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THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF GUNS ARE CAPTURED DURING STRUGGLE

Every Inch Gained Forced Through Blood and Over Piles of Dead Bodies

ENGLISH TROOPS BEAR BRUNT OF FIGHTING

Britons, by Brilliant Generalship and Gallant Conduct of Enlisted Men Win a Place in the Hall of History Devoted to the Heroes of the New War—The Kaiser's Men Are Led into Deadly Trap and Slaughtered

Paris, Sept. 11.—According to official announcement the fighting to the east of Paris is apparently developing into abandonment of their advanced positions by the Germans, who are announced to be retiring along the greater part of the line. The French and British evidently have made a strong successful offensive movement, causing the German posts to fall back at some points as much as 45 miles.

The most furious onslaughts, sometimes from the French and sometimes from the German side, occurred about the center of an extensive line in the vicinity of Vitry la Francois. Three great German armies—commanded respectively by General Von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Duke of Wurtemberg—formed a junction and repeatedly hurled their heavy masses of troops forward to assault the French position with the greatest vigor, but they were unable to achieve their object of breaking the allies' center and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

The French and British officers offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the German attackers to retreat. The fighting lasted throughout last night and the allies' positions, it is understood, are continually improving today. A rain-storm is becoming a deluge and has caused great discomfort to the troops.

It has not, however, interfered with the operations, though it has caused terrible difficulties, owing to the marshy district.

The Battle in Detail

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Bordeaux dated Thursday says:

"Since Monday, when the enemy's sweep southeast of Paris was checked on the Grande Morin, the German war machine has been showing signs of wear and a fresh day of battle has closed with the allies in a more favorable position. On Sunday there was furious fighting along the Grande Morin, which continued at La Ferte Gaucher throughout the night, and on Monday morning the enemy began a retreat on their next line along the Petit Morin.

"On Tuesday the German commander became apprehensive for the safety of his communications.

"North of Paris the French found ample room for assembling a large army and while the British were slipping from the northeast of Paris to the east with the Germans, their place of glory was taken by a strong French force, which moved up to the river Ourcq and became a very serious menace to the enemy's retreating movement.

"The Ourcq formed the upper blade of a pair of shears of which, as they were gradually closed, the Grande

Morin, the Petit Morin and the river Marne formed the lower blade.

"Immediately the German staff realized this situation it endeavored to extricate itself from between the blades by a rapid retreat and by a series of furious but fruitless onslaughts on the French holding the right bank of the Ourcq.

"The fighting here has been of a peculiarly desperate character, which is shown by the fact that of two standards captured, one, that of the Thirty-sixth infantry regiment of Madgeburg, was torn from the hands of its bearer by a French infantry reservist.

"The French, however, stand firm along the Ourcq, while the British have crossed the Marne and driven the enemy a distance of 25 miles.

"From the center news is meager, but the French are understood to be progressing."

An Official Announcement

The official press bureau today gave out the following announcement:

"The general retirement of the enemy continues. The British forces yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners, including wounded and several guns, including Maxims and large quantities of transports.

"The enemy is retreating rapidly east of Soissons in some disorder.

"In a later telegram it is declared that from further information the captures of yesterday are higher than first reported. Considerable bodies of infantry are being found hiding in the woods, having been left behind owing to the rapid retirement of their forces. These surrender at sight.

"This and the rifling of villages and evidences of drunkenness point to the demoralization of the enemy. The pursuit of the enemy is being vigorously pressed."

Forts Are Attacked

The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin:

"Official headquarters reports that the German crown prince's army yesterday took fortifications southwest of Verdun. The German Paris army is attacking the fortress south of Verdun. The other forts since Wednesday have been cannonaded by heavy artillery."

First Report Corrected

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today quoted General von Stein as announcing in an official statement that in the fighting east of Paris the allies captured 50 guns and made some thousands of Germans prisoners.

It now appears that there was an

error in the telegraphic transmission and the statement is officially corrected to read as follows:

"To the eastward of Paris in the vicinity of and across the Marne parts of the German army were attacked by hostile forces coming from Paris. After fierce fighting between Meux and Montmirail they repulsed the enemy and even themselves advanced, but on receipt of news of the arrival of strong hostile columns, the left had to retire. The German troops took 50 guns and some thousand prisoners."

German Version

The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin:

"Headquarters on Thursday, in its first official report, said that in a battle east of Paris the Germans held their own in a heavy two days' fight against superior forces, attacking Meux Montmirail and from the direction of Paris. We captured 50 guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired in the flank when the advance of strong hostile columns was reported. The enemy failed to pursue.

"Headquarters also reports fighting west of Verdun.

"Vienna reports the Austrians have resumed the offensive.

"On Sunday night the Austrians annihilated the entire Servian Timok divisions near Mitreowtiza. The military attaches of neutral powers, with the German troops, officially state the enemies of Germany are using dumdum bullets.

"The vanguard of the right wing of the German troops advancing over the Marne river eastward from Paris were attacked by superior forces, but the attack was stopped, the German vanguard being taken back, the enemies, however, not following. The Germans captured 50 guns and several thousand men.

THEY WANT CITIZENSHIP

Santa Fe, Sept. 11.—John J. Kelly of Johnstone, Scotland, a teacher at St. Michael's college; Henry Adolph Bushler of Gerbesweiler, Germany, now of Stanley, and Charles Bobst of Basel, Switzerland, priest at the cathedral, have applied for second citizenship papers at the coming term of the district court for Santa Fe county.

The attorney general of the state of Washington has rendered an opinion that the eight-hour law of that state is constitutional. This law provides that no laborers on public work shall work more than eight hours a day, except in cases of emergency.

MISSISSIPPI TO GET BENEFIT OF MONEY

Roosevelt suggests use for \$25,000,000 demanded by Columbia

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered a public address in the opera house last night, in which he urged "this government instead of paying \$25,000,000 blackmail to alien wrongdoers and their heirs," as proposed in the dispute with Colombia over the Panama canal property, should "use that \$25,000,000 and the plant of the Panama canal, and as many score of millions extra as are necessary to take control of the Mississippi and to develop all its possibilities of usefulness from the headwaters to the delta."

Colonel Roosevelt made a particular point of the flood problem, which he said must be met not only by levees, but great storage reservoirs upstream, which would not only stop the flood but serve well for irrigation purposes. He reminded his hearers that he had been an advocate of federal control of the river for a long time. "I insisted upon it when I was president," he said, "but neither of the old parties adopted it. It is only the progressive party that has seen the need of such a far reaching constructive policy."

He spoke warmly of the progressives in Louisiana. There were no other members of the party, he said, who more emphatically deserved well of the party than the progressives of Louisiana. He spoke of the old republican party as having a "deliberate purpose to become the bulwark of bourbon antagonism to advance throughout the nation," and said the democrats were "wedded to outworn principles of government and dead and buried economic theories."

The day was Labor day, which led him to discuss the industrial and economic situation. "Both the old parties are wedded to their idols. The republican party by every action it has taken during the past two years has made it evident that it intends to see that the rank and file are shackled and are put under the control of the great bosses of the stamp of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Penrose. On the other hand the democratic party which has possessed absolute power in Washington for the last two years has shown not the faintest symptom of a real understanding of the needs of the people. It has done nothing whatever for labor, and its action on the trusts and the tariff have shown that it is not fit to run the government. With the trusts they have adopted the policy of firing 'so as to hit it if it is a bear and to miss it if it is a calf.'"

He told his audience that the people of Louisiana were among those hardest hit by "the backward and reactionary policy" which the government has adopted as regards the tariff. He asserted that the promise to break up the trusts and reduce the

cost of living had not been realized. He took up in detail the matter of sugar with which Louisiana is closely identified. The removal of duty on this commodity, he said, had been a big contributing cause to the present high price for sugar, not only seriously affecting the sugar industry but causing damage upon the whole public.

"Germany's great economic development during the 43 years preceding this lamentable war," he said, had been due largely to the intelligent use of a tariff commission. The progressive proposal along this line he held to be the only real hope for good business from the standpoint of all.

He pointed to the disturbed business condition in this country today which emphasized the need of a government commission with power to tell business men from the beginning what was right for them to do, and what is wrong. In New York he said the small provision dealers had been anxious to come together for conservation as to handling flour during these war times, in order that poor people might obtain it at as little added expense as possible. Such decisions as that in the harvester case had made it practically impossible for these dealers to come together "for even taking over an understanding that would be vitally necessary in the interest of the community at large, without being liable to prosecution."

CONDITIONS ARE GOOD FOR THE EXPORTERS

The war, however, has cut off greater portion of imports

New York, Sept. 8.—The important event of last week was the extension of the moratorium in London, which disclosed evidences of plans in the course of formation which will ultimately lead to at least a partial breaking of the present deadlock. There is at present no prospect in sight on an early opening of either the London or the New York Exchanges. Nevertheless, we are steadily approaching the time when partial resumption of financial operations is to be anticipated. New York is fortunately in a good position for reopening when London is ready to do likewise. Values are low and the situation here is entirely free of inflation. The greatest obstacle here to business resumption is the financial position. Our foreign exchange market though improving is still practically blockaded. A little more business is being transacted in sterling, but foreign credit is still demoralized and international transactions are largely upon a cash basis. Fortunately both imports and exports are returning to more normal conditions. Trade with Germany of course is practically closed, but an increasing amount of traffic is being maintained with other countries. The exports from New York last week were valued at \$10,-

000,000, compared with \$8,500,000 the week before and \$12,000,000 a year ago. Our imports at New York amounted to \$12,000,000 last week, compared with \$17,300,000 the previous week and \$18,200,000 the same week a year ago. These figures include New York only, which is a port where the imports are relatively larger than exports. Conditions are becoming more favorable to exports than to imports; for the dullness of trade here and the war abroad will encourage the selling of our food products and discourage the buying of foreign luxuries. Our exports of manufactures are already recovering. This means that the net result of our foreign trade will soon be a more normal excess of exports; a factor which will do much toward restraining any excessive shipment of gold to Europe. The country's gold supplies are ample and need cause no concern whatever. In the treasury there is probably over \$1,000,000,000, and we could readily spare a reasonable amount to Europe without any great inconvenience. The Bank of England is working on a reserve of \$200,000,000 and meeting far greater emergencies than exist on this side. The unfortunate feature of the situation is that the foreign demand for gold has fallen almost entirely upon the national banks. Fortunately through the operation of the Aldrich-Vreeland act and the energetic assistance of the government, the emergency has been well met. Some of the propositions advanced have an inflationary tendency; but as time limits have been placed upon their operation, it is not likely any untoward results will follow.

President Wilson is pushing his shipping bill with his usual vigor. It now looks as if the plan for the government purchase of ships to the extent of \$30,000,000 will be adopted by congress. With President Wilson's desire to establish an American marine all good Americans will agree. But government purchase of ships meets with strong opposition in some quarters for the reason that there is plenty of available tonnage seeking employment, although much of that offered for sale is not of a suitable type. Moreover, private capital is likely to hesitate to enter into competition with the government; hence it may prove no real aid to the establishment of a legitimate American merchant marine, as the cost of running is apt to be more than under private enterprise. In the end the prospects are that the transaction will prove to be a losing one for the government, and we shall be fortunate if we escape foreign complications. On the other hand President Wilson ought to be commended in his desire to suspend for a period the restrictions which prevent private ownership of American ships. The excessive cost of building and operating American ships is the main reason for American ship owners operating under foreign flags. Shipping is a business subject to keen competition, and those who enter it cannot succeed unless they go in upon the same basis as those who have already succeeded in advance. They must buy their ships, their supplies and their labor under the most advantageous circumstances. Our laws for many years have prevented this policy. In some respects these laws have

been modified; but the remaining restrictions are still too severe to permit of profitable operation, and the American shipowner is obliged to hide his property under other flags and depend upon foreigners for protection to American property. President Wilson will do well to suspend these restrictions as far as within his power. Ultimately they should be removed.

As regards the war our government has properly taken the stand of neutrality and must stick to it implicitly, come what may, more especially as it is far from creditable to any nation to be connected with, countenance or indorse, such a hellish, barbaric, brutal slaughter as is now going on between the heretofore highly civilized peoples of Europe. I applaud our government for the attitude it has taken. The effects of the war, however, are not confined to the nations involved; there are 100,000,000 people in this country suffering serious consequences from it and they are therefore entitled to have a voice in the matter. I advise our citizens to individually assert themselves and insist that this war must stop, and I call upon them to use their influence with voice and pen in that direction for the sake of humanity and civilization as well as on account of their personal interests which are now suffering such severe injury. At present there are hundreds of thousands of industrious, honest and capable people in this country who are almost on the starvation list by being thrown out of employment and their numbers are being largely added to each day. Have they no right to live and be happy? Our whole nation sympathizes with them in their distress. There is scarcely a single household in this country today that is not made miserable and unhappy because of the dreadfully inhuman conflict now waging, but if each nation engaged in it would reflect and decide to suspend hostilities, call it a draw, if you will, I am almost sure a truce could be declared which would eventually result in permanent peace—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." This war is nothing but a carnival of blood and frenzied massacre, and should end.

MRS. BERGERE'S FUNERAL

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—The acting pall bearers today at the funeral of Mrs. A. M. Bergere today were: Secretary of State Antonio Lucero; Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts, Judge John R. McFie, Colonel Crygla, Ex-Mayor Arthur Seligman and Attorney A. B. Renahan. The honorary pall bearers were: Judge A. L. Morrison, Judge Edward A. Mann, Judge William H. Pope, Insurance Commissioner Jacobo Chaves, Hon. Benjamin M. Read, and Frank A. Hubbell. Requiem mass was celebrated at the cathedral at 9 a. m. by Vicar General Antonio Forchegon.

REFEREE RESIGNS

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—Judge William H. Pope today accepted the resignation of Frank W. Vellacott as referee in bankruptcy for the counties of Grant and Luna and with headquarters at Silver City and appointed Frank J. Wright of Silver City to succeed him, the appointment to be effective upon his giving the regular bond approved by the court.

SEVERAL DAYS OF FIGHTING ARE EXPECTED TO OCCUR BEFORE DECISIVE RESULT IS REACHED; CZAR'S FORCES MOVE FURTHER INTO AUSTRIA

Paris, Sept. 8.—An official communication issued at Paris this afternoon says that the left wing of the allies' armies, comprising portions of the force defending Paris, continued to make progress.

The advance reaches from the banks of the river Ourcq into the region of Montmirail. The Germans are retiring in the direction of the Marne river between Meaux and Szanne.

The leading military authorities of the city are convinced that General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, is at least holding at bay the vast German armies of invasion.

The wornout troops of Emperor William, who may constitute an army totalling 750,000 men, are today encountering the relatively fresh soldiers of the French and British armies on ground selected by the allies and in positions within easy reach of supplies and reinforcements.

The Germans are in a hostile country and at distances relatively great from their home bases. The invaders today are probably at their greatest strength, while the defenders of France, especially the British contingents are being augmented steadily.

The Germans are reported in Paris unofficially to have asked for an armistice to bury their dead and care for their wounded. This statement lacks official confirmation. It is further understood that the allies refused the request.

The fighting on the long line to the east of Paris probably will last for a number of days; no quick and decisive outcome is expected. The results of the encounters of the last two days are regarded as distinctly favorable to the allies, and there is an atmosphere of cheerfulness at the French war office this evening.

Paris is optimistic this morning. Even the surprise at finding the Germans have been able to traverse nearly the entire Champagne country does not shake confidence in the outcome of the great battle, which, after all the maneuvers, is being fought on ground selected by General Joseph Joffre, the French commander in chief.

The famous turning movement of the Germans has finally resulted in a battle formation that puts their own right in jeopardy, as yesterday's advance of the allies' left proved.

As far as may be inferred from the meager official news, the army now called the army of Paris must be acting as an independent force, holding the convex side of a curved battle line and free to menace the communications of the enemy.

Bits of news already coming in from the wounded show that the allies gained a distinct success on the left, the enemy suffering greatly while

trying to cross the river Marne. As fast as pontoons were finished the French 3-inch guns demolished them before they could be utilized.

The general opinion of the morning press is that the allies may lose the battle and still make the siege of Paris difficult for the enemy, while if the Germans lose the situation of their entire army in France would be critical.

Russians Scale Carpathians

Paris, Sept. 8.—An official statement given out here today says that Russian cavalrymen are now on the crest of the Carpathian mountains. Continuing the announcement says that the Russian defensive against the Austrians in Galicia continued successfully. The Austrian fort at Nicolaieff, about 25 miles southwest of Lemberg, has been captured by the Russians notwithstanding the fact that it was protected by armored gun turrets and three lines of fortifications.

The Austrians retreated from Nicolaieff abandoning their supply trains. The Russians took many prisoners and captured also 40 guns and great quantities of ammunition.

No Change in Alsace

Paris, Sept. 8.—Violent encounters have occurred on the French center between Fere Champenoise and Vitry le Francois at the southern point of the forest of Argonne. The French have fallen back nowhere. The Germans have lost ground.

Near Vitry, the movement of retirement is confirmed on the German side. On the French right a German division attacked on the axis of Chateau Salina and Nancy, but was repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenoise.

"Further to the east the French troops re-occupied the crest of Mandry and the peak of Fourneaux. There is no change in the situation in the province of Alsace."

Allies Cautious

London, Sept. 8.—The public is waiting, breathless with the hope that the allies have taken the offensive, but the cautious tone of the official communications issued from France indicate that the forward movement of the allies is only a feeler to ascertain the reason for the strange eastward swing of the German right.

No matter, however, what the forward move means a decisive battle cannot be long postponed. Meantime the western valley of the Seine, recently overrun by Germans, has been cleared southern Pacific ocean has declared himself neutral. The Tongo Islands were in danger of starvation as their food supply from New Zealand was cut off until a ship was sent to the

relief of the natives. The ship gave the king his first news of the war and the monarch promptly proclaimed his neutrality.

The Austrian forts at Nicolaieff, which have been captured by the Russians, have enormous strategic importance. The city is at the intersection of the railroad lines leading into the Carpathian country.

All places held by the Russians, the correspondent, civil authority is being exercised quietly.

Big Russian Victory

Washington, Sept. 8.—The German embassy today received the following message from Berlin:

"A column under command of the Austrian General Kehran, advancing together with the eastern army under General Dankl on Russian territory, repulsed a violent attack of Russians and captured 400 Russian prisoners. "In the south the Servians tried near Mitrovica to break into Croatian territory. About 5,000 Servians were taken prisoners and much war material was captured.

An Official Statement

The Russian embassy here today issued the following statement in regard to the movements of the Russian army:

"On September 5 our troops took the strong fortification of Mikolae on the Dniester river. The moats of these works were covered by flanking fire. The artillery was placed in steel cupolas and the whole of the works were surrounded by a triple line of wire entanglements. We took 40 guns and large stores of supplies and ammunition.

"In northern Galicia serious fighting is going on at Rawaruska. The first Austrian army, which had been advancing toward Lublin and Kolma, is retreating before the onslaught of our troops. We are taking prisoners, guns and ammunition.

"In one of the field hospitals that fell into our hands were found 500 Austrian soldiers ill of dysentery. This illness is sweeping the ranks of the enemy.

"In east Prussia only skirmishing is taking place."

Servians Attack Bosnia

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Nish, Servia, says the Servian army has begun the invasion of Bosnia and has crossed the river Save near Mitrovitch.

While the Servians attempt the conquest of Bosnia, from the north, Montenegrin troops expect to effect the conquest of Herzegovina from the south.

MAROONS' GOOD RECORD

The Maroons by their victory at Albuquerque last Sunday tied with the

leading baseball teams of the state, Albuquerque and Belen. Out of the nine games played the local boys have won six and there is no aggregation in the land of the turquoise sky that can beat it.

It is possible that there will be two more games here before the season closes. Albuquerque may come on the twenty-seventh, and another game is being sought with one of the fast teams for the Sunday following.

WHO KILLED THIS REGULAR SOLDIER?

INVESTIGATION IS MADE OF THE DEATH OF PRIVATE IN THE STRIKE ZONE

Trinidad, Colo., Sept. 8.—Lying on the C. and S. railroad track near Sufield, the dead and mangled body of Private Roy Fedderoff, Troop L, Eleventh United States cavalry stationed at Forbes, was found at an early hour this morning. The soldier had been run over by a train. The coroner, sheriff and the federal military authorities are today engaged in an investigation to determine whether the man lost his life through accident or from foul play.

An unidentified man who was found asleep near where the body was found and who made his getaway prior to the arrival of the officers is being sought.

This is the first death in the ranks of the federal troops since they occupied the southern strike district on April 30.

GERMAN AIM SMOOTH

Paris, Sept. 8.—An English cavalry officer, who was wounded in the fighting at Compiègne and who today is recovering from his hurts in Paris, has given the following statement:

"The fighting lasted for three days and two nights. The German artillery wasted a good many shells in locating the positions of our trenches. Their shots fell to the right and to the left of us, and in front of us and behind us. Finally they got the range."

ERUPTION ON COAST

Reding, Calif., Sept. 8.—Lasson Peak broke forth today in a series of eruptions, the third of which was a solemn and awesome spectacle, far overtopping in magnitude and splendor any previous manifestations. Observers who have watched the mountain closely since it first awoke to new volcanic life on May 30, estimated that this latest eruption trebled exceeded in volume any of the others.

TO TEACH SOUTH TO RAISE BIG STEERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PLANS 500-ACRE DEMONSTRATION FARM

Washington, Sept. 9.—With a view to inducing the south to grow beef cattle, the men of the department of agriculture, whose duty it is to figure for the extension of all branches of animal industry, are planning for a 500-acre live stock demonstration farm in Louisiana. It will be the first of its kind in the country. There are breeding farms maintained by other governments, but so far as known this is the only one the primary purpose of which is to develop breeds of cattle entirely for their beef producing qualities.

The farm is to be located on the dividing line between the cane sugar land and the cotton land of the Pelican state. The boll weevil has made cotton culture in the moist, subtropical part of the state too hazardous. There are many farmers who, when driven out of cotton by the weevil, undertook cane-growing. They found, however, that with overflows and occasional frosts, growing cane was about as hazardous as growing cotton.

But every oldest inhabitant remembered that that land was once a prairie and that luxuriant grasses fit to sustain cattle will grow in that part of the country, without encouragement of any kind being necessary. The people persuaded congress to give them an appropriation, to be used in establishing the demonstration farm.

Louisiana donated the use of 500 acres of one of its four convict farms, on which this year there is a crop of cane. It is to be cleared of the splenic fever tick and charbon, two enemies of cattle, which is a perfectly feasible task and one which the national government has been carrying on for years.

Years ago the government encouraged them to stock their farms with Jerseys, Alderneys, Guernseys and Holsteins, all good for dairying, but not of much use to the butcher.

Because there are so many milch cows of the small butter-producing brands, and so few of the big cattle that once came from the western ranges, is one reason why a good steak is now anywhere from 28 to 48 cents per pound, depending upon the point where it is bought.

The packers, who boast that they have utilized everything about the hog except its squeal, not for a minute overlook the fact that the flesh of an old milch cow requires more steam for its cooking than that of a young animal. They make the price accordingly.

The bureau of animal industry men would deem themselves great benefactors of mankind if they could induce 1,000,000 farmers to go into the business of producing two or three beef animals every year instead of go-

ing in only for milk to be sold to dairies. The enormous development of the dairy business, which the packers are also annexing because they control the refrigerator cars, has a hurtful effect in that it sends practically every bull calf to the local slaughter house as soon as it is old enough to pass inspection.

A certain percentage of the calves thus condemned to slaughter find their way to the packing houses, but owing to the fact that the percentage of waste on them is high and the freight bill is relatively higher on a big steer, the fact that these bull calves are condemned to early death has no effect in pulling down the price of cattle.

The south is thinking, not of dairying, but of growing beef cattle. The farmers have been getting such good prices for their different stock, they have so much corn on hand now, that the weevil has made them think of something other than cotton, that in every county there is a local sentiment favoring the eradication of the tick, a comparatively simple operation, and the growing of cattle for the packing houses.

There is nothing wrong with the tick-infested cattle from a food point of view, but so long as the tick remains in that country it is next to impossible to improve the breed. The immune cattle are not up to the standard of requirement for profitable shipment. The hauls to market are comparatively long, so it is desirable that the amount of bone, hoof and horn to be transported be reduced to a minimum while the flesh that can be put on the market is brought to the maximum.

Honduras cattle have the physique. They also are immune against the fever producing tick. It is, therefore, probable that some Honduras cattle will be brought in for experimental purposes. Cattle from the west will also be sent in when it is possible to take them in without a certainty that they will take splenic fever from the ticks and die or become so emaciated that they will be no good even after they have become acclimated.

To take western or northern cattle into the tick-infested country would be a certain waste of money. There is no cure for the fever. The individuals that survive are not much, if any, better than the native herds, hence the absolute necessity of getting rid of the tick on that demonstration farm, which appropriately, is known as Hope Plantation.

MANUFACTURING RENEWED

Paris, Sept. 10.—In a dispatch from Bordeaux received by Havas agency says that the chamber of commerce of Bourges, France, had requested the French ministry of finance to arrange with the Bank of France for loans on security with which the manufacturers of Bourges would be enabled to resume work. Alexander Ribot, the minister of finance, replied that the French government could not order this but that the Bank of France would extend to the industries of Bourges as large credits as possible.

SHAFT TO WHITTIER'S HEROINE

Frederick, Md., Sept. 10.—A monument erected to the memory of Barbara Frietche, Whittier's heroine, over her grave in Mount Olivet ceme-

tery, by the Barbara Frietche Memorial association, was unveiled today with interesting ceremonies. Alfred S. Roe, of Massachusetts, a member of the Sixth New York regiment, and who fought at the battle of the Monocacy, delivered the oration of the day. Mrs. John H. Abbott, a grand niece of Barbara Frietche, unveiled the monument. At the base of the memorial there was placed a large wreath sent by Chicago Old Glory Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The monument is a plain but handsome shaft, with a bronze base, costing about \$12,000. It marks the resting place of Barbara Frietche and her husband whose remains were recently moved from the old Reformed Graveyard to Mount Olivet cemetery.

TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White today sent out an official circular to all county and city superintendents asking them to have the schools in their jurisdictions observe the centenary of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner," by Francis Scott Key, on September 14, by the singing of this patriotic hymn and other patriotic exercises at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The circular was issued upon suggestion of P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education for the United States. A program compiled for the observance by the school superintendent of the state of Ohio is referred to as a model.

BACA CASE IS HEARD

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—In the state supreme court today the case of Trinidad Baca et al, appellees, vs. the unknown heirs of Jacinto Palaz, deceased, appellants, from Sandoval county, and Lucy M. Anderson et al, appellees, vs. Mary F. Reed, appellant, from Quay county, were argued and submitted. Tomorrow the cases of the A., T. & S. F., appellant, vs. Johanna Richter, appellee, from Bernalillo county, and Roy J. Crichton, etc., vs. Andy J. Stortz, etc., from Santa Fe county, are docketed.

NEW NATIONAL PARK

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—The bill for the creation of the National Park of the Cliff Cities is to be pushed for passage in congress upon the return of United States Senator Thomas B. Catron to Washington, D. C., but the proposed area is to be cut down more than one-half because of the objections of the forest service. The redrafted bill is to include in the park the lands west of the Rio Grande from the Santa Clara to the northern boundary of the Canada de Cochiti grant and westward to the western boundary of the Ramon Vigil grant. This will cover the principal ruins of the Pajarito plateau but will exclude extensive timbered areas and mining districts in which there are only scattered ruins. The greatest dimensions of the park as now proposed will be 10 miles east to west and 20 miles north to south or about 150 square miles.

Unless Robert Hilliard succeeds soon in obtaining a play of promise for the coming season he probably will decide to continue with "The Argyle Case," in which he appeared last year.

SANTA FE KICKS ON ASSESSMENT RATES

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECLARES TAXATION SYSTEM IS ALL WRONG

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—A special meeting of the chamber of commerce last evening wrestled with the assessment and tax problem. Those present were agreed that the assessment and tax system of the state is not what it should be and that Santa Fe city bears a disproportionate assessment as compared with the rural districts and as compared with such counties as Sandoval, Rio Arriba and Taos. It was also brought out that the majority of citizens are not on the assessment rolls at all and that much personal property, including cash, mortgages, notes and other evidences of indebtedness escape taxation altogether. That the \$200 exemption law is a cloak for tax dodgers was also emphasized.

But when it came to a applying remedies the agreement was not so noticeable for each man had a cure of his own and not one was willing to acknowledge that his assessment or his taxes are less than what they ought to be. However, the discussion resulted in a much better understanding of the difficulties that confront the state board of equalization and made more apparent the necessity of legislation at the next session of the legislature. Some favor was found for the proposition to have the state derive its revenues entirely from the tax on railroads and other intercounty corporations while the counties and municipalities derive their income entirely from local taxation.

TWO OPINIONS RENDERED

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Two opinions written by Supreme Court Justice R. H. Hanna, were handed down today by the state supreme court. One was on writ of mandamus, sued out by District Attorney K. K. Scot, against District Attorney K. K. Scott, against son and J. T. McClure of Roswell to compel approval of an account for board and lodging, in which the court holds that each county is responsible must pay duly verified bills for board and lodging of district attorneys away from their homes and while on duty.

The second case is that of W. F. Braswell, appellee, vs. T. H. Halliburton, appellant, from Curry county, the judgment of the district court being reversed and the case remanded. The amount involved were damages to the court, the plaintiff also securing judgment of removal from the premises, the action being one for forcible entry and unlawful detainer.

Marty Kavanaugh is putting up a great game at second base for the Detroit Tigers. Marty and Ownie Bush make a swell combination at the keystone sack.

IT IS HARD FOR A BIG CITY TO ECONOMIZE

NEW YORK CUTS DOWN BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR ONLY \$3,661

New York, Sept. 9.—After all the talk which has been going on for months concerning the necessity of economy in the administration of the city government, New York is finding it extremely difficult to achieve that economy. The figure which the mayor has sent to the board of estimate as necessary to meet the expenses of the city for 1915 is \$60,924,057. This represents a saving of exactly \$3,661,68 over the 1914 budget, a figure so small as to be entirely lost sight of in view of the size of the whole appropriation. However, the economy is perhaps more real than apparent since in past years the budget has been growing by such leaps and bounds that the ability to get along without an increase over the preceding year's expenses must be looked upon as a notable achievement. While the appropriations for a few of the departments show increases these are not large. For charities \$292,000 more is asked; for the department of correction \$92,000; for the department of health \$95,000. The street cleaning department tops all others with an increase of \$137,930, while the park board gets the smallest increase amounting to only \$900. The mayor continues to sound insistently the necessity for economy. "The developments of the past weeks in Europe," says he, commenting on the budget, "make imperative every possible economy. It must be borne in mind that the city may be called upon to assist many brought to distress by the unsettled conditions resulting from the European war. If this occurs it may prove necessary to revise the estimate for the charities department." The public works, such as the subways, already under way, are being continued, but so far as it is possible it is really believed that the country will be afforded the spectacle of Father Knickerbocker actually achieving economy instead of merely talking about it.

War News Made Clear

Many persons reading the war news from day to day have been handicapped in understanding the magnitude of the movement of troops or the losses reported because it is not a matter of general knowledge in this country how many men go to make up the different army units, such as battalions, brigades and divisions in the various foreign armies. Accordingly a statement has been prepared which should aid considerably in a more intelligent understanding of the war news. In the German army the smallest unit is a company composed of 250 men. Four companies, that of 1,000 men, form a battalion, and three battalions, 3,000 men, a regiment. A brigade is made up of two regiments or 6,000 men, and a division of two brigades or 12,000 men. The largest unit, an army corps, comprises two infantry divisions, two regiments of field artillery, a total of 72 pieces, two squadrons of cavalry, one or two batteries of heavy field artillery, a machine gun corps, and various companies of pioneers and field hospital

corps, making a total of 40,000 men. In the French army a company, battalion, regiment, brigade and division are the same as in the German army, with the exception that the division contains a squadron of cavalry and 12 batteries. An army corps likewise contains 40,000 men, but differs from the German army corps in that it apparently contains less artillery. In the British army the unit is a battalion of 1,000 men, and four of these battalions comprise a brigade. In the Russian army a battalion is 1,000 men and the cavalry squadron 125 men. The division, however, is larger than in the other armies, numbering 18,000 men, composed of 16 battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and six or eight batteries of artillery. The army corps, as in all other cases, numbers 40,000 men.

Yacht Race Expensive

That the American cup yacht race fiasco means a loss of at least \$1,500,000 to the various interested parties is the statement made here by persons in a position to know. With the challenger and the three boats built to defend the cup, now laid up stripped of all their spars and rigging and their decks boxed in, they are little more than symbols of the most expensive miscarriage of plans in the history of American sport. Officially the contest is postponed until 1915, and for a year the boats will remain as good as new. But if the war goes on for two or three years the chances that any of them will race for the cup are extremely small. When it was arranged to sail the 1914 races with a 75-footer as compared with the 90-footers formerly used, it was urged that one advantage of the smaller type of boat was the money saved. It was figured that they would be cheaper to build than the big boats and cheaper to operate. When the time came to build, however, the savings began to vanish. The cost of a 90-footer was \$150,000, and it was believed that the smaller boat could be built for half that sum. As a matter of fact the Resolute cost \$125,000 and the cost of the trial races far exceeded all expectations. One man who has seen most of the bills estimates the expenses at \$2,500 a day for each day a yacht has been in commission, and it is believed that this figure is not in the least excessive. A suit of sails cost about \$14,000 and by the end of the season each yacht has three or four suits; \$50,000 is a conservative estimate of this item. The payroll is another big item, for one yacht amounting to \$20,000 exclusive of the captain's salary. Each of the yachts has at least two masts, which cost approximately \$3,000 each and various extra spars costing altogether \$10,000. Every time one of the boats was hauled out to be cleaned the cost amounted to between \$300 and \$400. Altogether it is a good deal of question whether the men who put up the million and a half dollars for these boats will ever get one cent's return from them in the way of an international contest.

Emperor Is in Contempt

It is believed here that Emperor William of Germany may be in contempt with the supreme court of the state of New York. Whether he is aware of this or not is not likely, however, to cause him any considerable amount of worry. This peculiar situation arises from the fact that some one in Germany, presumably the emperor, is responsible for the calling to their colors of two German captains from this country. The captains are the husbands of two daughters of a doctor and chemist who died a couple of years ago, leaving a large estate. His will authorized his executors to rent his city house to his unmarried children until 1913 at an annual rental of \$1,000. At the end of that period the executors could sell the property to any of the children for \$60,000. Just before the war began a general legal mixup started due to the efforts of a third married daughter to secure the residence, her claim being disputed by a son, the only unmarried child. To settle the question one of the executors brought action in the supreme court to construe the will. The two captains were important witnesses, and by removing them from the jurisdiction of the court after the action had started it is held that either the emperor or his agents are in contempt of court. However, just what the court can do about it does not appear.

Manager McGraw of the Giants must be saving Larry McLean for the world's series. The only work Larry has been doing of late has consisted of relieving Chief Meyers in the ninth inning.

DELGADO WON'T SERVE

Santa Fe, Sept. 9.—Jose D. Sena, supreme court clerk, was today selected secretary of the republican state central committee. The committee had elected Lorenzo Delgado of Las Vegas and Mr. Sena as assistant, but Mr. Delgado today declined to serve, and Mr. Sena was chosen to fill the vacancy.

SUCCESSOR TO BURNS WILL BE ELECTED

ATTORNEY GENERAL IS ASKED TO ISSUE THE PROPER PROCLAMATION

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Governor McDonald has asked the attorney general's office to draw up an election proclamation for the election of a state senator in Rio Arriba county to succeed Thomas D. Burns, resigned.

For a time Governor McDonald was undecided whether he should accept the resignation, which had been addressed to him as well as to the lieutenant governor, who is presiding officer of the state senate, and every member of the state senate, but Attorney General Frank W. Clancy in a lengthy and most interesting opinion advises the governor to accept the resignation, not because there is any law for it but because the constitution says it is up to him to call an election in case of a vacancy and under a decision of the supreme court cited by Mechem on public officers and public offices it is proper for him

to accept the resignation. Incidentally the attorney general makes it clear that a resignation from public office is not necessarily a right on which a public officer can insist but that such resignation may be refused and the public officer compelled to continue in his office until his term expires or be eliminates himself some other way.

However, it has been tacitly understood that the board of county commissioners of Rio Arriba county would call an election whether Governor McDonald acted or not, and if a republican was elected, as seemed certain, that the senate would seat him in place of Mr. Burns, the senate, like all legislative bodies being judge of its own membership. Perfecto Esquibel, an aged man who served as sheriff of the county, and who was a member of the state constitutional convention, will likely be nominated by the republicans, while the democrats speak of nominating J. H. Crist or Samuel Eldodt and promise to make an aggressive campaign in this republican bulwark.

PROFESSIONS ARE SADLY OVERCROWDED

MANY LAWYERS, DOCTORS AND PREACHERS ASK FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—That the professions are sorely overcrowded is manifest by the many applications that Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White is receiving from professional men who want to teach. Although salaries do not average \$500 a year, physicians, lawyers, theologians find them quite desirable in view of the lack of patients, clients and parishioners from which to derive an income. Today applications were received from two physicians licensed to practice in New Mexico, one of whom has also a license to practice in Texas and Oklahoma, while another has a license in California, who asks for a country school.

"What a warning to parents," said Superintendent White, "who out of false pride force their boys into professions for which they have no knack, while they are especially fitted by temperament and ability to be mechanics or farmers. Such boys in white shirt sleeve jobs are bound to be failures, unhappy, unsuccessful, while if they followed their natural trend and learned some honest trade or how to farm, they would be happy and eventually well to do. It is hoped that the serious pursuit of vocational training and instruction in agriculture in New Mexico public schools will rectify this evil of overcrowding the professions with men and women who would do much better along other lines."

The Maroons have taken up a proposition with the directors of the county fair to play a series of three baseball games during the week of the exhibition in October, and if arrangements can be made a lively time is promised the fans, as the fastest team that can be brought here will be the one chosen.

A POLITICAL WAR IN STATE OF COLORADO

THREE PARTIES HAVE SEVERAL CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION

Denver, Colo., Sept. 7.—Factional strife and the labor vote, an unknown quantity, are expected to produce some startling surprises in the primary election in Colorado tomorrow. In the republican party there are three candidates for governor and in the democratic ranks, two. The progressives are united on E. P. Costigan, leader of the Rooseveltian wing. Former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson and Barnette Napier are contesting for the democratic nomination, while in the republican field Samuel P. Nicholson, Frank C. Goudy and George A. Carlson are the contestants.

The republicans will choose between Isaac N. Stevens of Denver, and Dr. Hubert Work, of Pueblo, for the United States senatorial nomination, while Benjamin Griffith, progressive, and Charles S. Thomas, democratic, incumbent, are unopposed.

The democrats have endorsed three of the present congressmen—Keating, Taylor and Seldomridge—and they will be unopposed for nomination, but the fourth member of the present delegation, George J. Kindel, has declared himself a republican, although elected as a democrat, and will run independently. The other two parties have from two to six candidates for each congressional nomination.

The governorship is the real office over which the battle will be waged, because to the successor of Governor E. M. Ammons the entire nation looks for a solution of the industrial problems which grip the state.

"Law and order" is the slogan of each of the three recognized parties,

democratic, republican and progressive, but the real issues are these: Shall the state of Colorado go dry? Shall the coal mine operators or the miners be forced to yield in the labor strife that has paralyzed Colorado for a year, brought on civil warfare and collected scores of human lives as toll?

The labor vote is the most important consideration in the primary tomorrow and in the general election in November. At the meeting of the State Federation of Labor two weeks ago that body turned down virtually all applications for indorsement presented by candidates, and out of a list of approximately 90 candidates for the chief offices, declared in favor of only one, Atterson W. Rucker, democrat, who served in the Sixty-first and Sixty-second congresses, now a candidate for congress in the First district.

As to prohibition, there seems little likelihood of the "drys" wiping liquor out of Colorado. There are many sections, principally in the southern part of the state, where liquor is barred, but the rest of the state is wide open.

There are several good local reasons why the prohibitionists are going to have a hard time. One is that Colorado is made up of many peoples, with many temperaments, and to a majority drinking is no more a vice than tangoing. Another, and perhaps the most important reason, is the fact that Colorado is a tourist state and there is a well grounded belief that when a tourist gets to touring he should be allowed to drink as much as he wants.

Knowing these things, however, the prohibitionists are making a valiant fight to have men favorable to their cause nominated at the primaries tomorrow. For the general campaign, both the prohibitionists and the saloon interests will bring in orators of national prominence and to the billboard campaign now being waged will be added facts, figures and eloquence.

Until the make-up of the tickets is known it will be a difficult matter to make a forecast of the probable result

at the general election in November. Republican success is rendered doubtful by the fact that all three of that party's aspirants for the governorship are antagonized by the labor element. Internecine war makes the democratic situation extremely doubtful. The organization leaders are opposed to Patterson, but, at the same time, his designation by the democratic assembly was demanded by the Washington administration and he has long been a champion of labor, especially the miners. The weakness of the progressives, numerically, seems to militate against the chances for Mr. Costigan, to win the governorship. The progressives, however, have made material gains since 1912 and it is possible that they may make a surprisingly good showing at the November election.

MINES AND MINING Grant County

Lordsburg—Fourteen cars of ore were shipped from Lordsburg last month but all before the shut down caused by the European war. Mining is now practically at a standstill.

Tyrone—Albert Koehler has charge of the erection of the Diesel engines made in Belgium for the Phelps Dodge company. They are of the upright marine type and will compose the finest power plant in New Mexico.

Shakespeare—Peter Wehener of El Paso expects to resume operations on the Jerry Boyle which has not been worked for 30 years. A reservoir of water has been pierced by a shot and the mine flooded and not until the Southern Pacific commenced pumping did the water in the Jerry Boyle disappear.

Lincoln County

White Oaks—The contract for hauling ore from the mines to the mill has been awarded J. M. Smith, who displaces W. S. Collins, who will leave for his old home in Ohio. A cow fell into the placer sole near the American and it took four men all night to extricate the animal.

Willow Hill—J. J. Ayers, manager, has given the contract for the erection of a tippie at the coal mines six miles south of Carrizozo. The El Paso & Southwestern intends to run a two mile narrow gauge spur to the mines which have been supplying Carrizozo with coal. A 60 horse power boiler is to be added to the mine equipment, as well as a new engine and hoist. The company is working on a 40-inch face of coal and the vein is increasing in width as greater depth is reached.

TAYLOR RE-ELECTED

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The department of education has been informed that the board of education at Deming has re-elected J. B. Taylor superintendent, Miss Una Bedecheck principal and teacher of history; Editor Clyde Eral Ely of the Deming Graphic, teacher in journalism; Miss Edna Poe, teacher of English; Robert Hardaway, mathematics and physics; Mrs. Alle Stocker, Spanish and commercial branches; Lewis Deesz, manual training and agriculture; Miss Mary McGriff, domestic science; Miss Martha Ede, eighth grade; Miss Jose Gooding, seventh grade; Miss Marguerite Goebel, sixth grade; Miss Stella Crotchett and Lucile Holt, fifth grade; Miss Phynette Trowbridge, fourth grade; Miss Charlotte Gauss, Miss

Leah Barracks, Miss Imogene Kaiser, third grade; Misses Aiolet Bonham and Altalino Maruffo, second grade; Mrs. Alice Smith, Misses Pansy Young and Bessie Comer, first grade; Miss Madeline Page, music; J. H. Tucker and Pedro Chavez, panitors.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW

Newport, R. I., Sept. 7.—Society regards the eighteenth annual horse show, which opened here today, as the event of the summer. The golf links, the tennis courts and the yachts have been deserted for the show grounds. In the quality and number of exhibits the show this year is equal to any of its predecessors. The prize list is one of the best ever arranged for the exhibition. Classes are offered for hackney stallions, harness horses, ponies, saddle horses, hunters and included also are several novice and local events in addition to the usual championships. The show will continue over tomorrow and Wednesday.

LABOR DAY IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Today's observance of Labor Day in Chicago was more general than usual. The banks, exchanges and municipal buildings were closed, as were nearly all of the leading business houses. A big parade in the morning was followed by outings conducted by many labor unions.

Pitcher Baumgartner of the Phillies is a former University of Chicago football star. When he returns to college this fall he will be barred from playing with the Maroons because he is now a professional.

Muffins

By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

When muffins are on the breakfast table, nobody cares for meat or eggs and they would be served more often if this meal were not prepared so hurriedly that there is no time to make them. If K C, the double-raise baking powder is used, the batter may be stirred up the night before, put in the pan ready for baking and nothing to do in the morning but bake them.

One-Egg Muffins

2 cups flour; 2 slightly rounded teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1/2 cup sugar; 1/2 cup melted butter or lard; 1 egg; 1 cup water or milk.

Sift dry ingredients together three times. Add to this the unbeaten egg, melted shortening and water or milk. Then beat all together until perfectly smooth. Oil muffin or gem pans and have oven slow until the muffins come to the top of the pan, then increase the heat to bake and brown the muffins. This recipe makes 12 large muffins. Raisins or currants may be added if desired.



Graham Muffins

1 cup graham flour; 1 cup pastry flour; 2 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1 to 2 level tablespoonfuls sugar; 1/2 teaspoonful salt; 1 egg; 1 1/2 cups milk or water; 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter; mix and bake as One-Egg Muffins.

Graham batter should always be quite soft to insure light and moist muffins. To get 88 other recipes as good as these, send us the certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder, and we will send you "The Cook's Book" by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill. Handsomely illustrated. Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys Cause Much Trouble



Backache, rheumatism, and all kidney and bladder disorders are caused from weak inactive kidneys, which fail to filter out the poisons, and keep the blood pure. The only way to positively and permanently cure such troubles is to remove the cause. The reason why Foley Kidney Pills are the best medicine for kidney and bladder troubles is because they are made wholly of those healing, strengthening and restorative ingredients that nature needs to build up and renew these important and vital organs. See that you get Foley Kidney Pills for your kidney and bladder troubles. They are tonic in action, quick to give good results, and contain no harmful drugs.

VACATION SCHOOL WORK IN NEW YORK

EXCELLENT SHOWING IS MADE BY
LITTLE FOLK IN SUMMER
TIME

New York, Sept. 5.—Vacation schools conducted by the board of education closed the summer season for 1914 last Friday. This has been the most successful season the vacation schools have ever known. The industrial classes have been better attended than in other years, and there has been a gratifying improvement in the number of children who wished to take advantage of the industrial subjects provided for them.

In all probability the recent agitation in behalf of industrial training, so ably championed by Mayor Mitchell and President Churchill, has done much to stimulate the interest of the children in vocational subjects. Another reason for the increased attendance was that this year many children of normal age, for whom there was no room in the opportunity classes, took up the industrial branches rather than spend their time idly doing nothing.

For the boys there were provided work in Venetian iron, elementary bench work, whittling, advanced bench work, basketry, chair caning and hammock making. The girls were taught the following subjects: Cooking, house-

keeping, knitting and crocheting, elementary sewing, advanced sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, hammock making and basketry.

In the cooking classes much valuable work was done by children who brought their own materials, and, under the supervision of efficient teachers, used these in making preserves. Hundreds of pints of canned fruits and vegetables were thus prepared for winter use. Every day homemade bread was made in each school, and the children were encouraged to use their cooking ability at home as well as at school.

In the millinery classes the children were taught not only to make bonnets for themselves but for their mothers also and caps for their baby brothers and sisters. District Superintendent Stitt was especially pleased with the result in the summer trade school conducted by the board of education in the Educational alliance. These classes were opened for girls over 14 years of age who had completed the educational requirements for working certificates.

These girls would naturally go to work in the fall in factories in which they would obtain only about \$3 a week. When they have been taught how to use machinery and the elementary principles of trade workmanship their earning capacity is more than doubled.

Miss Sara Elkus, supervisor in the Educational alliance, has obtained places in factories for many of the girls who have completed the course, so that they will start on wages of seven, eight or nine dollars a week.

The opportunity classes have been markedly successful. These classes were intended primarily for the following children: "Hold overs" or "left backs" who had failed of promotion in June; children who needed to complete the 130 days necessary attendance, as required by the state law before they could go to work; foreign children similar to the "C" classes in day school; exceptionally bright and over-age children who had been specially recommended by their principals as able to take up advanced work.

The class of children thus named had "B plus" or "A" on their report cards for the term. Thousands of children who simply had a "B" record in day school were anxious to take up the advanced work. It was not thought possible that these children, naturally slow, could in such a short space of time do the full amount of the grade work. There were not funds sufficient to provide teachers for this class of pupils. Many of these children entered the industrial classes.

In the opportunity classes the children were examined in English, arithmetic, history and geography. Those who received a satisfactory rating and who had attended 90 per cent of the number of sessions were granted promotion certificates. In many cases the children were present every day.

Dr. Stitt, in his visits to all of these classes, found many of them with perfect registers. In a Brooklyn class which he visited in vacation school No. 126 there were in the eighth year class, taught by Mrs. Eisele, 46 pupils present, none of whom had missed a single session during the term. Other similar examples could be cited.

The reason for the phenomenal at-

tendance is two-fold. First, the children are greatly interested in their work and realize the loss which they suffer if they are absent. A second reason is that the teachers in charge of these classes have been selected for their especial efficiency. They are men and women endowed with personal magnetism and enthusiasm.

NEW YORK SUSPENDS WORK

New York, Sept. 7.—With a general suspension of work and with an extended parade and picnic, the Central Trades and Labor assembly of New York City and its numerous affiliated organizations celebrated Labor Day today. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the metropolis, all of the public offices, the banks and many wholesale and retail mercantile establishments remaining closed. As usual, the day was marked by a large number of sporting and athletic events.

With six players, Mays, McIntyre, Platte, Onslow, Shean and Tutweiler, batting in the .300 set, the Providence team looks "right" to cop the International league pennant.

The loss of Southpaw Joe Boehling is a severe blow to Clark Griffith's Washington team. Joe will be out of the game during the remainder of the season on account of an injured knee.

FAIR OPENS AT LINCOLN

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—Auspicious conditions surrounded the opening today of the annual exhibition of the Nebraska State Fair association. All competitive departments of the fair this year are well filled with high class exhibits and the management regards the exhibition as the greatest ever held in this state. Ample entertainment has been provided for the visitors, in addition to the educational features of the fair.

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COGGESHALL RETIRES

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—As the result of a shakeup in the Indian service, H. S. Coggeshall, superintendent of the United States Indian school at Santa Fe, will re-enter the liquor suppression service of the Indian bureau in which he had been assistant to "Pussy-Foot" Johnson of Denver before the latter retired from the service. The superintendency of the Santa Fe school pays \$2,000 a year and carries with it the agency of the northern pueblos. A persistent fight had been made on Coggeshall the past year and it is thought he will go to Washington in an endeavor to refute these charges. The resignation of the attorney for the Pueblo Indians Francis Wilson also

means a decided change and it is likely that J. H. Crist will be appointed his successor. Paul A. F. Walter, disbursing agent at Dulce, Rio Arriba county, is a candidate for agent of the Jicarilla Apaches to succeed the late Agent Green, who died recently.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—Miss Maryland Elizabeth Gill, author of "Hierarchical Influences on Ancient Civilization," latterly connected with British archaeological expeditions at Karnack, Egypt, and visiting Santa Fe for the first time, is looking over the archaeological school and museum here. With her is Mrs. Warren E. Rollins of San Gabriel, Calif., director of the San Gabriel's Woman's club, honorary member of the Friday Morning club of Los Angeles and chairman of the art committee of the same; member of the Los Angeles City club and a political leader in Southern California. The Handicraft Society of Indian Arts of Santa Fe, has elected her to its board of governors.

NEW BANK OPENS

Tucumcari, Sept. 7.—The American National bank opened its doors last week after several months given to organization. W. A. Foy is cashier and W. F. Kirby assistant cashier.

Old Jack Powell, formerly of the Browns, and who has been pitching for something like 20 years, has signed with the St. Louis Federals.

BARRY KEEPS TITLE

London, Sept. 7.—Ernest Barry, the English holder of the title, today defeated James Paddon, the Australian, by four lengths over the Thames championship course, for the world's sculling title and the stake of \$5,000.

Five Athletic hurlers, Plank, Bender, Bressler, Shawkey and Pennock, are among the dozen first pitchers in the American league averages. That doesn't look as though the Mackmen had such a poor pitching staff.

BRYAN GETS THE MONEY

Washington, Sept. 8.—The million dollar emergency appropriation asked by Secretary Bryan to meet extraordinary diplomatic and consular expenses because of the war, was passed today by the house.

TAYLOR A DELEGATE

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—Governor McDonald today appointed Rev. C. C. Taylor of Raton a delegate to the Eighth Purty congress, which meets at Kansas City on November 5 to 9.

PRAISES OPEN SHOP

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 8.—The open shop policy was strongly defended before the federal industrial relations commission today by Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times. He testified that the general establishment of this plan of working would better the conditions of the laboring man.

The publisher did not refer to the dynamiting of his offices. He occupied the witness stand only a short time, promising to answer specific questions in a written statement to the commission later.

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THE CANDIDATES

A characterization of the candidates in a campaign is always a thing of interest. The voters like to know what is the nature of the men for whom they are expected to vote and what their qualifications are for the positions to which they have been nominated.

In the present campaign the republicans have nothing to apologize for in the men whom they have chosen as their standard bearers.

The candidate for congress is Benigno C. Hernandez, of the county of Rio Arriba. In the northern portion of the state he needs no introduction to the people. To those of the southern part he will become known as the campaign progresses, and as he becomes better known, so will he become better liked and more respected. He is one of the men who grow with acquaintance.

Our opponents have concluded to make their campaign against him on the grounds that he is not well known in the state, and lacks in the qualifications for the position for which he has been chosen. This is the weakest argument that could be advanced, but detracts in no way from the actual worth of the man.

In every position he has held he has met the emergency. He has never disappointed his friends, and never failed in his duty to the public. In our past history, how many men who have achieved distinction would have been selected on their merits, as those merits were popularly known?

Every public man must be tried in the crucible before he is fully appreciated or understood. If he has shown his capabilities when tried, that is the fair test for the future. To say that a man is unfit for a public service in which he has not been tested when all the record of the past is in his favor, showing ability in all he has undertaken so far, is to be an unjust biased judge. Every man must be judged for the future by what he has done in the past, so long as his qualifications are not hampered by age, dissipation or disease.

None of these things can be charged against the republican candidate for congress. He is not untried; he is not unknown among those with whom his public duties and citizenship rela-

tions have brought him in contact; he has in no way shown that lack of ability with which his opponents charge him, for want of anything else to say; but, on the other hand, all who know him best praise him most; he has been in public service in different positions, county and federal, and has failed in no manner from standpoint of ability, honesty, or capacity to initiate, or to carry out the policy of those for whom he was performing a service for the public good.

This is the record of Benigno C. Hernandez.

His opponents are Harvey Fergusson and Francis Wilson.

No blame can ever be attached to a man who has passed the age of his usefulness in this life and who has grown testy, and irritable and inefficient for that reason. We may admire him, perhaps, for what he has been and for what he has done, but the demand is for the younger men, and, no matter how one's sympathy may be called out for the man who has gone by, yet the fact remains that he cannot keep up with the procession, and must be relegated to the rear. When he has passed the age of vigor and real usefulness, he naturally neglects his extensive correspondence and the solicitations of his friends and his manifold public duties which require an unceasing activity and attention.

Thus, there is little wonder that our people are now declaring that they need, in the congress of the United States, from New Mexico, a younger and more active man, and one who is able and ready to attend to the smaller things which are required of a congressman, as well as those that are generally considered the more important ones.

So, however the voters of the state may look on the past work of Harvey Fergusson, and though they may regard him in the light of an old and tried friend who has done them favors in the past and has had a hand in the shaping of the affairs of days gone by, yet they realize that this is the day of progress, with new issues being presented and great public questions which require vigorous handling, wherein the demand is for the men of the present generation, and not those of years long past whose energy has been depleted and vitality lessened by the exhaustive labors given to the ev-

ents of a generation or two ago.

There is nothing of animosity toward Harvey Fergusson. Only one feels a sympathy that he is no longer fitted for the onerous duties which he longs to attempt to assume. He has done much in the past which is good; he has labored hard in endeavoring to carry out the behest of his part, which often, being good democratic doctrine, was not entirely for New Mexico's best interest, and it is not fault of his that he is no longer fitted to fill the important, laborious and harassing position as member of congress from New Mexico.

Conditions are stern things to meet and to cope with, and facts are stubborn, but we have to face them, nevertheless.

Thus, while we may feel sorry that Mr. Fergusson has passed the age of his usefulness as a member of congress, yet the fact and the condition are both here and the only thing is to accept the situation and turn to the younger man whose vigor and ability fit him so fully for the honorable and important position.

Of the candidate of the progressive party but brief notice can be made. He is the sacrifice of a forlorn hope, and there is but little about him personally or in a public way that is of interest.

His name is Francis Wilson, and he is a lawyer in Santa Fe. What there is about him to qualify him for the position of member of congress of the United States will need to be set forth by the political eulogists of his own party who are capable of a vivid imagination and a ready pen. He will not be considered seriously as a figure in the campaign, but his alleged candidacy may add to the humor of it. It is said, however, that Wilson is an expert tennis player, though this accomplishment is not considered of as great value as it was in the days of the supremacy of the "tennis cabinet."

PUBLIC AWAITS DECISION

The public will receive with interest the announcement that the various interests involved in the irrigation system north of this city are considering a plan under which they can unite and bring the project to a successful completion. Some of the details of the plan, which was conceived by a number of prominent Las Vegas interested in the prosperity of the community, are given in another column of this paper, together with the announcement that the Camfield Development company has agreed to the plan. It also is stated that the grant board, controller of the land upon which the project is located, is seriously considering the bestowal of its approval upon the proposed method of completing the reservoir, upon which no work has been done for nearly two years.

Upon its face, the plan looks like a mighty good one. It brings together the landholders, the grant board and the Camfield company, the corporation which began the construction of the works and which was obliged to suspend operations after the expenditure of a large amount of money.

Undoubtedly Judge David J. Leahy, the legal custodian of the grant, and the board of trustees, which has ad-

ministrative powers over the tract, will give the plan serious and careful consideration. They have guarded the interests of the grant with fidelity in the past, and the public will uphold their action in this new phase of the matter. The grant board and Judge Leahy have withheld their approval from several plans for the completion of the system, for sound business reasons. They have done this despite the fact that they are all heartily in favor of the building of the irrigation plant. Their decision upon the plan now put up to them is awaited with interest.

THE JUVENILE COURT

There is no doubt but that the juvenile court system is excellent and that the New Mexico legislature would do well to establish it in this state. When it is properly in operation it corrects youthful evil-doers without throwing them into jails and prisons with hardened offenders. It gives them an incentive to amount to something, by the awakening of ambition. It shows them that the way of the lawbreaker is hard, if he will persist in it, but that the state is desirous of protecting its boys and girls from falling into evil ways. It makes good citizens out of youths that might be ruined if punished in jails and reformatories instead of being given a chance to reform themselves, under the careful watching of the judge of the juvenile court. The record of the juvenile court in other states is sufficient argument for its efficiency.

ATTEND THE EXCURSION

Though time for preparation is short, everybody in Las Vegas who has an automobile should make it a point to attend the "Enlightenment Excursion" to the mesa tomorrow—and he should plan to fill every available seat in his car with his neighbors and friends.

The mesa is one of Las Vegas' biggest assets. This year its dry farms have produced the largest crops in their history. There is further cause for rejoicing, in the fact that, for the first time, silos are being put in use in the country north of town, which means the rapid development of the dairy industry. The prime object of the excursion, which is to be under the direction of the Commercial club, is to show Las Vegas what the mesa is accomplishing and get them acquainted with the men and women who are making splendid farms on the rolling prairie. A visit to the mesa will convert skeptics and make boosters of the most undemonstrative.

The caravan will leave the Commercial club rooms tomorrow afternoon promptly at 2 o'clock. All persons who will furnish cars and all who wish to make the trip are requested to be on hand about 15 minutes before that time.

"I Didn't Want to Do It" is the title of a new farce completed by Margaret Mayo, author of "Twin Beds," "Baby Mine" and other plays.

Frances Starr is to be seen in "The Secret," her last season's play, until about Christmas, when she will undertake a new poetic drama by Edward Knoblauch.

TRIUMPH OF DREYFUS

Fifteen years ago today Captain Alfred Dreyfus was convicted by court martial for the second time on the charge of selling French military secrets to foreign powers. It was one of the most sensational trials of the age, during which it was alleged that the peace of Europe was threatened through the "Dreyfus affair." The verdict brought vigorous protests from the entire civilized world, which was convinced of the captain's innocence. Arrested five years before, he had been convicted by his superior officers at a court martial, degraded before army comrades, transported to Devil's Island to expiate the alleged crime, and had been, through the efforts of influential friends, brought back to France for re-trial. The eyes of the world were turned upon the court at Rennes, where the Semetic army officer, the first Hebrew ever to have entered the staff of the French army, was battling for his honor. Four hundred journalists, from the four corners of the earth, rubbed elbows with society women, some of whom had paid as much as \$400 for a seat. Sensation followed sensation during the trial; but none was more startling than that testimony given by General Mercier, the former minister of war. He averred that during the Dreyfus affair, the German ambassador at Paris had delivered an imperative demand that certain papers, alleged to have been stolen from the German embassy, be returned to Germany. "From 8 o'clock," said the general while the audience hung breathless on his revelation of a crisis in the destiny of France, "until after midnight the president of the republic, the prime minister, and I, waited to know whether war or peace would be the outcome of the negotiations. We were within a hair'sbreadth of war."

Today Dreyfus is not only a free man, but he has been restored to the French army with great public ceremony. A captain when degraded, he now is a major in a crack artillery regiment that usually is detailed to all state functions. Suffering the greatest of humiliations for a soldier for 12 years, he today is fully cleared by official proclamation of the charge of treason, and has been honored with the distinction of a commander of the Legion of Honor. His champions during his time of trouble have likewise been honored. Zola, the great French author, who suffered imprisonment for his fiery defense of Dreyfus, is now dead, but the republic honored his memory by placing his body in the Pantheon, the burial place of the great soldiers of France. Picquart, a brother officer, then with the rank of colonel, who was cashiered from the army for defending Dreyfus, was restored with all honors and promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Dreyfus' enemies have been confounded. Colonel Henry, formerly connected with the war office, is dead by his own hand, after having confessed to forging Dreyfus' name to a document that helped to send him to Devil's Island. Major Esterhazy has publicly confessed through the London Chronicle that he wrote the bordereau, the famous document which more than anything else brought about the conviction for treason against Dreyfus. Esterhazy is

now an exile from France, though not subject to official punishment through a recent amnesty law which pardons all offenders against the state up to the year 1911. Today the war with Germany has come about, but not through the machinations of the Dreyfus affair. Dreyfus' son is fighting for France on the firing line, and was recently promoted for gallantry in battle to the rank of sergeant.

PERSONALS

From Wednesday's Daily.

Cleofes Romero, for 12 years sheriff of San Miguel county and ex-warden of the state penitentiary, now engaged in the lumber business at Estancia, is in the city for a few days.

S. B. Simmons of Dallas, Tex., is among the recent hotel arrivals.

George McMullen of St. Louis is in the city for a brief stay.

Miss Estella Hinojos has resigned her position with Charles Rosenthal and left today for Santa Fe for a short visit before proceeding to El Paso, where she will reside.

C. F. Hunter of Albuquerque is stopping at one of the local hotels.

J. C. Duncan, a business man of Kansas City, is in the city for a brief stay.

Mrs. T. J. Fitzgerald and son of Kansas City are stopping at a local hotel.

Harry J. Hanlon of El Paso arrived last night for a few days' business visit.

J. W. Ivans of Chicago is in the city for a short time.

E. H. Rojas of Chicago is in the city on a brief business stay.

A. Teiml of Chicago is among the recent hotel arrivals.

E. O. Thomas, a mail carrier in the local postoffice, has returned to duty after a four-week vacation spent in visiting points of interest in Colorado.

A. O. Jahren of Wagon Mound arrived in Las Vegas today to remain for some time on business.

Albert Stern, head of the dry goods department of the Ilfeld store in Albuquerque, was in the city yesterday, en route to New York.

Rev. J. H. Whistler, who has accepted a call from the Christian church, arrived in Las Vegas last night.

Mrs. C. S. Losey left last night for Chicago and the east on an extended visit. She will stop at Ashtabula, O., for some time.

Mrs. F. L. Morrissette left on train No. 1 today for Albuquerque to visit friends.

From Thursday's Daily.

Rev. J. Milton Harris, pastor of the First Baptist church, who has been spending his vacation in Iowa and other middle west states, has returned to the city and will resume his pastoral duties at once.

C. L. Bieser of Denver is among the recent hotel arrivals in Las Vegas.

T. F. Symunds of San Francisco came in last night for a short stay.

W. G. Dorff of Albuquerque is in the city for a brief stay.

F. A. Van Scheiack of Trinidad is

stopping at one of the local hotels.

H. L. L. Anderson of Trinidad came in last night for a few days' business visit.

T. P. Alexander of Albuquerque is in the city for a short time.

Charles Kircher of St. Louis is among the recent hotel arrivals.

D. D. Douglas of Santa Fe arrived in the city yesterday for a short stay.

Mrs. S. C. Westerman, who was called to Trinidad recently on account of the illness and death of her father, returned home last night.

W. A. Bossenberry of Watrous is in the city for a few days' business visit.

J. A. Spence and son left last night for Pasadena, Calif., where they will join the rest of the family in their future home.

O. A. Larrazolo, Jr., a Normal graduate, has left this city for South Bend, Ind., where he will take a post graduate course.

J. H. Suhl and J. B. McCoy left today for Lamy on a short business trip.

J. A. Hemler left last night for Chicago. After a short stop there he will proceed to Hanover, Pa., for an extended visit.

E. E. Huyck, an employe of the relay office of the Santa Fe, who has been ill for several months, returned to his duties this morning, much improved in health.

County Road Commissioner Robert J. Taupert left this morning for Buxton on official business.

W. R. Morrow, of Los Angeles, a brother of Mrs. W. P. Southard, is here for a short visit with his sister and her family. Mr. Morrow is connected with the Santa Fe railway.

Miss Ruth Brown, who has been a student in the New Mexico Normal University for three years, and has progressed with the study of music as far as she can go here, will leave this evening for Evanston, Ill., where she will enter the music department of the Northwestern university, specializing in piano and pipe organ.

Eugene D. Lujan, who has been spending a 10-day vacation in Denver, returned last night, and has taken up his business duties at Rosenwald's store.

Manuel Sanchez, county assessor, left today for Sanchez on a business trip to cover several days.

Adelaido Tafoya, probate judge, has moved his office to the office of the county clerk, the two offices now occupying the room to the left of the east entrance of the court house.

The family of Cleofes Romero is moving from Estancia to Santa Fe, where the children will enter school. Mr. Romero, who with George H. Hunker went to Trementina today on business, will remain in Estancia to look after his business interests.

Mrs. L. B. Howkes, mother of Mrs. W. E. Gortner, who, with her granddaughter, was in Bonne, Germany, at the outbreak of the European war, and who left Germany for England, where she has been since August 11, endeavoring to secure passage for the United States, sailed from Southampton September 1, reaching New York on Monday.

Seferino Martinez of Mora county is in Las Vegas today attending to personal business.

Blas Sanchez of Wagon Mound is in Las Vegas today on business before

the district court.

From Friday's Daily.

W. M. Pattard of Albuquerque is in the city for a brief stay.

O. M. Felix of Louisville, Ky., is one of the recent hotel arrivals.

V. H. Waite of Topeka, Kan., is in the city on a few days' business visit.

Walter Lee of Excelsior Springs, Mo., stopped over trains yesterday to visit friends.

R. L. Blades of Kansas City is in the city making a few business calls.

L. C. Miller and Thomas R. King of Denver are among the more recent hotel arrivals.

Z. O. Oppenheimer, a New York business man, is in Las Vegas for a short stay.

W. H. Rife of La Junta is stopping in the city for a few days.

Paul H. Merise of Trinidad came in yesterday on business.

J. T. Adams of Indianapolis is among the city's business visitors.

Tim O'Leary, chief of the Santa Fe secret service, arrived yesterday for a short stay.

F. S. Nesson of Topeka is in the city for a few days.

D. E. Powers and Glen A. Gray, both of Santa Fe, arrived yesterday for a limited stay.

N. C. Grover of Washington, D. C., is among the more recent tourist arrivals.

W. E. Osburn of New York is registered at one of the local hotels.

Joseph Cochran of Chicago is registered at one of the city's hotels.

T. H. Bell of El Paso is in the city for a short stay.

W. J. Lacey of Dallas is here making a few business calls.

R. T. Fleming of Albuquerque came in yesterday for a few days' business.

Dr. L. A. Pully of Chicago is among the recent hotel arrivals.

Mrs. J. O. Martin left last night for her home at Waxahachie, Tex., after a month's visit here among friends and relatives.

F. S. Brownlee, a realty operator of Omaha, Neb., is in Las Vegas looking over the real estate possibilities.

E. H. Bull of Denver is in the city for a short time.

R. E. Faley, a business man of Gallup, is stopping at one of the local hotels.

Miss Sadie Tooker left yesterday for Belen, where she will teach in the public schools this winter.

Robert Lord, who has been cashier at the Hotel Alvarado in Albuquerque for some time, and who is well known in Las Vegas, passed through the city yesterday, en route to Palm Springs, Fla., where he will engage in business with his father.

Dr. J. H. Hoag and wife of Mora came in by automobile yesterday and left for home today, after a visit to many friends here.

Miss Edna Levenson, who has been spending the summer in Las Vegas visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Winternitz, left for Baltimore, Md., last night where she will resume her studies at Goucher college.

Nazimova is on her way to America to begin rehearsals in a new play which has been written for her by Basil MacDonald Hastings, the author of "The New Sin."

BOSTON'S RECORD SOMETHING TO ADMIRE

CAME FROM LAST PLACE UP TO
LEAD IN NATIONAL LEAGUE
IN SHORT TIME

New York, Sept. 7.—The remarkable spurt of the Boston National league club which carried it from last place to a tie for first position in a little more than a month established a new record in major league baseball. While the Braves never seriously threatened the record of the continuous victories they won strings of games ranging from four to seven straight with seldom more than one defeat breaking the sequence and as a result the climb from the National league cellar to a tie with the New York Giants for first place on August 24 was extremely sensational.

It is hard to fix the exact date on which the Braves first showed signs of the rush that was designated to carry them from the bottom to the top of the league in less than six weeks. On Monday, July 6, the club was in the last place, having won 26 games and lost 40 for a percentage of .394. Philadelphia held seventh place with .467. On that date the Braves started a run of four victories and continued with few defeats until August 24. During this period Boston met every other club in the league except Philadelphia, winning 33 games, losing eight and tying one. While playing at this .805 clip the Braves scored 164 runs, 335 hits, made 54 errors and had 285 runners stranded on the bases. The averages show that 12-7 errors were made per game and one run scored for every two hits. The best run of victories was made between July 27 and August 6, when nine games in a row were won from Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. It is also a peculiar coincidence that these same clubs aided by Cincinnati accounted for the eight games lost by the Braves, during the period under consideration.

Nothing like this rally or rush has heretofore been recorded in the annals of the big league. The nearest approach was the dash of the Chicago White Sox in 1906, when under the management of Fielder Jones the Chicago club by winning 19 straight games lifted itself from seventh to first place in the American league and later defeated the Chicago Nationals in the world's championship series four games to two. Even this run fell short of the record for the major league figures were set at 20 games by the Providence club of the National league in 1884 and the minor league record of 28 games made by the Corsicana club of the Texas league in 1902.

Great Billiard Tourney

Billiard contests between experts always attracts attention the world over, but followers of the game in the United States and Canada will be afforded an unusual opportunity within the next two months of witnessing the acknowledged professional masters of the English and

American styles in an international series of matches, the games in which will be played alternately on English and American tables. Willie Hoppe of New York, the world's champion balk line player, will cross cues with Melbourne Inman of England, who is the world's best cue wielder at the English game of "winning and losing hazard."

The series calls for 22,000 points up, divided equally between the two styles of billiards and three distinct matches will be played. The first of these, consisting of 6,000 points, will be decided in New York, followed by another, under similar conditions, in Chicago and later on a third match of 10,000 points will be played during a tour of the leading cities in Canada. Each match will be for \$1,000 a side and a winning and losing share of the gate receipts. The rules governing the American games will be 18.2 inch balk line, one shot in anchor, while the "spot" and "anchor" shots will be barred in all the contests on the big English table. The New York series will be begin September 28 and conclude October 3, and the Chicago dates are from October 12 to 17 inclusive. The Canadian dates and places of meeting will be arranged later on.

Both men have been practicing for some months, each of course paying a great deal of attention to his opponent's style of game, and the matches should afford billiard lovers splendid opportunities for interesting comparisons. Twenty-one years ago, May 29 to June 2, 1893, the late Frank C. Ives, the Michigan cue wonder, who was known as the Napoleon of French and American billiards, played a series of three matches with John Roberts, Jr., the English billiard champion, the first in London, the other two in Chicago and New York, at the English style exclusively. Ives won the London match 6,000 to 3,821, mainly through the "anchor" shot with two object balls "choked" in the mouth of a corner pocket. This was a trick which Ives had learned from his tutor of the American game, the late Jake Schaefer of Chicago, and having once secured this "position" Ives could have continued to click off caroms interminably. The English champion was prevented, under the conditions of the match, from playing the "spot" stroke more than once, because he could keep counting from that position almost as continuously as Ives did with the "anchor" nurse."

At Chicago, the following September, Ives defeated Roberts again, by a score of 6,000 to 5,303 under similar conditions but two weeks later they met in New York in a match of 10,000 points up, with the "spot" and "anchor" barred, and under these changed conditions Roberts won after a most interesting week's play by 10,000 to 8,738. During this match Ives surprised Roberts and all the other experts at his deftness and the "rail" nurse in which by diligent practice he had mastered the art of turning corners and passing the side pockets without pocketing a ball. In one game with Roberts far in the lead Ives made three runs of 651, 515 and 395, a total of 1,551 points at this style of play and the following day made another run of 586. On the final day of the match, although Roberts was 1,001 points in the lead, the Eng-

lish champion declared that he did not feel that he had a safe margin as Ives was likely to run out the game with his wonderful "rail" work, but Ives was unable to secure his favorite position that day and Roberts won handily.

The conditions of the coming series are unique as each man will have the opportunity of pulling up at his own style should his opponent's "home" game become too strong and if Hoppe can develop the "rail" nurse to any degree of efficiency his well known ability at balk line play should give him a splendid chance of winning the larger share of the money prizes.

Small Fry Getting Done

The passing of the 1914 baseball season is marked today by the completion of a number of the minor league baseball pennant races. Beginning with the Class B leagues and extending through to the Class D division leagues in all parts of this country and Canada close with Labor day double-headers. Among the most prominent associations which play their final schedule contests are the Central league, Illinois-Iowa-Indiana league, Texas State league, Tri-State league, Canadian, Colonial and Northern leagues, Atlantic league, Central Association, K. I. T. league, Nebraska State league, Western Association and Western Canada league.

The two major leagues have still one month of play ahead for they are not scheduled to end end their flag chasing activities until October 7. Before that date rolls around every league enrolled in the N. A. P. B. L. except the American National and Pacific coast leagues, will have closed their season. The far western association boasts the longest period of scheduled play for the Pacific coast league began play on March 31 and continues until October 25.

SANTA FE'S DRAWING CARDS ARE PRAISED

TOURISTS SAY THE ANCIENT
CAPITAL IS WORTHY OF
ADMIRATION

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—Greatly impressed with the wonders of the cliff dwelling section, especially the Tcherrega and the Tsankawee, which they visited with Mr. and Mrs. Ahley Pond, the party of Santa Fe officials headed by Vice President Edmund Chambers, accompanied by his sons Walter P. Chambers of Chicago and Robert L. Chambers of San Francisco, and including John J. Bryne of Los Angeles, F. B. Houghton and C. B. Davis of Chicago, Dr. A. Schloss of San Francisco, Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell of Las Vegas, Harry W. Kelly of Las Vegas and Levi A. Hughes of Santa Fe, spent an hour yesterday inspecting the treasures of the Museum of New Mexico before leaving on their special car.

Both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Byrnes were astounded that so great a tourist asset as the cliff dwellings and the museum have not been more widely featured by the railroads and autoists and were treated to another surprise when told that last year more than 7,000 people from outside

points had visited the museum and had come not only from points in the United States, especially the large cities, but also from as far away as Europe, South America and even Asia.

It is certain that as the result of this visit the Santa Fe will more than ever before feature Santa Fe as the half way tourist resort, winter and summer, between Chicago and the coast, and may help toward giving Santa Fe better hotel facilities and possibly a better road to the cliff dwellings for the officials recognized that the railroads have "the" tourist trump card in Santa Fe and especially the museum and the cliff dwellings. Others who registered at the museum today were E. O. Rouss and Vallie Rouss of Denver, M. A. Lowe of Roswell, George B. Scharpf of El Paso, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Glover of Wichita, and Gertie and Arthur Glover of Wagon Mound.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO SANTA FE MUSEUM

J. H. SHARP, THE ARTIST, GIVES
A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN
PAINTING

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—A splendid gift, the most superb of the Indian heads exhibited at the art exhibit in the Palace of the Governors yesterday, was today announced by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, the director. The gift is from J. H. Sharp, the artist, and it is presumed will be an incentive to other artists and art lovers to add to the art treasures of the museum which already are the most noteworthy in the southwest. Mr. Sharp, a few years ago, gave to the museum another one of his paintings and the two are now valued by art connoisseurs at \$2,500, but will increase in value as years go by. They are both paintings of models at Taos and besides their art value are of ethnological interest as representing, what is perhaps, the finest type of manhood among the Pueblos, the fruit of five thousand or more years of Pueblo culture and progress. Gerald Cassidy, the artist, has also given the museum several paintings and promises it a more ambitious canvass than any of these. Of course, the paintings of Carlos Vierra, Carl Lotave, Donald Beaugard and K. M. Chapman are already in the museum, in themselves forming a great gallery. Dr. Hewett left this morning for Washington, D. C., and on his way will see to the framing in Chicago of the two Sharp paintings and 60 of the Beaugard paintings. Most of the art treasures in the museum owe their place there to the generosity of Hon. Frank Springer. Two more great art exhibits are already planned for the future, one during the sessions of the legislature and the other during the summer school next year.

Deming, Sept. 7.—Ramon Martinez, charged with the larceny of a horse at Nutt station has been bound over to the grand jury in \$500 bail.

If the Cardinals should win the National league pennant one Hub Purdue would have the laugh on the Braves.

COMPLETION OF PROJECT IS ASSURED

INTERESTED CITIZENS ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

CAMFIELD COMPANY AGREES

WILL POOL ITS INTERESTS WITH THOSE OF THE COMMUNITY

GRANT BOARD IS TO ASSIST

IT IS INVITED TO INVEST SOME OF ITS MONEY IN BUILDING BIG RESERVOIR

D. A. Camfield of Greeley, Colo., president of the Camfield Development company, who was in the city recently in consultation with attorneys and citizens representing the many diverse interests involved in the big irrigation project north of the city, has telegraphed the acceptance of his board of directors of the proposition made to him that the Camfield corporation merge its interests with the others in a central organization, the immediate purpose of which will be the bringing of some 12,000 acres under water service. Before it adjourns Tuesday it is confidently expected that the Las Vegas grant board will approve the plan and add its interests to the rest, assuring the success of the undertaking.

This means that the dream of nearly a century is about to be realized. Since Juan de Baca first obtained a grant from the Mexican government of the acres comprising the broad table lands in 1825, men, with the vision of seers, have looked forward confidently to the day when the prairies, waving high with buffalo grass and lush pasture growth, should be subjected to the transforming power of the plow; when the gateway to the hills should be the site of a giant dam that should store the waters of the Gallinas river for distribution to a thousand ranches; when the wide vista of primeval isolation should give way to the march of civilization and the coming of many men.

Several times the undertaking has been launched, but, from one cause or another, has had to be abandoned. Now its realization practically is assured. The three elements at interest have been successfully welded. First the grant board, with its vast holdings, as stated above, will beyond doubt, become a party to the transaction; then the Camfield company, which spent \$100,000 a few years ago in an unfinished project, has turned in its interests, including the diversion dam, the supply ditch and the foundation of the reservoir dam; and to complete the possibility of the success of the new venture, the private owners have agreed to turn over their

holdings to the proposed organization, each of the three elements to receive a consideration in stock. It is estimated that the cost of the works will be \$300,000 or more. The grant board has \$200,000 in hand, which it will turn over to the corporation, if the plans carry, secured either by bonds or first mortgages, and it is planned to raise the balance by bonds, by mortgages or by stock to the builders.

Oddly enough, the financing of the project has been one of the least of the obstacles in its path. The diversity of the interests represented has always been the greatest barrier, and that they have at last been cemented in one united endeavor is a master stroke for those who have effected the combination.

Actual work on the project will begin as soon as the legal process of organizing is finished. The diversion dam already is built at a cost of some \$30,000, and the ditch, throughout its entire two miles of length, will need only such repairs as would be represented by a single year's wear. The base of the reservoir dam is practically laid. Thus the labor is substantially minimized. The main dam, when completed, will be 2,000 feet long at the top and 1,700 feet at the bottom, 300 feet through at the base and at the top 30 feet, a comfortable space for an esplanade. Its depth at the center will be fully 75 feet. The reservoir will cover fully 2,000 acres and will hold 23,000 acre feet of water.

What it will mean to the community to get 12,000 acres of fertile lands under water service is not within the power of anyone to guess. The land represents 183-4 sections, and if each quarter section is separately inhabited there will be 75 families of the producing type added to the district. And this is an ultra-conservative estimate; in irrigated districts 40 acres is the average plot for the family. If each acre is brought to a productive capacity of \$25 only, the tract will annually yield \$300,000, or the approximate cost of the works. The land is said to be as fine for fruit as any in the state. If, say, 1,000 acres should be set out to orchards, and the yield from them, when the trees come into bearing, should be \$300 an acre (which is the average in the state) they, alone, would cover the amount of the investment in the project. Land that is now worth not more than \$5 an acre will jump to \$75 at the start and will continue to advance as each step in its development is made.

Las Vegas is the natural base of supplies for the whole mesa country. Ranchers, because of mere proximity, must trade here. The undertaking, with its almost unlimited possibilities, will mean to the community just what it is made to mean. Local business men will have the one great opportunity of a life time, and it must be borne in mind that the future of Las Vegas is essentially agricultural.

MUST SEE CONSUL

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Americans and other nationals, desiring to visit Italy, must have their passports signed by the nearest Italian consul before leaving for Italy, according to instructions received today by Giuseppe Dal Agonol acting Italian consul here.

ANOTHER SIDE TO CHAMPION MATTER

ONAVA SCHOOL BOARD, IT IS DECLARED, HOLDS TEACHER IN HIGH REGARD

The following communication was brought to The Optic office this afternoon by R. R. Champion, with the request that it be published:

Onava, N. M. Sept. 4, 1914.

The board of directors met and after having discussed the two articles published in the Las Vegas Daily Optic of September 2 and 3 pertaining to Professor R. R. Champion declare them to be positively false and without foundation.

The board did not have a meeting at the time mentioned or at any prior time to discuss the election of Professor Champion and any party who states, talks or hints as to the truthfulness of any part of those articles is an infamous liar and shall prove same in open court.

We ask the service of the district attorney at once.

Professor R. R. Champion's character in this community is above reproach and educationally we do not believe he can be outclassed in the state.

There never was a teacher in this district who pleased both pupil and parent as did he.

The howling serpent who rolls the slough of scandal as a sweet morsel over the tongue shall repent at leisure and the courts shall care for such people in a real, legitimate way without malice or envy.

We as members of the board of district No. 10 have great reverence for the truth, sacredness, honor and dignity of the law and seek law abiding citizens with whom to cope and ask advice.

Professor Champion can get this school whenever he will sign a contract.

This done at a meeting of the board of directors of District No. 10, September 4, 1914.

J. E. BECK, Clerk.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY NO SECRET

It all lies in the care she bestows upon herself and in keeping at bay those dread ills peculiar to her sex. The flashing eye, the elastic step and the clear complexion never accompany organic troubles. The distressed expression, lassitude, headaches and mental depression are only the tell tale symptoms. Women so troubled should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that simple remedy made from roots and herbs and restore their health to a normal condition.—Adv.

MRS. BERGERE'S FUNERAL

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The hour for the funeral of Mrs. Alfred M. Berge was today definitely set for 9 o'clock Tuesday forenoon. Requiem mass will be celebrated in the cathedral and interment will be in Rosario cemetery in Santa Fe. For a time it had been thought that interment would be in the family plot at Los Lunas but the final decision was for

Santa Fe, where the deceased had spent so many happy years and had been most active in her beneficences and civic work.

PARIS GETTING SETTLED

Bordeaux, Sept. 7 (v a Paris).—The work effecting an adequate organization of the French government in Bordeaux is proceeding unremittently. Governmental documents are arriving from Paris by the van load. Several vans came in this morning and were drawn up in front of the war office. It was noticed with interest by the crowd that the vans bore names of firms engaged in the moving business. These vans had been captured by the French in the early stages of the war and sent to Paris.

FLOOD IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7.—Two hundred families were driven from their homes and a dozen houses were swept away today when Turkey creek, a drainage stream, at flood tide because of all night rains, ran out of its banks and inundated a large residence section and the main business district of Rosedale, Kansas, a suburb.

At 9 o'clock today three feet of water stood in the Rosedale city hall. In other sections of the business district the water reached six feet. No lives were lost.

BIG PEACH CROP

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The fruit crop in the Sacramentos this year eclipses all former records. More than 7,000 crates of peaches have been shipped already and 70,000 crates of apples will be shipped this fall, the demand, however, still exceeding the supply.

CHINA SENDS REGRETS

Washington, Sept. 7.—China today officially notified the state department of its inability to participate in the naval rendezvous at the Panamapacific exposition. Conditions arising because of the war were given as the reasons and the Chinese foreign office expressed its deep regret.

BIG FOREST RECEIPTS

The records from the forest service show that the net receipts from national forests in Arizona and New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were \$429,188.84. This amount includes the school fund which is \$40,621.52, leaving \$388,567.32 as available net receipts. Of these available receipts Arizona and New Mexico received 25 per cent, or \$97,141.83, to be expended for schools and roads, and an additional ten per cent or \$38,856.74, for the construction of roads and trails within the national forests of these states—a total of \$135,988.57.

The state of Arizona ranked third in total receipts which were \$253,593.36. Montana ranked first with receipts amounting to \$347,344.25, and California second, with a total of \$260,007.34.

LUCERO WILL SPEAK

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—Secretary of State Antonio Lucero left today for Aztec, San Juan county, to make an address at the San Juan county fair on Thursday. Governor McDonald will leave on Wednesday for the same purpose.

ONCE BIG NATION A NONENTITY NOW

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO ONLY
RUSSIA WAS LARGER THAN
POLAND

Washington, Sept. 9—The Poland of 1715 was larger than any other European country, with the exception of Russia. Today it has no political entity, says the National Geographic society, in a statement issued today. Two centuries ago its domain reached from the Baltic to the Carpathians, and stretched from east to west for a distance of approximately 600 miles.

"The first partition of Poland came in 1772, when Prussia and Austria, alarmed by the progress of Russia in Poland, suggested, as a means of maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, that all three powers readjust their territories at the expense of Poland," reads the society's bulletin. "Poland lay utterly helpless. She lost about one-fifth of her population and one-fourth of her territory. The second partition, in 1793, reduced Poland to one-third of her original dimensions, with a population of about 3,500,000. A third treaty of partition was signed in 1796. The congress of Vienna, in 1815, divided Poland between Prussia, Austria and Russia, with the exception of Cracow, which was erected into a republic embedded in Galicia. Posen and Gnesen, with a population of 810,000, were left to Prussia. Austria remained in possession of Galicia, with its 1,500,000 inhabitants. Lithuania and the Ruthenian Palatinates continued to be incorporated with Russia.

"The remnant was constituted as the so-called congress kingdom, under the emperor of Russia as the king of Poland.

"In the same year Czar Alexander I. granted the new kingdom a constitution, which declared it to be united to Russia, in the person of the czar, as a separate political entity. Poland retained its flag and a national army. In 1830, following the outbreak of the French revolution, a military revolt took place in Warsaw. This war lasted for ten months, and at its conclusion the congress kingdom was reduced to the position of a Russian province. The last remaining remnant of Poland's separate political existence was Cracow and it was finally occupied by Austria in 1846. The last attempt of the Poles to achieve independence was in 1863. It was marked by no real battle and the uprising was soon repressed. The national history of Poland closes with this attempt at freedom. In 1868, by ukase of the emperor of Russia, the government was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia and the use of the Polish language in public places and for public purposes was prohibited.

"Russian Poland contains the first line of defense of the Russian empire on its western frontier.

"The marshy lowlands, covered with forests on the western banks of the Vistula, offer a natural defense against

an army advancing from the west, and they are strengthened by a number of fortresses on that river. The center of these latter is Warsaw.

"The Poles are rather of medium stature and well built. Those in the south are dark. In the north they are inclined to be fair. While well endowed by nature they are today not remarkable in that energy which characterizes the northern races of Europe, and in a sense of unity which has been the strength of their present rulers, and the reason is obvious. For several years past the German element has been annually increasing both in number and in influence in Russian Poland. From remote antiquity Poland has been annually increasing in export of grain. Since 1875 there has been a remarkable development of manufacturing enterprises. The railroads of Russian Poland have an aggregate length of 1,300 miles.

"The entire administration of the province is under the governor general residing at Warsaw. After the insurrection of 1863 all towns with less than 2,000 inhabitants were deprived of their municipal rights. The elective municipal councils were practically abolished and Russian officers nominated in their place. The prevalent religion is Roman Catholic."

CREPE IS SEEN ON EVERY SIDE

AMERICAN ARTIST SAYS DRESDEN IS SAD BECAUSE OF THE WAR

New York Sept. 9—A second letter from Francis Macmillen, the celebrated American violinist, reached New York today from Dresden, Germany, written several days after the declaration of war between England and Germany. Macmillen's letter was written in German. All communications, he said, must now be in the language of the country. He writes with a guarded pen. The letter was mailed unsealed. The violinist said:

"The scenes enacted in this war drama are not all confined to the battlefields. In the heart of this great nation, at present far removed from the horrors of war, is being staged daily the drama of the sorrows of war. It is here in Dresden and in other inland cities that the first act of the great war drama is being played. Dresden has furnished her first quota of men. But soon she will be called upon to replace her dead in the field. Already news that many Dresdeners are dead and wounded has reached the city, and daily the increase in the number of doors draped in crepe tell of the sorrows of war.

"The night that war was declared between England and Germany, the hopes of the people were high. They thought England would remain neutral. While in the very act of jolly over this prospect, the grim truth became known. The cafes and beer restaurants were packed. Rich and poor

mingled and all were in a state of feverish excitement. They appreciated the full import of keeping England out of the fight. The newspapers had stepped publication or details, but still rumors continued to arrive; from where, no one could tell. First, it was said that England had declared her neutrality. Then, what a mighty shout would rend the air! But its echo would hardly die away until a contradictory report would be circulated. But finally the real news arrived.

"I was seated in a well known cafe when a shaggy haired man, tired eyed and with a two days growth of beard, elbowed his way into the restaurant. Evidently he was a journalist. Mounting a chair in the middle of the room, he read aloud from an official bulletin to the effect that England had joined France and Russia in the mighty conflict. The scene that followed was indeed a strange one. Not a voice was raised in protest. All sat in silence as if stunned. There was no loud talking, no disorder. In fact, I haven't seen a fight in Dresden since the war began. Neither have I seen any evidence of drunkenness.

"Wherein this was the attitude taken in all the better class restaurants, this spirit of quietude did not prevail in some of the smaller cafes. Here, the people burst forth in patriotic speeches and wild battle songs. There were shouts of Wilhelm, the Kaiser of Europe. All night the rabble paraded the streets. It was then that the solitary act of discourtesy occurred. A crowd infested the British legation, where they indulged in wild threats and finally stoned the house.

"But hostility towards the English for the most part has been confined to the lower classes. In fact, the British have been kindly treated. This is a hotbed of English people and God alone knows what might happen if the public were disposed to vent its anger upon them.

"The fear of Russian invasion is the only discordant note heard here. All Germany is confident of success on her western border. But the news that the whole of Russia's strength is bearing down upon her eastern frontier is causing the wise to shake their heads. The onslaught towards Berlin, they believe, will include Dresden, the capital of Saxony. Most Germans, however, believe peace will be established within a few months.

"The Americans here were jollifying today over the receipt of news that the battleship Tennessee was on her way with American gold. As most news is muddled by the time it is mouthed around, so was this information. Many persons were informed that hordes of this gold already had reached Dresden. As a result the scenes around the American consulate resembled those attendant upon a run on a New York east side bank."

The violinist adds that neither he nor his mother, who is with him, have suffered any great inconvenience on account of the war. As evidence of this fact, he cites a jolly dinner party which took place since the war began at Loschwitz, near Dresden, given at the house of Professor Leopold von Auer, the famous Russian violin pedagogue. Incidentally he mentioned that Professor Auer, being a Russian, was under surveillance.

ARCHAEOLOGY IS PRACTICAL BENEFIT

EVEN THE TRADES ARE ASSISTED BY RESEARCHES OF THE SCHOLARS

Santa Fe, Sept. 9—How archaeology contributes to practical affairs of life is demonstrated by an exhibit at the National museum in Washington, D. C., of designs in silk dress goods which use the designs and symbols of the Cliff Dwellers, the Pueblos, Aztecs, Mayas and other prehistoric people as studied and reported by the School of American Archaeology and of other institutions. Much material for designs pertaining to the prehistoric and early period of American history was available; buildings, temples, monuments, pottery, basketry and blankets are covered with picture writings and symbolic designs which form artistic motives for patterns. Not only the designs proper were adaptable but the colors as well, a fact which has materially assisted in the creation of these new American fashion designs. The textile division of the museum has installed a series of pure dye taffeta silks, contributed by manufacturers, which show the reproduction of these ancient Mexican designs printed on soft clinging fabric. The designs comprise the Aztec moon in rainbow tones on blue and taupe; the Aztec armadillo and arrow patterns in colors of peacock blues; "Kortez"—an Aztec hieroglyphic—on dark green and satin striped white taffeta; the Aztec coat of arms on navy blue, and an all-over design on Mexican feathers in shades of blue, green and brown. Other designs are reminders of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, one consisting of a rattlesnake symbol printed on Indian red, while another resembles a Navajo rug in which zig-zag stripes and diagonal arrangement of figures appear.

That archaeology has also done much, especially in places like Santa Fe, to preserve and adopt the architectural and artistic forms of olden times to the present, giving the public buildings and homes a stamp of originality that sets them above the ordinary type of architecture, is well known.

TAX MONEY RECEIVED

Santa Fe, Sept. 9—State Treasurer O. N. Marron today received \$203.39 from County Treasurer Chris Baithel, of Luna county, \$162.50 from R. W. Heflin of San Juan county, \$93.92 from L. G. Pearson of Quay county and \$250.54 from Julius Seligman of Sandoval county, all taxes collected in August. \$23.25 for the protection of game fund and \$162.50 from William Robbins of Sierra county for district attorney's salary. R. W. Heflin of San Juan county reported to the traveling auditors' office today \$2,781.92 of 1913, \$143.11 of 1912, \$20.14 of 1911 and \$110.42 of 1910 and prior taxes. Chris Baithel of Luna county, reported \$824.26 of 1913 and \$18.38 of 1912 taxes collected in August.

A BILLION HANGS UPON A HIDE TRADE

WAR'S EFFECT UPON 300,000 AMERICANS TOLD BY AN EXPERT

Washington, Sept. 10.—The prospective effect of the interruption of the imports of hides and skins upon United States industries; whose output aggregates more than a billion dollars a year and which pay to their 300,000 employes about \$200,000,000 annually in wages is the occasion of a good deal of discussion at present.

This is of especial interest in the Mississippi valley, which turns out over \$100,000,000 worth of leather a year, \$130,000,000 worth of boots and shoes and enough other leather products to bring the grant total for that valley up to \$250,000,000 a year.

Will the upsetting of conditions in the available supply of material for the manufacture of leather, the increased demand for leather and its products, and the cutting off of the supply of leather manufactures from abroad, increase or decrease the activities and earnings of our leather manufacturers and affect materially the earnings of their 300,000 employes, of whom fully one-fourth are in the Mississippi Valley?

This is an inquiry difficult even for experts in leather production to answer, but it is practicable for the statistician to at least present the facts as to the inflow of the required raw material, the normal outflow of the finished product and the markets which supply the raw material and the other markets which take the finished products.

About half the hides and skins used in the leather industry of the United States are imported. Of cattle hides, about one-third were imported at the time of the last census, but the falling off of the number of animals slaughtered since that time renders it probable that nearly half the cattle hides used in the United States are now imported. Of the calfskins used probably three-quarters are imported; this is also true of the sheepskins. Of the goatskins used practically all are imported.

When it is realized that the importations of cattle hides in the year just ended amounted to \$52,000,000 value, calfskins \$23,000,000, goatskins \$22,000,000 and sheepskins \$13,000,000, it will be realized that this question to the effect of possible shortage of this material is one of vast interest to the Mississippi Valley and its manufacturers and their workmen.

The imports of last year included over \$2,000,000 worth of horse skins, \$3,000,000 of buffalo hides from India, nearly \$1,000,000 worth of kangaroo skins from Australia, 500,000 pounds of pigskins and 17,000 pounds of fish skins. The total value of this collection was \$120,000,000.

Of the 280,000,000 pounds of cattle hides imported in 1914 only 61,000,000 came from Europe, the remainder

chiefly from Canada, Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay.

Of the \$22,000,000 worth of goatskins, amounting to 85,000,000 pounds, only 17,000,000 pounds came from Europe, the remainder chiefly from India, China, Africa, South America and Mexico.

Of the 70,000,000 pounds of sheepskins about half was from Europe, and of the 82,000,000 pounds of calfskins three-fourths came from Europe.

So it does not seem that the supply of the most important of the materials—hides of cattle and goatskins—will be seriously depleted by cutting off Europe's supplies.

EXHIBIT IS PREPARED

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—The Woman's Exposition auxiliary has received the acceptances from all those to whom had been assigned the preparation of lectures to go with the educational exhibit at San Diego. Mrs. A. B. Stroup of Albuquerque will write on "Educational Extension," Mrs. Nora Brumbach, superintendent of the Valencia county high school, on "Rural Schools," Superintendent J. S. Hofer of Tucumcari on "Town and City Schools"; Dean C. E. Hodgkin of the University of New Mexico, on "Higher Institutions," and R. F. Asplund, chief clerk of the department of education and publisher of the New Mexico Educational Journal will prepare the article on "Education in New Mexico," for the exposition board's official publication on New Mexico.

The state board of education has agreed to prepare educational charts graphically illustrating the growth, progress and present status of educational facilities in New Mexico. From these slides will be made for the stereopticon.

TO DISCUSS IRRIGATION

Helena, Mont., Sept. 10.—The Interstate Irrigation commission is to be organized here the first of next month, when delegates from 16 arid land states of the country will meet in conference. Among the states to be represented are Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, California and Montana. After a three days' session in this city the delegates will proceed to Calgary to attend the annual meeting there of the International Irrigation congress. It is expected that both gatherings will be attended by the governors of a number of the western states.

MORRISON WRITES PAPER

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—The New York Freeman's Journal in its number of last Saturday gives prominent place to an article by Judge A. L. Morrison of Santa Fe, former internal revenue collector for New Mexico and Arizona, in which Judge Morrison analyzes the causes of the European war. He sums it up by saying that it was British jealousy of the commercial conquests of Germany in what were considered purely British markets, that is the real cause of the conflict.

E. F. Shellabarger, who purchased the Hand properties some time ago and who has been in this neighborhood for a month or more looking after his new interests, left today for Chicago.

OIL PAINTING THE CAUSE OF WOE

LED TO BREAKING OF ENGAGEMENT AND A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Remarkable is the answer filed by A. R. Manby, the progressive leader of Taos county, to the suit for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Miss Margaret A. E. Waddell of Los Angeles. It seems that an oil painting, which is remembered by many Santa Feans, as having hung for many years in one of the leading homes of the capital, is to blame for the breach between the two principals; at least Manby so avers, for according to the answer filed in the federal court today "some time during the month of November, A. D. 1912, plaintiff left Los Angeles, Calif., for New York to sell on commission, an old painting owned by the defendant, which painting plaintiff stated should realize a large sum of money and wrote and telegraphed this defendant to meet her in Albuquerque, and it was then and there agreed by and between plaintiff and defendant that their marriage should be deferred until after the painting was sold."

But alas and alack: "Plaintiff while in Albuquerque purchased an undivided half interest in said painting for the sum of \$500, proceeded to New York and there obtained an opinion from an alleged expert, who pronounced the picture valueless. Thereupon "said plaintiff in reply to a letter written by this defendant, asking her to come to Taos, marry him and make the best of circumstances, wrote this defendant that this marriage engagement should be called off."

Defendant thereupon released her, but nevertheless would have been willing to marry plaintiff but for the fact that several months prior to the commencement of this suit plaintiff wrote him sundry and diverse scurrilous and defamatory open letters on postal cards, and sent same through the United States mails directed to points she knew defendant was not staying at the time she wrote; also wrote to relatives and friends of the defendant libelous and defamatory letters." He also "believes she published copies of the complaint in sundry and divers newspapers in communities where defendant resides or is known, to cause defendant great mental suffering and humiliation."

But not only was the painting which came from a home in which marital unhappiness led to divorce, a jinx, but so was also one of the many lawsuits in which Manby was interested off and on, for the answer says further that the proposed marriage promise given on October 19, 1912, which defendant admits, was contingent on "how a certain land suit then pending soon to be heard in Raton, in which defendant was interested should be decided." But the judge who decided the law suit was as cruel as the judge

who passed on the picture, for "on further hearing that in the meantime the defendant had lost the land suit," said plaintiff called off the marriage engagement, according to Manby.

The defendant denies all knowledge of the alleged \$700 trousseau bought in England and brought over at the cost of \$800, of the \$1,500 alleged to have been expended in preparing for the wedding, of the \$7,000 plaintiff alleges she advanced to defendant, but defendant asserts that he returned to her \$150 of the sum she had paid for a one-half interest in the picture, and that she refused the balance of \$350 she had paid on the picture when he tendered the sum to her.

It is believed that the picture was last on exhibit in the new county museum at Los Angeles. The two principals to the suit are English born, but Manby has become a naturalized citizen, while Miss Waddell is still a British subject.

Means of letters are to play an important part in the trial, according to attorneys. Miss Waddell is represented by Renehan and Wright, and F. T. Cheetham represents Manby. The defendant was divorced from his first wife whom he had married when she was only 16 and who was the daughter of a prominent Maryland family.

Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A superceding indictment charging murder in the first degree was found this afternoon against Mrs. Florence Carman by the grand jury investigating the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, shot down by an unseen hand in the office of Dr. Ward Carman at Freeport on June 30, last. Mrs. Carman had previously been indicted for alleged manslaughter.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, September 10.—Hogs, receipts 4,500. Market higher. Bulk \$8.80@9.15; heavy \$9@9.20; packers and butchers \$8.95@9.25; lights \$8.75@9.10; pigs \$7.50@8.25.

Cattle, receipts 5,500. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$9.75@10.60; dressed beef steers \$8@9.60; stockers and feeders \$6@8.25; calves \$6.50@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$7.10@7.75; yearlings \$5.75@6.25; wethers \$5.25@5.75; ewes \$5@5.35.

WILL BUY LAND

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—B. F. Conaway of Los Angeles, who registered at the New Mexico museum today, is in Santa Fe to negotiate with P. F. Franklin for the purchase of a land grant in southwestern Santa Fe county. He is a prominent real estate man of southern California.

COMPLAIN OF OFFICERS

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Interned Mexican soldiers at Fort Wingate have sent complaints to Fort Bliss that they are being abused by their own officers. These complaints state that the United States soldiers treat them well, but that a certain Mexican colonel and officers under him, who exercise a certain jurisdiction over the prisoners, are arrogant, abusive and cruel.

The Shuberts have produced a new play by Paul Armstrong called "The Bludgeon."

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Charles I. Jones of the chief engineer's office of the Santa Fe, who had been spending his vacation in Las Vegas, left today for Amarillo, Tex., to take up his duties again.

Wallace Tipton, who has been in the east for some time, returned last night.

Morton Howell, a young man who was born and brought up in Las Vegas and has a host of friends here, stopped over trains in Las Vegas yesterday to visit his mother. Mr. Howell is in the general offices of the Santa Fe at El Paso. He and his mother left on train No. 2 last night for Denver, where they will spend a short time visiting.

Upton Hays, brother of Councilman R. F. Hays, while cranking his machine last night, suffered a broken arm as a result of an unexpected kick-back.

G. A. Jamison of New York City was one of the hotel arrivals yesterday.

Mrs. G. A. Parrish, Miss Elizabeth Parrish and Mrs. A. J. Hill of Springer came in yesterday for a few days' shopping visit.

A. C. Dietz, Jr., of Albuquerque is in the city for a few days.

T. P. Alexander and James R. Baker, both of Albuquerque, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday for a short stay.

T. T. Hitch of El Paso is in the city for a brief stay.

F. M. O'Clles, brother of D. L. Cole, manager of the Castaneda hotel, formerly cashier of the Harvel hotel at Trinidad, passed through Las Vegas yesterday, en route to Albuquerque, where he will be a cashier at the Alvarado hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Swan and Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Loomis, automobile tourists, stopped in Las Vegas for a short time yesterday, enroute west.

H. L. Frankle of Buffalo registered at one of the local hotels yesterday.

George B. Schupff of Buffalo is in the city for a few days.

J. V. Jenkins and W. D. Smith, both of Denver, put up at one of the local hotels yesterday. They represent the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company.

W. H. Godlove of Amistad, N. M., arrived yesterday for a brief stay.

James Reynolds of Terre Haute, Ind., is stopping at one of the city's hotels.

Gus T. Jones of El Paso came in yesterday for a short stay.

W. H. Robb, G. C. Wentworth and G. B. Hep, all of El Paso, registered at one of the city's hotels yesterday.

Daniel Cassidy and wife, and Charles Cassidy of Mora were in the city yesterday for a day's outing.

C. H. Miller of Mora is registered at one of the city's hotels.

E. J. Miller and son of Denver are in the city for a brief stay.

John H. Hikes of Santa Rosa is in town on a few days' business.

L. J. Baker and wife of Thayer, Mo., are among the city's latest hotel arrivals.

B. W. Hunter and C. F. Wenzel, both of Denver, are stopping at one of the city's hotels.

J. W. McFalks of Chicago is in the city for a brief stay.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Leo Wolfort of St. Louis spent yesterday in making business calls on the local merchants.

G. W. Leib of Philadelphia was among yesterday's hotel arrivals.

Charles Koch of Denver came in last night for a short stay.

E. H. Weister of St. Louis stopped over in the city for a few hours yesterday.

E. C. Lord of Kansas City is stopping at one of the city's hotels.

Fayette A. Jones of Albuquerque, president of the Socorro School of Mines, who will lecture at the Normal this evening, arrived last night from his home city.

Miss Alice Connell is working at Baily's during the vacation of Miss May Young, who left today for California, where she expects to visit for two months.

S. B. Simmons of Dallas, Tex., is in the city for a brief stay.

A. E. Hayward of Deming registered at one of the city's hotels yesterday. "Ted," as he is known here, is now employed in the Harvey hotel at Deming.

M. A. Van Houten and wife and J. P. Van Houten and wife were the members of an automobile party that passed through the city yesterday from Shoemaker.

H. Epstein of San Francisco is stopping at one of the local hotels.

Max Krause of Mora, who has been in the city for several days, left today for his home.

E. F. Lane of Chicago is in the city to spend a few days.

W. H. Shelby of St. Louis stopped over yesterday to make a few business calls.

J. H. Stone of Memphis, Tenn., is among the recent hotel arrivals.

Charles E. Lindsberg of Dallas came in last night for a brief stay.

R. F. Sickles of Denver registered at one of the local hotels yesterday.

W. J. Pratt, Jr., of Des Moines is making a short business stay in the city.

Miss Louise Cunningham has returned from an extended visit with friends in Kansas City.

Miss Helen Kelly and her guests, Miss Madonna Hogan and Miss Margaret Gross of St. Louis, returned last night from Pecos and the Rio Pueblo, where they have been on a vacation trip in the mountains.

Mrs. Edward O'Brien and her daughter, Miss Loveta, have returned from Philadelphia, Pa., and Oklahoma City, Okla., where they have been visiting for several months. During her absence Mrs. O'Brien and her daughter took dancing lessons from some of the best teachers in the country.

Miss Marie Roberts, who has been secretary to President Frank H. H. Roberts of the New Mexico Normal University for some time, will leave shortly for her Chicago home, stopping en route in St. Louis and St. Joseph to visit friends. Miss Rhoda G. Houtz, of Hilldale, Mich., who arrived last night, will succeed Miss Roberts at the Normal.

W. B. Story, vice president of the Santa Fe; F. C. Fox, general manager; C. H. Bristol, general superintendent, and F. L. Myers, division superintendent, passed through Las Ve-

gas today on a special train bound east.

Emmett McCabe left last night for Frice, Utah, for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. F. J. Evans, wife of Superintendent F. J. Evans, of Clovis, arrived on train No. 10 today. She was joined here by Mrs. D. L. Batchelor, the two starting for Kansas where they will visit relatives for a couple of weeks.

W. B. Curtis, who owns a tract of land in the Red River district, and who frequently comes from his home in Topeka to winter here, arrived last night, and will remain until spring. Mrs. Curtis will join him soon.

Clarence Iden left last night on train No. 9 for Rowe and nearby points on a brief business trip.

Mrs. O. C. Zingg and children left this afternoon for El Rito, where they will join Mr. Zingg, who recently went there to take the presidency of the Spanish-American Normal School.

Miss Florence Goodman of Philadelphia is here for a visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sig Nahm.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Oberly and daughter of Alto, Mich., are here for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ogle. Mrs. Oberly and Mrs. Ogle are sisters.

AUGUST TAX COLLECTIONS

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—The following additional counties today reported their August tax collections to the office of the traveling auditor: Treasurer Will M. Robbins, Sierra, \$2,030.25 of 1913, \$488.53 of 1912, \$23.76 of 1911 and \$572 of 1910 and prior axes; Treasurer Moses B. Jones, Roosevelt county, \$1,394.51 of 1913, \$237.23 of 1912, \$41.55 of 1911 and \$102.23 of 1910 and prior taxes; Treasurer M. F. Downs of Grant county, \$1,601.72 of 1913, \$647.78 of 1912, \$162.52 of 1911 and \$114.75 of 190 and prior taxes; Treasurer Max H. Montoya of Socorro, \$99.82 of 1913, \$273.02 of 1912; \$13 of 1911 and \$12.76 of 1910 and prior taxes; Treasurer Julius Seligman of Sandoval county, \$1,066.60 of 1913, \$5.94 of 1912 and \$28.71 of 1910 and prior taxes.

DOUBTLESS HE WILL SEE FUNNY SIDE

IRVIN H. COBB WILL NOT WORRY ABOUT BEING HELD BY GERMANS

New York, Sept. 8.—The Associated Press is in receipt of advices under date of September 2 that five American newspaper correspondents are under detention by the German military authorities at Aix La Chapelle. They are Roger Lewis of the Associated Press, Irvin H. Cobb of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, John T. McCutcheon and James O'Donnell Bennett of the Chicago Tribune and Harry Hanson of the Chicago Daily News.

The men are not in confinement and are being well treated. They are, however, under close surveillance and are not permitted to leave the city or to send news because they have been with the German troops.

The correspondents here were placed under detention on August 26 at some unknown place and were taken to Aix la Chapelle on August 30.

MADE BELGIANS FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIANS

GERMANS ARE ACCUSED OF NUMEROUS OTHER OFFENSES BY ENEMIES

London, Sept. 8.—A news agency dispatch from Antwerp received here today says that the report of the commission appointed by the Belgian government to investigate the charges of German atrocities, finds that atrocities were committed by the Germans at Louvain, Vise, Aerchot, Onsmael and in the district of Malines.

Inoffensive pedestrians, cyclists and peasants, the report says, were shot by the Germans, who also robbed the public treasures, and burned and pillaged houses and towns on the pretext that the inhabitants fired at the German troops.

The commission found that Belgians were sent to Germany to aid in gathering the harvest and that in some cases the Belgians were compelled to fight against the Russians. It is declared that men were shut up in churches while the women were outraged.

PRICE OF WHEAT IS ON DOWNWARD TURN

NEWS OF REVERSES TO GERMAN TROOPS TODAY AFFECTS THE GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Sept. 8.—September wheat sold down 4 cents shortly after the opening today on reports that the allies at last were meeting with some success in opposing the German advance on Paris. Other options also declined.

September wheat, which closed Saturday at \$1.19½, opened at \$1.16½ and sold off to \$1.15 3-8. The volume of trade was not large, although the tone was lively.

In the December option losses compared with Saturday night amounted to 6-14 cents at one time, the prices touching \$1.16, rallying later to \$1.19½, but again weakened to \$1.18.

NO RUSSIAN RESERVES

London, Sept. 8.—The Russian military authorities have decided not to call to the colors the reservists of that country now abroad, according to an announcement made today by the Russian embassy. All the reservists will be permitted, however, to enroll in the ranks of any of the allied armies.

RECEIVER IS RETAINED

Santa Fe, Sept. 8.—In the matter of Robert L. Faulkner, alleged bankrupt, a motion filed by G. W. Freeman for the discharge of the receiver was withdrawn today in the federal court and the order appointing the receiver was continued in full force and effect.

In the matter of Hubbard and Tyler, a co-partnership, bankrupt, the date of hearing the bankrupt's petition for discharge was changed from October 2 to October 28 before Referee A. L. Davis.

A MEDICAL TRUST WOULD CONTROL COUNTRY

A NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION
MAKES STARTLING STATE-
MENT RECENTLY

Newspaper publishers will be interested, if not enlightened, in a statement made by Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston at the recent convention of the American Osteopathic association at Philadelphia, says Newspaperdom, a publication for "paper folks" issued in New York City. According to the Philadelphia Telegraph, Dr. Smith is reported to have said that the one great aim of the American Medical association is the absolute autocratic control through governmental offices of the practice of the healing art in the whole country. To attain this end he says the organization has in the last few years plunged into the most enormous propaganda of moulding public opinion through the newspapers which has ever been seen.

"This purpose becomes more evident," he continued, "when it is realized that the American Medical association is not what its name implies, an association open to all American physicians, but is an exclusive organization of old-school practitioners, that division of medicine known as allopathic."

Newspaperdom holds no brief for any school of medicine, Christian Science or the makers of proprietary medicines but it does feel that newspaper publishers should have all the facts about every move made by any group that strives to form a "closed corporation" of its own, to secure official control of the medication of the public in a national way. We feel sure that if the American Medical association, for instance, ever got a complete grip on congress it could so influence legislation as to wipe the homeopath, the osteopath the Christian Scientist and the proprietary, medicine manufacturer off the map.

And as this association is on record as opposed to any remedy that is advertised in the newspapers, we are inclined to believe that its bitter fight against proprietary medicines is not so much in the interest of public health as it is for its own selfish advantage.

Newspaperdom would caution publishers to scan carefully the "news items" hereafter that come through their good doctor friends.

Newspaperdom doesn't believe any doctor of any school, or any board of health, which might be packed, should have such sweeping power to destroy a business of this kind, especially when there is such a legitimate diversity of opinion as to the curative property of all drugs and the chemical reaction of drugs in the system.

There was a time when the family physician wrote out his prescriptions and sent the patient with them to the neighboring druggist. But that practice has all but passed away. Many doctors nowadays buy their drugs and

fills in bulk and dispense them themselves. Under the old system it was possible to trace mistakes. Then the druggist was responsible. Now, a person may be given improper medicine, may die, and the same doctor pass on the cause of death. It would hardly seem logical that he would judge himself guilty, even if he actually was. Therefore we urge a careful perusal of the medical news that goes in your paper, and especially urge a thorough investigation of the "pressure" being brought upon you to drop proprietary medicine advertising from your columns. As Post said, "There's a reason."

Tommy Atkins

I WENT into a public-ouse to get a pint o' beer.

The publican 'e up an' sez, "We serve no redcoat here."

The girls be'ind the bar they laughed an' giggled fit to die;

I cuts into the street again an' to myself sez I:

O it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' "Tommy, go away;"

But it's "Thank you, Mister Atkins," when the band begins to play.

The band begins to play, my boys, the band begins to play,

O it's "Thank you, Mister Atkins," when the band begins to play.

I went into a theater as sober as could be,

They gave a drunk civilian room, but 'adn't none for me;

They sent me to the gallery or round the music 'alls,

But when it comes to fightin', Lord! they'll shove me in the stalls!

For it's Tommy this an' Tommy that, an' "Tommy wait outside;"

But it's "Special train for Atkins" when the trooper's on the tide,

The troopships' on the tide, my boys, the troopships' on the tide,

O it's "Special train for Atkins" when the troop's on the tide.

Yes, makin' mock o' uniforms that guard you while you sleep

Is cheaper than them uniforms, an' they're starvation cheap;

An' hustling drunken soldiers when they're goin' large a bit

Is five times better business than paradin' in full kit.

Then it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' "Tommy, 'ow's your soul?"

But it's "Thin red line of 'eroes" when the drums begin to roll,

The drums begin to roll, my boys, the drums begin to roll,

O it's "Thin red line of 'eroes" when the drums begin to roll.

We aren't no thin red 'eroes, nor we aren't no blackguards, too,

But single men in barricks, most remarkable like you;

An' if sometimes our conduct isn't all your fancy paints,

Why, single men in barricks, don't grow into plaster saints;

While it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' "Tommy, fall be'ind,"

But it's "Please to walk in front, sir,"

when there's trouble in the wind,
There's trouble in the wind my boys,
there's trouble in the wind,
O it's "Please to wawk in front, sir,"
when there's trouble in the wind.

You talk o' better food for us, an' schools, an' fires, an' all;
We'll wait for extry rations if you treat us rational.

Don't mess about the cookroom slops, but prove it to our face.

The Widow's Uniform is not the soldierman's disgrace.

For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy, that, an, "Chuck 'im out, the brute!"

But it's "Saviour of 'is country" when the guns begin to shoot;

An' it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that an' anything you please;

An' Tommy ain't a blomin' fool—you bet that Tommy sees!

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

LUCERO SAYS HE DID NOT COMMIT OFFENSE

SAYS THE CHARGE OF IMPERSON-
ATING AN OFFICER WAS
FRAMED UP

From Tuesday's Daily.

Bernardo Lucero, the justice of the peace at Antonchico, Guadalupe county, who yesterday was bound over to await the action of the grand jury upon the charge of having unlawfully received money from Miguel Gutierrez of Trementina by collecting a peddler's license, has asked The Optic to publish the following from his pen: Editor the Las Vegas Optic,

"Sir—Allow me a little space in your paper for this communication in regard to the information that has been filed against me. It is true that I was with Miguel Gutierrez last Sunday afternoon and I asked him why he was selling fruit on Sunday, telling him that he was in danger of being reported for selling fruit on that day or that he was likely to be caught selling such fruit by the marshal; and I told him I understood it was not allowed to sell fruit on Sunday. Furthermore, I say that Miguel Gutierrez is a false incriminator and he was afraid I was going to report him, and for that reason he swore falsely to the complaint, a thing he will never be able to prove. I have never received any money from Gutierrez. Everything he has said is null and false. (Signed)

"BERNARDO LUCERO."

DAY OF PRAYER IS NAMED BY WILSON

PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES WILL
ASK FOR PEACE ON OC-
TOBER 4

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe. The president's proclamation sets aside Sunday, October 4, as a day of

prayer.

President Wilson's proclamation was as follows:

"By the president of the United States of America:

"A proclamation. Whereas great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another, and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice,

"And whereas, in this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before him, confessing our weakness and our lack of and wisdom equal to these things,

"And whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States in prayer and council and all friendliness to serve the cause of peace;

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the Fourth day of October, next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness, showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsel that purge and make wise.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this Eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

"(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON,

"By the President:

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
"Secretary of State."

FLOOD DANGER PAST

Kansas City, Sept. 8.—Waters in the flooded districts of Rosedale, Kas., a suburb, and in the residence section of Kansas City, Mo., adjacent to Brush creek as well as in the Sheffield foundry district on the eastern limits of this city where the Blue river overflowed, were receding rapidly today and all danger was believed to be passed.

The main business and residence districts of Kansas City, Mo., were not affected by the flood, which was caused by a rain of 6.94 inches on Sunday night. This heavy precipitation filled Turkey creek, in the low district southwest of the city, and sent the stream over its banks into Rosedale, Kas., where three lives and property damage of \$1,500,000 was the estimated toll of the flood.

MAKES FARM FADS PAY IMMENSE PROFITS

WOMAN ON LARGE CALIFORNIA RANCH FOLLOWS SCIENTIFIC LINES

Los Angeles, Sept. 10.—That so-called "fads" in farming can be made to pay big profits has been proved by Mrs. W. H. R. Strong on her 220-acre ranch near Whittier. Mrs. Strong is one of the best informed, scientific agriculturists in California. She believes in fads, enjoys them and knows how to make money out of them.

A few years ago Mrs. Strong became interested in pampas grass—the grass on which South American cattle feed and fatten. She thought it might be grown in southern California. She tried it and found she was right. Then she bordered the driveway between her home and the road with pampas grass and pomegranate trees. The grass grew tall—taller than the trees. It plumed amazingly until one day Mrs. Strong discovered that Berlin was paying \$1,000,000 for pampas grass plumes to be used as decorations, and London about half as much.

This led her to believe there might be a market for the plumes nearer home. There was, and it paid her \$7,000 in two years.

A year ago last month Mrs. Strong bought 1,050 spinless cacti, largely as an experiment, and set them out on the ranch. The plants cost her \$300 and were bought from the Ocean Villa Intensive Farming colony. Since then spinless cacti have advanced in price. Mrs. Strong's cacti have grown amazingly, and recently a representative of the same company estimated their present value at close to \$15,000. Mrs. Strong admits that she had several offers to sell at fancy prices, but has refused them all.

Incidentally Mrs. Strong believes in her fads to the extent of informing herself thoroughly on them. For instance she investigates the food value of pampas grass, having it analyzed by Dr. Harvey Wiley, who reported it to be more nutritious for cattle than alfalfa or clover and second only to eastern timothy. Her reason for having that analysis made was simply that a team of driving horses she owned developed a great fondness for the grass and she wanted to know if it was good for them.

SLOAN WANTS OFFICE

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—A dark horse has entered the postmastership race at Santa Fe. Dr. J. H. Sloan, former mayor of Santa Fe and democratic war horse, whose personal popularity has won him many a victory at the polls even in strongly republican precincts, has thrown his sombrero into the ring. He is said to have the assurance of United States Senator Thomas B. Catron that he is perfectly acceptable to him and would not be opposed for confirmation. However, as matters stand, General Charles F.

Easley has practically the united democratic organization in back of his candidacy and has the promise of Postmaster General Burleson that he would reconsider his former decision that General Easley is too advanced in years to be considered, as the general is more than ten years younger than Judge E. V. Long, recently appointed postmaster at East Las Vegas.

TRIAL IS POSTPONED

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—Word comes from Las Cruces that the trial of William B. Carroll, indicted at this term of district court on the charge of shooting and killing his wife during a quarrel, has been continued until the next term. Joshua Bingham, a farmer near Hope, Eddy county, while hauling baled alfalfa from his farm to Hope, fell from the wagon and was run over. His neck was broken and death ensued immediately.

UNION COUNTY TAXES

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—State Treasurer O. N. Marroon today received from N. C. de Baca, treasurer of Union county, \$1,552.75 of taxes collected in August and including \$225 for district attorney's salary. F. Cordoba, treasurer of Taos county, remitted \$145.64, and M. Mandell of Bernalillo county \$500, to be applied on district attorney's salary. For the game protection fund \$3.25 was received. The treasurer of Union county reported to the traveling auditor \$3,083.79 of 1913 taxes collected in August; \$1,438.31 of 1912, \$200.75 of 1911 and \$28.10 of 1910 an d prior taxes. Treasurer Venecelao Jaramillo of Rio Arriba county reports \$408.89 of 1913, \$90.41 of 1912, \$21.69 of 1911 and \$295.98 of 1910 and prior taxes. Treasurer John Strong of Mora county reports \$2,202.61 of 1913, \$4,833.90 of 1912, \$49.38 of 1911 and \$20.48 of 1910 and prior taxes collected.

WILL FIGHT SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, Sept. 11.—Despite the opinion of Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, District Attorney E. D. Tittman of Sierra county will fight any effort to give the 300 children at Elephant Butte any school facilities at the expense of the county or state. County Superintendent Givens today telegraphed Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White that Tittman threatens to enjoin him and the district school authorities from opening the school. Superintendent White answered by advising Givens to open the school and to employ counsel to defend the school authorities.

"What is Love?" is the name of a new play by George Scarborough, author of "The Lure."

CENTENARY AT PLATTSBURG

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Interesting exercises were held here today to mark the centenary of the battle of Plattsburg, the famous victory won over the British in the war of 1812 by Commodore MacDonough in command of the United States naval forces on Lake Champlain.

It was 100 years ago today, in a bitter battle fought in Plattsburg harbor, that MacDonough, with a fleet of 14 vessels, carrying 86 guns and 800 men, decisively defeated the British fleet of 16 vessels, carrying 96

guns and about 1,000 men. This victory checked and turned back the British invasion of New York by land or by sea, for while MacDonough was defeating the British fleet a force of Vermont militia and a few regulars, under General Macomb, defeated the British land forces under Sir George Prevost. In the naval battle the British lost their commander, Captain George Downie, and a number of other officers, all of whom lie buried in the little cemetery here.

It was the original intention to combine today's centennial observance with a celebration of one hundred years of peace among English speaking people, but this portion of the program was largely interfered with by the inability of the scheduled Canadian public men and others to take part on account of the present war activity. The celebration consisted of historical exercises and the decoration of the graves of the dead.

Among those who shared in the ceremonies were official representatives of the states of Delaware, Connecticut and Vermont. Commodore MacDonough, the hero of the naval engagement, was born in Delaware and lies buried at Middletown, Conn., and it was in Vermont that he built his squadron.

TO CONSIDER PROHIBITION

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11.—One of the principal matters which will come before the convention of the International Union of Brewery Workmen, which is to meet in this city next Monday, is the question of state and national prohibition. It is known that the union and its affiliated organizations have opposed any such movement on the grounds that it would throw a large number of workmen out of employment.

The International Union of Brewery Workmen has a membership of about 70,000 in the United States and Canada. It is the only international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which has no president, its executive direction being in the complete control of an executive board of which is subject to call at any time. The headquarters of the international organization are in Cincinnati.

ATHLETES IN GREAT MEET

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11.—A stream of athletes from all parts of the United States poured into Baltimore last night and during the early hours of this morning. Before noon today 500 men, the cream of America's amateur athletic talent, had assembled at the field of Johns Hopkins university to participate in the preliminary events making up the program for the annual outdoor track and field championships of the National A. A. U. The finals, including all of the important events, will be contested tomorrow and will form one of the concluding features in the week's celebration of the Star-Spangled Banner centennial.

Of the hundreds of entrants in the A. A. U. meet a large proportion are title holders. East, west, north and south have all sent the stars of the competitive firmament, and if their past performances count for anything, the present meet is likely to be a wonderful exhibition, with the probability that more than one record will go by the board before the contests are con-

cluded.

The events included in the two days' program comprise running races from 100 yards to five miles, both high and low hurdles, running high and broad jumps, running hop, step and jump, pole vault, hammer throw, shot-put and javelin.

CALL FOR IRRIGATION MEET

Calgary, Alberta, Sept. 11.—The official call has been issued for the twenty-first International Irrigation congress, which is to meet in this city early next month for a session of four days. It will be the first time that the organization has ever met outside the United States. The indications are that the attendance will be large and representative, though the war will prevent the attendance of several European irrigation experts who had been invited to address the gathering.

One day of the congress will be devoted to a 160-mile trip of inspection through the irrigation block to the east of Calgary, and a visit to the Horeshoe Bend dam near Bassano, which stores water for the largest individual irrigation project on the American continent.

CURRY COUNTY SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, Sept. 11.—County Superintendent L. C. Mersfelder is the first to report to the department of education the names of all the teachers in Curry county. He reports that all but five schools in the county have opened, and asks for first grade teachers to supply the five schools not yet open. County Superintendent Manuel L. Madrid of Mora county reports that he has apportioned \$3,466.40 on a basis of a school census of 4,333, or 80 cents per capita.

ARCHBISHOP'S BIRTHDAY

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—Archbishop Ireland reached his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary today and was the recipient of congratulations expressed in messages from friends throughout the country. The eminent prelate is in good health.

Archbishop Ireland was born in County Kilkeny, Ireland, September 11, 1838. When he was but a babe in arms his parents came to St. Paul and his education was received here in its early stages. At the age of 15 he went to France and for six years pursued the study of theology.

In 1861 he returned to St. Paul and was ordained to the priesthood. Upon the formation of the Fifth Minnesota regiment at the beginning of the civil war young Ireland was made its chaplain, and served two years in the war. Returning from the field he was appointed rector of cathedral parish and continued in that position until he was named coadjutor bishop.

In 1870 he went to Rome as the accredited representative of Bishop Grace at the Vatican council. Five years later he was chosen to succeed Bishop O'Gorman in the vicariate of Nebraska, but through the efforts of Bishop Grace the appointment was canceled, and he was then nominated coadjutor bishop of St. Paul and was consecrated December 21, 1875. His appointment as archbishop dates from 1888.

Of almost 80,000 women belonging to trades unions in New York state, all but 6,816 are in Greater New York.