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Farming - Mining

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MANY MEN PERISH WHEN SEALER SINKS

THE NEW FOUNDLAND IS SUNK
BY THE ICE IN CAPE RACE
VICINITY

St. Johns, N. F., April 2.—News was received here today by wireless of the sinking of the sealing steamer New Foundland and her crew of 170 men.

The exact loss of life is not known, but it is believed that practically the whole crew perished after the New Foundland had been crushed and sunk in the ice off Cape Race. The rescuing vessels picked up 50 of the crew, the greater number already dead, and others dying, from the ice floes to which they escaped when their craft went down.

The sealing steamer New Foundland has been crushed in the ice just south of Belle Isle Strait, and the greater part of her crew of 170 men are believed to have perished.

Steamers in the vicinity picked up several bodies and a few of the crew who had survived on the ice floes, to which they escaped when their vessel went down.

Fifty of the crew have been accounted for in this manner. Most of them were dead when found, and several others were dying.

Alarm for Second Ship

Great alarm is also felt for the sealing steamer Southern Cross, which is also believed to have been caught in the ice. The first reports received said that it was a part of the crew of the Southern Cross that had been picked up, and that they were being brought into port by the New Foundland.

There are 173 men on board the Southern Cross. She was due here Tuesday. The storm that has raged over New Foundland for three days continued unabated.

The captain of the New Foundland was Wesley Kean. Meager reports, relayed from one vessel to another by wireless and more or less confused, state that of the crew of the New Foundland 120 men were still on the ice floes this morning. It is possible that some of the bodies picked up on the ice were those of members of the crew of the Southern Cross.

One report says some of the men who left the New Foundland were

scattered by the moving ice in different directions. The wind was blowing a gale off shore and there was a blinding snow storm in which the crew would be unable to find their way in any direction. They had little food when they left the ship and no extra clothing. Without tents or other shelter many succumbed to hunger and exposure. It is feared here that few will survive. Vessels sent out from here are searching among the ice floes.

Survivors Picked Up

A message received late today from the sealing steamer Bellaventure states that the vessel has on board 30 badly frost-bitten survivors of the steamer New Foundland; that 40 of the latter's crew are dead and 30 others are missing.

Life Loss May Reach 300

New York, April 2.—Bowring and Company, agents here for the Red Cross line, owners of several steamers, including the Florisel, now on sealing expeditions off New Foundland, said they had received a message today announcing that the sealing steamer New Foundland and the greater part of her crew had been lost off Cape Race. The Florisel is believed to be engaged in the rescue work.

A private message received here from St. Johns, N. F., says the steamer New Foundland was caught in a blizzard while sealing, and over 100 of her crew were frozen to death. The Red Cross steamer Florisel picked up 50 of the men dead and dying after the New Foundland sank. The total loss of life on the New Foundland is about 170.

There is no news here from the sealer Southern Cross and this ship also is supposed to be lost with all on board. If so, the death list on the two boats will exceed 300.

The sealing fleet sailed for the ice field on March 10. The Southern Cross is the ship which Shackleton used in his Antarctic expedition.

The New Foundland was owned by the New Foundland Sealing company, limited. The steamer was built in Quebec in 1872 and registered 919 tons gross. She was 212 feet long and had been engaged in sealing for a number of years. The Southern Cross was commanded by Captain John Clark. She was formerly named the Pollux and was built in 1886. She registered 537 tons gross and was 146 long.

Worst Disaster in Years

Montreal, Quebec, April 2.—“The worst disaster to the sealing fleet for over 20 years,” was the first of a wire-

less message received here today by the Marconi company from the Cape Race station.

“Sealers from the steamer New Foundland,” the message added, “were caught in a blizzard. Fifty men were found dead on the ice. Men from other ships are searching for the remainder of the crew today.”

RAN AWAY ON THE PAY WHEN SENTENCE ENDED

BERNARD BECKHAM “BEATS IT”
FROM CONVICT CAMP SOUTH
OF HERE

From Monday's Daily.

Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, Bernard Beckham, a convict in the gang employed at the Rocky Cut about seven miles south of this city, made his escape from the camp and is now at large. This escape is one of the most peculiar in the history of the New Mexico prison, due to the fact that Beckham's time expired yesterday, although there was a possibility of his serving another month or so for disorderly conduct.

Guards are searching the county and information of the escape has been sent to all parts of the state. Up to late this afternoon Beckham had not been captured, though the his lungs punctured with stab wounds, and left lying in the street in front of the jail. He died at 11 o'clock this morning after doctors had spent three hours sewing up his wounds.

None of the mob has been identified or captured. The city and county are being scoured for the criminals.

Several masked men knocked at the door of the jail and the son of the sheriff appeared in his night clothes. He was covered with a dozen revolvers and the terrified prisoner dragged into the street where several men held him while others cut and slashed him in the same manner that his wife had been cut. He sustained three deep gashes in the throat one tapping the jugular vein deep cuts in both arms and hands and a stab in the breast. Before he died Padilla declared he knew one of his assailants, but failed to give his name.

ITALIAN CHAMBER MEETS

Rome, April 2.—The Italian chamber of deputies and senate re-assembled today. The new cabinet under the premiership of Signor Salandra made known to both houses its legislative program.

MESS BOY STOLE \$4,000 ABOARD SHIP

DAVID WILLIAMS ARRESTED FOR
LOOTING THE VENTURA'S
MAIL ROOMS

San Francisco, April 2.—Drafts, money orders and naval paymasters' checks aggregating approximately \$4,000 were stolen from the mail room of the Oceanic Steamship company's liner Ventura by David Williams, an Australian mess boy, 24 years old, according to postal inspectors, while the Ventura, which arrived here March 26, was three days from port. Information that a mail sack had disappeared was sent to the postal authorities in advance by wireless and inspectors have been working on the case. Williams was arrested today and confessed.

So far as can be learned no cash was in the stolen pouch. Williams says so and the inspectors believe him.

The Oceanic company may be asked by the government to explain how Williams had access to the mail room. Inspectors say he asserted that the door was open and that he simply walked in, lifted a pouch and hit it until he could rifle it.

All the papers he thought he could not negotiate he tossed overboard, inspectors say Williams told them, and after landing he was convinced that more of his stealings might be hard to pass and tore up paper representing \$2,200 or more. On the last voyage of the Ventura to Australia 58 parcel post packages were stolen and the inspectors believe an organized system of robbing the mails has been worked out, though Williams denies that he had accomplices.

POWER FOR YUAN

Peking, China, April 2.—The constitutional convention, which has been in session at the capital since March 18, today adopted unanimously President Yuan Shi Kai's amendments to the provisional constitution of the Chinese republic. The delegates to the convention have now taken up the question of drafting a new constitution, by which the president will be given large dictatorial powers.

STRAY TOPICS FROM LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

New York, March 28.—When 30 gun toters come up for sentence before Judge Rosalsky in general sessions court next Monday a squad of detectives will be in the courtroom to pick out such of the men as may be second offenders against the Sullivan law, which prohibits the keeping of dangerous weapons in one's possession. All 30 of the gun carriers have been convicted and on such of them as are recognized as second offenders the maximum sentence of seven years will be imposed. If the police and the courts continue to pursue this policy it will go a long way toward solving the problem of suppressing the "gangsters."

The Castles, famous as teachers and exponents of the tango and other modern dances, are to make New Rochelle famous as the home of the finest dancing academy in America. A corporation capitalized at \$300,000 has been formed to carry out the project. The academy building is to be ten stories high, with 25 exits on the first floor, of exclusive design and finished in terra cotta brick. The dancing floor, which will be nearly 20,000 square feet in extent, will be large enough for 1,000 couples to dance comfortably. Private ball rooms and instruction rooms will occupy the upper floors of the academy building.

The American Society of Graduates of German Universities is arranging to hold its first convention in this city early next month. The object of the convention is the fraternization of those who have been scholars in German universities. Besides a number of German professors there will be delegates present from Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Franklin and Marshall, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Illinois. The convention will conclude with a banquet at which the noted guests will include Vice President Marshall and the German and Austrian ambassadors at Washington.

Cardinal Farley will sail for Rome next month, accompanied by his secretary and a party of clergymen of

his diocese. It is announced that the cardinal's trip has no special significance, but is merely in keeping with the custom of the Holy See in summoning the prelates of the church throughout the world to report on the work of their respective dioceses. It is understood that Cardinal Farley's report of the work of the church under his immediate jurisdiction will be supplemented by an important contribution to Peter's Pence. The archdiocese of New York is regarded as one of the most flourishing in the United States, and the authorities at Rome look for a specially fine showing from the cardinal.

The Author's League of America, of which Winston Churchill is president and Theodore Roosevelt vice-president, has moved into its new home at Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. The house was for some years the home of Washington Irving and there the famous author wrote his "Life of Oliver Goldsmith" and prepared the material for his "Life of Washington." The house has two stories and a basement. The ground floor room, looking down Seventeenth Street, which Irving used as a study, serves the Author's League as a library and reception room. In Irving's day its chief attraction was the unbroken view to the East River.

John D. Rockefeller is to have the largest fountain bowl of its kind in the world to grace the lawn in front of his new mansion at Tarrytown. The bowl is to be carved from a single stone twenty feet wide and weighing 250 tons. A number of years ago Mr. Rockefeller saw a granite bowl of great size in St. Petersburg and the oil king decided he wanted one just like it, but of larger size. He gave a contract to the owner of a stone quarry in Stonington, Me., and for months the contractor's employes have been at work quarrying the immense stone. The stone is too large to be placed on a flat car, so a special boat has been chartered to convey it from Maine to Tarrytown.

One of New York City's electrical landmarks, which had its origin in

the mind of Thomas A. Edison and was developed under his skillful guidance, is about to pass out of existence into the discard of things which have passed their day of usefulness. The old Edison generating station in Duane street, which is within the area of the proposed civic center and is being abandoned largely on that account, is of historical importance in the annals of electricity, for the experiments and developments recorded there have been adopted the world over. It was the Duane street station which helped to give New York the distinction of having the first electric lighting system in the world. The generating station was built in 1891 and at the time was held to be a wonderful achievement and show place which engineers came from everywhere to see.

Nowadays the electrical engineers go to see the great new station which the electric light and power company has built in 201st Street. The comparison between the new station and the old Duane Street station is startling. In connection with the new station a unique and interesting problem has arisen. Several eminent authorities on acoustics and methods of silencing noise indoors and out have been engaged by the company to devise some scientific method of silencing the roar of three giant 15,000-kilowatt turbine driven generators with which the station is equipped. The noise of these big generators in operation is so great that the property owners in the neighborhood have complained. Two large doors in the front of the building are left open all night, and with the rush of the air from the basement generating room the roar of the generators is carried out into the night, disturbing the sleep of apartment dwellers a dozen blocks away.

HOW PAWNEE ROCK RECEIVED ITS NAME

INTERESTING STORY OF KANSAS
LANDMARK NAMED FOR AN
INDIAN

The following story from the Kansas City Times will be of interest to the men and women who traveled the Santa Fe trail and to their descendants:

From its winter long "sleep" old Fort Osage had become a bustling hive of activity in the spring of 1833. Men, animals and material were being gathered for the American Fur company's trading expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the west. Tents and "wickyups" clustered around the log buildings and palisades of the fort until the neighboring Indians began to believe in truth the "pale face" did number "as the leaves of the mightiest tree."

Bronze faced men in deerskin jackets and coon or beaver caps renewed acquaintanceships in front of the exchange store. Brown-clad, wide-hatted settlers from nearby farms brought in the provender for the caravan. Soldiers in long blue coats and shiny black caps, Indians in a variety of gay native dress, frill-shirted representatives of the "company" and artisans

dressed for labor in their various crafts made a part of the motley and romantic looking company.

Sounds as varied as the dress of their makers came clearly through the fresh spring air. Smiths and wheelwrights shamed the woodpecker with their incessant tapping. A group of trappers and hunters exercised their skill with their rifles. Clerks opened the boxes from the east and repacked the beads, hatches and other traders' supplies for the more difficult trip. Horses were feeling the halter for the first time, rifle balls were being cast, wagons built, harness made and organization evolved from seeming chaos.

Into this scene, adventurous enough to fire the blood of the oldest men, came a slim boy of 17, on his first trip from home. He sought out Colonel St. Vrain, head of all the activities, and asked for employment on the expedition. He could shoot straight he told to advance his plea, and had some knowledge of frontier life. He was engaged. His name was Carson.

In due time the expedition started. Twenty-six mule wagons and some loose stock was guarded by 42 men. The boy Carson, soon to be known as "Kit," was told off to drive the extra animals, stand guard in turn and make himself generally useful. He did his work so well that he was soon a favorite with every member of the party.

The start was made in May. For three weeks the course was towards the Arkansas river. Then the river would be followed to the mountains. At first no danger of Indians was felt. But when Indian signs were found at the Walnut Creek crossing guards were warned to be watchful. The day after the Walnut was passed the first Indians appeared. A half dozen Pawnees, mounted and painted, made a dash for the mules just as the camp was ready for supper. The guards were alert, however, and a few well directed shots drove them away. The next night camp was made near Pawnee Rock, just a few miles from where Larned, Kan., now is. Pawnee Rock in 1833, and until many years later, was a high cliff of red sandstone. It stood out like a sentinel on the old Santa Fe trail. It was used as a landmark by every caravan. Weather and man have so worn it away that now it is little more than a low mound.

"Kit" was posted as guard just south of Pawnee Rock and about 200 yards from the camp. Every precaution against surprise had been taken. The wagons had been circled and impediments of various sorts thrown underneath as breastworks. All the animals were tethered close by. All was quiet until about 11:30 o'clock when a sentinel cried out, "Indians." The mules were hurried into the corral. In a few minutes the outlying guards reported. The commander asked each if he had seen the savages.

"I did," replied young Carson. "I killed one of the red devils—I saw him fall." There was no further disturbance that night. Next morning all were anxious to see "Kit's" dead Indian. Everybody went out. Instead of a painted Pawnee, there was only "Kit's" own mule. The vigilant guard had mistaken its trampling for that of an Indian. The boy was chaffed a good deal about his mistake and the rock given the name of Pawnee for the Indian he did not kill.



When You Want Something Particularly Nice—

You can always depend upon K C not to disappoint you. The double raise makes doubly certain—nothing is left to "luck." If the batter is a little thin, K C will raise it light and feathery and it will be all the better. Jarring the stove or turning the pan around makes no difference—K C sustains the raise until baked.

When there's a birthday or wedding cake to bake, or refreshments for reception or party to provide, take no chances—

Use K C

SMITH IS CHOSEN TO HEAD THE TICKET

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS SELECT PROMINENT PHYSICIAN FOR MAYOR

From Tuesday's Daily.

- *****
- * Citizens' Ticket *
- * For Mayor—Dr. H. M. Smith. *
- * For Clerk—Charles Tamme. *
- * For Treasurer—Joe Elledge. *
- * For Aldermen: *
- * First Ward—P. H. Purcell. *
- * Second Ward—N. B. Roseberry. *
- * Third Ward—Dr. W. E. Kaser. *
- * Fourth Ward—E. R. Russell. *
- *****

Harmonious conventions of the democrats and republicans last night adopted the agreements of the central committees of the two parties and nominated a fusion ticket for the city election, which will be held a week from today. Each convention made the nominations assigned to its party, following which the democratic convention met in joint session with the republican gathering as the Citizens' Party of Las Vegas, and the entire ticket was nominated by acclamation.

The republican convention was held in the room on the upper floor of the city hall. It was called to order by John H. York, chairman of the city central committee. Judge William J. Mills was chosen as chairman and N. O. Hermann as secretary.

Herbert W. Clark reported that the central committees of the republican and democratic parties had entered into an agreement by which the republicans were to nominate the mayor and two councilmen, while the democrats were to have the privilege of selecting candidates for clerk, treasurer and two councilmen for the city ticket. This agreement was ratified.

The democratic convention, which was held in the council chamber on the first floor of the building, was communicated with and informed of the action of the republicans, who, in turn, were told that the democrats had agreed to the central committee's program. It was recommended that the two conventions proceed to nominate the candidates assigned to them, adjourn and meet in joint session as the citizens' party for the purpose of ratifying the action of the two conventions and nominating the entire ticket.

Herman Ilfeld then placed Dr. H. M. Smith in nomination for mayor. The nomination was seconded by a dozen men. Harry W. Kelly moved the nominations close, and Dr. Smith be declared the nominee for mayor by a unanimous vote. Mr. Kelly's motion prevailed.

The Second ward delegation placed N. B. Roseberry in nomination for alderman from that ward. Mr. Roseberry was the unanimous choice of the convention.

The Third ward delegation placed Dr. W. E. Kaser in nomination for

alderman, and he was the unanimous selection of the convention.

At this juncture the democratic convention was ushered in and announced it had nominated Charles Tamme for clerk, Joseph Elledge for treasurer, P. H. Purcell for alderman from the First ward and E. R. Russell for alderman from the Fourth ward.

On motion of W. A. Givens, Judge William J. Mills was selected as chairman of the citizens' convention and George H. Hunker was selected as secretary. On motion of Herbert W. Clark the entire ticket as nominated by the two conventions was declared the choice of the citizens' party.

A committee composed of Herman Ilfeld, Manuel A. Martinez and Hallett Reynolds, which had been sent out to escort Dr. Smith to the convention, reported that the doctor was busy on an important case and was unable to be present. He sent his thanks, accepted the nomination and promised to do his best, if elected, to promote the best interests of the city.

The democratic convention was called to order by P. D. McElroy, chairman of the city central committee. P. A. Linn was chosen as chairman and E. R. Russell secretary. The meeting was largely attended and harmonious.

BOYS GET HAIRCUT FOR EGGING PICNIC PARTY

THE NORMAL STUDENTS PUNISH YOUTHS GUILTY OF DISPLEASING CONDUCT

From Monday's Daily.

For maliciously hurling eggs at a hayride party Saturday night, the said eggs spreading over the clothing of the riders and giving them a yellow and white color, Edwin Rosenthal and Frank Condon, two students of the Normal University, this morning received punishment in form of an egg shampoo and a partial haircut.

These two youths comprise only a part of a large crowd of young men of the Normal and High school who committed the deed of Saturday night, but the remainder of the Normal boys who were implicated will receive their punishment later, according to those in charge of administering it.

Rosenthal and Condon were captured early this morning by several husky Normalites and taken to the engine room of the university, where a pair of hair clippers and an egg shampoo awaited them. The clipper was run from the central part of the boys' forehead to the back part of the neck in a straight line, thus marking the young men, conspicuously. The egg shampoo was then administered, to remind the young men of the pleasure experienced by those on the hayride.

The committee in charge of the punishment says that three young men are yet to receive punishment for throwing eggs at the hayride party.

The party was given by several Normal boys. A big hayrack was secured and the jolly party started for Romeroville, only to have the liquid gloom composed of ripe and otherwise eggs cast over it near the brick yard at the south end of the city.

The boys who forced the eggs into

the atmosphere toward the Normal hayride consisted largely of High school boys, it is said, and although no definite action can be taken against these young men, the Normals are confident of getting revenge some time.

The affair would not have caused such consternation had not the eggs been thrown especially at the girls instead of at the boys in the crowd. A number of pretty dresses were ruined as were a number of the boys' coats. The Normals say they think that when a bunch of rowdies begin throwing eggs at girls, then it is time that some action be taken. It is said that the matter of punishing the High school boys and all others concerned will be turned over to the city police force for further investigation.

Late this afternoon information came from the Normal University that John Reed, the supposed head of the body of youths who threw gloom and eggs on a hayride party Saturday night, also was a victim of the punishing committee of the students. Reed underwent the delightful operation of having a line cut across his head with a pair of clippers and likewise received an egg shampoo. Reed was not captured until this afternoon. These affairs are causing considerable interest among the student body.

Edwin Rosenthal said this afternoon that he was punished for something he didn't do. He said he accompanied some other boys from a rival institution, expecting to see the excitement, but that he did not hurl any eggs.

"RUBE" WADDELL DEAD

San Antonio, Tex., April 1.—"Rube" Waddell, the famous left-handed pitcher, died here today. He had been ill for months with tuberculosis.

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

LOWE WANTS THE PEOPLE TO GET BUSY

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ASSOCIATION WANTS MORE SUBORDINATES

The National Old Trails Road association, through Judge J. M. Lowe, its president, is issuing a call to the country towns throughout the middle west to organize good roads associations of some sort so as to be ready to take advantage of whatever may occur when the Shackelford bill is defeated or modified in the senate.

The spontaniety with which the press all over the country condemned the measure now pending has had its effect it is stated from authoritative Washington sources, and the measure either will be put entirely out of commission or changed until it no longer has any resemblance to the original.

It is stated that the senate is contemplating granting the \$25,000,000 proposed by Congressman Shackelford but giving the construction of roads that go from town to town the preference over short lines from "the farm to the market." Such an amendment would make it almost an absolute necessity for small towns to organize good roads associations. Judge Lowe declares, if they are to win a position on any of the permanent roads.

The Forty Year Test

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. It not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

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



FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

FOR
Coughs and Colds

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

O. G. SCHAEFER. RED CROSS DRUG CO.

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

LOPEZ ARRESTS A MURDER SUSPECT

DEPUTY SHERIFF GOES TO TRINIDAD TO GET SCRIVEN, ALIAS MCGUESTY

From Wednesday's Daily.

Believing that they have captured a desperate murderer, Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez and A. A. Sena returned this afternoon from Trinidad, Colo., where they arrested Berry McGuesty last night as a suspect of being Ray Scriven, a man wanted for the murder of the city marshal at Fairbury, Ill., on May 5, 1910.

McGuesty answers the description of the man wanted with the exception of a slight difference in height, but the local officials believe that he is the man wanted. Deputy Sheriff Lopez this afternoon wired the officials at Fairbury, Ill., and informed them of the arrest of McGuesty. An officer probably will be sent here to make the identification.

TEST IS PLEASED WITH COMPANY H

REGULAR ARMY OFFICER SAYS MILITIAMEN MADE GOOD SHOWING

From Thursday's Daily.

The inspection of Company H conducted at the armory last night by Lieutenant F. C. Test, United States army, proved to be one of the most successful inspections here for several years. The company paraded about 50 men last night, and Lieutenant Test this morning expressed himself as pleased with the showing.

The company had in line a number of new men last night and consideration of this fact was taken by Lieutenant Test, but even with this handicap the company showed up unusually well and went through the tactics of inspection in an excellent manner.

The total membership of Company H is now about 71, considerably over the number required by the government. From now on until the middle or latter part of the summer the local company, as well as all the companies in the state, will work toward preparing themselves for the annual encampment.

The exact location of the encampment this year has not been determined by the war department, but, due to the fact that the patrol on the Mexico line consists of a large part of the regulars, is it likely the New Mexico troops will be sent to Texas or California.

According to Lieutenant Test this year's encampment will be divided. There will be one encampment in the east and one in the west, while the south will be scattered about and the encampments held at different points.

New Mexico will come under that part of the United States designated as south. In accordance with Lieutenant Test's information the New Mexico regiment probably will be sta-

tioned either in this state or an adjacent one for its encampment with the regular soldiers.

The trip will be interesting and far more will be accomplished at an encampment of this kind than at the usual encampments. The members of the local company are intensely interested in this year's encampment and expect to make a showing.

Usually the government requires that two officers and 38 men attend these encampments, but many others also may be taken and thus the new members of the local company stand a good show of being allowed to attend this year's maneuvers.

Lieutenant Test will leave this evening for Silver City, where he will conduct an inspection similar to the one given last night at the armory. He stated this morning that he was pleased with the New Mexico militia and that the local company was among the best in the state.

ONLY FIVE LICENSES TO WED THIS MONTH

COURT HOUSE OFFICIALS WILL ADVERTISE IF BUSINESS DOES NOT IMPROVE

From Wednesday's Daily.

While June always holds the record for the largest number of marriage licenses issued at the court house the month of March this year undoubtedly holds the opposite record. The issuance of licenses at the court house this month was limited, there being only five made out up to this afternoon.

The reason for the laxity of business in this line during the month of March is largely due to the Lenten season. During this season no marriages are permitted in the Catholic churches, and many couples who discover that they love each other at sight are forced to wait until the closing of Lent to be united as man and wife. March, too, generally is a disagreeable month for matrimony. Young people prefer a month more serene and quiet, with less wintry winds.

The officials at the court house predict a good business in licenses during May and the month following.

PRESBYTERIANS HOLD AN ANNUAL MEETING

SOCIAL GOOD TIME IS FOLLOWED BY THE ELECTION OF TRUSTEES

From Thursday's Daily.

The meeting held at the First Presbyterian church last night for the annual election of officers and a social good time was well attended and heartily enjoyed by the members and friends of the congregation.

The only elections were for trustees for the church. Jefferson Raynolds was selected to succeed himself as a trustee and R. F. Johnson was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from Las Vegas of C. D. Boucher.

The annual reports of the officers were read and the heads of the dif-

LIBRARY REAL NECESSITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY

Through the efforts of the members of the Woman's club, circulars have been issued by that organization to be used in boosting the library into the favorable attention of the voters who will cast ballots at the city election that is to be held next Tuesday. The voters are to decide whether the library is to be continued.

These circulars are concise and bring the matter to striking point as to which side the voters should take. The circulars are to be mailed to each voter in the city at considerable expense to the Woman's club. It is hoped that they will affect the vote, for in the opinion of the larger part of the people, there should be only one proper way to vote this issue, that being for the continuance of the library.

Statistics which have been furnished bring out the strongest point in favor of the library. These show that this institution is largely patronized and is one of the most valuable institutions in the city for the student, the business man and the resident. They show that should the issue in regard to the library be defeated at the city election, Las Vegas would suffer greatly.

During the last fiscal year which ended Tuesday the number of people using the Carnegie public library was 13,944. This number exceeds that of the previous year and shows an increase of interest of the public in this institution. The statistics show that on the average about 39 people visited the library daily during the past fiscal year.

The number of books loaned during the year was 9,032. This is a decided increase over the number submitted in the report for the year previous. The number of new cards issued during the year was 180. The number of new books added to the library during the last six months was 232. The number of monthly magazines in the library during the year was 20, the number of weekly periodicals three, and the number of daily papers six. The total number of books in the library on March 31 was 8,470.

The figures above show the value of this institution in furnishing present day reading matter, such as newspapers and magazines, while the number of people using the library shows that the books, periodicals and newspapers are thoroughly read by the patrons.

A striking fact has been revealed in regard to the quality of the books in the library. This is that the institution has on its shelves the masterpieces of literature and reference works that are valuable to every resident in the city. Among these works are the following: Ten volumes of

ferent departments of the church reported. Prior to the business meeting a big supper was served, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The attendance numbered over 150.

HERO IS REWARDED

Pueblo, Colo., April 2.—When Fireman John A. Lewis of truck No. 3

the Century Dictionary and Encyclopaedia, 16 volumes of the New American Cyclopaedia, two volumes of the People's Cyclopaedia, 25 volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 12 volumes of the Jewish Encyclopaedia, 15 volumes of the Catholic Encyclopaedia, 16 volumes of the New American Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, three volumes of the National Encyclopaedia, 17 volumes of the American Dictionary and clopaedia, four volumes of the American Encyclopaedia Dictionary, 16 volume of the American Dictionary and Encyclopaedia, eight volumes of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, one volume of the Cyclopaedia of Social and Commercial Information, two volumes of the Home Library Cyclopaedia of Reference, two volumes of the Students' Reference Work, four volumes of the Universal Dictionary of the English Language, 24 volumes of the Book of Knowledge, 21 volumes of the Library of Valuable Knowledge, 13 volumes of the Science of Railways, six volumes of the International Library of Technology, two volumes of the Workers of Nations, six volumes of the Library of Electrical Science, 50 volumes of the Howard Classics, 10 volumes of Literature of All Nations, 24 volumes of the World's Greatest Classics, 18 volumes of the Library of Universal Knowledge, 30 volumes of the World's Best Literature, one volume of the People's Library, Historical, Scientific and Mechanical, eight volumes of Ellis' History of Our Country, 25 volumes of Bancroft's Works, 10 volumes of Beacon Lights of History, three volumes of the History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year by Emerson, five volumes of the History of Our Navy by Spears.

In addition to this valuable collection of reference works the library contains present day novels and other interesting literature that is worthy of the attention of every resident. Boys' books, the class which uplifts rather than suggests evil are to be obtained, while books for adults of every nature likewise may be obtained at this institution. The class of literature is the best and this feature is one of the strongest points in favor of the institution in that the people of this city read the books and would be at a loss for such literature were the library closed.

The Woman's club is taking an active part in influencing the voters to cast their ballots for the library, and the library board and many other citizens also are pushing the issue. There is little doubt but that the voters will take the right step, which will indicate that the city is progressive and anxious to maintain such a worthy institution as the Carnegie public library.

grasped Mrs. Emma Mills, a pretty young widow as she stood on the window ledge three stories above the ground and carried her down in safety, one year ago, he did not realize he held in his arms his future wife. Today, however, Lewis left for Salt Lake City, where he will be wed to Mrs. Mills as a reward for his heroism.

A HUMAN ADDING MACHINE IN CAPITAL

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTANT IS A REMARKABLE MENTAL CALCULATOR

Santa Fe, N. M., April 2.—H. W. Atkinson who left for the east last night after checking up the internal revenue office here before the office moves to Phoenix, is one accountant who spurns the adding machine, supposed to be the marvel of mathematics. Mr. Atkinson's mind works at about three times the speed of an adding machine and works quite as accurately.

Judge Lewis T. Carpenter, Chief Deputy James J. Goutchey, Deputy F. T. Blandy, and Deputy A. J. Loomis of the internal revenue office were astounded as Mr. Atkinson looked over long rows of figures on the books and wrote down answers in addition and multiplication as though working by magic.

It took Mr. Atkinson just one and a half seconds to compute the interest at 8 per cent of \$375 for 2 years, 4 months and 24 days. It was \$72.

"How much is 63 times 77?" asked Judge Carpenter, as Mr. Atkinson was discussing the multiplication table—which he knows up to and beyond 100. "It is 4851," he replied instantly.

Asked to explain this lightning system of calculation, Mr. Atkinson said: "As a boy my mind seemed to work rapidly when I was called up to the blackboard in the mathematics class I could usually skeletonize a sum and write the answer and then I would fill in with figures of multiplication addition and subtraction as well as division. Fractions presented few obstacles because I learned the aliquot parts. For example: When you multiply one and three-sevenths you know instantly that you are dealing with the seventieth of a hundred. Then go ahead. In handling large sums I resolve the big figures into fractional factors which makes it very simple."

Asked if he had ever taught mathematics, Mr. Atkinson said that it was his ambition to be a professor or a doctor, but that he suffered an affliction of the eyes which developed into granulated eyelids and that he had to give up study. He was later cured of this trouble by the climate of California, he said. From the ages of 10 to 18 he occupied his mind with gigantic mathematical problems.

When some one suggested that he go into vaudeville, Mr. Atkinson said that his line of mathematics would not interest the average spectators at a vaudeville show. "It might interest a business man to learn how to do rapid calculation, but the average person going to a show wishes to see miracles. I am not a marvelous Griffith working with billions and trillions."

Mr. Atkinson impresses one as being "strictly business." He comes to an office to check it up and whirrs through the books with such rapidity that at first one imagines he is joking. His explanation of the way his mind works tackling problems is like

Hebrew or Arabic even to the business man who has learned ordinary shortcuts.

Asked to give a message of cheer and help to the school boys and girls of Santa Fe in their mathematical tribulations, Mr. Atkinson said "Learn the multiplication table as high as you can. It will be of great use to you. Most people think they know it if they can run up to 12 or 15, but I should recommend to everyone to go much further."

Mr. Atkinson has had a thrilling career. In encounters with moonshiners in Kentucky and in capturing a notorious Jim Kelly of Poug Gap he dodged 18 shots from the moonshiner's rifle and had no trouble to add them up, either, though they came very fast.

PENN OFFICIALS LIKE THE SANTA FE LINES

THEY TRAVEL OVER THE BIG WESTERN SYSTEM TO GET NEW IDEAS

From Thursday's Daily.

An inspection special composed of the private cars of officials of the Santa Fe Railway company and two from the Pennsylvania lines arrived in Las Vegas at 11:50 o'clock today and remained here ten minutes. The inspection trip will continue as far as Albuquerque, where the foreign line officials will continue their journey to California and the Santa Fe officials will return to their headquarters.

The train consisted of five private business cars and Pullmans. T. D. Culler, a director of the Pennsylvania Lines, and W. W. Atterbury, vice president of those lines, occupied a private car and the private Pullman, while General Manager F. C. Fox and General Superintendent C. H. Bristol of the western lines of the Santa Fe and Superintendent F. L. Myers of the New Mexico division occupied private business cars.

The Pennsylvania officials are examining the Santa Fe lines on their trip and thus far are greatly pleased with them. The eastern officials are greatly interested in western railroading, and doubtless are surprised at the extent and business of the Santa Fe.

T. D. Culler of the Pennsylvania Lines stated this morning that business conditions in the east remain stationary as to general improvement.

"Business there is hampered by politics," said Mr. Culler this morning, "and I presume the same applies to this country."

Mr. Fox will return to Galveston from Albuquerque while Mr. Bristol will remain in the southern part of the state for a short time on business. Superintendent Myers probably will return to this city this week.

WHOLE FAMILY BURNS

Pittsburgh Pa., April 2.—Two policemen were seriously burned and an entire family, consisting of the father, mother and three children, were reported missing as the result of a fire early today. Four frame tenement houses were destroyed. Policemen and firemen rescued more than a score of persons.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR CANAL ZONE

COLONEL GOETHALS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF PANAMA BY PRESIDENT

Panama, April 2.—The Panama canal zone began business today under a permanent form of government.

The Isthmian canal commission, which has governed the zone during the construction of the waterway, was dissolved, and a civil administration, semi-military in character, was established.

Colonel George W. Goethals, by appointment of the president of the United States, became its first governor. His inauguration was remarkable. There were no ceremonies, no speeches, no display.

In his office on the top of Culebra hill, overlooking the now famous cut of that name, Colonel Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission, simply began his day's work under a new title—"governor and chief of the department of operation and maintenance."

In the big cut below, while the colonel figuratively transferred his power from one hand to another, the stream dredges were tearing away at the foot of Cucaracha slide, and locomotives were busy hauling away more of the daily spoil. Work progressed as usual along the whole route of the canal. There were no extra flags flying, no outward show of any kind that the government of the zone was undergoing any changes. These were changes in name merely, so far as most of the canal workers were concerned. Ever since Colonel Goethals became the guiding spirit of the work he has been the "benevolent despot" of the Isthmus, and there are few new faces in the group of men who have found a place in the permanent government.

The list has been announced as follows:

Engineer of maintenance—Colonel Harry F. Hodges, of the army engineers.

Superintendent of transportations—Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.

Electrical engineer—Captain, W. H. Rose, of the army engineers.

Captains of the terminal ports—Commander D. E. Dismukes and Lieutenant-Commander Henry V. Butler, U. S. N.

Superintendent of shops and dry-docks—Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting.

General purchasing officer—Major F. C. Boggs, army engineer.

Chief quartermaster—Captain R. E. Wood, United States cavalry (temporarily, pending reorganization of the supply department.)

Auditor—H. A. A. Smith; assistant, B. F. Harrah.

Chief health officer—Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, medical corps, U. S. A.

Chief officer of the quarantine division—Passed Assistant Surgeon Marshall C. Guthrie, United States bureau of public health.

Executive secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.

Only a small portion of the permanent organization became actually effective today. It probably will not be perfected until all of the construction work has been done, which will require probably another year.

That part of the old organization that will feel the new order of things first is the old department of civil administration over which Richard L. Metcalfe presided. As fast as practicable Colonel Goethals said this will be reorganized and will be placed under the new executive secretary. The courts, which formerly were considered a part of this department, already have been separated and consolidated under the one federal judge and his two assistants at either end of the canal.

ADDITIONAL STREET LIGHTS INSTALLED

OLD TOWN COUNCIL ENTERS INTO CONTRACT WITH THE POWER COMPANY

From Thursday's Daily.

The town council of the West side, at its regular business meeting last night, signed a contract with the Las Vegas Light and Power company for additional street lamps, all to be of 60 candle power, or double that of the lamps now in use. With the new lamps the West side will have 40 street lights, and it is the intention to increase the number as rapidly as the additional expense can be borne.

The council also authorized the mayor to inaugurate a street and town cleaning campaign, forcing property owners who are not public spirited to put their premises in cleanly and sanitary condition. This work will be done at once, that the new administration may have a clean town turned over to it when it takes office. The present administration has worked wonders in Old Town in regard to street improvements and cleanliness.

The fire limits were enlarged and the following territory was included within them: All that portion of the town of Las Vegas bounded by New Mexico avenue on the west, Gallinas river on the east, Grant avenue on the south and Santa Fe avenue on the north. In this district all buildings erected must be of brick, stone or other material not easily attacked by fire and must be roofed with metal. The mayor and town marshal are given power to order torn down all buildings that constitute a fire menace.

CONSIDER WAGE SCALE

Terre Haute, Ind., April 2.—The wage scale of District No. 11 (Indiana) United Mine Workers of America, today began consideration of the wage of scale will be asked, but several mine mines. It is understood that no change scale will be asked, but several mine locals have submitted resolutions asking for changes in the working conditions. The sessions, officials say, may extend over a week or longer. At their conclusion the decision will be submitted to the miners for a referendum vote and if adopted conferences will be held with the operators.

MANY EVENTS OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST TO BE FAIR FEATURE

Congresses of Artisans, Fraternal Societies, Engineers and Other Gatherings Will Be Numerous During the Exposition at San Francisco Next Year—Athletes From All Over the World Will Be Seen in Competition—Strange and Interesting Exhibits From Abroad Will Be Displayed.

San Francisco, Special Correspondence.—At this writing, in the middle of March, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is rapidly entering the final stages of its completion. Construction is far advanced, and the present attainment in all other phases of the exposition leaves no doubt that in its higher educational aspect, in its grandeur and beauty, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will rise to the standard of worldly dignity and importance with which it has been invested.

Representatives of the governments of the world and emissaries of the important financial and industrial interests of many lands are daily arriving in San Francisco. Plans for the numerous state and foreign pavilions are rapidly being completed and give promise that they will be both distinctive and beautiful.

A resume of progress in the more important phases of the exposition disclosed rapid development in all plans for the celebration and includes many new and attractive features.

Thirty-four of the nations have accepted the invitation of the United States to take official part and are actively preparing their displays.

Two hundred and eighteen great congresses and conventions have already voted to meet in San Francisco during the exposition year and it is expected that this number will be increased to fully 500 such gatherings. Five hundred thousand accredited delegates from all parts of the world are expected to attend the gatherings already scheduled.

The construction of the main exhibit section has been conducted with unparalleled rapidity and care. All main exhibit palaces will be ready to receive exhibits on July 1 of this year.

A program of events of international interest and importance has been arranged and its details are now rapidly reaching completion. Among the events are the following: A gathering of the warships of the world's nations; an assemblage of detachments of the armies of the world; a race around-the-world by motor driven air craft to start from the exposition grounds in May, 1915. As already announced prizes of \$300,000 have been assured for this series of events. A major prize of \$150,000 will be awarded for the complete circuit of the globe, with supplemental prizes to aviators first completing various sections of the course. From assurances received, it is expected that the supplemental prizes will reach and exceed \$500,000. An international live stock show to last during the period of the exposition on almost one-half million dollars will be awarded in premiums and prizes for live stock and harness racing; a series of 191 great sports and athletic events will include almost every con-

ceivable variety of sport. A series of great musical festivals embracing choral singing, instrumental and operatic compositions is assured. A number of the famed choral organizations of the world will render the songs of their native lands. A single national association has offered prizes of \$25,000 to encourage the singing of Welsh songs.

Many attractive and spectacular pageants have been arranged for and are now in course of preparation, including fetes and fiestas in which the oriental nations and all the countries within the wide sweep of the Pacific ocean will participate.

Requests for exhibit space have been received from leading exhibitors in all civilized countries, and it is now known that more than 60,000 exhibitors will be installed in the exhibit palaces. The exhibits will be notable not alone for their great intrinsic value and the care with which they have been selected but for the comprehensive manner in which they present and standardize the world's most recent advances.

With the aid of the ferry freight slips already installed at the exposition grounds and the exposition terminal railway exhibits from all parts of the world can be handled with great facility. Miles of track have been laid over the grounds and spurs have been run into the various exhibit palaces, permitting the carrying of exhibits directly into the buildings from the freight slips and from outside the grounds.

Commissioners appointed by the president of the United States have already visited or are now visiting most of the countries of the world. Commissioners are now in the Orient and in Europe, while others will shortly leave for South Africa and elsewhere.

In all lands the commissioners have been most cordially and enthusiastically received and have been the recipients of signal honors.

Original and brilliant works of sculpture have been completed and are ready for installation on the huge exhibit palaces and in the vast exposition courts. The works of some of the world's foremost mural painters will soon be finished.

The landscaping and the construction of the gardens and lagoons is far advanced. In the nurseries there are being propagated thousands of rare trees which are now boxed ready for transplanting, while great numbers of trees have been already set out upon the grounds, in pleasing contrast with the faint ivory color tone of the exposition palaces. The horticultural and floral display in magnitude, variety and beauty will excel anything of its nature ever presented at a world's exposition. Thousands of trees,

shrubs and flowers have been introduced from far corners of the world. These include hundreds of giant tree ferns, palms, cypress, rhododendrons, firs, acacias, eucalyptus trees, banana plants, orange and lemon trees and thousands of trailing vines and flowers, including roses, bougainvilleas, veronicas, hydrangeas, geraniums, tulips, crocuses, anemones daffodils.

The Palace of Machinery is practically finished and is almost ready for the reception of the exhibits; the Palace of Agriculture is 95 per cent completed and during the month of February 600,000 board feet of lumber were placed in the building; the Palace of Food Products is 85 per cent completed, all of the framing being done and the dome is now being erected; during February 300,000 board feet of lumber were put up in this building. The plumbing is 90 per cent completed. The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy is 80 per cent finished, 715,000 board feet of lumber having been placed during the past month.

All of the framework of the Palace of Liberal Arts has been erected and it is estimated that the building is 68 per cent finished. In February 300,000 board feet of lumber were placed in the building. The heavy framing of the Palace of Varied Industries has been finished and the plumbing is 85 percent completed. The Palace of Manufactures is 70 per cent completed, 500,000 board feet of lumber having been placed in February. Rapid progress has been made in erecting the framework for the Palace of Transportation and 836,000 board feet of lumber were placed in the building in February. The three fire stations now being erected on the grounds are 92 per cent finished and will be completed within 30 days.

The contract for the erection of steel for the exposition Auditorium at the civic center site is 90 per cent completed and the erection of the steel for the dome is rapidly nearing completion. This structure will have a seating capacity of 12,000 persons and is being built by the exposition at a cost of \$1,300,000.

Steel is being erected rapidly for the huge Palace of Horticulture and the framing of the west end of the palace is finished; 650,000 board feet of lumber were placed in February. The erection of steel for the Palace of Fine Arts is in progress and the lagoon in front of the palace is practically finished.

The pile foundation for the Tower of Jewels at the south entrance of the Court of the Universe has been finished and grading for the court is now in progress, and the pile foundation is 60 per cent completed.

Structural plans for Festival Hall have been finished and bids called for. Architectural plans for the California building have been completed and structural plans are 50 per cent finished.

Eight thousand cubic yards of rock were delivered at the exposition grounds and placed on the roads during February. Under the direction of Jules Guerin the color of the roads is being made to harmonize with the exhibit palaces.

The race track at the west end of the grounds and nearest the Golden Gate is 96 per cent completed. This track, with a mile course, will be one of the finest in the world and \$227,000 is offered for the spring and fall race

meets to be held on this track during the exposition.

Three states pavilions and one foreign pavilion are now under construction and one foreign pavilion is completed. The Idaho building will be finished before the end of March. Foundations are being laid for the New York and Oregon pavilions. The framework of the Canadian building at the west extremity of the foreign building site is rising rapidly. Construction of the Inerana building will be begun at an early date.

The construction of the remaining state and foreign pavilions will follow in rapid frequency. Many of the architects' plans are now completed and contracts for construction are being let.

Plans for the illumination of the exposition are being perfected rapidly and include many novel methods of lighting not before employed. The spacious facades of the exposition palaces will be illuminated by flood lighting in contrast with former methods of outline illumination, and the beauties of the architecture and sculpture will be seen at night as clearly as by day.

Thousands of glass prisms which will be used to decorate the exhibit palaces and the Tower of Jewels are arriving from Austria where they have been especially fashioned. Large forces of men are employed in great electrical manufactories in producing special illuminating apparatus.

Preparations to entertain a multitude of visitors are far advanced.

The congresses and conventions that have already voted to meet in San Francisco represent a delegate strength of from 200 to 40,000 each, and a succession of courses of lectures on important subjects will bring hundreds of thousands of delegates and students of world problems together. A feature of special interest will be that many of the congresses doing related work will meet during the same period thus enabling delegates to attend conventions engaged in a discussion of closely related subjects.

A resume of the conventions that have voted to meet in San Francisco discloses the following activities: Agricultural societies, 21; business, 20; educational, 21; fraternal, 35; genealogical, 7; Greek letter fraternities, 23; governmental and civic, 15; historical and literary, 5; industrial, 15; labor, 9; professional, 11; religious, 8; scientific, 19; social service, 6.

One of the most important conventions will be the International Engineering congress, of which the chairman will be Colonel George W. Goethals. The salaried engineers of the Pacific coast have raised \$13,000 to finance the congress; the five great national engineering bodies comprising the congress have also guaranteed a large sum to aid in defraying the necessary expense of the meeting. The first bulletin outlining the plans of the congress will be mailed to 80,000 engineers throughout the world.

The International Council of Nurses will meet in San Francisco during the week beginning May 31, 1915. There will be at the same time three national conventions of nurses and one of the California Nurses association. Fully 5,000 nurses from 15 nations are expected to participate in these gatherings.

The Congress of Vocational Educa-

tion, meeting in July, 1915, will bring together leaders of education who are seeking to solve the problem of leading boys and girls to select their life work while they are at school and to prepare definitely for it.

Delegates from more than 25 nations interested in grape culture will attend the International Congress of Viticulture to be held in June.

In the summer of 1915 the American National Live Stock association with 76 affiliated bodies will meet on the exposition grounds. In July, 1915, the Association of American Universities will convene in San Francisco. In August the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will bring together fully 5,000 women graduates of various American universities. This will be one of the largest conventions of women held during the exposition period.

An international municipal congress will meet in August and a comprehensive city planning exhibit will be one of the features of the convention week.

The American Historical association will hold a special summer session in July, 1915. The sessions will be held in the University of California, at Stanford university and in San Francisco.

Representatives from more than 200 great insurance organizations and societies throughout the world will attend the World's Insurance congress, the first ever held, which will meet during the first two weeks of October, 1915.

The International Electrical congress, composed of the leading electrical experts, will meet in September. A world's petroleum congress, the first ever held, will meet in the fall of 1915. Thirty-four American and three European organizations, concerned with the marketing, production and distribution of petroleum, will take part in this congress.

The National Potato Association of the United States will organize an international potato congress to deal with the production, distribution and marketing of potatoes. There will be a similar gathering to deal with the subject of alfalfa.

Systematic plans are being arranged to give the delegates to the congress every possible convenience in gathering all the information in the

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specialized lines in which they are interested. The American Breeders' Association, for example, has been invited to send a committee of its members in advance to list everything of greatest value at the exposition dealing with the subject of cattle breeding. Pamphlets telling how and where to find these exhibits will be mailed to the members before they start for San Francisco.

Valuable live stock exhibits from many portions of the globe will be displayed. \$175,000 has been set aside by the exposition management for premiums and prizes for live stock and the sum of \$47,000 has been raised by breeders' associations in the United States and abroad.

The participation of the foreign nations assures a representative exhibition of the world's progress. Thirty-four nations have accepted the invitation to take part in the exposition, as follows: Argentine Republic, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominion Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Sweden, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. The nations are preparing selective and representative exhibits and will display on a magnificent scale the results of the world's best effort in recent years.

Rapid progress has been made in the preparation of the sculpture. Many of the notable sculptors of the day have completed their works, which are awaiting installation upon the grounds. Other groups are rapidly approaching completion. The works are characterized by their imagery and originality and will be recalled by visitors long after the exposition city has become a memory.

Under the direction of James E. Sullivan, director of athletics of the Panama-Pacific International exposition, and founder of the American Amateur Athletic union, a program of international sport events is rapidly being consummated. Mr. Sullivan attended the international federation of the athletic governing bodies of the world at Berlin and extended an invitation to the countries represented there to participate in a series of competitive sports at San Francisco. interest in the events is greatly stimulated by the fact that the International Olympic committee will, for the first time outside of the regular Olympic games, award the prizes and that a plaque will be presented by Baron Pierre De Coubertin, president of the committee, to the winner of the modern Pentathlon.

The winners of the Olympic games will, in many instances, be selected as the representatives of their respective countries at the next Olympic games, which will be held in Berlin in 1916.

Facilities will be offered for almost every conceivable variety of sport. Nowhere, according to the expert opinion of Sir Thomas Lipton, can be found a better course for the yachts in the 21 meter class and for motor boat races than is offered in San Francisco harbor. President Wilson has offered a cup to the winning yacht in the 21 meter class. The department of state is advised that his majesty, King George of England, will encourage these events with a trophy.

The athletic track within the sta-

dium is being constructed according to the plans of F. W. Rubien, vice president of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic union. On the field within the track will be held team contests, baseball, football and similar sports.

Many golfing experts of the United States, Great Britain and the continent will contest in championship matches on the course adjacent to the grounds.

Most of the athletic events will be open to the world. The international championships will be held in the spring, but the exact dates will not be fixed until the meeting of the International Amateur Federation at Budapest in July, when the rules of the contest will be drawn up.

Among the features of the athletic program are the modern pentathlon; the decathlon; basketball championship, gymnastic championship, fencing championship, wrestling championship, intercollegiate championship, A. A. U. track and field championship, relay championship of America, the Panama-Pacific boxing championship, the American National A. A. U. swimming championship, National A. A. U. all-around championship, the Panama-Pacific lacrosse championship, and many others.

The invitation extended by the war department to the foreign nations to send troops to an international military encampment is being heartily received. It is expected that more than 50,000 troops will participate in the greatest military tournament ever held.

Many of the foreign nations have tentatively or definitely accepted the invitation to send troops and for the first time in history the troops of more than three nations will assemble for maneuver exercises during time of peace. With the exception of the time that the allied armies occupied Peking this will be the only instance when the troops of more than three nations have been camped together.

The encampment will last throughout the ten months of the exposition and daily reviews and parades, in which all of the troops will participate, will be under the direction of a field marshal, appointed each day. The tournament will include field battery display, sabre exercises, cavalry exhibitions, infantry drill, tent pegging, riding and jumping, bayonet exercises, bayonet combats, tugs of war, sharp shooting, fencing with sabres and bayonets, vaulting and bare back riding, historical military pageants, running and riding races and machine gun competitions.

Great battleships and cruisers of the nations, as well as the less highly developed types of aircraft, will be assembled upon the aviation field or in the harbor before the grounds and interesting mimic warfare will be held, affording a comparison of the relative efficiency of the aircraft and those of the sea.

Interest in the military pageants will be increased by the fact that the huge forts of the Presidio, adjacent to the exposition grounds, will be thrown open to the public.

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PRISONER KILLED BY SANTA FE MOB

ADOLFO PADILLA IS DRAGGED
FROM THE JAIL AND HIS
THROAT CUT

Santa Fe, N. M., March 31.—Adolfo Padilla, charged with killing his wife Saturday by cutting her throat with a razor, was dragged from the county jail here at 1:30 o'clock this morning by a mob of 20 masked men, his hands and throat slashed with sharp knives, officials believe his capture will be effected within a short time.

Early yesterday morning one of the guards at the camp made a trip to this city to obtain a railroad ticket for Beckham, so that he might be sent to Santa Fe. Shortly after the guard had left Beckham managed to make his get-away.

A week ago Saturday Beckham was allowed to come to this city without a guard, being a trusty, and during his stay here it is said that he became intoxicated. He caused a little trouble at a local drug store, and the officials, learning this notified the warden of the penitentiary. Beckham was ordered to be sent back to the institution, and it is thought that he would receive a censuring there for his conduct. However, it is quite probable that an additional term of a month or so would have been given him owing to loss of time for good conduct. At any rate he would have been released in a short time.

But Beckham could not wait, and consequently left the camp yesterday morning. When captured he probably will be forced to serve the maximum sentence first imposed upon him.

Beckham is described as being 25 year of age, about five feet and six inches in height and being light complexioned. He was sent from the penitentiary for highway robbery and assault and had served a sence of three years.

"FAGGED-OUT" WOMEN

Will Find Help in This Letter.

Overworked, run down, "fagged out" women who feel as though they could hardly drag about, should profit by Mrs. Brill's experience.

She says: "I was in a very weak, run-down condition. Life was not worth living. I could not sleep, was very nervous, stomach bad, and was not able to work.

"I consulted with one or two physicians, without benefit. I read of Vinol helping some one in a similar condition so I began to take it, and it simply did wonders for me. I gained in weight and I am now in better health and stronger than ever. I can not find words enough to praise Vinol."—Mrs. W. H. Brill, Racine, Wis.

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ESTABLISHED 1892

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THE PROPER CHOICE

The republican and democratic parties did a big thing when they selected Dr. H. M. Smith as their unanimous choice for mayor of the city. Dr. Smith is thoroughly competent, and there is nobody in the city who can think up a possible reason for not voting for him, though everybody would have to take a whole day off to enumerate all the reasons which make him a desirable man for mayor.

Dr. Smith made good as a citizen; he made good as a physician; he made good as superintendent of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane; he made good as a member of the board of education, and he will make good as mayor. He has ability and good judgment, and, above all, is desirous of seeing Las Vegas grow and prosper and her people happy and contented. Even if there is no candidate against him, it is the duty of every voter to go to the polls and cast a ballot for Dr. Smith, just to show him that the community is with him and will give him united support, not only on election day but all during his administration.

PRAISE IS DUE HIM

Mayor Robert J. Taupert did the manly thing when he announced that he would not oppose so good a man as Dr. H. M. Smith, the fusion nominee for mayor. In doing so Mr. Taupert followed the same policy to which he has adhered during the two years he has been in office, that of doing what he believed to be for the best interests of the city.

Mr. Taupert make mistakes, just as everybody makes mistakes, but he made them honestly. He made Las Vegas the cleanest town in New Mexico and was watchful of the interests of the community. His mistakes are far outmeasured by the good he accomplished. Mr. Taupert always maintained that he did not seek the office because he wished to be mayor, but because he wished to be of use to the community. His action in yielding to Dr. Smith proves the statement, as, in his announcement in another column of The Optic, the mayor says that he retires because he believes Dr. Smith will make an excellent mayor and work for the best interest of the city. Mr. Taupert gave unselfishly of

his time to the city and he deserves the thanks of all the citizens.

The following comment from the Santa Fe and Albuquerque papers on the lynching in the capital is pertinent:

Santa Fe Disgraced

Last night a mob assaulted the jail in Santa Fe, took out a prisoner charged with a despicable and revolting murder, and inflicted injuries upon him, before his rescue, which resulted in his death.

While our Chamber of Commerce is seeking to bring tourists and health seekers and residents to Santa Fe, and advertise the climate and scenic attractions, the wires carry to every part of the United States the news that lawlessness reigns in the capital city of the state of New Mexico, and a brutal mob-murder has been perpetrated.

Let us finish up this business in such a way that the wires may also announce to the world that Santa Fe punishes her lawless element to the fullest extent of the law. Let us demonstrate beyond cavil or the shadow of a doubt that justice is even handed relentless in this city; that the law is supreme and that respect for the law is enforced with a stern hand—that no technicality or loophole is allowed to give respite or release to men who are a menace to the community and to men who as a matter of common knowledge have been guilty of atrocious crimes. The atmosphere of lawlessness and trend toward violence has been more and more evident in Santa Fe. No candid man will deny it. Instances are multiplying. It is time for a tight rein and to put on the brakes. Potential and actual criminals do not fear the law as they should. It is high time to put the fear of God into the heart of the lawless and to use every resource of the law to make an example of every man who breaks it or laughs at it, whether a lyncher or a private murderer.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Unfortunate

It has remained for a mob in Santa Fe, the state capital, to break a long and honorable record for New Mexico; a record of many years without mob violence. A lynching is always an unfortunate occurrence and this one is to be regretted, although the nature of the man Padilla's crime, following upon the escape of other men charged

with equally brutal crimes, was enough to arouse the mob spirit in any community.

Santa Fe as a community is no more responsible for this bloody outbreak against law and order than for the crime of the summarily punished murderer. The mob spirit is a force of nature, just as is the wind which wrecks or the flood which sweeps away. As we become more and more civilized we are able to keep under better control the passions that are behind the mob; but once in a while and in New Mexico once in a great while, the primitive breaks through the crust and the result is something like that in Santa Fe last night. It is to be regretted. If the leaders of this mob can be detected they should be punished. It is doubtful if they will be.—Albuquerque Herald.

HAMPERING WAGE PAYER

The announcement that the Pennsylvania railroad will cut 25,000 names off its payroll will be accounted for by the demagogues as a political maneuver, though thinking people well know that it is nothing of the sort. The policy of retrenchment and economy which has been adopted by the American railroads has been forced upon them by conditions wholly beyond their control. During all the years of railroad history in the United States the companies have been splendid employers of labor. They have paid out more in wages than any other branch of industry and it was the rare exception when any railroad company made wholesale cuts in its payroll. In times of depression and temporary suspension of constructive operations the roads have dispensed with unneeded men, mostly unskilled laborers, who are employed only for certain work and are not regularly on the payrolls. But the lamentable tendency of the times is manifest in the enforced economy which throws many thousands of old employees out of work.

For several years there has been a veritable epidemic of state legislation of an oppressive and hindering character, increasing operating expenses and decreasing revenues. Of the hundreds of state laws relating to railroads that have been passed within recent years probably not half a dozen were aimed at helping the roads to pay higher wages and reduce rates by increasing their revenues. But hostile state legislation was only a part of the destructive crusade. The interstate commerce commission has almost arbitrary powers in dealing with the railroads, and this commission has been exceedingly busy. It has accomplished a great number of changes, but always in the direction of preventing the roads from making any money. It has imposed rates so low that some roads have been brought perilously near to bankruptcy. It has taken sides with organized labor in its many demands for higher wages, and in the face of orders reducing income the companies have been required to add constantly to the cost of operation.

The inexorable logic of this situation is that instead of a vast army of satisfied railway workers receiving good wages there are fewer and fewer employees at any wages at all. The problem of the unemployed would be much less serious if American indus-

tries were allowed to run their affairs without the mischievous interference of legislatures and of multiplied boards and commissions, all viewing interests to be regulated with unfriendly eyes.—Kansas City Journal.

ATTRACTIVENESS

Most normal people aspire to be attractive, yet some of those who aspire most and who have marked natural advantages lose out by reason of defects easily remediable. As tuberculosis is a preventable disease, unattractiveness is a preventable trouble.

One must not consider this subject interesting to the fair sex alone. As a matter of fact, men recognize the value of attractiveness. Lack of it is a serious handicap in the business world; repulsiveness almost an unsurmountable one. And the general rules for attractiveness are applicable to either sex.

Youth usually means attractiveness, yet there are plenty of young people who are not pleasing and plenty of older people who are. Youth itself means nothing, then. It is only when it is accompanied by good health, cheerfulness, ambition and bright hopes that youth charms.

Good health is the first duty and first opportunity of life. From a few unfortunates it is irrevocably withheld, but most people can have good health if they will strive for it as earnestly and persistently as they strive for things of far inferior value.

With good health obtained, the other essentials of attractiveness should come without trouble. When a man's liver is working properly it ought to be easy for him to be cheerful, and he should have all the fiery ambitions and extravagant hopes of youth. Having these, he will be good company and in position to make friends and hold them.

The man or woman who deliberately seeks distinction through absurd eccentricities will lose out. Endeavor rather to make yourself uneccentric. The world respects the mysterious, but it loves and pays homage to the things it understands.—Joplin Globe.

DESECRATION PUNISHED

The leader of the sacrilegious rioters who desecrated the churches of New York city by invading them like a mob of drunken bullies has been sentenced to serve a year in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. That the punishment was amply deserved cannot be denied by fair-minded men. In times of industrial uncertainty or depression when many persons are out of employment there are always to be found firebrand leaders who are demagogues pure and simple. While bona fide workingmen who are anxious to work and are unable to find employment are entitled to sincere sympathy and to more substantial help, sympathy is wholly wasted on the wild-eyed roysterers who in the name of honest and unfortunate labor commit offenses which shock the conscience of all right-thinking people.

The arrogant claim that "the churches" owe every man who is unemployed a job and every man who is hungry food, is one not infrequently made by self-styled socialists who gain a little cheap notoriety by assuming an attitude hostile to the Christian reli-

gion and its formal representatives. The irreligious "sand letters" who disturb the serenity and solemnity of religious gatherings on the flimsy ground that "the church" is responsible for social and industrial conditions went just a little too far in the New York case and their leader has had some well merited punishment dealt out to him. Rowdies who burst into a church set women to screaming and revile the ministers of the Christian religion without the semblance of provocation cannot expect to receive the sympathy and toleration of any sensible people.

In marked contrast with these "hooligan" tactics is the dramatic story told in an obscure and incidental paragraph dealing with quite another matter. A Spaniard, whose wife received a letter from the American state department notifying her that there was a fortune awaiting her in this country, sold all his humble belongings and came to America the other day, only to find that the letter was intended for another woman bearing the same name as his wife. The unfortunate man, penniless, walked the streets looking for work. He earned a little money by cleaning off the snow, but the job lasted only a few hours—incidentally it might be noted that scores of the rioters refused to work at this work even when given the chance. The Spaniard fell in with the I. W. W., but though on the verge of starvation refused absolutely to commit the sin of desecrating a church by entering it in company with a noisy and blaspheming throng. He was quite prepared to sacrifice his very life rather than be guilty of sacrilege. This man was a hero where the others were merely hoodlums.

CONVICT-MADE GOODS

For a long time it has been unlawful to import goods produced by convict labor, but the enforcement of the law has been found impossible, presumably owing to the difficulty of distinguishing such commodities after they have entered the channels of trade.

Congress is now engaged in making this law more effective, apparently by clearer definitions and more severe penalties for the willful importation of the prohibited goods.

Apparently, that will not help greatly in the practical work of detecting these articles, but the increased penalty for violation of this law may more effectually deter the unscrupulous from taking chances.

How much of this importation there is or is possible does not appear, but unless importations of this character are much larger than one would naturally suppose the cost of any real suppression of the traffic would exceed the invoice value of the commodities kept out.

The objection to convict-made goods is due to the practice, still common in some states, even of this union, of leasing the convicts to speculative manufacturers, who are thus enabled to produce cheaper than competitors and to undersell. Nobody defends that or desires it to continue. The practice was abandoned in this state many years ago.

But it is now recognized as not only inhuman but uneconomic to keep prisoners for years in idleness. A certain number can be restored to

good citizenship, but only through discipline and imparting habits of industry acquired in useful work.

But it is deemed best that the products of their labor shall be solely for the service of the state which confines them or of its political subdivisions and not be put into the general market. And that is the law of this state, except as to grain bags.—San Francisco Chronicle.

RURAL PROGRESS MEANS MUCH

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside Helen Johnson Keyes, fireside editor, writes as follows, about the importance of rural progress to the cities of America:

"Dr. Henry J. Waters in his address to the Dry Farming congress stated that rural progress means more to the city man than to the farmer. To be sure, unless he is a thinker he hardly realizes it, for the streets along which he goes and comes display stalls of vegetables, carcasses of animals, and innumerable eating places. Odors of cooking rise from numberless kitchens below the pavements under his feet. Famine seems indeed far removed from him. Yet there is hoarded there only a few days' supply of bread. In Indianapolis famine came so near that the court house was turned into a market. The world has overdrawn its bank account forty million dollars—which is half the wealth of the United States—and the farmer must pay in the deficit.

"Strange that such a superb task should not have aroused in the farmer a more stinging pride in his profession, a larger vision of business and a greater thirst to become a conscious leader in the economic world!

"Strange, too, that today, when the lure of the professions is so strong for women, the profession of farmer's wife—more properly co-operator and assistant manager of the farm—has not wholly revealed its amazing possibilities and its unparalleled dignity! As Alfred W. McCann says, 'the history of life on the surface of the earth is the history of food.' It is the farmer and his family who supply food to the world, without an abundance of which, at moderate prices, civilization would eventually slough off and in the end perish miserably."

RAILROADS AND SHIPS

A statistician has called attention to the fact that whereas the American railroad mileage is just about equal to that of all the other nations of the world, America is ninth in shipping. It must be rather humiliating to realize that not only do England, Germany and France surpass this country with respect to their merchant marine, but Italy and Russia do also, and likewise Japan, and even Holland and Norway. To make the figures more startling still, it is shown that American shipping pays the stupendous tribute of 12 billions of dollars every year to foreign vessels for carrying American products to foreign countries and foreign products to this country.

Yet there is a virulent "antisubsidy" prejudice which has thus far successfully resisted every effort to build up an American merchant marine in the way that other nations build up and

maintain their shipping interests, and it is becoming more and more clear that the Wilson administration is laying greater stress upon the anti-subsidy principle involved in the Panama canal tolls controversy than upon the treaty with Great Britain. In a personal statement just issued President Wilson argues against exemption because exemption will constitute a subsidy. A subsidy can have no other direct result than to build up an American merchant marine and replace the Stars and Stripes, which have vanished from the high seas.

Foreign vessels are prohibited from participation in our coastwise trade, and this constitutes the sole extension of federal aid to the shipping interests of this country. It is very probable that if there was any valid excuse for so doing, even this veiled semblance of subsidy would be withdrawn. The democratic party in particular seems obsessed with the idea that a subsidy in any form strikes at the foundation of our institutions. It is easy to conceive policies which would degenerate into mere paternalism if carried to excess, but there is neither common sense nor patriotism in banishing the American flag from the seas for no better reason than that it can be kept there only by putting into practice the policies pursued by every other nation in the world.

There is no reason for getting frightened at the word "subsidy." In many forms it is familiar to the people. The farmer is subsidized to the extent of many millions of dollars every year spent in making his business more profitable through the activities of experiment stations. The business man is subsidized by the expenditure of other millions in a costly consular service, in a cabinet department of commerce, etc. There are many ways in which the government lends assistance without arousing popular opposition. It once subsidized the trans-continental railroads and made possible the establishment of great industrial and agricultural empires between the two oceans. But today the very suggestion that any help be extended to the railroads, the "land marine" of the nation—to use a paradox by way of analogy—or to American shipping, "the railroads of the seas," excites a froth and frenzy of denunciation.

The eastern railroads, for instance, are engaged on a literal life and death struggle for existence. They are asking the interstate commerce commission for permission to make an increase in freight rates, trifling as a matter of percentage but of vital importance in the aggregate. They have shown by figures that during the past seven months they have lost \$51,000,000 in revenue as compared with the seven corresponding months of the preceding year. Operating expenses are increasing by leaps and bounds; operating revenues are decreasing by multiplied millions. Yet the whole strength of the government is exerted in opposition to the railroads and every suit that is decided against the roads is described jubilantly as a "victory for the government."

The true "victory" would be the rehabilitation of the merchant marine and the extension of fair treatment, the only "subsidy" they can even hope for. The nation should realize that it is hurting itself every time a dollar is unnecessarily paid in tribute to foreign shipping or an unnecessary and

unjust burden is imposed on American railroads.

HUMAN LOVE OF DOGMATISM

Some scientists connected with the University of Chicago have given preliminary notice that they will soon announce to the world the discovery that the center of the earth is not a molten mass, as some hypothesisists have argued, but that it is solid as steel, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The statement is positive and specific, without ifs or ands, though we must await the full text of the announcement before we ascertain just who has gone to the center of the earth to gather proof of conditions about which there has naturally been more conjecture than positive evidence. But the scientists have chosen wisely in selecting the form of their declaration, if it be their purpose to kindle the enthusiasm of partisans. A mere statement that the theory of a molten mass, gradually cooling, is not upheld by all the phenomena would have fallen on listless ears. The dogmatic assertion that the center of the earth is solid as steel will find staunch defenders in all walks of life.

Our poets and philosophers have often expressed horror of dogmatism and insisted on open-minded study and discussion of all subjects. The world has pretended to acquiesce in such an attitude, but it has deceived itself. Humanity is fond of dogmatism and cannot bear any question remaining "open." Like Noah's dove, that sought rest for the sole of her foot, the human mind cannot bear suspense. It wants things "settled." The ancient philosopher who insisted that the earth rested on the backs of elephants and that earthquakes were due to the restiveness of the pachyderm during fly time had many more partisans than their contemporaries who admitted they were not certain what supported the earth. In religion genuine agnostics have been without followers, although some using the title have gathered about them partisans who delighted in dogmatic denial of dogmas. In the battle raging over higher criticism the same conditions are seen. The reverent, conservative higher critics arouse no enthusiasm. But the radicals who form a hypothesis, reason on it and announce their conclusions as demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt, number their followers by thousands.

Believers in verbal inspiration of the Scriptures and their infallibility in all points are doubly strong with the masses of men, for they thus avoid all the perplexities of examination of "original sources" and contemporary records, about which there must arise many puzzling questions, and they at the same time furnish proof texts for settlement of all the baffling problems concerning God and man and their mutual relations. In science, religion and statecraft the leaders who have great armies marshaled under their banners are those that dogmatize, who are always positive in assertion and are not troubled with doubts of the infallibility of the doctrines they espouse.

The Shuberts have produced an English comedy called "The Third Party."

MANN SAYS REAL ISSUE IS NOT PLAIN

REPUBLICAN LEADER DISCUSSES THE PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION

Washington, March 31.—In an atmosphere of tense excitement the struggle in the house over President Wilson's proposal to repeal the Panama tolls exemption was today pressed into its last stage. A full attendance on the floor and a throng of anxious spectators, such as the house has seldom seen in the galleries, waited for the concluding verbal battle and the deciding vote, which was expected late this afternoon or early tonight.

Republican Leader Mann spoke, and Speaker Clark was on the program in opposition, and Representatives Sherley and Covington for the administration. Leaders on both sides worked feverishly on the floor and in the cloak rooms and the whips reported several changes in the lineup, although the changes generally balanced.

The administration supporters confidently claimed the repeal would pass by a majority of from 60 to 75. Cheers and applause greeted the opening of the day's debate. When Representative Humphrey, republican of Washington, declared that "but for an injustice, the great and patriotic speaker of this house today would be occupying the White House," the galleries joined the floor in a round of applause.

The greatest crowd the house has seen in recent years jammed the galleries of the chamber today to hear the final debate over the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption. People had been waiting in line for hours.

During the waiting hours the crowd made itself at home. Some bought newspapers and books. One gray-haired woman brought her knitting and clicked her needles industriously. Lunch boxes, milk bottles and pop bottles were piled up on the gallery rail, an imminent danger to the legislators below, until the door keepers forced their removal.

Representative Humphrey of Washington, republican, denounced the democratic position as "more contemptible than the English language can express," and declared that the condition had been brought about by the "egotistical blundering" of the administration in the Mexican situation. He lauded Majority Leader Underwood and Speaker Clark, who, he said, "by every rule of fairness and honor should be president today," for refusing to repudiate the democratic platform. The administration, Representative Humphrey declared, had been imposed on "to carry out the international confidence game by which Japan and England hope to secure the use of the canal without competition."

Clark Praises Wilson

Speaker Clark closing debate against the repeal, disappointed those who expected him to attack President Wilson. He disclaimed any personal issue with the president, declared he

believed Mr. Wilson was actuated by the highest patriotic motives, and that there was no breach in the democratic party.

He argued at length against the president's contention and declared that "the amazing request of the president for the repeal, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding." He disclaimed any personal issue between the president and himself and added that if the president had reasons "which are not utterly untenable and which compel him to make this request," he said had not given them to the house. He differed with the president's statement that toll exemption was "a mistaken economic policy" but, willing to dispute on that point, proposed that the exemption be suspended two years. He contended that the president was mistaken in the view that the exemption was repugnant to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

In suggesting a two year suspension of tolls Speaker Clark said:

"Most assuredly the mistaken economic policy reason for the president is untenable and fades away before the stubborn facts of our history. As that is a disputed point, why not amend this bill so as to continue the present law with the exemption for two years, or suspend it for two years? By amending the bill, either way, we control the situation. If the exemption from tolls should turn out to be 'a mistaken economic policy' our own canal, built on our own soil, with our money, is gone from us and our heirs forever, and forever."

Not Afraid of War

"We want war with no nation," said the speaker, "but rather than surrender our right to complete sovereignty over every square foot of our globe-encircling domain, we will cheerfully and courageously face a world in arms."

He attacked the attitude of house democrats who have aided the president's fight for the toll exemption repeal. Referring to published declarations that his opposition to the president was "the opening gun of his fight for the nomination in 1916," the speaker declared he had told all to whom he had spoken about the 1916 situation, that if the president's administration were a success, Mr. Wilson would be re-elected, and if it were a failure "the nomination would not be worth having." As to his own future, the speaker insisted he could be happy without the presidency, the speakership or even with retirement to private life, should his constituency so determine.

"There is no personal issue between the president of the United States and myself," he said. "I trust there never will be. I have at no time uttered one word of criticism of the president. At no time, so far as I am informed or believe, has the president said one single word of criticism of me. I have never for one moment entertained the opinion that President Wilson is actuated by other than the highest motives. I don't believe that President Wilson has ever entertained any other opinion as to the conduct of those of us who find it necessary to differ with him on this measure."

"President Wilson does not desire a breach in the democratic party. I don't desire a breach in the democratic party, and there is no breach in the democratic party. I would scorn to

believe that President Wilson's countenances for one moment the efforts of some of the jackal press to represent that we are seeking to disrupt the democratic party. With most of those who have asserted that I am seeking to disrupt the party, the wish is father to the thought."

Replying at length to what he called a "scurrilous and slanderous article in the New York World," the speaker said the charge that he had been swayed in his attitude toward the bill by the "ship subsidy interests was a base and false insinuation."

"If any man here believes that slander," shouted the speaker, "let him stand up here and now, so that he may be seen by hundreds of witnesses."

The newspaper named, he said "along with every editor in America who hopes to be an ambassador, minister, consul general, or in some other fat and juicy job, has been endeavoring to place me in antagonism to the president ever since the election. These papers declare I am opposing this surrender to Great Britain as an opening gun in my campaign for president in 1916. It may surprise these obsequious courtiers to know that I never hinted to any human being that I would be a candidate in 1916, and that I am not a candidate. Their slander has been a gratuitous mental degradation."

"I never entertained the slightest ill will toward the president about the Baltimore convention. I wish him well. I did all I could to elect him, far more than some of those who so vociferously and fulsomely praise him now, and for whom, deep down in his heart, he must entertain supreme contempt. I have steadfastly supported him until we are called upon to bolt the platform. I absolutely refuse to do any such thing."

Mr. Clark then referred to published reports of a fight on his re-election to the speakership.

"The New York Sun practically nominates the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Sherley) for the speakership," said he. "Here is its exact language:

"Reports have it that already the little leaders have decided that Representative Glass of Virginia would be a good man for floor leader and that Representative Swagar Sherley of Kentucky would make an ideal speaker." The strange part of that paragraph is that it makes no mention of my valuable, vehement and vociferous friend from Texas (Mr. Henry) for the speakership. He has had the eagle eye on the speakership for these many years.

"I have this to say: The fact that I am making this fight for our platform pledges may end my public career. There are many things worse than being defeated for congress, or defeated for the speakership, or even worse than to be defeated for the presidency, and one of them is to repudiate the platform on which you are elected. If my constituents who have stood by me with unshaken fidelity should retire me to private life, I can still be happy in the love and affection of my wife and children, in the society of my books and in cultivating flowers and trees."

Asserting that he had no criticism for his democratic friends who would vote for the repeal, the speaker pleaded that "if we must differ, let

us differ in kindness," and then launched into an argument on the merits of the tolls issue. He contended, first, that the transcontinental railroads would be the chief beneficiaries of a repeal.

Further referring to the president's attitude, Speaker Clark said that "if we have entered into an engagement which forbids us to manage our own affairs, then we must abide by it, however foolish or unnecessary that engagement may have been."

Honest opinions, he said, differed. "Whatever may be the differences of opinion respecting the merits of the case," he said, "I do President Wilson honor for his act. But I don't and cannot endorse his judgment. I think he is wholly in the wrong, at least so far as the treaty bears on our own domestic situation, and consequently offers on just cause for the breaking of a well considered party pledge."

"The repeal," he said, "means the practical abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, which the American people will maintain at all hazards. Those who assert that the Monroe doctrine is dead, reckon without their host."

After discussing the Monroe doctrine, the speaker concluded with this appeal:

Closes With a Prayer

"Now may the God of our fathers, who nerved three million backwoods Americans to fling their gage of battle into the face of the mightiest monarch in the world, who guided the hand of Jefferson in writing the charter of liberty, who sustained Washington and his ragged and starving army amid the awful horrors of Valley Forge, and who gave them complete victory on the blood-stained heights of Yorktown; may He lead members to vote so as to prevent this stupendous folly, this unspeakable humiliation of the American republic."

"Policy Involved"—Mann

Republican Leader Mann told the house three questions were involved in a repeal of the Panama tolls exemption: Treaty rights, moral rights apart from treaty construction, and the economic policy involved. The economic question might be changed at any time, he said, but a decision on treaty rights must be a lasting one. He maintained that no construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty compelled the United States to charge the same tolls on its own ships or those of Panama as were levied on those of other nations.

"A reading of the rules to be observed by nations to receive equal treatment," he said, "plainly discloses that they are not applicable to the United States or Panama."

"England's attempt to secure her construction of the treaty at this time is not for its present effect. It is for the long distant future. If we construe the treaty according to the English claims, it is sure to rise and embarrass us whenever we have war with other nations."

Representative Thomas, democrat, and Representative Keating, democrat, favored the bill. So did Representative Slayden, democrat, of Texas. Rep-



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The Man who put the E F's in FEET.

representative Kent of California, independent, agreed with the president that exemption was a subsidy.

Representative Copley, progressive of Illinois, and Cooper, republican of Wisconsin spoke for the repeal; Representative Powers, republican of Kentucky, spoke against it. Representative Ainey of Pennsylvania, republican, assailed what he called the efforts of the president to "usurp the functions of the legislative branch of the government."

In the gallery of the speaker, where Miss Genevieve Clark and a party of friends were seated, a large lunch box, generously loaded with sandwiches and fruit, was produced and passed around.

Various members were given a minute to extend the remarks in the records and the remaining republican time was then given to Representative Mann.

Mr. Mann got an ovation from the galleries and the republican side of the house, as he concluded:

"The president says he does not know how to deal with matters of greater delicacy and of greater importance in our foreign relations. I can tell him. If he will deal with all the world in a spirit of American fairness and justice, guarding the rights of the American people, he will have the support of all parties and all peoples in this country, holding up his hands, and all the powers of earth will not dare disturb him."

Another long list of members was given leave to print speeches in the record and as Speaker Clark with difficulty restored order, Representative Sisson, democrat, of Mississippi, took the floor to support the repeal bill.

Representative Covington, democrat of Maryland, one of the administration leaders, vigorously supported the president. He voted for the tolls exemption in 1912 and declared he still believed that an economically sound policy, but explained his vote for repeal was based on the international situation.

"The president is not asking congress to reverse its opinion as to the economic propriety of the free tolls clause," he said. "All that he desires is that congress proceed now to meet an international situation which has arisen."

Representative Peters, democrat of Massachusetts, read a letter from Richard Olney, former democratic secretary of state, urging all democrats to support President Wilson in the controversy. Mr. Olney's opinion that an exemption did not violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been used in many of the arguments against repeal and was referred to by Speaker Clark.

Special "Health Warning" for March

March is a trying month for the very young and for elderly people. Croup, bronchial colds, lagrippe and pneumonia are to be feared and avoided. Foley's Honey and Tar is a great family medicine that will quickly stop a cough, check the progress of a cold and relieve inflamed and congested air passages. It is safe, pure and always reliable. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

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.

STEEL SUFFERS A SCARCITY OF ORDERS

DEPRESSION OF RAILROAD BUSINESS AFFECTS MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES

New York, April 1.—The financial community is still in a state of hopeful expectancy. No little disappointment exists that the market has not shown greater strength; yet it must be remembered that we are passing through a period of trade depression and industrial readjustment, which is worldwide and not by any means confined to the United States. We are inevitably in one of those periods of economic reaction to which we must adjust ourselves whether we like it or not, and which are best met by candid appreciation of the facts. It is of course unnecessary to deal with the past, or with the causes leading to present reaction, but a survey of the present situation at home contains both sobering and encouraging features.

The great transportation interests of the country are still paralyzed by indecision of the interstate commerce commission regarding an advance of rates; by the unfriendly attitude of congress; by the losses inflicted through severe weather, and by general trade sluggishness. The steel industry is suffering from a continuous lack of orders, due chiefly to financial inability of the railroads, and to the reaction in building as well as to general trade slackness. The United States Steel corporation failed to earn its entire dividend in the last quarter of 1913, and there is good reason to believe that the full dividend will be unearned during the current quarter. The great textile industries are also feeling reactionary tendencies. Consumption is declining somewhat owing to unemployment among the masses and the general necessity for economy. Our cotton mills are still facing serious problems owing to declining prices for fabrics, relatively high prices for raw material and rumblings of fresh demands for higher wages from labor. The woolen industry is exceedingly spotty. A few mills which bodily met the conditions arising from tariff changes by a sharp reduction in prices secured plenty of orders and have been doing a satisfactory business. Those who hesitated to make the plunge are feeling the pinch of circumstances, and more than 20 per cent of our looms are still idle. Copper producers have had a hard year, but lately seem to have been doing better. The sugar industry is in a similar position. The rubber industry is also doing a larger business after a period of severe contraction. The tobacco industry has felt the effect of disruption and increased competition, but is nevertheless giving a good account of itself. The boot and shoe industry slowed down considerably; nevertheless the Central Leather company is doing a very satisfactory trade. All of the oil companies have been doing a tremendous business and making unusual profits owing of course to the great expansion

in the uses of petroleum. Our fertilizer companies are expecting a good year. The agricultural implement concerns have not done well, some having manufactured an oversupply, while others are overloaded with a mass of farmers' notes which are not being met as rapidly as expected. The real estate business is anything but satisfactory for reasons already well understood. The February building returns for 150 cities reported prospective outlays of over \$50,000,000, compared with \$60,000,000 a year ago. In Greater New York the total for the month was only \$8,000,000 this year, against \$15,000,000 a year ago.

Washington remains a source of uncertainty and disappointment in regard to delay on the rate decision. Nevertheless, it is quite probable that some concessions will be made to the railroads, not less, say, than 2½ to 3 per cent. If denied, the outlook will prove decidedly serious, and we may anticipate a series of dividend reductions, the injurious effects of which would extend far beyond the many thousands of stockholders directly interested. Unquestionably serious financial derangement would follow a denial of fair treatment of the railroads. The Mexican situation is another element of uncertainty. Every week of "watchful waiting" brings us nearer actual intervention, and it is sincerely to be hoped that some settlement will be reached before prolonged irritation arouses the United States into exasperation and then aggressive action. The new anti-trust bills now before congress are a source of much uneasiness among business men upon whom the initiative depends. These bills are unnecessary, because the Sherman law has already been amply interpreted and defined by the supreme court. They will simply confuse the situation and might easily throw away all that has been gained in the last 20 years. Our business men should protest against any hasty action on this subject.

This is the sombre side of the account. Let us now look at the brighter side of affairs. The unfavorable features just referred to have unquestionably been fully discounted, and a revival in the industrial field would be quickly anticipated in the stock market. Several industries have already apparently turned the corner. It is satisfactory to know that general conditions are sound. This fact is confirmed in all well informed sources. It is particularly true in banking circles, where there is no unwholesome expansion of credit and where our banking institutions are in an unusually strong position. The monetary outlook is assuring. For some months we are practically certain of continued ease. Easier conditions abroad are also in prospect, owing to trade reaction and the disposition of foreign bankers to limit the output of new securities. So far as the United States is concerned, more depends upon the next harvest than upon any other single factor. It is no exaggeration to say that the present outlook is unusually promising. Rarely have soil conditions been so good in all parts of the country. The winter wheat crop is the largest in acreage on record; has experienced the smallest winter killing ever recorded, and is altogether in prime condition. Conditions for spring wheat are also very favorable, and the same is true

for corn, the planting of which has commenced in Texas. Perhaps it is a long road between now and the next harvest, but the fact of a good start is a very important advantage. We have now fairly entered spring when outdoor work will be actively resumed and unemployment must decrease. Moreover, spring is a period which almost invariably lends itself more readily to encouragement than to discouragement.

The financial outlook for the future should still be regarded hopefully. We have fairly discounted all unfavorable factors; financial and industrial conditions are intrinsically sound; the oncoming of spring should impart some recovery; political conditions at Washington, though unsatisfactory, are less threatening, and we are in for a period of easy money. These are all factors of a curative sort. The situation in Ulster has had no effect upon the London markets, and it is evident that well informed sources do not anticipate civil war. The first of April, when \$180,000,000 in dividends will be distributed, is now at hand, and in the absence of unfavorable developments there is nothing to prevent a fair recovery in the best classes of stocks. The new banking system will soon begin to be in operation and that will be helpful.

HENRY CLEWS.

Plain Truth That's Worth Money

Using Foley's Honey and Tar for a cough or cold may save you both sickness and money. F. F. Monahan, Menomonee, Wis., says: "I am exposed to all kinds of weather and I find Foley's Honey and Tar Compound always fixes me up in good shape when I catch cold or have a bad cough. I recommend it gladly." Refuse all substitutes. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

JUDGE KNOWS FIGURES

New York, March 30.—In the sombre United States court of appeals Judge Lacombe decided that two years' time, a smile and a bunch of cherries make little or no difference in the contour of the figure of a beautiful girl who poses in nothing else than said smile and a bunch of cherries.

In affirming the decision of the lower court that the picture of Miss Yvette DeMar, a model posed as "Cherry Ripe" was an infringement of another picture of Miss DeMar, known as "The Grace of Youth," whose copyright was owned by the Edward Gross company. Judge Lacombe, brushing away the musty briefs of legal lore and beholding the pictures of Miss Cherry Ripe with her arms clasped over her knees, wrote with all solemn intent:

"Two years later the same model in the identical pose. The exception was that the young woman now wears a smile and holds a stem of cherries in her teeth. The model in one is sedate, in the other smiling. Moreover, the young woman was two years older and some slight changes in the contour of her figure are discoverable."

Just Right for Backache and Rheumatism

Foley Kidney Pills are so thoroughly effective for backache, rheumatism, swollen and aching joints, kidney and bladder ailments that they are recommended everywhere. A. A. Jeffords, McGrew, Nebr., says: "My druggist recommended Foley Kidney Pills for pains in my back, and before I finished one bottle, my old trouble entirely disappeared."

IN COMPETITION FOR THE PADGETT CUP

The Story of the Singing Master
(Written by C.)

"Can't you give a poor man enough for a bed and supper?" the words were plaintively addressed to a tall broad shouldered man coming of the high class theater late one night in December when the cold north wind was blowing the snow flakes in circles along the streets. The man addressed looked at the speaker and then gave a start uttering a low "Impossible." He looked again and then drew the old, stoop shouldered, white-haired man into the waiting limousine. The car whirled off into the night and as one in a daze the old man watched the snow flakes as they dashed against the windows of the car.

When the machine drew up at a first class hotel the young man got out and assisted the old man to the pavement. They then entered the hotel and before the bewildered man could collect his scattered senses they were stationed in an elegant suite of rooms. "Well professor how does it happen than you have come to this?" the young man inquired as he leaned back in a large leather chair. The old man stared blankly at him and then broke into a faint semblance of a smile as he muttered, "Professor! professor! I haven't been called that for years. Who are you any way that you call me professor?" "Why, don't you remember me, William St. Ives, the most mischievous boy you ever had in your singing school?" The old man put his hands to his head in a dazed way looking blankly at the young man in the leather chair. "William, William, it is possible? Well what are you doing anyway? You certainly are prosperous judging from the looks of your apartments and from the car you brought me in, this is the first ride I've had in three years. How did you happen to be coming out of the Broadway Grand Opera House? Can it be possible? Why I wouldn't have known you at all." "It is to you that I owe the present condition of prosperity" said St. Ives as he went over and put his hands on the old man's shoulders. "It is from my singing, and the lessons that I learned from you that I am what I am. But tell me about yourself and why you are in this state of poverty!"

"It is necessary to go back ten years. When you left my school along with the rest of the pupils at graduation no more came. I was finally put out of my studio and was forced to join a light opera company to earn a living. All went well for three years and then when we were out in the west the troupe was stranded and I was once more thrown on the tender mercies of the world, although they were far from tender this time. I obtained a position with a wholesale house but on account of my small knowledge of business I was soon discharged. From that time on things went from bad to worse until I was merely a tramp wandering everywhere in search of work and food. I found little jobs here and there singing with carnival companies singing in the side-shows and by saving my earnings man-

aged to get back to this city, and now for three years my life has been one long hardship. It was with difficulty that I found enough to keep me alive and I have been forced to beg as I did from you tonight. Well that is the main part of what has happened to me although I could tell a great deal more. But what is troubling me most is where I am going to obtain a bed for the night."

As the old man finished his story St. Ives wiped a tear from his eye and said "You will stay here with me tonight. If you think that I will let the man who has been as a father to me go without one on a night like this you are greatly mistaken." With that the old man got up trembling as if with a chill placed his hand on the towering shoulders of the man before him saying "The same old Willie."

After the performance the next evening as St. Ives was removing his make-up the old professor entered his dressing room clothed in a gray street suit. "Well William I am more prosperous now than I have been since you were with me ten years ago." "Well any one who can put up as good a performance as you did in the part of 'Caesero' this evening deserves to be prosperous. Why I have never been able to find a man who could play the part properly before tonight. And all I can say is Hail to the New Star of Grand Opera."

The Lost Picture
(Written by D.)

Albert Barnes was left poor and friendless when he was very young. He had an ambition to become a great scholar some day, but having neither money nor friends he knew not how he was going to do it. At last he made up his mind that he would work wherever he could and get money to buy the required books and enter a public school. It was a long time before he could find a "steady job", but finally he succeeded and was employed in a store after school hours as an errand boy.

He entered school and decided to push his way through as best he could. His clothes were shabby and the boys made fun of him, but he bore it all with patience as his only wish was to get an education. In a few years he gained many friends. He was getting along nicely in school, but above all he was very fond of drawing. He began by drawing flowers and other little things for the boys, and afterwards he was able to draw almost anything he wanted. When his teacher saw his good drawings he advised him to enter a drawing school. He did so and in a short time became a great artist.

He did many great works and among these was a picture of the "Immaculate Conception." It was the most beautiful picture ever made and Albert thought a great deal of it. He carried it with him wherever he went, for he said that he had been helped by that picture many times.

One day, having finished several other beautiful pictures, he started out to see if he could sell them. As

was his custom he took his favorite picture with him. He soon sold all his pictures and when he finished he found he had dropped somewhere the picture of the "Immaculate Conception." He was greatly disappointed and spent many days in search of the picture which he loved and which had cost him much time and money.

Years passed on and still the picture was missing, but Albert never gave up hope. He thought that some day he would be made happy again.

After many years he was visiting one day the art galleries of the city and he came to one which contained many beautiful paintings. As he was looking around, he saw among the other paintings a picture which he recognized at once. He thought it was a dream, but he had found the picture for which he had so long searched.

He talked with the owner of the gallery and found out that just a few days before the picture had been brought there by a very poor little girl who had sold it for a small sum of money. The owner said it was the most beautiful picture he had ever seen and he offered Albert many thousand dollars for it. Albert was poor, but he could not bear to part with the picture. He promised, however, to paint another one just like it for his art gallery.

Albert again turned his footsteps towards his home, happy in the thought that he had accomplished something worth while that day, and he thanked God that at last his prayer had been answered.

ROBERTS SECRETARY TO GENERAL VILLA

YOUNG MAN WELL KNOWN HERE
IS SERIOUSLY ILL IN CHI-
HUAHUA HOSPITAL

From Thursday's Daily.

Information was received in Las Vegas today from Santa Fe to the effect that John W. Roberts, a young man well known in this city and messenger to Governors Curry and Mills during their administrations, is now seriously ill at a constitutionalist hospital at Chihuahua.

Mr. Roberts was secretary to General Villa before Torreon and was taken ill while Villa was storming that place. The only information received is that Mr. Roberts is critically ill and the nature of his illness is not known.

Mr. Roberts visited in this city a number of times and also visited here during several militia encampments, as a member of the New Mexico National Guard. He is a young man of considerable ability and he has been in Mexico with the constitutionalists for some time as secretary to General Villa.

INSURANCE MEN FIRED

Jefferson City, Mo., April 2.—The licenses of 32 reciprocal fire insurance companies were revoked by C. G. Revelle, superintendent of insurance, today. This action was taken after the supreme court ruled that the law making it obligatory on the official to license reciprocal companies among men engaged in like industries was unconstitutional.

SANTA FE HAS A WARM, BRIGHT MARCH

SUNSHINE EVERY DAY, SLIGHT
EXCESS IN PRECIPITATION
AND MUCH WARMTH

Santa Fe, April 2.—March just past was sunnier than the average Santa Fe March, for the official statistics of the weather bureau today show that the sunshine average for last month was 78 per cent, while for the past 24 years it has been 73 per cent. There was not a day without sunshine, there were 10 days with 100 per cent of sunshine each and there were only three days with less than 40 per cent of sunshine. Surely a remarkable record for sunniness.

The past month also was warmer than the customary March at Santa Fe. The mean temperature for the month was 40 degrees, the highest was 63 degrees on March 17, St. Patrick's day; the lowest 14 degrees on March 22; the mean maximum was 51.7 degrees, the mean minimum 27.3 degrees, and there was not a day that the maximum did not exceed 30 degrees. The greatest daily range in temperature was 37 degrees, the least 10 degrees on March 11, a noteworthy equality in temperature. Since New Year there has been an excess in temperature over the normal of 170 degrees.

In precipitation last month there was a slight excess, but the total fall amounted to only .82 of an inch, the snowfall being seven inches; the greatest precipitation in any 24 consecutive hours was .39 of an inch on March 30. The deficiency from the normal in precipitation since New Year is .52 of an inch.

The total wind velocity for the month was 5,776 miles, an average of only 7.8 miles per hour. The maximum velocity recorded was 28 miles per hour on March 24. The prevailing direction of the wind was from the north. The mean relative humidity at 6 p. m. each day was 35 per cent, surprisingly dry for this time of year.

A thunderstorm was recorded on March 30, but not a single fog or halo or sleet during the entire month.

STRIKE IN ENGLAND

Leeds, England, April 2.—All the coal miners in Yorkshire, numbering 170,000, had left the pits today when the last of the notices to quit work expired. The men demand the introduction of a minimum wage scale. The stocks of coal at the pit heads are only sufficient to last about a week. After the expiration of that period the railroads and steel and iron works depending on the Yorkshire mines for fuel will be seriously hampered and many of the men employed by them may also be forced into idleness.

NOTED WRITER DEAD

Munich, Bavaria, April 2.—Paul Johann Ludwig Von Heyse, German poet and novelist, died here today in his eighty-fifth year. He was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1910.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Monday's Daily.

A. E. Dorman of Denver was a commercial visitor here today.

A. C. Numbers of Raton was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

L. G. Davis of Denver was a commercial visitor in Las Vegas today.

Bernardo Martinez left today for Denver, where he intends to locate.

C. M. O'Donel of the Bell ranch, came in Saturday evening for a short business visit.

D. G. Chatard of Chicago arrived in Las Vegas last night for a several days' business visit.

F. W. Brown came in yesterday afternoon from his home in Albuquerque for a short business visit.

Mrs. C. M. Davis of Wagon Mound arrived in the city Saturday evening for a short visit with friends.

E. M. Hixenbaugh, a well known resident of Ocate, N. M., was a business visitor in Las Vegas yesterday.

O. S. Shaw of Wichita, Kas., arrived in the city last night and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

Frank Hays, a painter for the Santa Fe Railway company, came in yesterday from Trinidad for a short stay.

Milnor Rudolph, Sr., accompanied by his daughter, came in Saturday evening from Mora for a short visit in this city.

Senator T. B. Catron came in last night from Santa Fe and will be a business visitor in Las Vegas for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Viles of Holman, N. M., arrived in Las Vegas Saturday evening and will be visitors here for the next several days.

B. R. Tawnley of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in Las Vegas Saturday evening and will remain in this city for several weeks as a visitor.

D. P. Johnstone of Santa Fe was a business visitor here today. He is connected with the state engineer's office at the Capital City.

Oscar C. Hunter, representative for the Knight Woolen Mills of Salt Lake City, U., was a business visitor at the local furniture stores today.

W. W. Kersay of Rocky Ford, Col., arrived in the city yesterday for a short business visit. He is a well known cattle man of Rocky Ford.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenclay, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Bacharach and Mr. Simon Bacharach made a trip to Mora yesterday. The trip was made in the Bacharach and Greenclay automobiles.

Mrs. G. L. Goodman of Kansas City returned to her home yesterday afternoon after having been the guest of friends here for the past several weeks.

J. E. Syrene, formerly employed by the Santa Fe Railway company here, came in last night from Albuquerque for a short visit with friends. He now is located in the Duke City.

Dr. J. S. Jones, connected with the United States bureau of animal industry, returned yesterday from Villanueva, where he has been on business for a short time.

Mrs. F. L. Myers and Misses Mildred and Frances Myers and Miss Caroline Greenberger, returned yesterday afternoon from Albuquerque, where they spent the week end.

From Tuesday's Daily.

R. F. Sickles of Denver, Colo., was a commercial visitor in Las Vegas today.

H. E. Cross of St. Paul, Minn., came in last night for a brief business visit in this city.

C. M. Steatt of Santa Fe arrived in Las Vegas last night for a brief business visit here.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic for this division of the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor here today.

C. R. Brown, cashier of the Bank of Springer, came in last night from his home for a short business visit in this city.

Mrs. L. W. Ilfeld and son Carl left today for Denver, where they will visit relatives and friends for the next several days.

J. W. Van de Grift arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon from Denver, Colo., for a several days' business visit in this city.

Mrs. John McNierny of Rociada arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a visitor with friends here for the next few days.

R. E. Baer, representative for the Remington Typewriter company, came in last night from Trinidad for a short business visit in this city.

W. J. Scott, traveling passenger agent for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

R. B. Graham of Albuquerque returned to his home last night after having been a business visitor in this city for the past several weeks.

Lorenzo Delgado, mayor of the West side, left today in his automobile for Antonchico, where he will be on business for a short time.

C. E. Stout, Charles Cassidy, D. J. Cassidy, Jr., and F. L. Trambley of Mora arrived in the city last night and will be business visitors in this city for the next few days.

Mrs. Reaves Eagle of Mora came in this afternoon and will enter the employ of Cutler Brothers here in the capacity of clerk. Mrs. Eagle is a sister to Miss Madeline Kelly of his city.

M. C. De Baca left this afternoon for Santa Rosa, where he will be on business for a short time.

S. B. Rohrer left this afternoon for Pueblo, Colo., where he will be on business for a short time.

Mrs. A. P. Morrissette and daughter returned this afternoon from a short visit with friends in Albuquerque.

Mrs. D. W. Wean left this afternoon for Albuquerque, where she will remain for the next several days visiting relatives.

Colonel R. E. Twitchell, assistant solicitor for the Santa Fe Railway company, left this afternoon for Santa Fe on a short business visit.

District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward returned last night from Holman, N. M., where he has been on official business for the past few days.

Colonel R. E. Duval, connected with the Santa Fe Railway company at Chicago, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in a private car on his way to Los Angeles. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters.

From Wednesday's Daily.

S. L. Fisher of Mineral Hill was a business visitor in the city today.

A. B. Gallegos of Las Conchas came in yesterday evening for a short business visit.

J. A. Wilson came in last night from Watrous for a few days' business visit.

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

R. H. Valentine of New York is in Las Vegas on business. He is a commercial man.

A. L. Cassidy of Santa Fe was a business visitor in the city today. He arrived last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Lowe of Albuquerque, came in this afternoon for a few days' visit with friends.

County Engineer George A. Morrison left this afternoon for Shoemaker for a short business visit at that place.

Thomas Walton of Mora was a business visitor here today. Mr. Walton is the proprietor of a hotel at Mora.

H. R. Jansen of Topeka, Kas., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for some time as a visitor.

Attorney Charles A. Spiess left this afternoon for Santa Fe where he will be on legal business for the next few days.

R. C. Whelan of Newton, Kans., arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mitchell of Oregon City, Ore., arrived in the city last night and will remain here for some time as visitors.

Charles C. Catron, a son of Senator T. B. Catron, came in yesterday evening from his home in Santa Fe for a few days' business visit.

F. M. Lyon, formerly a resident of this city, came in last night from Albuquerque for a short business visit. Mr. Lyon is now a commercial traveler.

Senator T. B. Catron of Santa Fe left last night for Washington, D. C. Senator Catron has been in New Mexico on business for the past few days.

Clare Hilgers, a relative of Nicholas Hilgers of this city, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday from Iowa City, Ia., and will reside here for the next several months.

Jack Long, connected with the Las Vegas Auto Sales company, left this morning for Albuquerque, where he will take charge of several automobiles and bring them to this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Leon Durham returned last night from Faywood, N. M., where they have been for the past several weeks. Dr. Durham is greatly improved in health as a result of the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Walsh of Chicago passed through Las Vegas last night on their way to California. Mr. Walsh is the general baggage agent for the Santa Fe Railway company.

Mrs. E. S. Scott, daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Scott of this city, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon and will remain here for a short time as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Jack McGreevy, well known in this city, arrived this afternoon and will remain here with her husband during the coming summer. Mrs. McGreevy came from Houston and Galveston, Texas, where she has been residing.

From Thursday's Daily.

Charles Behringer came in yesterday evening from Raton for a brief business visit.

H. O. Newson of Winston Salem, N. C., was a commercial visitor in Las Vegas today.

W. G. Laff arrived in the city last night from Albuquerque for a several days' business visit.

F. E. Searle of El Paso, Texas, came in last night for a several days' business visit in this city.

W. R. Holly, a well known attorney of Springer, came in last night for a short business visit in this city.

L. M. Cole of Los Angeles, Calif., was a business visitor in the city today. He is a commercial man.

Attorney Herbert Clark left this morning for Santa Fe where he will be on legal business for a short time.

George H. Thomas of Albuquerque arrived in the city last night and will be a business visitor here for the next few days.

H. C. Buerger, representative for the Buerger Barber Supply company of Denver, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

L. E. Alldredge and H. Goodman of Roy, arrived in Las Vegas last night and will be business visitors here for the next few days.

E. C. Sperry, representative for the Studebaker Automobile company, drove in yesterday from Raton for a few days' business visit in this city.

Ed Dowling, trainmaster for the northern district of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe Railway company, was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

William McHenry of Denver and B. F. Kennedy of Tucumcari arrived in Las Vegas yesterday and were business visitors here for a short time. They are connected with the postal office inspection service.

CLEVELAND ROAD TO BE 18 FEET WIDE

ASSISTANT ENGINEER REPORTS TO THE AUTHORITIES IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Barch 30.—Engineer H. K. Morgan of the state engineer's department has returned from Cleveland, Mora county with complete field notes of the road survey from Mora to Cleveland. He will begin at once working them up preparatory to submitting them to State Engineer James F. French and the good roads commission for final action. The entire road which lies in a fertile valley, has been completely washed out, and although 100 teams pass over it daily, it is in very bad condition. It is to form part of El Camino Real authorized by statute, and as it serves so many people and such heavy traffic, the state road commission probably will hasten action in building a fine 18 foot road, protected as far as possible from floods although it is impracticable to get away from flood danger at every point. The county authorities propose to improve at the same time the road up the Rio de la Casa canyon, which branches off from this road and is one of the most beautiful scenic spots in the state and also becoming famous for its trout fishing.

PRIZES OFFERED FOR THE BEST MARKSMEN

ADJUTANT GENERAL TRIES TO INTEREST MILITIAMEN IN SHOOTING

Santa Fe, March 30.—Adjutant General Harry T. Herring today issued orders that offer prizes for the best scores in a New Mexico National Guard competition between May 1 and 7 and also orders reappointing armory boards of control. General Orders No. 9 say:

A gallery competition will be held in New Mexico National Guard under the following conditions:

1. The competition will be fired by all companies of the First Infantry at their stations between May 1 and May 7, 1914, both dates inclusive.

2. Instruction practice—No limit.

3. Record practice—Record practice will consider the following:

Range (feet)	Target	Position	Shots
50	Iron Target	Prone	10
50	"	Sitting	5
50	"	Kneeling	5
50	"	Standing	10
Total			30

4. Regulations governing competition:

a) Each officer and enlisted man of company will fire 30 shots as provided in paragraph 3.

b) Each officer and enlisted man belonging or attached to First infantry, but not a member of a company, may fire the record course. Such officer or enlisted man being attached to the company at or near his home station.

c) Officers and enlisted men referred to in paragraph (b) will be eligible to compete for individual prizes only.

(d) Firing will be by scores of 5 consecutive shots.

(e) Except in case of accident a score once begun will be completed.

(f) No instruction practice will be allowed after firer has started to fire record course.

(g) A commissioned officer will be in charge of all record firing and will supervise scoring.

(h) The gallery practice rifle, (Cal. 22, model 1903) will be used. Sling may be used as provided in small arms firing manual.

5. Reports:

(a) A target report on target report blank will be submitted to the adjutant general before May 15, 1914.

(b) This report will be made in duplicate, one copy being retained by the company.

(c) This report will contain the name of every member of the company whether he has fired or not.

(d) After a man's name will be entered the value of each shot, the total scores made in each position, his total score being placed in column marked "Final qualification."

(e) The aggregate score made by the company will be placed at bottom of column of individual totals.

(f) Scores of officers and enlisted

men attached to a company will be entered in red ink and will not be considered in commuting the grand total for company.

(g) Reports of firing will be verified and signed by company commander.

6. In computing standings of companies the total scores made by each member of the company will be considered. If a member of the company fails to fire the entire course, he will be scored zero in computing the aggregate score of the company and will not be considered for the individual prizes.

7. From the reports submitted will be determined and published in orders the following:

(a) Company making highest average score.

(b) Company making second highest score.

(c) Company making third highest score.

(d) Officer making highest total score.

(e) Officer making second highest score.

(f) Officer making third highest score.

(g) Enlisted man making second highest score.

(i) Enlisted man making third highest score.

8. Prizes will be awarded as follows:

(a) To company with highest average score, first prize, \$25 cash.

(b) To company making second highest score, second prize, \$15 cash.

(c) To officer with highest total score, first prize, \$10 cash.

(d) To officer with second highest score, second prize, \$6 cash.

(e) To officer with third highest total score \$4 cash.

(f) To enlisted man with highest total score, first prize, \$10 cash.

(g) To enlisted man with second highest total score, second prize, \$6 cash.

(h) To enlisted man with third highest total score, third prize, \$4 cash.

Reappointments

The following were today reappointed to armory boards of control: Captain Owen A. Burner, First infantry, Albuquerque; Colonel Fay Sperry, Las Cruces; Major Ludwig Ilfeld, Las Vegas; Captain Charles deBremont, Roswell; Colonel James A. Massie, Santa Fe; Colonel S. A. Milliken, Silver City.

First Lieutenant Stuart K. Baker is relieved from duty with Company A, First infantry, and transferred to the unassigned list.

Mesilla Valley Booming

Judge Frank W. Parker who has returned from Las Cruces declares that he is especially impressed with the vitality and snap that have rejuvenated Las Cruces and that the town as well as the Mesilla Valley look better than ever before. Landseekers are actually coming in and buying lands and preparing to take possession of them with the determination to make them yield their utmost.

Herring Goes Camping

Adjutant General Harry T. Herring Saturday took two of his friends, Hal Fertig of Los Angeles, and Fertig's brother, from Montclair, N. J., to the cliff dwelling region on a camping trip. They will also visit the Indian pueblos.

Colonel Thomas P. Gable left today for his new home at Dawson, and his

granddaughter, Miss Claribel Fischer, will go tomorrow night to Colorado Springs to resume her studies in Colorado college.

Buyers are Interested

State Treasurer O. N. Marroon reports numerous inquiries from bond houses and bond brokers regarding the proposed sale of \$200,000 of highway bonds which has been officially advertised and there are indications that many bids will be received.

Sunflower is Favored

A poem, a touching plea to make the sunflower the state flower of the Sunshine state, was received today by State Supervisor of Industrial Education Miss Manette Myers, from Ernie C. Grzelachowski of Puerto de Luna. The sunflower also found favor at Chamita, in close proximity to Samuel Eldod's famous flower garden, for there the vote stood, Sunflower 16, sweet pea 11, carnation 10, rose 6, sweet William 4, dahlia 4, pansy 2, daisy 2. At Maxwell 16 votes were cast for the cactus and 6 votes were scattered.

Notaries are Appointed

Governor McDonald today appointed the following notaries public: Miss Grace White, East Las Vegas; C. P. Pardue, Loving, N. M.; Mr. Fred Murphy, Texico.

Governor Visits Ranch

Governor McDonald expects to return tonight from his ranch at Carrizozo. Early next month he will go to Denver, although he has not yet definitely determined the exact date that he will attend the conference of western governors with Secretary of the Interior Lane. The governor, of course, is keenly interested in the irrigation and land problems that will be seriously even though informally discussed at these conferences.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up call for a rubbing application of BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

A NEW AEROPLANE

Rheims, France, April 1.—A new type of aeroplane consisting of seven planes arranged in a semi-circular manner, was tried here today for the first time and gave good results. The idea of the arrangement of the planes is to give complete stability, and it is said the aviator will have to watch only the steering.

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.

FIVE HUNDRED STRIKE

Kansas City, April 1.—Five hundred men who yesterday went on strike at the plant of the Kansas City Nut and Bolt company because the company refused to reinstate 13 discharged men, remained idle today, awaiting the arrival from Pittsburgh, Pa., of officials of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' union, who are expected to aid in bringing about a settlement with the company. There has been no disorder in connection with the walkout and the strikers say there will be none.

STATE BUILDING SOON WILL BE FINISHED

NEW MEXICO STRUCTURE AT SAN DIEGO IS ASSUMING FINAL SHAPE

San Diego, March 30.—The last of the buildings of the main exhibit group of the San Diego exposition are now very near completion, and scaffoldings are being taken down every day, following the finishing of the work of the painters.

The New Mexico state building is entirely enclosed, and a large force of workmen is rushing this structure to completion. It is a reproduction of the historic old mission church on the Rock of Acoma, with the addition to it of the unique verandah and balustrade of the Franciscan mission at Cochiti.

Work on the ornate building that will contain the exhibits of the San Joaquin valley counties was begun during the present week, and already the huge frame is beginning to rise, giving visitors some idea of the size of this structure and the beauty of its outlines.

Visitors to the grounds now are privileged to use the great viaduct over Cabrillo canyon, leading to the west entrance, and they pass first under the arch that spans the Prado between the California state building and the ethnology building. Already the huge concrete blocks that are to form the ornate facings of this magnificent building which California has placed on the exposition site are being set in place. This building of reinforced concrete is now more than two-thirds finished. Its great tower rises above the site to a height of one hundred and seventy feet.

The walls of the ethnology building, also of reinforced concrete, are now receiving their cover of plaster, and this huge structure will be ready for installation of exhibits in another month.

Many buildings have been started along the Isthmus, the amusement street of the exposition. These are of varied type, and all have particularly ornate and attractive fronts. When the lighting system devised for this part of the exposition is finished, the entire street of five thousand feet will be one blaze of light.

Space in the main exhibit buildings is being allotted every day, and it now seems certain that the San Diego exposition will be more comprehensive than any ever held.

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured

There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. Is it not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle? "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck, of Wakelee, Mich., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used any number of different medicines, but none or them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

"EAT WHAT LOOKS AND TASTES GOOD"

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON GIVES ADVICE REGARDING THE USE OF FOODS

From Wednesday's Daily.

There was food for reflection and mighty little foolishness in the lecture of Dr. Woods Hutchinson on "Foods and Foolishness" at the Duncan opera house last night. Dr. Hutchinson declared that foods are becoming recognized as the only real permanent cures for disease. He said drugs might tide a patient over a critical period, but they would be found to be only a temporary makeshift. Dr. Hutchinson said food, rest, exercise and sleep were the chief requisites for the cure of disease.

The doctor said that one may eat as much as he pleases as often as he likes, as the appetite is the best gauge of the amount of food to be taken into the stomach. He said careful experiments have shown that the human body turns into energy practically all the food that is given it as fuel. He declared that one should eat in accordance with the amount of energy he is required to expend. It was explained that mental work requires energy just as much as does physical work, and that office workers require food just as wholesome and nutritious as that eaten by laborers, though not in such great quantities. He advised

people to eat the kinds of foods they like and as much of them as they can without distress. He said mighty few people have ever been made seriously ill by overeating, while many have become victims of dangerous diseases by undereating or not eating a well balanced ration. The best foods, according to Dr. Hutchinson, are meats, bread and vegetables.

The doctor said that sugar, or its equivalent in the starches of bread, cake and such foods, can be taken into the human system advantageously each day to the amount of three-fourths of a pound. He said this sugar is converted into alcohol in the body to the amount of two quarts, and declared it is folly to pour more alcohol into the already saturated system, as the body is capable of using to advantage the alcohol it produces, but cannot handle an excess.

Dr. Hutchinson said the value of breakfast foods is not so great as plain toast, although its cost is greater. He said also that no food stimulates or builds up one portion of the body more than another, and it is folly to buy brain foods, skin foods, hair foods and such preparations.

Dr. Hutchinson's remarks were interesting and his flow of wit, mixed with facts, kept his audience constantly smiling. His lecture was the final number of the Y. M. C. A. lyceum course, which has been a source of great entertainment for Las Vegas during the fall and winter. Owing to the inability of Champ Clark, the largest drawing card, to appear, the association lost money on the course. The idea was not to attempt to make money, but to give Las Vegas good entertainment. The association likely will announce another entertainment later, which will be given for the purpose of meeting the deficit on the lecture course.

RASH COVERED FACE NECK AND CHEST

Affected by Poison Oak. Itched Until Nearly Crazy. Had to Walk Floor At Night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Dryden, Ore. — "Traveling through the woods one day I was looking at and handling a little vine. When I got home I felt an itching and burning and the first thing I knew my face was all swollen up. The poison oak affected my face, hands, arms and chest and it disfigured me very much. My face and neck were broken out and itched until I was nearly crazy. I had to walk the floor at night and lost much sleep and work also. My face, neck and chest were covered with a heavy rash. I could not allow clothing of any kind to touch the affected parts.



"I was told that ——— and ——— would relieve me but I got no relief. I used other remedies without success. It got to such a stage that if I hadn't gotten relief soon I would certainly have lost my mind. My mother happened to have a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment in the house and I washed with the Cuticura Soap freely and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. I got relief at the first application and then I slept like a child. In three weeks I was perfectly cured." (Signed) E. H. DeGrasse, Mar. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world. A single set is often sufficient when all else has failed. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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

WOMAN HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

MRS. KATE NELSON FALLS INTO A CESSPOOL; RESCUED WITH DIFFICULTY

From Monday's Daily.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Kate Nelson, who resides at 719 Fourth street, accidentally fell into a cesspool and barely escaped a horrible death. Mrs. Nelson was rescued by John Ensign and W. C. Page, who were called to the scene of the accident by Mrs. Nelson's daughters.

Mrs. Nelson was walking over the cesspool, which is located in the rear of the residence, when the wooden cover gave away and Mrs. Nelson fell into the bottom of the pool, which contained about 15 feet of water and slime.

Mrs. Nelson's cries attracted the attention of her daughters, who immediately began working to assist their mother from the pool. Mr. Ensign, who resides near the Nelson residence, was attracted by Mrs. Nelson's cries and Mr. Page, while passing the residence, was called.

Considerable trouble resulted at first in securing a ladder long enough to reach the bottom of the pool. The fire department was notified and started for the Nelson home, with the fire ladders. Just before the firemen

arrived, a long ladder was found and Mrs. Nelson was rescued.

On account of the fumes of gases in the pool, Mrs. Nelson was in a serious condition when rescued, and is reported as having been seriously ill all day yesterday. She is said to have practically recovered this morning, though still weak as the result of the accident.

Official information received this morning is that there are 500 such cesspools in the city with practically the same kind of covering as the one at the Nelson pool. If this is the case, the city officials likely will take some action to see that the pools are safely covered, in order to prevent any further accidents of this kind. A person falling in such a pool is in serious danger and as wooden structures used to cover such pools are likely to rot care should be exercised.

With the new sewer in use there seems to be no reason why cesspools should be tolerated. They are a detriment to the public health, according to local physicians.

Chamberlain's Tablets for Constipation
For constipation, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Easy to take, mild and gentle in effect. Give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

MAYOR TAUPERT WILL NOT OPPOSE SMITH

HE SAYS THE CITIZENS' NOMINEE SHOULD HAVE SUPPORT OF EVERYBODY

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mayor R. J. Taupert this morning announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election upon any ticket. This announcement came when Mr. Taupert was asked by a representative of The Optic in regard to the nomination of an independent ticket, on which he declared some time ago that he would run for mayor.

"My only opposition to the proposed fusion ticket was wholly in the interest of the city and its welfare," said Mr. Taupert this morning. "I reserved the right, together with my friends, to oppose any candidate whom we did not feel would carry out the municipal improvement already begun and give a progressive administration. No one wants to contend for the privilege of doing these things, but he may insist that they be done. When a man of Dr. H. M. Smith's character and ability is presented for the office of mayor it is time for all contentions to drop and for everyone to fall in line and support him for election and in the work for municipal improvement."

Mr. Taupert stated that had a man been presented for the office of mayor who did not meet the approval of his followers that he would undoubtedly have been a candidate for the office. In his expression this morning—the present mayor spoke highly of Dr. Smith as a man of ability and character and one who undoubtedly will serve the city well. He stated that he is among the boosters who will assist Dr. Smith in any way possible for the betterment of the city.

Mayor Taupert was one of the first business men of the city to congratulate Dr. Smith this morning, doing so over the telephone before Dr. Smith had left his residence.

SANTA FE HAS A GOOD ROADBED IN MISSOURI

REPORT OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPLIMENTS BIG RAILROAD

Topeka, Kan., March 31.—Officials of the Santa Fe in Topeka today have received notice that Public Service Commissioner Frank P. Wightman has completed and filed with the Missouri state commission his report of the physical inspection made of the lines of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

The main line of the Santa Fe in Missouri begins at Big Blue Junction, near Kansas City, and runs straight across the state to the extreme northeast corner. From Kansas City to the point where the road enters Iowa there are 167 miles of double and 194 miles of single track. The road, Commissioner Wightman says, is in first class condition in every respect and reflects credit upon its management.

The rail in use on the main line is 85 and 90 pound steel and everywhere is in good condition. Owing to the amount of new work that is being done, Commissioner Wightman says, it was impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the percentage of new ties put in each year.

The roadbed was found to be in good condition, the right of way cleared and free from vegetation. A great deal of attention is being paid to drainage, and a large amount of money has been spent in this work in the last few years.

Owing to the increase in train load weight during the last 10 years, Commissioner Wightman says the Santa Fe has found it necessary to replace the entire superstructure of the bridge across the Missouri river at Sibley, just east of Kansas City. This work is now practically completed, and cost, with the reduction of grade on the east approach, \$13,041,850.

The old bridge, completed in 1882 was designed for 86-ton engines and the new one for 213 ton engines, with correspondingly heavier train. The old 396 foot spans in the bridge weighed 617 tons, while the new spans weigh 1,540 tons each.

There are nearly 30 miles of the main line of the Santa Fe in Missouri operated by automatic block signals and 159 miles of the main line operated by manual block.

Take HERBINE for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Avoid Stuffy, Wheezy Breathing
Take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for an inflamed and congested condition of the air passages and bronchial tubes. A cold develops quickly if not checked and bronchitis, lagrippe and pneumonia are dangerous possibilities. Harsh racking coughs weaken the system, but Foley's Honey and Tar is safe, pure and certain in results. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. John Burks have removed from Washington avenue to 105 Tenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dennis removed from the Wells Fargo flats to 800 National avenue today.

Narcizo Baca, who resides at Antonchico, has applied at the court house for \$6 as bounty upon two coyotes and one wild cat, killed by him recently.

Work has been started on the repainting of the exterior and interior of the Rosenthal Furniture company. Mr. Rosenthal says this work will make a big improvement at his store.

The roof of the new building that is being constructed on Bridge street by Ludwig W. Ilfeld has been completed and the flag pole has been put in place. Mr. Ilfeld displayed his patriotism by placing a flag on the pole.

The first of the colored wigs that are being worn by women to arrive in Las Vegas were received yesterday by a local merchant. The wigs, however, are not to be worn by women, but adorn the heads of dolls. The colors received were tango and green.

A number of sheep herders have left this week for Wyoming where they will be employed during the summer. The herders go to Fort Steel and Lander, Wyo., where the sheep business is the largest. Many more will leave within the next few weeks.

J. W. Friedenstein, the proprietor of the Variety shop, which was located on Douglas avenue, has moved his place of business to Sixth street next door to the Young bicycle shop. The Variety shop will continue under the management of Mr. Friedenstein and L. N. McNeace.

Clarence Giles, a victim of stuttering and the man who claimed that he was held up on Grand avenue several months ago, was arrested Saturday night by Chief of Police Ben Coles on the charge of vagrancy. Giles was given his choice of serving 50 days or leaving the city at once. He preferred to leave.

Secretary Leo Tipton of the Commercial club has received a number of peculiar inquiries during the past week as to prospects for locations in this city. One man wished to open a picture show, another a business college, while several professional men have inquired concerning conditions here. One thing is certain, Las Vegas is well known to the world, or these inquiries would never originate.

Miss Nell Mitchell of the E. G. Murphey drug store is an artist at preparing attractive things. Her latest work is the preparation of the effigy of a man's head with the hair, whiskers and eye brows made of growing grass. Miss Mitchell also serves in the capacity of a barber, in that she is forced to run a miniature lawn mower over the man's head at frequent intervals to keep down the growth of hair.

Albert Marshall has rented the Mills residence on Sixth street, and will reside there.

Mrs. J. Heineman has removed from her former home on Third street to apartments in the Jobe flats on Douglas avenue.

Sotero Lucero, who resides in La Liendre, has applied at the court house for \$6 as bounty upon two coyotes killed by him recently.

O. A. Larrazolo has received news of the death of his brother, Major Rafael Larrazolo of the Mexican federal army, which occurred at Monterey about a week ago. The major was shot during a fight at Monterey several months ago. He never recovered from the effects of his wound, and grew gradually worse until death claimed him.

Due to the fact that the laws of this state require that all voters must register prior to a city election, all the politicians in the city interested in the election which will take place next Tuesday are urging that the voters register at once. The registration books will be open until April 4, and all voters should visit the board in their wards and register at once. There will be no swearing in of voters on election day, according to the attorney general's office.

The editor of the Santa Fe Employes Magazine has written Secretary P. H. LeNoir of the Y. M. C. A. asking for a story and pictures of the Montezuma properties, which recently were deeded over to the Y. M. C. A. Mr. LeNoir is preparing the article which probably will appear in an early issue of the magazine. This publication wishes to cooperate with the Y. M. C. A. in the disposition of the properties to some organization that will develop them to a valuable extent, it is declared.

Obaido Maloof, one of the progressive merchants, this morning announced that he is making preparations for the building of three new buildings on Bridge street, between his place of business and the Gallinas river. These buildings are to be 16 feet in width and 53 feet in length, and will be built with a concrete front. The new structures will add greatly to the beauty of this thoroughfare and will be valuable as business houses. The building operations probably will begin some time this spring.

Miss Chell Crozier, who has been at the head of the music and art department of the city schools since last September, has resigned and will leave this evening for the east. Miss Crozier resigned on account of poor health. Mrs. Charles Kohn, formerly director of this department of the schools, will take charge tomorrow. Mrs. Kohn resigned last year to accept a position in Albuquerque, but has returned to this city. She will act as the head of the music and art department of the city schools for the remainder of the year.

Emile Clement has resigned his position with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company and has entered the employ of the P. J. Emenaker jewelry establishment.

C. R. Lodge, an employe of the Santa Fe offices, this week underwent an operation at the Santa Fe hospital and is reported as recovering. Mr. Lodge was taken ill the first part of the week.

The new street signs purchased by the city some time ago are being installed on various corners. These signs are of the improved kind and correctly inform all who would know concerning the names of the city streets.

The following civil service examinations will be held in this city on the dates mentioned: April 27, electrical machinist (male), salary \$1,000. May 6, electrician (male), salary \$4 per diem; junior civil engineer (male), salary \$1,200 to \$1,500. For all other information see E. S. Showalter at the postoffice.

Mrs. Vera Rathburn, formerly a resident of this city but for the past several years a resident of Santa Fe, has left for Chicago to receive medical treatment and to visit her brother. Mrs. Rathburn has been employed in the offices of the New Mexico Museum as a stenographer. She was Miss Vera Chapman prior to her marriage.

Police Judge D. R. Murray has been informed that children are in the habit of riding on the sidewalks in the residence portions of the city. He says this must stop, as it is a dangerous practice and is against the city ordinances. Property owners have been asked to report the names of children or other persons seen riding on the walks, and the youngsters are warned that they may get into trouble if they continue to make race tracks of the cement pavement.

Frank Guerin, assistant foreman of the E. Romero Hose and Fire company, will be placed on a salary by the company for a short time, according to an announcement from Foreman Ludwig W. Ilfeld, for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of all the fire plugs. This inspection is being made to assure plenty of water in case of fire. Several of the fire plugs have caused trouble during the past year, but following this inspection they will be in excellent shape.

VILLA IS POPULAR

E. G. Murphey, who has just returned from a visit to Faywood Hot Springs, near the Mexican border, says he saw large numbers of refugees from Old Mexico and made the acquaintance of Victor Caruso, the purchasing agent for General Villa, the rebel commander. Mr. Murphey says the sentiment along the border is in favor of Villa, though he is not commended for the execution of Benton, the British subject. Villa is regarded as a leader who will reimburse all persons who are losers because of his military operations, should he win. He has a secretary who keeps a record of all claims against his army. Mr. Murphey says Villa has a large amount of money in El Paso banks.

Rev. Father Juan Maztegue, a missionary priest, is preaching Lenten sermons nightly at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows on the West side. Father Juan is a wonderful preacher and the church is filled with his hearers every evening. Father Juan preaches in Spanish.

BOOST FOR SOUTHARD

An electrical paper published at Trinidad had the following to say in reference to W. P. Southard, manager of the Las Vegas Light and Power company, in a recent issue:

"Chief Booster" is the title that has been applied to Mr. W. P. Southard, manager of the Las Vegas Light and Power company. He is now president of the commercial club of that enterprising city. He's like a Big Ben clock when he gets started talking about Las Vegas, he never knows when to quit talking about the virtues of that New Mexico city."

HE LIKED LAS VEGAS

March 31, 1914.

Editor Las Vegas Optic.

Dear sir:—I feel so grateful to the people of Las Vegas, for the courteous treatment I received during my stay here while sick that I wish publicly to thank them through your paper.

As you possibly know my son and I have been touring through New Mexico and Colorado since January 1 with the intent of improving my general health, but did not improve as I expected, and while passing through town decided to consult a physician. Fortunately for me I secured the services of a man whose fame, (when expressed in simple words) for telling you just what is wrong, with the ability to make it right, follows him wherever he goes. I went to East Las Vegas Hospital, where I received the best of care, through a very efficient corps of nurses, and by carefully following out instructions, they have placed me on my pins again ready for the road. We will remain in the state for possibly two to three months, enjoying your splendid spring weather. I shall always have a pleasant and grateful feeling in my heart for Las Vegas.

Sincerely,

WM. J. R. JOHNSTON,

Gen. Supt., Detroit Graphite Co. Detroit, Mich.

BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah, N. M., April 2.—The recent snows have given a fairly good storage in the higher mountains. There were in the snowfall of two weeks ago from 12 to 14 inches, and the drifts in the gulches are several feet deep. The ranchmen are beginning to sow their wheat and break lands for other crops. The Beulahites are planting garden with a view to shipping to market by parcel post. Several hundred pounds of stuff have been shipped of last year's product, and last week an order for 1,000 pounds was received by Mr. Barker, to be sent the Tres Piedras by parcel post.

Rooms and cottages are being fitted up in this vicinity for prospective outing parties and health seekers.

Fishing promises to be good on the Sapello this year and we are eager to see the season open.

The saw mills which have been shut down for some time will be moving soon.

RUSTICUS.