saturday by Governor McDonald, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Filadelfo Baca, County Superintendent John V. Conway and Professor John H. Wagner, together with 200 people of Santa Cruz and vicinity, as the most suitable for the purpose, although no hope was held out that the ground could even be bought, much less obtained as a gift.

This disproves the oft repeated story that the Catholic church is antagonistic to the public schools.

Naturally, County Superintendent John V. Conway is jubilant. The school to be built is to be a graded school; it is to be a union school house for three or four contiguous districts and will mark a new era in rural school house construction. It will have four rooms in the main body of the building divided by a wide corridor. In the two towers or torreons, the manual training and the domestic science departments will be located. The grounds are to be beautified and partly devoted to agricultural experiments and teaching. A fine portal, similar to that of the palace at Santa Fe, will connect the two turrets. Every modern convenience and sanitary improvement is to be embodied in the building.

In fact, Superintendent Conway has adopted a uniform, sanitary modern plan for the one-room school houses of the county. The exterior is in mission style. The interior lighting is such as is approved by the latest scientific research. Each room has a great ventilator similar to a fireplace alongside of its chimney. The heater is enclosed and the teachers' and pupils' desks are so placed as to receive the light from the proper angle. An innovation is the arrangement of the cloak rooms for boys and girls. These are made double the ordinary size and so ventilated and lighted that they can also serve for places to store the manual training and domestic science equipment and apparatus. To assure perfect health conditions, the new contracts drafted by Superintendent Conway for the teachers, provide that each teacher must present not only a general health certificate but a certificate stating specifically that the teacher is not tuberculous. This is in addition to the pledge that the teacher dare not touch

narcotics or strong drink while employed.

Superintendent Conway has broken a new path, but the people are supporting him enthusiastically in his efforts to make Santa Fe county a model for all the other counties as far as educational facilities are concerned, so that even the remotest and poorest village may boast of a modern school house, and instruction in manual training and domestic science. He has cut out all employment of teachers on certificate and is raising the standard of his teaching force all along the line.

But the greatest triumph thus far, will be the new graded school house at Santa Cruz, on ground donated by Archbishop Pitaval, and built in the style of the celebrated palace of the the governors at Santa Fe.

## TAFT FAVORS LARGER SEATING CAPACITY

OWNER OF CHICAGO CUBS PAYS A VISIT TO THE CLUB'S BALL PARK

Chicago, March 10.—Charles P. Taft, principal owner of the Chicago National league club, accompanied by Charley W. Murphy, retiring president of the club, and Charles Thomas, secretary, made a thorough examination of Cubs' plant today. It was Mr. Taft's intention to find out exactly what improvements will be needed in the near future. He declined to give out his plans relative to the reorganization of the club.

Mr. Taft said that the deal between him and the Connery-Spiegel syndicate still was pending and that the syndicate might make an offer this afternoon which would result in a change of the Cubs' ownership. If the deal goes through the club will be reorganized, he said.

Mr. Taft expressed himself as satisfied with the condition of the West side ball park so far as the safety of the stands was concerned, but said that as a business proposition the seating capacity should be enlarged.

### NOTED GUESTS AT DINNER

New York, March 18.—Many men of wide fame will gather about the board at the annual dinner of the Aero Club of America in this city tomorrow night and listen to addresses telling of the progress in the science of aviation and forecasts as to its future development. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, will be the guest of honor at the dinner and among others who have accepted invitations to be present are Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired; Charles D. Wolcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who is one of the promoters of the proposed trans-Atlantic flight.

### TO LIGHTEN BURDEN

Washington, March 18.—An administration bill extending to 20 years the time for repayment by water users on government irrigation projects, passed the senate today without material amendments. A similar bill is pending in the house.

## GIVE MORE HELP TO THE RURAL SCHOOLS

WARD SUGGESTS WE HAVE SUFFICIENT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The Optic has received the following communication from District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward regarding the educational progress or lack of progress that is being made in New Mexico:

"To the Editor of The Optic.

"Sir:—Premising that a large number of individuals realize their responsibility to the general welfare and are willing to co-operate intelligently and actively in performing their part as measured by their power, the question 'In what direction should effort be most effectively expended in order to insure the best results in the development of the social citizenship of this state?' irresistibly arises. Certain aspects appeal especially to me. My views may be worthless, but I desire to trespass briefly upon your space, hoping that others may be the more readily inclined to think and talk and write about the subject.

"I wish in this letter to reiterate what I have many times urged in public speeches and private talks and through The Optic and other newspapers that New Mexico has failed in its educational duty to the Spanish-American people. I have found no one to contradict me, but perhaps that is because until recently I have met mighty few who appeared to take the least interest in the subject. And yet it is idle to hope to reach a proper standard of citizenship in this state as long as scores of thousands of our population are allowed to remain in ignorance of the language and institutions of this country.

"The difficulty is too great," say some. "The work is progressing as fast as possible," say others. But during the 20 years that I have been observing the attempt to develop citizenship through the schools it has been very strongly impressed upon me that there has not been enough effort expended in the direction indicated. Every Spanish-American boy who was living in this state 20 years ago, should, if he is still living, understand English as well as his own language and be thoroughly familiar with our institutions. The advance in the rural districts has been comparatively small. During the past few months I have visited a score of schools where the pupils are learning practically nothing of the language with which they must become familiar if they are to have any opportunity whatsoever of making advancement in this state or nation.

"The superintendents are doing all they can. They can't get competent teachers or long enough school terms. It is a question of money. I note that Superintendent Conway of Santa Fe county is endeavoring to put into effect the consolidated rural school idea which some of us were laughed at as visionaries for advocating some years ago. But, with that system or an-

other, the chief need is money to employ competent teachers and to insure a full school year in every district. And above all, the idea ought to be made to appeal strongly to every individual, that the first and greatest educational need of New Mexico is to give a training in the English language to every child and that it must be done.

"Yet, go to the next legislature and you will find eager lobbyists from Clovis and from Carlsbad and from Clayton who will essay to convince you that there is an absolute and immediate need for more higher institutions. The fact is that the children of the rural districts have been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars by higher educational institutions that are just beginning to justify their creation. What we have must be supported; but the people should wake up and put a stop to any legislature creating more until the rural school problem has been solved. Even as it is, not one out of a hundred of the children of the Spanish-American districts ever gets inside the walls of a higher institution, and a mighty small proportion of the others. Nine months of school through eighth grade in the rural districts will achieve more valuable results than all the colleges and military institutes and universities that can be created in this state. It is a fact that the Spanish-American boy and girl are just as keen mentally, just as capable of rational development, just as good material from which to develop social citizens as those of any other race.

"I have promised to be brief and accordingly have put into the baldest form a view of a subject that should be frankly and intelligently discussed by the people of this state.

"CHARLES W. G. WARD."

## WELSH WINS BY A LARGE MARGIN


JOE RIVERS IS NO MATCH FOR LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

Los Angeles, March 18.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of England, won an easy victory in a 20-round boxing contest from Joe Rivers of Los Angeles, at the Vernon arena yesterday, outpointing him in every round. This puts Welsh in line for a fight with Willie Ritchie, the champion, possibly on July 4.

Welsh kept Rivers in the glare of the sun and worried him with his quick punch and lively footwork. In the fifth round the referee cautioned Rivers about using his elbow on Welsh's body in a clinch.

Welsh forced the fighting all the way and kept Rivers guessing. The Britisher's blows had little effect on the Mexican lad. In the thirteenth, Rivers forced Welsh through the ropes, but failed to land any damaging blows.

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## SERIOUS CHARGES NOT IN THE REPORT

TRAVELING AUDITOR RECOMMENDS "GREATER CARE" IN CHAVES COUNTY

Santa Fe, N. M., March 19.—The Chaves county report, submitted a few days ago to the governor by the traveling auditor, was made public today.

The report was made by Walter L. Kegel, chief clerk of the traveling auditor's office, and it covers 28 long typewritten pages.

The report is lacking in sensations as regards the county commissioners, for with the exception of two small accounts there is merely criticism about the using of the court house, jail and repair funds.

Levies were made for these funds, as has been done in many counties, and the commissioners used the funds for other purposes, it is alleged. In Chaves county the traveling auditor found that these funds were used to build a court house and jail to the extent of \$34,905. The funds were not used for miscellaneous purposes. The commissioners, it is said, recognized that they were not strictly within the law, however in expending the money on building a court house and jail with repair funds although they justified their action on the ground that it seemed to be necessary to complete the court house and jail and that there appeared to be no objection on the part of the people to this use of the taxes. The commissioners now say that they have discontinued this practice and in the future no use of these funds will be made except as prescribed by the letter of the law.

The board of county commissioners is requested to make new levies to cover overdrafts in the court house building, interest and general county funds. These overdrafts appear to have been made to complete the court house and jail which are beyond doubt the finest buildings of their kind in the state.

In his report Mr. Kegel says about this court house and jail matter:

"During the early part of the year 1910 the old court house was demolished, and the new court house started, yet for that year the county commissioners levied a tax of three mills for court house repairs, which was one mill in excess of the legal limit for that purpose. For 1911 a tax of two mills was levied, but there was no court house yet completed, so there could have been no legitimate use for those funds. After the above transfer is made there will be a credit balance to the court house repair fund which will keep the present magnificent buildings in repair for many years.

"Section 11, chapter 108, laws of 1903, is so clear in its meaning that it will be necessary for Chaves county to get legislative relief before they can use that fund for any other purpose. The law states in part that the fund shall not be used for any other purpose than the above provided which is 'for the purpose of making

needed repairs on the county court houses and county jails."

"While the commissioners can show a magnificent court house and jail building which is a credit to any county, yet the method of using funds that are intended for other purposes can not be overlooked. This feature is the only one criticized in connection with the erection of these buildings. The buildings themselves are modern and up-to-date in every way, and are ample for the needs of Chaves county for many years to come. They are kept in good condition."

J. D. Mill, probate judge, is commended; Guy T. Herbert, assessor, is found to have used \$2,250 for expenses and deputies.

C. C. Hills, superintendent of schools, is criticized for the manner in which he keeps his accounts but his figures are found O. K.

R. F. Ballard, probate clerk, and force are highly commended.

C. R. Young, sheriff, was found to have a balance due the county but all has been arranged satisfactorily. His records were not kept as completely necessary, as the bills for feeding prisoners were alleged to be excessive.

It is recommended that the board of county commissioners refuse to honor expense accounts not supported by receipts. Expense accounts should be rendered in more detail so that they can be more intelligently audited, it is stated.

G. A. Davisson, county treasurer, was found to have his accounts in good order.

There is a difference of opinion as to the law in regard to the claim against the former assessor of \$206 for fees collected January 6, to January 15, 1912.

In regard to the accounts of the county commissioners the auditor objects to rendering accounts by officials when they should be rendered by the individual to whom the account was due.

The auditor finds in the account for transporting of lunatics to the Las Vegas asylum, the county has been saved expense where friends and relatives accompanied the insane.

### LUJAN NOT GUILTY

Santa Fe, N. M., March 19.—after being out eight hours, the jury in the murder case of Juan Jose Lujan brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The defendant received the verdict with the same cool nonchalance that he had exhibited all during the trial, but his aged father was visibly affected and embraced his son. Friends who crowded the court room rushed upon Lujan and congratulated him and his attorneys, A. B. Renchan, E. R. Wright, and J. H. Crist.

Lujan was given his liberty immediately. The jury, it is said, was hung for quite a while on the basis of nine for acquittal and three for manslaughter, which later in the evening stood 10 to two in favor of acquittal.

Lujan, who is a Santa Fe boy, was indicted for the shooting of Manuel Garcia at Pojoaque on the feast day died some time after the wounds were inflicted. Lujan's defense was that he was struck over the head and that a pistol was accidentally discharged at that moment, by whom he did not know.

## ABOLISH LIQUOR IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAYS SALOONS SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED OUTSIDE OF CITIES

Following is the third of the series of communications of District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward in regard to social conditions:

"To the Editor of The Optic:

"Sir:—Continuing the discussion begun a day or two ago as to the direction which united effort on the part of those who feel some responsibility for the general welfare, should take in this state, I wish to deal briefly with the matter of the rural saloon. I have become very familiar with conditions in the country districts, and after studying them for years I have been forced to the conclusion that the effect of the saloon in the country is wholly bad and that the legislature should wipe it out of existence.

"For the most part the kind of whisky and wine sold is of the vilest and the scarcity of ice results in a scarcity of beer and soft drinks. Not only is it true that a large part of the crime of the state may be traced directly or indirectly to the unregulated country saloon, but many of the men are becoming demoralized and idle, and, worse than all, the young boys in many instances have every avenue of promise for the future cut off by forming intemperate habits.

"I know communities where a few years ago the men were industrious and fairly prosperous, where one never heard of crimes and disorders, where, since saloons have been started many of the men, in some instances a majority, have just about ceased work and have become not only idle but lawless. And it is the women and the little children who suffer most. I have watched the effect in other districts where, in seven or eight instances, under the laws we at present have, the saloons in the small communities have been closed. Surprisingly good results have followed.

"The poor countryman with the few goats or cattle, the scanty acres, has a mighty poor chance against the astute merchant, with wet goods on the rear shelf, who pats the customer on the back, induces him to imbibe of the stuff that passes for whisky, and is then ready to wait on him. And the young boys who have gotten into the habit of getting drunk at every dance they attend are already ruined well nigh beyond redemption.

"Believing, as I always have, that the only effective and permanent temperance reform possible is through proper education and that prohibition laws could not do much to put a stop to the drinking of liquor until the sentiment of the people supported such laws, it nevertheless appears to me that the time has come when the unregulated and unpoliced country saloon should be banished by law.

"Can the law be enforced? It can. It can be enforced because the substantial, law-abiding, thinking people,

men with boys growing up, many who have themselves suffered from the habit, are almost a unit against the saloon. They don't want it. It is being forced upon them. Let the country voter alone and four out of five will vote against the saloon every time he gets a chance. Look at Old Mesilla! Two hundred dry, two wet. Every country precinct in Dona Ana county going dry! Prohibition elections being called by the country people in all parts of the state! Money and work is being expended to maintain the saloon, but the unbiased country vote is against it. I have talked to hundreds of the country people and they are almost unanimous. The majority of the political leaders are joining the movement and many of those who do not are merely afraid to declare themselves for fear they may lose votes. The Catholic priests as well as the Protestant clergy are working together. In Dona Ana county the splendid work of Father Murphy and Father Vandermussen was the most important of all factors in the late campaign.

"Any honest man who has observed conditions and sounded the sentiment must conclude that the country people should be no longer put to the trouble and expense of waging a hundred prohibition campaigns by districts; that a law should be passed covering every part of the state except the municipalities, abolishing the saloon. It is futile to hope to reach a proper standard of citizenship in this state, when upon scores of thousands of the most desirable of our citizens who have never been afforded a fair chance of education and enlightenment is being forced a traffic which they fear and dislike, but against the injurious effects of which they are not able to protect themselves. I have again tried to be brief that you would be inclined to permit me to make some further comments upon social citizenship.

"C. W. G. WARD."

### COLLIER IN DANGER

Vallejo, Cal., March 19.—After 100 tons of coal had been received from the hold of the new army collier Jupiter, it was discovered today that she had not been on fire and that no damage was done. Spontaneous combustion, or the process preliminary to actual combustion, had progressed far enough to start the coal steaming, but it had not reached the point of ignition. The remaining 400 tons in bunker No. 13, where the trouble originated, will be removed and all the other 23 bunkers will be opened up to the fresh air.

### TWO MINERS KILLED

Ottumwa, Ia., March 19.—Two men were killed in an explosion in Mine No. 12 at Buxton, near here, late yesterday. Nineteen mules also were killed. The accident occurred at the shot firing period and was followed by a cave-in. The men killed were John Williams, a stableman, and John Taylor, a pump man, both married.

### OLD WRITER DEAD

Mobile, Ala., March 19.—Thomas Cooper De Lon, author of many books, the most popular of which related to the civil war, died here today, aged 75. Blindness suffered during the closing years of his life failed to halt his literary work.

# PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

S. L. Dennis of Rociada came in last night for a short visit in Las Vegas.

Leo Woodbury and A. R. Muesse of Watrous were visitors in Las Vegas yesterday.

J. E. Mossiman of Shoemaker, came in last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

Richard Dunn of Gascon came in yesterday evening for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

R. R. McBride of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas last night for a few days' business visit.

O. F. Shaw of Wichita, Kan., came in last night and will remain here for the next week on business.

Mrs. E. R. Russell left Saturday night for Winslow, Ariz., where she will visit for a short time.

Milnor Rudolph of Mora came in yesterday afternoon and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for the next few days.

Clem Cooney, the well known representative for the R. T. Reynolds Tobacco company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

A. B. Young of Albuquerque came in last night from the Duke City for a short business visit in Las Vegas. He is employed by the Santa Fe Railway company.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hereford returned last night from Kansas City, Mo., where they have been visiting for the past several weeks with friends and relatives.

Colonel R. E. Twitchell, assistant solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway company, left this afternoon for Gallup, where he will be on legal business for several days.

Rev. William Hines of Boulder, Colo., returned to his home at that place yesterday evening after having visited friends and relatives in Las Vegas for the past several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Newby left last night for Kansas City, Mo., where they will remain for the next two weeks. Mr. Newby is employed in the local offices of the Santa Fe Railway company.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cohn of Pasadena, Calif., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for several days as visitors. Mr. Cohn is a representative for a book concern of California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bloom, owners of the Hotel Romaine, will leave tomorrow night for Des Moines, Ia., where they expect to remain. Miss Ivan Bloom will also leave in a few days for Iowa.

Miss Ada Brown and sister, Miss Virginia Brown, both of Washington, D. C., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and spent today here. They are touring the west, and left this afternoon for Arizona.

H. L. Galles and Walter Weinman, representatives for the Haynes automobile, came in Saturday night from Albuquerque for a short business visit. Mr. Weinman returned to Albuquerque last night, while Mr. Galles will remain here for several days.

From Tuesday's Daily.

W. W. Tipton of Watrous was a business visitor here today.

C. W. Hoggard of Oklahoma City, was a business visitor here today.

G. Atkinson of Chicago was a commercial visitor in Las Vegas today.

G. W. Hite is home from Kansas City, where he has been for the past two weeks on a visit.

Noel Sperry of Santa Fe was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He came in last night.

Mrs. W. H. Salisbury of Wagon Mound arrived in the city last night for a brief shopping visit.

A. L. Redman came in yesterday evening from Albuquerque for a short business visit in this city.

R. R. McBride came in last night from Albuquerque and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

Ernest Adams, representing the Pullman company agency of Albuquerque, was a business visitor here today.

M. O. Culton, traveling passenger agent for the Erie Railway company lines, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

Superintendent F. L. Myers of this division of the Santa Fe railway, left last night for Trinidad on a short business visit.

E. M. Hixenbaugh of Ocate was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. Mr. Hixenbaugh is a well known resident of Ocate.

Max Brown of Milwaukee, Wis., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

William N. Frank, Jr., of Holland, N. M., arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and will visit his parents for the next several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haskell and laughter are expected to return to Las Vegas this week from California, where they have been visiting.

William Beisty left this evening for his home in Chicago, where he will remain. He has been a resident of Las Vegas for the past several months.

Mrs. Fred Anton left today for her home at Hurley after having been a visitor here for the past several weeks. Mrs. Anton has been visiting her father, Mr. T. W. Hayward.

Mrs. Juliana L. De Lujan, accompanied by Miss Domingita Lujan of Holland, N. M., came in last night and left today for Santa Fe, where she will visit friends for several days.

W. T. Dufur of Aztec arrived in Las Vegas last night and was a business visitor here today. He is the county sheriff of San Juan county and was here on business relative to his position.

Mrs. Robert Banks and baby son of Denver, are here for a visit with Mrs. Banks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Coors, during the next several weeks. Mrs. Banks formerly was Miss Mary Coors.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hammond of Clayton, who have been visiting in Las Vegas for the past several days, left today for their home. Mr. Hammond is the president of the First National bank of Clayton.

From Wednesday's Daily.

H. Grigg of Denver, was a commercial visitor here today.

W. G. Ogle left last night for Springer on a short business visit.

William Bowman of Denver came in this afternoon for a brief business visit.

S. D. Dean of Clovis, came in last night for a short visit with friends in his city.

Attorney Charles A. Spiess left last night for Albuquerque on a short business visit.

Stewart L. Dense of Santa Fe came in last night for a short business visit in this city.

E. H. Rojas of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon for a short business visit.

J. L. Wilson of Denver came in last night and will be a business visitor here for a short time.

E. B. Cropp of Gonzales, N. M., came in yesterday afternoon for a few days' business visit in Las Vegas.

Alfred Bowen of Philadelphia, Pa., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several days' business visit.

Manuel Manzanares came in last night from Santa Fe for a few days' visit with friends and relatives in this city.

T. E. Young of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

J. M. Shoemaker of Buena Vista was a business visitor here today. He is a well known stock man of that place.

Mrs. David Rosenwald has returned from Baltimore, Md., where she has been visiting for the past several weeks.

Fren Anton, employed by the Santa Fe Railway company at Santa Rita as trainmaster, came in last night for a short visit with relatives.

Captain W. B. Brunton of Shoemaker returned to his home today after having been a business visitor here for the past few days.

Mrs. Thomas Lipsett has been called to Wilton, Mo., on account of the serious illness of her little daughter, who is at the home of her sister.

N. J. Hynes and R. H. Duncan came in from El Porvenir yesterday afternoon for a short visit. Mr. Hynes and Mr. Duncan will stay at El Porvenir all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Loeb, well known residents of Raton, came in this afternoon and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Brennan for the next few days.

W. R. Hepner, formerly connected with the Gross, Kelly and Company planing mill here, came in last night from his present home in Santa Fe for a short business visit.

Alan M. Kirkpatrick of Richland Center, Wis., arrived in Las Vegas this morning and expects to remain in this city for the next several months as a visitor. He is a friend of H. M. Northrup.

Mrs. D. Syme, accompanied by Miss Ivan Bloom, left this afternoon for Raton, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Scott for some time and later go east. Mrs. Syme and Miss Bloom will give several readings and concerts in Raton during their stay there, the two ladies being artists in their line.

Subscribe for The Optic.

From Thursday's Daily.

E. E. Johnson left yesterday for Springer on a short business visit.

Frank Staplin of Albuquerque came in this afternoon for a brief business visit.

J. S. Williamson of Colorado Springs was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

William Bell, representative for the K. C. Baking Powder company, was a business visitor here today.

N. E. Moore came in last night from Chicago and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

W. F. Stephenson of El Paso, Tex., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He came in last night.

Harry Hoskins, a well known Las Vegas boy, came in last night from Denver for a short business visit.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson left this afternoon for Denver, where she will visit friends and relatives for the next few weeks.

Bernard Kastler, dispatcher for the Santa Fe Railway company at Lamby, came in this afternoon for a short visit with friends.

M. W. Alvin of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for some time as a business visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Horne of Denver, Colo., arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon and will remain here for several days as visitors.

C. L. Keen, manufacturer's agent for a number of furniture houses in the middle east states, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. G. Sutherland, bonus supervisor for this division of the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor here today from Albuquerque.

William Balfour, connected with the auditing department of the Santa Fe Railway company at Albuquerque, came in last night for a short business visit in Las Vegas.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anton returned to their home in Santa Rita yesterday or the past several weeks. Mr. Anton for the past several weeks. Mrs. Anton came in Tuesday night.

Miss Nelle C. Stevenson, Mrs. A. S. Holm and Mrs. G. T. Stevenson arrived in Las Vegas last night from Hamilton, O., and will spend the summer here. They formerly resided here for a short time.

John Cook, drummer for the Photoplay theater, left yesterday afternoon for Salina, Kans., where he will locate. He will be connected with a picture show managed by James S. Duncan, Jr., formerly of this city.

A. Castle, representative for the firm of Comstock, Castle & Co., manufacturers of stoves of Quincy, Ill., was a business visitor in Las Vegas today. He is a friend of Waite Davis, and spent yesterday evening with him.

A delegation of the Royal Neighbors of America arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon from Albuquerque and will remain in this city over night. The ladies are returning to their homes in Raton from Albuquerque where they have been attending a state convention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marken, accompanied by their son, arrived in Las Vegas last night from California and spent today here looking over land properties. Mr. Marken is a property owner in this section of the state. The Marken are returning to their home in Toledo, O., from California.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE HOCKEY RINK PLANNED

PRINCETON TO BE EQUIPPED  
WITH ONE OF THE BEST IN  
THE COUNTRY

New York, March 17.—The brilliant record of the Princeton hockey team during the season just completed has led to an agitation for the building of an artificial ice rink at Princeton before next year. The idea found favor with both undergraduates and alumni two years ago but beyond securing estimates for a rink and freezing plant nothing was done. The Princeton Alumni Weekly in discussing the revived project states editorially:

"You can't play hockey without ice, and while Lake Carnegie usually freezes over three or four times during the winter, the ice ordinarily does not remain long enough to afford regular practice. In this sport we are at an obvious disadvantage in the competitions with our chief opponents in the farther north latitudes of New England. In the absence of ice at Princeton, to get their practice our hockey players are obliged to go to the rink in New York, but they can do this only two or three times a week, and that at the latter end of the season. Under these circumstances it is extremely difficult to develop players, and particularly team play. There are other serious objections to New York as the scene of our participation in this branch of sport. All the arguments for playing college games on college grounds hold with peculiar force in this game. Hockey is too well established as an excellent college game to be abandoned, but if it is to be continued at Princeton, we must have our own rink. Yale has a rink in New Haven and Harvard has one in Boston. With a rink at Princeton, home-and-home games could be arranged as in the case of baseball and football."

The record of the Princeton seven in winning the intercollegiate championship under these adverse training conditions was an exceedingly meritorious performance. Aside from the Harvard team none of the eastern college sevens was able to check the fast and clever individual and team play of the Tigers. In all 13 games were played, and of these but three were lost. Harvard won one of the three contests scheduled, and Ottawa college won both games against Princeton, but only after exceedingly close and extra period struggles. That the Tigers should force the Canadian collegians to the limit to win is the best evidence of the caliber of the Princeton seven of 1913-14.

The season's record, including both the intercollegiate and exhibition games, follows: Princeton 8, St. Paul's School 3; Princeton 5, Toronto 2; Princeton 4, Boston A. A. 2; Princeton 2, Ottawa 4; Princeton 9, Cornell 1; Princeton 2, Dartmouth 0; Princeton 5, Army 0; Princeton 1, Harvard 2; Princeton 5, Yale 3; Princeton 3, Yale

1; Princeton 4, Harvard 2; Princeton 4, Harvard 1; Princeton 2, Ottawa 3.

In total goals scored the Orange and Black team more than doubled the figures of its opponent. In the 13 games played Princeton netted 54 goals to her opponents 23. This was due in great part to the dashing play and speed of Captain Kuhn and "Hobey" Baker. Not including the final game with Ottawa, each of these players lege seven, and Captain O. M. Clark scored 18 goals; more than half of the total record for the season. It is probable that the record of the Princeton seven of the present season will not be duplicated for several years at least, even should the contemplated rink be built during the coming summer.

In connection with the intercollegiate hockey season which has just terminated there is considerable discussion among the colleges most interested relative to reducing the number of players from seven to six. This plan, which developed in Canada several years ago, was brought about by the necessary financial curtailment in professional hockey circles where big salaries were paid the Canadian stars. It was also tried out this winter by the teams of the Amateur Hockey league in New York during the second half of the season with fair success. Where rinks are comparatively small six man teams permit of a faster game than when 14 players are on the ice.

A poll taken among the leading college sevens of the east shows that a majority of the captains are in favor of the reduction in the number of players. Those who favor the plan include Captain Heron of the Yale seven; Captain R. M. Kimball of the Amherst team; Captain N. D. McLeod of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology squad; Captain D. W. Jones, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College of the Cornell team. Captain R. Millbanks of Columbia is opposed to the move. He admits that the game is faster but states that in his opinion it spoils team work and materially reduces the chances of players "making" the team.

Coach Frank L. Sullivan of the Princeton swimming team has selected the following swimmers for his all-collegiate water polo teams:

First team—Hessenbrauch, Princeton, center; Shyrook, Pennsylvania, right forward; Monquin, Columbia, left forward; Smith, Yale, left back; Von Molt, Yale, right back; Braden, Yale, goal. Second team—Steiner, Yale, center; Selby, Princeton, right forward; Wensley, Columbia, left forward; Maze, Columbia, right back; Butler, Princeton, left back; Marcy, Pennsylvania, goal.

The Intercollegiate Swimming league season which recently closed found Princeton the winner of the water polo tournament with four straight victories, yet the Tigers placed but one man on the first team and two on the second. Yale with three victories and one defeat furnished three and Columbia and Pennsylvania each one. The final standing in both the polo and swimming divisions were as follows:

Water polo—Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, College City of New York.

Swimming—Yale, Princeton, Penn-

sylvania, College City of New York, Columbia.

The initial vote on the question of permitting the playing of "Summer Baseball" by the students of Amherst college showed 227 votes in favor of the plan to 115 against the proposal. The balloting, which was in the order of a straw vote, has no direct or positive bearing on the final action of the student council which may be delayed for several weeks.

The question will now go before the student council for final decision. The action by the council is in accordance with the constitution of the association which grants to the council the power of "formulation and enforcement of eligibility rules excepting scholarship rules."

In this decision the council will take into consideration the vote of the Students' association as one of the important factors connected with the question but it may not necessarily decide the question in accordance with the student vote. Among other probable factors it will consider are the opinions of alumni and faculty.

The vote cast by the student body last year upon the summer baseball question totaled 190 votes for and 57 against summer baseball. A comparison of these figures with the present vote shows that last year, of the 247 men of the college voting, 77 per cent favored the measure while this year only 66 per cent out of 342, are for it, or that 11 per cent more of the votes cast are against summer baseball.

The University of Pennsylvania rowing authorities have ordered a new sectional eight-oared racing shell for the freshmen crew. This is the second shell of this type ordered at the suggestions of Coach Nickolls. These models are used extensively in England. The several detachable compartments afford great time-saving in transportation. The new eight-oared 'varsity shell, the first sectional shell at Pennsylvania, has been delivered and will be put into commission as soon as the weather permits.

## GOULD WINS THE WORLD'S TITLE

YOUNG AMERICAN IS CHAMPION  
TENNIS PLAYER OF THE EN-  
TIRE GLOBE

Philadelphia, March 18.—Jay Gould, American amateur court tennis champion, won the open professional championship of the world here today from George F. Covey of England, the professional title holder.

The American champion, in one of the finest exhibitions of the game ever seen here, carried off the title seven sets to one. The scores of the match were 6-0, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, 5-6, 6-1.

Foley Cathartic tablets are entirely effective, thoroughly cleansing and always pleasant in action. They contain blue flag, are a remedy for constipation and sluggish liver, and a tonic to the bowels, which are improved by their use. Try them. They do not fail to give relief and satisfaction. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## A CEMENT FLOOR IN THE A. P. RESERVOIR

THE BASIN NORTH OF THE ASY-  
LUM IS BEING GREATLY  
IMPROVED

As a part of the program of improvement begun by the Agua Pura company several years ago with the building of the Peterson storage reservoir, that corporation is now engaged in putting a cement lining in its storage basin just north of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. In company with Stephen Powers, manager for the Agua Pura company, a representative of The Optic yesterday visited the reservoir to watch the workmen at their task.

This reservoir is used primarily as a pressure regulator, though it acts as a supplement to the Peterson reservoir in the storage of clear water during seasons when the Gallinas river is muddy. During the past few years the reservoir, which was lined solely with a layer of gravel and stone, has been leaking, and Manager Powers determined to stop the waste and at the time put the basin in the best possible condition for the handling of pure water.

Mr. Powers has had a dam built in the center of the reservoir, dividing it into two basins of equal size, one on the north and the other on the south. The south basin is the one that is being cemented, though the north one will be given similar treatment later. The water will be admitted through the north basin and carried, by means of a cemented canal, to the northwest corner of the south basin. In the southeast corner of this section of the reservoir Mr. Powers is building a cement gatehouse, similar in design to the gatehouse at the Peterson reservoir. This will give him entire control over the water in the reservoir at all times.

A cemented canal, on the floor of the south basin, connects the inlet and the gatehouse, so that when the reservoir is drained, which will be done yearly for the purpose of cleaning it, every bit of water will be drawn out. The arrangements are so made that the south basin will fill first, after which the north one will begin to fill. Water always will be drawn first from the south basin.

The cement is being placed on top of a layer of gravel, which is tamped into place by a small arm of workmen. The cement is put on in a thick coat, and when it dries workmen go over it with another thin coating, in order to fill all the cracks. Dever Powers, son of the manager, is in direct charge of the work, which will require about two weeks to complete.

### DIXON RENOMINATED

Columbus, Ind., March 18.—Congressman Lincoln Dixon was renomminated by the democrats of the Fourth congressional district of Indiana, assembled in convention here today. Congressman Dixon is now serving his fifth consecutive term in the house.

# INDUSTRIAL WAR MAY COME TO AN END

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION WILL ENDEAVOR TO BRING ABOUT SUCH A RESULT

Washington, March 17.—After a delay of many months the Commission on Industrial Relations is about ready to begin the gigantic task assigned to it by the federal government. Congress in creating the commission assigned to it the following work:

It must inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate forms.

It must study the existing relations between employers and employes.

It must investigate the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith.

It must look into the condition of sanitation and safety of employes and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of employes.

It must study the growth of associations of employers and wage-earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employes.

It must investigate the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining.

It must study any methods which have been tried in any state or foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employers and employes.

It must study all known methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations.

It must look into the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways to increasing their usefulness.

It must take up for study the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the methods by which Asiatics have gained and are gaining admission into this country.

It must seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation.

The personnel of the commission is such as to warrant the public in expecting much of it. The chairman is Frank P. Walsh of Missouri, a lawyer who has for many years been interested in the relations existing between capital and labor. Two other representatives of the general public on the commission are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, who is deeply interested in welfare work, and Dr. John R. Commons, professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin. Representing organized labor on the commission are James O'Connell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Austin B. Garrettson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. The three representatives of employers are Harris Weinstock, a prominent California manufacturer; S. Thurston Ballard, a well known business man of Louisville, and Frederick A. Delano, one of the best known of American railway executives.

The law creating the commission authorizes it to hold sittings and public hearings anywhere in the United States. According to present plans these hearings will be commenced within the next two or three weeks. It will be the policy of the commission to visit as many of the industrial centers of the country as possible. The cities tentatively selected for holding hearings include New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Paterson, Scranton, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Wheeling, Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Houghton, Mich.; Milwaukee, Madison, Wis.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Trinidad, Colo.; Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Butte and Lead, S. D.

Representatives of labor and capital and persons who may be said to represent the public generally will be invited to appear at these hearings and tell what they know about local conditions as they affect the relation existing between capital and labor. The commission will have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The commission is finally to report to congress not later than August 23, 1915. It must also make at least one report to congress by the end of the first year of its existence. The thought behind the legislation which created

the commission is that it will go a long way towards bringing the opposing forces of capital and labor together for the common good, a problem which is generally considered to be the most important confronting the American people today.

## MASONS TO ENGAGE IN SYMBOLIC WORK

WILL EXTINGUISH THE SEVEN CANDLES ON EVENING OF MAUNDAY THURSDAY

Santa Fe, March 18.—The beautiful Maunday-Thursday ceremony of the Extinguishing of the Seven Symbolic Lights and the Mystic Banquet is to be held on April 9 at 5 p. m. at the Scottish Rite cathedral by Aztlan chapter Rose Croix No. 1. The chapter met last night after the meeting of Santa Fe Lodge of Perfection and completed plans for the banquet. Maunday Thursday, immediately preceding Easter is the most important feast day in the Scottish Rite.

As in the ancient Jewish Passover the ceremony of Extinguishing the Seven Symbolic Lights and participating in the Mystic Banquet of Paschal Lamb and Unleavened Bread is mandatory on all Scottish Rite Masons who have attained the eighteenth degree.

Wherever two or more Knights of the Rose Croix happen to be on Maunday Thursday they are obliged to participate of Paschal lamb and unleavened bread, or the nearest available substitute, in commemoration of this important feast day. If a Knight of the Rose Croix is alone on that day he is required to commune with his brethren in spirit.

The ceremony of relighting takes place on Easter Sunday.

John Wesley Mayes, 33, Hon. W. M. will be toastmaster at the banquet at which toasts will be given to the president of the United States, to the supreme council, to the sovereign grand commander, to the memory of brethren deceased during the year, to all Masons, and to the ladies.

Scottish Rite Masons and their ladies will attend the banquet.

### HOW TO HELP CHILDREN

New Orleans, March 18.—What should be done with children at home was the subject of discussion at the concluding session today of the tenth annual child labor conference here. Speakers emphasized the necessity of educational work among parents to teach them the kind of work best suited to their children.

### THE CHAMPION QUALIFIES

New York, March 18.—Miss Marie Wagner, the playing through champion, and Mrs. C. M. Beard, today won their places in the final round of the National Indoor Tennis championship tournament for women. Miss Wagner beat Miss Clare Cassel 6-2, 7-5, and Mrs. Beard, former western champion of Chicago, beat Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 9-11, 6-4, 6-3. Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Cassel won a place in the semi-final round of the doubles by beating Miss Trevor and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6-2, 6-2.

# BETTER WORK CAN BE DONE BY THE CHURCH

REV. MR. IMHOF SAYS ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE PERFECTED TO THAT END

Rev. J. L. Imhof, pastor of the First Christian church, spoke last night on "The Value of the Church." He said in part:

"The church is valuable to an individual as a workshop. No other institution offers such an opportunity for service. It is well to decide what we are trying to accomplish and then work definitely for results.

"It may become common for churches to operate moving picture machines. There is some danger in this kind of work. The motive of having a Sunday evening show to get a large crowd in order to surreptitiously give them something good is not a high standard for a church. Good, however, may come from these entertainments, but one great need of the church today is to be efficiently organized for Christian activity. We pray, 'Thy kingdom come.' If we are sincere we will work, also, to see it realized.

"Merely, to want to be doing something big is not a high motive. To make men more spiritual is worth effort. Why not center attention upon operation and work to save each other and the world to the higher life as a business? Will worship in the church service, study in the Sunday school and religious activity during every day of the week not appeal to big men? I believe it will.

"Harrington Emerson says: 'The greatest regulator of conduct is the spirit of the organization!' When the church becomes more efficiently organized for the task which it has to perform, we will see greater results."

### INAUGURATE PRESIDENT

Greensboro, N. C., March 18.—Interesting exercises conducted in the presence of a distinguished audience attended today's inauguration of Dr. S. B. Turrentine as ninth president of the Greensboro College for Women. Governor Craig, Bishop Kilgo and the heads of many well known southern institutions of learning were among the participants in the program.

## 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 it always poisons deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly. Address DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY FOR THE BOOK "Strictly Reliable." Poor Cured at Half Price or Free. AB 747 So. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL. KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED



## This Baking Powder Keeps Its Strength

The large can of K C lasts longer than 25 cents worth of other baking powders but no matter how long it takes to get to the bottom the last spoonful is just as good as the first. K C raises the nicest, lightest biscuits, cakes and pastry you ever ate, and it is guaranteed pure and wholesome.

For goodness sake, use K C.

# LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Jacoby are the proud parents of a baby boy born to them Saturday night.

Jacinto Fulgenzie has opened a saloon on the Plaza in Old Town.

David R. Lane, editor of the Santa Fe Trail magazine and a well known New Mexico newspaper man, has sold a motion picture scenario to Romaine Fielding. The play is entitled "Their Wife" and is a four or six-reel production and supposedly a powerful melodrama. Mr. Lane is rapidly attaining notoriety as a scenario writer.

The Continental Oil company has received a new tank oil wagon which is considered among the best vehicles of its class. The wagon will be used with the new team that recently was purchased by the local company.

J. H. Kelly of Watrous is reported to have purchased a large number of horses from Albuquerque to be placed on his ranch. It is said that Mr. Kelly plans to operate an extensive horse farm near Watrous this year.

News of the death of Miss Mabel Wimber, which occurred in West Union, Ia., Monday of last week, has reached Las Vegas. Miss Wimber was the sister of Mrs. J. C. Baker, formerly of Las Vegas but now of New York city.

Obaido Maloof, the Bridge street merchant, has announced that he will begin the erection at once of a brick building adjoining his store on the south side of the street. The building will be of brick, two stories in height. The lower floor will be divided into two store rooms and the upper floor will be modeled for a dwelling. The building will be handsome, being equipped with a balcony and brick arches. E. W. Hart, the architect who drew the plans, will have supervision over the construction work, which will be done by day labor. The building will cost about \$5,000.

Mayor Taupert has a number of new street signs which are to be placed on the prominent corners of the city in the near future. These signs are a new contrivance and when placed upon telephone poles will not only attract attention but will give accurate directions and information as to streets. Mayor Taupert has in all about 15 signs.

It has been learned, on what is believed to be good authority, that Carlos Gallegos has made a confession of the murder of his wife and it is in the hands of the district attorney, but the latter declines to make it public. It is reported that Gallegos admits that he choked his wife and that he broke her neck by throwing her down on a plow outside the house. Gallegos, it is said, claims that his wife had made false accusations against him and he believes she had even tried to poison him. He says that he suddenly made up his mind to kill her, according to the report.

Charles Stewart, assistant deputy county assessor, is reported as recovering from his siege of illness.

Oscar Linberg has purchased the C. D. Boucher residence on Third street. The Linbergs will move into their new home at once.

Assistant Deputy Assessor Charles Stewart is indisposed and unable to be at his desk in the Investment and Agency corporation office.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Danziger will be informally at home Sunday evening between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Danziger.

C. D. Black has moved from Mora to the mesa, where he will operate a stock farm on an extensive scale. Mr. Black formerly resided on the mesa, but about a year ago moved to Mora.

An English Lutheran service will be held Sunday afternoon in the Sunday school room of the First Presbyterian church, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. P. Kretchmar of Optimo will address the meeting.

Miss Julia Ettinger, formerly employed at the Charles O'Malley electrical shop as a clerk, has entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express company in the same capacity.

Robert Kasper, the well known cornet artist, has purchased a new cornet. This instrument is considered one of the best of American makes and is one of the best models. Doubtless people residing near Mr. Kasper's home will enjoy considerable music in the future.

I. W. Lively, formerly secretary of the People's Bank and Trust company here, has been selected to serve in the same capacity for the Santa Fe Bank and Trust company, a corporation recently organized in the capital. Mr. Lively is now in Santa Fe. He resigned his position here several months ago.

A slight reduction has been made in the clerical force at the local Santa Fe offices. Two clerks have been removed, but will be replaced by the first of next month, according to the information received. This is the first cut that has taken place in the clerical forces on the local division, although the road has been following a retrenchment policy for some time.

On Sunday morning Bishop Frederick B. Howden of the Episcopal diocese of New Mexico will visit St. Paul's Memorial parish. This will be the bishop's first visit to this church since he was elected prelate for this state. Arrangements are being made by Rev. J. S. Moore for the confirmation of a large class by the bishop. Whether there will be any form of entertainment for the bishop has not yet been decided, as the season is Lent. Las Vegas Episcopalians would be glad of an opportunity to give him a reception.

Although it was expected that the colonist rates would cause an unusually heavy increase of business for the Santa Fe Railway company, the increase up to date has been light. The rates have been in effect since Sunday and the regular trains are not carrying much over the usual number of passengers.

John Cabodi, the convicted murderer from McKinley county, who was sentenced to be hanged on March 6 and barely escaped by being declared insane, is a patient in the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. A number of attendants were necessary to convey Cabodi to this city as he is considered a dangerous character.

## ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending March 14, 1914:

Mr. Abel Archuleta; Mrs. Rose Cook. Mr. Jess Dawson; Miss Carlota Esquivel; Dr. J. A. Fuller, Jr.; Mr. Lewis E. Hill; Mr. Joe German; Mr. Serapio Lucero; Sra. Dona Severa Montoya; Dr. A. E. Potter; Miss Eloisa Rodriguez; Leo Starr; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomas (2); Mrs. I. B. Tully; Senor Alberto Valdez; Lucinda L. Vuctos; Miss Helen Williams.

When calling for the above letters please ask for "Advertised Letters."

F. O. BLOOD, Postmaster.

## SITES SELECTED FOR THE NEW BRIDGES

### MAYOR TAUPERT ACCOMPANIES STATE ENGINEERS ON A TRIP TO MORA

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mayor R. J. Taupert yesterday accompanied J. W. Johnson and H. Morgan of the state engineer's office at Santa Fe, on a trip to Mora, where the officials went for the purpose of selecting the site of the bridge that is to be built over the Cebolla river in Mora county. The site was selected a short distance above the present ford and the commissioners of Mora county now will endeavor to secure the right of way to permit the use of this location for the bridge.

Engineer Morgan remained at Mora and will be employed there during the next week surveying for the Mora Cleveland road. Mr. Morgan also will attend to several other matters in connection with his work.

The sites of the bridges to be built at Watrous were selected near the old fords and the structures will be built in such a way as to permit safe entrance to Watrous from an easy angle at any season of the year with the Mora and Sapello rivers at their highest flow. The entrance to Mora from the north probably will be across the bridge over the Mora river and then the right of way will extend through the Sawyer property and across the bridge over the Sapello river. The right of way through the private property must be secured before this arrangement is certain.

"Young England" is the title of the latest operetta by Leo Fall, composer of "The Dollar Princess." The book was inspired by the methods of the militant suffragettes.

## MR. ROMERO'S STATEMENT

Margarito Romero has sent the following statement to The Optic:

"As was stated in The Optic yesterday, a rich vein, containing uranium and vanadium and also some scheelite and tungsten ores, has been found in the Romero Mining company's tunnel at El Porvenir, 780 feet from the mouth and 400 feet below the surface of the mountain.

"For the benefit of the company and our Town of Greater Las Vegas allow me to explain a little more about the output of these ores, vanadium and uranium, for the year 1912, in Colorado production and occurrence. The figures for the production of vanadium and uranium ores were not very satisfactorily reported for 1912, and the output has therefore been partly estimated from various data in the possession of the survey. In the United States uranium and vanadium bearing minerals were produced only from soft sandstones of the high plateau regions of southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah, except a very small quantity of pitchblende and uraninite. Much the larger part of the ores were from Colorado.

"The production of uranium appears to have been equivalent to a little less than 26 short tons of uranium oxide, or approximately 22 tons of metallic uranium, a slight increase over 1911, when the production was equal to about 25 tons of uranium oxide, or 21.2 tons of the metal. The productions and sale of pitchblende and uraninite in Colorado and North Carolina amounted to only 275 lbs., which brought \$1,498. The vanadium output of 1912 seems to have been equivalent to a little less than 300 tons of metallic vanadium, a somewhat larger quantity than that of 1911.

"The reduction of the figures to terms of metal seems to be the most feasible way of representing the output of both uranium and vanadium ores, as the ores are of many percentages and there is no generally accepted standard of grade, as there is in tungsten ore, for which, in the United States, the standard is an ore containing 60 per cent tungsten trioxide.

"The greatest part of the vanadium produced is, as stated, from sandstone carrying roscoelite between the grains; the next largest is from sandstone with similarly interstitial carnotite; and less quantities are obtained from other vanadium minerals not yet thoroughly investigated. The roscoelite occurs mostly as minute flakes between the fine grains of sand of the flat-lying La Plata sandstone, but most of it shows no characteristic forms.

"It is said by high authorities that radium is found on these ores. Not being well informed as to this I can not make more mention of the appearance of these ores. I have never seen radium ore.

"M. ROMERO."

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: April 15-16: Laboratory assistant (male) salary \$900 to \$1,200 per annum. April 22-23: surveyor (male) salary \$100 to \$150 per month. For all other information see E. S. Showalter at the postoffice.