

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising  
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Thirty-Second Year

East Las Vegas, N. M., February 20, 1915.

Number 41

## CONFERENCES ON SALARY BILL TODAY

SENATE DEVOTES ITS TIME TO  
COMMITTEE WORK DURING A RECESS

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—At the end of its session yesterday afternoon the senate adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock to permit the five members of the conference committee on county salaries, Senators Page, Romero, Laughren, Hinkle and Holt, to devote their entire time to the effort to reach a salary bill agreement. The senate members of the Blood investigation committee, Senators Crampton and Alldredge, also were expected to be absent, and the rest of the senators determined to devote today entirely to committee work.

Yesterday's calendar was cleared. Senate Bill No. 76, the court stenographer salary bill, was postponed until next session, as were the resolution for a bi-partisan salary bill committee, the cattle sanitary board's indemnity fund bill, and the senate bill, No. 37, relating to garnishments.

House Bill No. 78, amending the compensation of jurors by reducing mileage from 10 to 5 cents per mile, was passed by a vote of 16 to 6.

Senate Bill No. 97, relating to fixing the costs in disbarment proceedings, was passed, 22 to 0.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, providing for a committee of five for the investigation of certain defunct banking institutions was postponed until the next session.

House Bill No. 20, by Mr. Black, an act to amend the law relating to sale of a part of a stock of merchandise other than in the regular course of business, was passed 22 to 0.

House Bill No. 39, amending the law relative to estates of deceased persons, was passed 21 to 0.

House Bill No. 93, amending the law fixing the compensation of judges and clerks of election at justice of the peace elections, was passed 32 to 0.

Senator's Barth's bill for the erection of a hall of justice was tabled after it had failed to pass by a vote of 16 to 6, Senators Alldredge, Barth,

Hinkle, Mabry, Pankey and Walton voting for the bill.

### House Passes Many Bills

The house yesterday afternoon disposed of the following bills:

Senate Bill No. 27, Mr. Sulzer, disbursing \$22,000 of funds accumulated in the fund for improvement of the Rio Grande, to be spent in improvement work under supervision of the state engineer.

House Bill No. 163 by Martinez and Trujillo, creating as a state highway the road from Cimarron to Taos through Fernandez canyon, recommended.

House Bill No. 169 by Martinez and Trujillo, amending the 276th sub-section of section 2685 of the compiled laws. Passed 40 to 0.

House Bill No. 178 by Skeen, validating certain warrants issued by incorporated towns and providing for their payment. Made special order for Thursday afternoon.

House Bill No. 180 by Medina, amending the law relative to issuance of marriage licenses. Passed 31 to 0.

House Bill No. 186 by Palmer and Martinez, to amend section 16, chapter 33, laws of 1889. Passed 40 to 0.

House Bill No. 188 by Mann, to amend section 3213 of the compiled laws of 1897. Judge Mann explained that under the law railroads could be sued for not more than \$5,000 in personal injury actions. He sought to repeal the law to take off the limit. The bill passed 38 to 0.

House Bill No. 192 by Mariano G. Montoya, to appropriate \$3,500 for construction of a wagon bridge across Arroyo de Los Pinos in Sandoval county; recommended.

House Bill No. 200 by Sena, providing no person shall be elected head of a state educational institution who has not lived in the state five years. Recommended.

House Bill No. 201 by Mann, the improvement bond bill, deferred because bill had not been printed.

House Bill No. 208 by the speaker, amending the law for filling vacancies of county officers removed by the courts and taking away such power to fill vacancies from the governor; passed 35 to 4.

House Bill No. 215 by Renehan, the municipalities charity bill favored by the federated women's clubs, and requiring a levy for charitable purposes, passed 37 to 8.

House Bill No. 218 by Sena, amending section 3928 of the compiled laws; passed 42 to 0.

House Bill No. 224 by Reinberg and Gonzales, relating to boundary lines of school districts, passed 38 to 2.

House Bill No. 214 by Renehan, the clay bank bill, appropriating \$8,000 to pay owners of land for clay mined on the land for use by the penitentiary. Made special order for Thursday at 2 p. m.

The speaker appointed Representatives Nestor Montoya, Skeen, Fleming, Palmer and Martinez as the house conferees on the salary bill.

### New Bills in House

The following new bills were introduced in the house at yesterday's afternoon session:

House Bill No. 244 by Taylor, a duplicate of the banking bill. Committee on banking.

House Bill No. 245 by Montoya and Smith, an act to regulate demurrage and storage charges and to prevent delays in furnishing cars by railroads. Public property.

House Bill No. 246 by Martinez and Trujillo, an act for establishment of an asylum for the poor, blind and invalid at Taos. Public property.

House Bill No. 247 by Chavez of Sierra, an act to repeal section 3 and 7 of chapter 39 laws of thirty-seventh assembly. Judiciary.

House Bill No. 248 by Chavez of Sierra, to amend section 59 of compiled laws. Judiciary.

House Bill No. 249 by Reinberg and Gonzales, to provide for the maintenance of agricultural extension work and accepting the terms of the Smith-Lever act of congress. Committee on agriculture.

House Bill No. 250 by Mullens, an act to provide for sale and transfer of tax sale certificates of 1913 and previous years. Taxation and revenue.

## CHANCES OF WAR ARE GROWING GREATER

LLOYDS ISSUES NEW FIGURES REGARDING GERMANY AND UNITED STATES

London, Feb. 18.—Insurance was placed at Lloyd's today at 20 guineas per cent of policies covering the holder against war between the United States and Germany within six months. One month ago the premium for this same risk and period of time was five guineas per cent.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, by Mr. Evans, to amend the constitution in section 24 of article 7 by abolishing district attorneys and creating the office of county attorney by election.

## CARRANZA FORCE LEAVES THE CAPITAL

ZAPATA TROOPS IMMEDIATELY  
MARCH INTO THE CITY OF  
MEXICO

Washington, Feb. 18.—Carranza forces have again evacuated Mexico City, official dispatches today to the state department report, and the Zapata forces have re-entered. It was not stated to where the Carranza troops withdrew.

### Cabral Joins With Maytorena

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 18.—General Juan F. Cabral is reported to have adjusted his differences with Governor Maytorena, whom he was to supersede as military commander of Sonora two months ago.

Cabral conferred with General Ramon Sosa, commanding Cabral's force of conventionists, Tuesday at Ojo del Agua. Afterwards he entered Cananea where he met Yaqui and Maytorena leaders. Cabral's army, variously stated to be 2,000 to 3,000 men, is said to be well equipped. A rear guard of 500 is reported to be on its way to Cananea with some artillery.

Cabral said he would take no further part in Mexican affairs, not having been successful in assuming command of Maytorena forces, in accordance with General Villa's orders.

### HEARD SHOTS FIRED

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Luther Martin, an eye witness to a portion of the attack on an automobile filled with mine guards near La Veta in November, 1913, and for which eight former strikers are now on trial charged with murder, told today what she saw of the attack. She told of seeing six armed men run down from the embankment of the Loughed reservoir and says that a fusillade of shots was plainly heard by her. One of the bullets whistled over her head, the witness said.

Walter Abbott and George Kitchens, who were at work on the reservoir, told stories similar to Mrs. Martin.

John McNierney, a merchant from Rociada, drove into Las Vegas last night.

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## THE PROPOSED TAXATION SYSTEM

The Albuquerque Herald, a democratic newspaper, approves of the taxation measures introduced in the senate by Senator John S. Clark of Las Vegas and in the house by Representative E. A. Mann of Albuquerque. In addition to numerous other things on this and other legislative subjects, the Herald says:

The Herald is convinced that Mr. Clark in the senate and Judge Mann in the house have presented a set of bills constituting a taxation system which they believe fair and best suited to the needs of this state.

Undoubtedly this system is not perfect. Undoubtedly it has defects. All taxation systems have. But its main framework seems sound. It provides the strong central body which is essential, with arbitrary powers which are necessary. It is constructed from some of the best sections of the best of the state taxation systems. Mr. Clark is the chairman of the senate finance committee and one of the most influential members. Judge Mann is the majority floor leader of the house. They are in a position to give this legislation the impetus it needs. In fact it can be stopped only by positive and very powerful obstruction from outside the legislative membership.

## HARMONY, WHERE ART THOU?

Instead of restoring harmony to the democratic ranks, the meeting of the state central committee at Santa Fe Saturday only further separated the warring factions. An open break between J. H. Crist of Rio Arriba county and Governor McDonald was one of the sensational features. Mr. Crist also made the Pecos valley democrats angry by asserting that they had failed to do their duty in the matter of rolling up majorities. The Pecos valley statesmen came back with the assertion that they had discharged their full duty to the party, while the blame for the recent defeat could be laid at the door of the democrats from the northern counties.

Considerable soreness was manifested toward United States Attorney Summers Burkhart and United States Marshal A. H. Hudspeth, who were

declared to have endorsed each other for appointment without consulting the wishes of the rank and file.

But for the diplomacy of Judge E. V. Long of this city, who invited the whole bunch out to lunch, it appears that there would have been a grave likelihood of fisticuffs.

The adoption of resolutions recommending the raising of \$5,000 for the purpose of immediately effecting and perfecting the organization of the party in the state, was practically the only business transacted, although it was decided that the state should be divided into nine working districts, each to be presided over by a chairman appointed by the state chairman. Each county is expected to raise \$200 for the democratic fund. How or by whom this money is to be expended was not decided upon.

The democratic party certainly has not the record or the argument with which to ask for and get the support of the people, either in this state or throughout the nation. With the pitiful lack of organization and harmony shown by the state committee at its meeting in Santa Fe, there is reason to believe that the democratic party in this state is in no condition to wage anything like a successful campaign.

## THE MODERN LENT

The Lenten observance of today, is a typical instance of the softening down of modern times. Some would call it the enervation of the present period. With many people the Lenten observance is simply the trading off of one amusement for another. If they drop dances during the fasting period, they are likely to make it up by more card parties or visits to the theater.

That Lent is a benefit to the devotees of high society will be admitted even by the most bigoted antagonists of the churches.

In these circles a daily and dizzy output of balls, receptions, teas, and cards is turned out as serious as if this were real life. It has all the nervous strain of hard labor. It has not the tonic effect and human interest of any real service.

No wonder the people who live this life are chronic sufferers with nervous prostration. Lent at least stops the game for a few weeks.

For people of the more intense type

of faith, the act of fasting is felt to have peculiar virtues. Life to them is a gross and fleshy thing, the soul continually hobbled by the coarse and carnal body, with its eating and drinking, the lust of the eyes and the flesh. From that point of view, the abstention from physical pleasure is purifying, even if bodily weakness follows, and the result enables one to see through this veil of sense into the real and vital spiritual world around us.

Most of us can not rise to this level. People are hurried and driven by daily cares, and wider visions are clouded and blurred. Lent brings many people into the churches, where for a little they are reminded that life is not all making money and keeping house and going to picture shows.

For the ordinary persons, acts of real service to the world seem the most practical use to be made of this season of religious observance.

## LEGISLATION VS. BUSINESS

Among other record-breaking achievements of the times must be set down the fact that the Sixty-third congress, now nearing the end of its final session, has been sitting almost continuously for two years, or longer than any other congress in the history of the country, says the Kansas City Journal. By constitutional limitation it will expire at noon March 4, next. The country should be given a rest then, but there are increasing indications that an extra session of the new congress will be called by the president immediately after adjournment to take up the unfinished business of a routine nature which will be left upon the calendar. The long debates and filibustering operations over the immigration bill and the ship purchase bill have deferred consideration of appropriation bills which must be passed. If congress got down to work even at this late date and devoted itself seriously to passing the appropriation bills all might yet be well, but there is little hope of that.

President Wilson is pleading for a general resumption of business. In many centers of industrial activity there are signs of better conditions. The money markets are indicating a loosening process and it is no strain on the imagination to conceive of a period of improvement caused by business breaking through the legislative dams and by anticipating the election of a republican president in 1916. But business is not reviving fast enough to excite much enthusiasm, and the most thickheaded of the president's advisors must realize that somewhere the machinery of progress is still jammed.

The main trouble is that while the president is urging and everybody else is pulling for a resumption of business, that part of the president's program which has been enacted into law has blocked industry and shackled enterprises. The clogged wheels turn with difficulty. Besides, in various states there are legislatures busy at work "regulating" things and increasing the vexations of business men and clouding their future. Industrial commissions of every description are conducting their shallow and harmful "investigations" for the personal exaltation of the politicians. The country wants a rest and is entitled to it. If congress would pass the appropriate

tions and adjourn March 4 it would do more to stimulate and help business than it has done in all the long, weary months since it first assembled.

## FOOD FOR SOLDIERS

London, Feb. 16.—Under supervision of my American women, canteens are to be established at all the leading railway stations in London where sandwiches, coffee and other light refreshments will be supplied free to soldiers in uniform.

Thousands of soldiers pass through London daily, frequently without sufficient money to buy food.

In work at railway stations, the American women who have been looking after stranded Americans and Belgian refugees, have learned of the great need for canteens where the soldiers can be promptly provided with nourishing food without cost. The war office is so well impressed with the women's plan that its assistance in carrying on the work has been assured.

Mrs. Viola Scott, Mrs. A. T. Stewart and a score of other American women who have been assisting travelers ever since the opening of the war are the prime movers in the plan and have the backing of the entire American women's war relief committee.

Mrs. Benjamin Lathrop, who is one of the most active workers in the French emergency committee organized to supply the immediate needs of hospitals in the north of France, has interested Mrs. H. C. Hoover and many other American women in this particular movement and is collecting generous quantities of ether and other hospital supplies so sadly needed in many of the isolated hospitals near the battle line. Mrs. Lathrop left London this week for an inspection tour in northern France.

The Duchess of Marlborough has accepted the chairmanship of the philanthropic committee of the Society of American Women in London. This already has a number of work rooms established for the employment of women thrown out of work by the war but the need is so great that a marked extension of this work is planned. Mrs. A. T. Stewart, with the assistance of this committee, has just opened a workroom at 123 Victoria street, where indigent gentlewomen will be afforded an opportunity to earn a living. At present 50 women are afforded employment there, most of them knitting supplies required by the army.

## THE N. E. A. MEETING

Santa Fe, Feb. 16.—Alvan N. White, state superintendent of public instruction, has received several notices concerning the meeting of the members of the department of superintendence, National Educational association, at Cincinnati this month. The plans for the meeting are pretty well outlined and it promises to be of much interest. Mr. White will make an effort to be in Cincinnati when the meeting opens.

Hundreds of health articles appear in newspapers and magazines, and in practically every one of them the importance of keeping the bowels regular is emphasized. A constipated condition invites disease. A dependable physic that acts without inconvenience or griping is found in Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

# STRINGENT LAWS PROPOSED FOR DENTISTS

LEGISLATURE ASKED TO PASS  
A STRICT PRACTICE  
STATUTE

Santa Fe, Feb. 16.—Legislators who are following the proceedings of the Arizona legislature, point with pride to the fact, that although Arizona has only two-thirds the population of New Mexico, its annual expenses run much higher. The State University of Arizona, for instance, asks for an appropriation of \$711,374, or twice as much as New Mexico's state institutions received last year. The Arizona land commissioners' office cost \$62,205 the past two years, as against \$60,551.70 for the New Mexico office, but in Arizona only 636,661 acres were selected of which 240,000 acres have been approved, while the New Mexico office has selected 16 times that area and the state has absolute title to 7,373,324 acres; equitable title to 2,386,685 acres; while 2,399,427 acres remain to be selected. The Arizona office spent \$7,027 on its automobiles in two years. One of the items which shows why the people of Arizona must bear a so much heavier tax burden than those of New Mexico is that of \$2,000 paid for "mailing" initiative and referendum pamphlets to taxpayers. At the same time, the Arizona board of equalization has seen to it that the assessment has increased 336 per cent while the tax rate was reduced only 45 per cent, while the expenditures out of the state general fund increased 267 per cent.

## The Dental Bill

Similar to the medical bill, but regulating the practice of dentistry, is House Bill No. 189, introduced by request by Mr. Mann. It provides for a board of five dental examiners who shall have power to sue and be sued. It shall be appointed from a list of two or more names for each vacancy to be filled as recommended by the New Mexico Dental association. Members of the board must have practiced dentistry within the state for five years. Members shall hold office for five years, the term of one member to expire each year.

No one shall be permitted to practice dentistry in the state without a license from the board and such license must be registered with the county clerk. There is a stringent clause which provides that license may be revoked for "the commission of a criminal operation or conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude, or chronic or persistent inebriety or addiction to drugs, or if the person holding such license shall advertise to practice dentistry without causing pain, or shall in any other manner advertise with a view of deceiving or defrauding the public or advertise to use any drug, nostrum, patent or other proprietary drug or medicine of any unknown formula, or be guilty of any grossly unprofessional conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public." An

examination fee of \$25 is to be charged, as well as a fee of \$10 for the license, while each dentist shall annually pay \$3 for renewal of certificate.

Section 11, is the clause which is said to be most objectionable, because it creates a monopoly. It says: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing dentistry, who shall diagnose, or treat or profess to treat, any of the disease or lesions of the oral cavity, teeth, gums, maxillary bones or extract teeth," etc. It is argued that dentists may be found only in the larger towns and that it is absurd to contend that when a farmer in the backwoods has a toothache he shall take off a week and probably spend a large sum for transportation to have a tooth pulled by a licensed dentist when the village barber or blacksmith, or his wife might do the same service for him, or some itinerant doctor give him the relief so much needed. A bitter fight is to be made on this measure also by the patent medicine interests, for the act practically prohibits dentists from using patent preparations.

## PRESS CONGRESS DELEGATES

Santa Fe, Feb. 16.—Governor McDonald today named delegates to the International Press congress which will convene in San Francisco July 5 to 10 to consider professional questions of importance to world journalism. The delegates are Bronson M. Cutting of Santa Fe, George S. Valiant, D. A. Macpherson and Nestor Montoya of Albuquerque, J. P. White of Roswell, Don W. Lusk of Silver City and E. C. de Baca of East Las Vegas.

## ALDERMEN ARRESTED

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Six men, including both democratic and republican election officials of the Eighteenth ward, were indicted by the grand jury today on charges brought by State Attorney Hoyne following his investigation of the alleged fraud in connection with registration. Witnesses told the jury that voters, including women, had been registered from wrong addresses to vote at the primaries this month.

## BRIDGE CONTRACT LET

Santa Fe, Feb. 16.—The state engineer has announced the awarding of the contract for the building of the Tucumcari bridge in Quay county to the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company for \$2,239. The bridge is to be 403 feet long, constructed of wood. The Midland Bridge company, the El Paso Bridge and Iron company and the Canton Bridge company were also bidders for the contract but the Missouri Valley company put in the lowest bid.

## ROYALTY IS KILLED

Berlin, Feb. 16 (by wireless to London).—Two members of Sofia's aristocracy are reported to have been killed and ten others injured when a bomb was exploded last night at a masked ball attended by representatives of the most exclusive society of the Bulgarian capital. Advices received here state that those killed were the son of a former war minister and a daughter of the present war minister.

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# MARSHAL'S TERM TO BE CUT SHORT

BILL INTRODUCED AND FAVOR-  
ABLY REPORTED WOULD AF-  
FECT POLICE HEADS

Santa Fe, Feb. 16.—That the committees of the house had been working since adjournment on Saturday was manifest from the reports brought in yesterday afternoon.

The first killing was upon report of the committee on railroads that House Bills Nos. 115 and 171 do not pass. This report was adopted. House Bill No. 115 was by Skidmore and was to authorize the corporation commission to supervise and regulate the manning of passenger and freight trains, locomotive engines, etc. House Bill No. 171 was by Chaves of Torrance and provided for a three-cent rate law.

The committee on state, county and municipal indebtedness reported favorably House Bill No. 72 by Lucero providing for the election of city marshals in incorporated municipalities and making ineligible for that office any one who has served two consecutive terms as city marshal. Also House Bill No. 178 by Skeen, validating certain warrants of incorporated towns and providing for their payment.

The committee on education recommended for passage: House Bill No. 177 by Blood, providing for the auditing of the books of school districts; No. 200 by Sena, providing that no person shall be elected to the head of any state institution unless he has been a bona fide resident of the state for five years; No. 224 by Reinburg and Gonzales, to govern the organization, division and consolidation of school districts.

The judiciary committee recommended that House Bill No. 162 by Skidmore, abolishing the occupation tax be recommitted to the committee on taxation.

The committee on railroads reported adversely: House Bill No. 132 by Chaves y Luna, for better regulation of railroad service, and No. 141 by Sena, prohibiting railroad companies, railroad foremen or railroad agents to maintain commissaries for workmen.

The committee on judiciary reported favorably House Bills Nos. 66, 64, 180, 22, 40, 186, 209 and 133.

It reported House Bills Nos. 218 and 16 with amendments, and a substitute for House Bill No. 106. It recommended that House Bill No. 206 be returned to its author for correction so as to make it conform with the constitutional requirements.

The committee on taxation reported House Bill No. 201 with amendments, while on House Bill No. 9, it brought in a majority and a minority report. This bill is by Mann and provides for a tax commission. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday afternoon. The majority report favors an appointive commission, the minority report an elective commission. Another idea is to be sprung during the debate of the bill on Wednesday and

that is that the members of the proposed commission serve without compensation, it being argued that this would secure a higher class of men than would a salary. Already the number of applicants for membership on the proposed tax commission if the salary is made anywhere from \$1,500 to \$6,000, is nearing the hundred mark although but few of the applicants have ever made a technical study of the taxation systems of other states and countries.

The senate finance committee reported adversely on Senate Bill No. 85, providing for the erection of a Hall of Justice in Santa Fe. Senate Bill No. 96, by Walton, amending section 1972 of the compiled laws 1897, relative to administrators and executors, passed 22 to 1, Ilfeld being absent, and Laughren voting against it.

Senate Bill No. 105 by Walton, authorizing cities to levy taxes for highway repair, passed 16 to 2, those voting in the negative being Alldredge, Gallegos, Hartt and Page and Romero, while Barth, Hinkle and Ilfeld were absent.

House Bill No. 35 by Renehan, appropriating \$1,030.05 for insurance on armories, passed unanimously.

# SPAIN OFFERS TO PACIFY MEXICO?

UNITED STATES HAS HEARD NOTHING OF THE RUMORED PROPOSITION

Washington, Feb. 16.—The United States, President Wilson said today, had received no confirmation of reports that Spain had addressed the powers on restoring order in Mexico. The president told callers there was no material change in the Mexican question.

American attaches of the United States embassy in Mexico City, lately attached to the Brazilian legation, will leave Mexico City if all other diplomatic representatives depart.

The state department has informed the Brazilian minister, who has been in charge of American diplomatic interests, that it presumes he will be guided by instruction from his own government with respect to leaving, but asks him to advise the American attaches that they may leave if others do. All the diplomatic representatives there have asked their home governments for authority to banish the legations if the situation warrants.

Confirmatory dispatches telling of the capture of Guadalupe by Villa forces and a steady movement toward Mexico City were received today.

Official advices represent the situation in respect to the diplomatic corps as growing worse. Newspapers in Vera Cruz, where the Carranza government has its seat, are reported as publishing articles intended to compel the corps either to go to Vera Cruz or leave Mexico.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

## ELECTRICAL MEN HAVE GOOD TIME

THEY ORGANIZE A STATE ASSOCIATION AT MEETING IN ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, Feb. 17.—With a banquet at the Country club at 5 o'clock last evening the first meeting of the New Mexico Electrical association came to an end after a two days' gathering. A. F. Van Deirse, general manager of the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power company and vice president of the new organization, was host at the dinner. Playing host has been Mr. Van Deirse's chief role since the other sons of Jove came to town.

Yesterday two sessions were largely given over to matters technical. It was stated by one of the officers that nothing of general interest had been touched on at the day's meetings.

At the organization meeting the following officers were elected:

President, C. M. Einhart.  
Vice President, A. F. Van Deirse.  
Secretary-treasurer, E. A. Thiele.

The Sons of Jove held a banquet in the Taft room at the Alvarado hotel Monday night and afterward a rejuvenation at the W. O. W. hall. All 23 electrical men who were here were initiated.

### JAMISON WINS VICTORY

Albuquerque, Feb. 17.—H. B. Jamison and his associates have scored in a land suit against the Santa Fe and the Victor American Fuel company. The land is near Gallup and is said to be worth thousands of dollars.

The case is that of H. B. Jamison et al, vs. the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad company, protestees, and the Victor American Fuel company, intervenor, involving the right of the railroad to select the east half of section 20, township 15 north, range 18, one mile south of Gallup, in lieu of land located two or three miles from Gallup. It was charged by the protestants that the selected land was not of equal quality.

The land office has recommended cancelling of the selection, for it holds that the coal content and quality must be taken into consideration with the surface conditions of the tracts to determine whether they are of equal or unequal quality of value. The use to which the prospective tracts can be put must be the measures of the quality of value for agricultural grazing or mining purposes. Almost unanimous was the opinion of all witnesses that the two tracts involved were equal in quality as far as agricultural and grazing purposes were concerned, but there was a wide difference of opinion as to their coal qualities.

### COP'S NARROW ESCAPE

Albuquerque, Feb. 17.—While being taken to the police station this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Policeman Charles Mainz, after being arrested for riding a bicycle which Jose Silva of Isleta claimed was his, Santos Martinez broke away and fired two shots at the officer. He then broke and ran into a pile of timber near the city hall. Silva and another man ran in after him and he attempted to fire at them,

but the gun refused to work. He was overpowered and lodged in jail, three charges being made against him. Mainz escaped Martinez's first shot by only an inch or two, jerking his head out of the way barely in time to miss the bullet.

### A BRAVE DOCTOR

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 17.—In order to save a boy Dr. L. G. Rice this morning ran his automobile into a wagon on Central avenue. The boy escaped all harm, but the wagon went to smash.

The wrecked cart was one of A. J. Maloy's delivery rigs. It stood in front of the grocery shop, the horse hitched to a post. Dr. Rice on his way to his office in the Barnett building, was bowling along with a clear road ahead when a boy on a bicycle suddenly cut squarely across in front of his car.

There was no time to clear the boy except by turning the car sharply and going full tilt into the Maloy wagon. Dr. Rice unhesitatingly made the turn. The wagon was smashed against curb and post and the horse was knocked down. Dr. Rice's car suffered comparatively little damage and the horse was not hurt. The boy rode away without giving his name.

### FIGHT FOR LICENSES

Albuquerque, Feb. 17.—The district court will consider the two saloon cases disposed of by the board of county commissioners last week. In the case of Jose de la Luz Sanchez, whose application was refused on the ground that there was no village where he wanted to do business, the commissioners will be required to show cause Saturday afternoon why they should not be ordered to grant the license. In the case of Antonio Chavez y Padilla, whose license was revoked on the ground that the business was moved from its original location, the court will review the proceedings in a certiorari action.

### BISHOP WANTS DAMAGES

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 16.—On a change of venue the damage suit instituted by William L. Bishop, superintendent of the Gallup schools, against William H. Morris, a Gallup banker, as a result of the alleged assault committed by the latter, will be tried here at the March term of court. Bishop asks for \$20,041 damages. The \$41 is for the seven days he lost from his duties as superintendent by reason of two broken ribs, a rib with torn cartilage, and other painful injuries and bruises.

He alleges that the banker not only knocked him down but stamped on him. His face, it is averred, is permanently scarred.

The E. C. Garcia company has sued Louis Trauer for \$1,153 and interest under an alleged note.

In the case of Seb, etc., against the Victor-American Fuel company, the court has given the defendants until March 3 to file an answer to the amended complaint.

The final report of the assignee in the matter of J. M. Gooch's estate has been approved and the assignee and his bondsmen have been discharged.

Massachusetts has raised the workmen's compensation benefit from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent of actual wages.

## LATE HOURS WILL LEAD TO BAD COLDS

ANY KIND OF DISSIPATION REDUCES THE BODILY RESISTANCE

People who have colds, according to the United States health service, are suffering from an attack of germs which they carry in their own mouths or throats. These have been permitted to reside there in a state of armed neutrality between the germs and the body defenses, until fatigue, emotion, intemperance, over-exertion, or sudden chill, temporarily reduces the integrity of the body's defensive agents. This produces the aggregation of symptoms known as a cold. Colds are really very serious matters, and should never be treated lightly. If the body's resistance to one kind of disease germ is lowered, it is quite easy for other germs to gain a foothold and spring into activity at such a time. The infection which has produced a cold may extend to other parts of the body, and middle-ear disease and deafness may ensue, or a remote joint may be infected, thus causing a lowered efficiency throughout life. Many of the cases which are diagnosed as rheumatism are merely the chronic poisoning which results from the continued growth of the same germs which produce colds. Since colds are induced by a lowering of the bodily efficiency, it is seen that they may be avoided by the maintenance of the bodily processes in a good condition. This means the observance of the rules of hygiene, adequate food, avoidance of excesses, the securing of sufficient sleep and the like. Above all, the teeth should be kept in good condition and the mouth kept clean.

It is the duty of persons who have colds to take every precaution against transmitting them to others. The agency in the transmission of colds from one person to another is the sputum and this transference may occur directly by sneezing, coughing or expectorating. Someone has called the cold the strap hangers' disease because of the frequency with which it is contracted in overcrowded street cars. The common handkerchief is a great transmitter of disease. People with colds should either destroy the handkerchiefs which they use or sterilize them by boiling them. If you do not want to give your cold to somebody else, hold your handkerchief or your hand over your face when you cough or sneeze, and do not indulge in promiscuous spitting. If you do not wish to contract a cold from a person who has one, avoid intimate personal contact with him. In the old days they used to hang a bag of asafetida around the schoolboy's neck in order to protect him against colds and this did to a certain extent perform the function for which it was designed because the odor of asafetida is such as to discourage close personal contact. A little cold is a dangerous thing. Many a case of tuberculosis

is dated from a neglected cold. Keep up your bodily defenses and avoid the careless person who is acting as a chronic distributor of colds.

### A VEGAS BOY THERE

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 17.—Elmer E. Friday, Jr., and Bradley M. Thomas, both of Santa Fe, are two of the four New Mexican men who are living here this year, attending the University of Michigan. Mr. Thomas is a senior law student, a member of the Kappa Beta Psi fraternity and lives at the fraternity house, 325 South Fifth avenue. Mr. Friday is a first year man in the engineering department and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, 707 Oxford road.

The other two New Mexican students here are Henry E. Blattman, of Las Vegas, and Ralph L. Warren, of Roswell.

## CAPTAIN COONEY'S BODY IS FOUND

SOCORRO PROSPECTOR EVIDENTLY WAS OVERCOME BY THE COLD

Socorro, N. M., Feb. 16.—Word reached here today of the finding of the body of Captain M. Cooney, 76 years old, who left here October 26 with a pack train for the wilds of the Mogollon mountains in search of a lost mine. The body was found in a canyon by his son and former Mounted Policeman Robert Lewis, after a search of two months or more. Cooney, a well known old timer and prospector, was evidently overtaken by heavy snow storms and died of exposure. The body will be brought to Socorro for burial.

### THE BECKER TRIAL

New York, Feb. 17.—J. B. Johnston, of counsel for Charles Becker, former police lieutenant under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, announced today that within three days he will make formal motion for a new trial for Becker. Mr. Johnston said he would base his motion on the affidavit in Philadelphia by James Marshall, state's witness, repudiating testimony given at Becker's second trial. Johnston said that he had obtained corroborative evidence substantiating Marshall's repudiation of his testimony and was confident that a new trial would be granted.

### THAW TRIAL SET

New York, Feb. 17.—The trial of Harry K. Thaw, on an indictment charging him with conspiracy, was set today for March 1. It had been set for February 23.

### POPE VISITS UTAH

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—Federal Judge William H. Pope will leave tomorrow for Salt Lake City to sit on the federal bench there for the next few weeks. Mrs. Pope, who has been at Atlanta, Ga., with relatives and friends, expects to join him there.

More men were killed or injured in United States mines in a year than England has lost in the European war.

## LAWYERS ALWAYS TRY TO BLOCK HIM

MR. SENA OF SAN MIGUEL PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—A. A. Sena, of San Miguel, cowpuncher and lawmaker, who wants to investigate the state corporation commission and is the author of several bills designed to make the railroads sit up and take notice, paid his respects to the lawyers in the house when the railroad committee of that body made an unfavorable report on one of his railroad measures, House Bill No. 141. This bill makes it unlawful for any railroad company, foreman or railroad agent to have or maintain stores, warehouses or commissaries for the purpose of selling to railroad employes.

When the unfavorable report was presented Mr. Sena moved to table it and following his motion he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I am in order or not, because every time I rise to say anything the lawyers also rise up and say I am out of order, but I simply want to ask that House Bill No. 141 be recommitted for the reason that it is a very important measure. It is very strange that of all the bills reported by the railroad committee, not one that will in any way compel the railroad companies to do something has been favorably reported.

"It seems that every time I stand up I have to fight the lawyers, and that only bills which will be beneficial to corporations are passed, and we do not pass anything which would compel the railroads or other corporations to give up some of their unjust usurpations of rights, although such laws would be for the benefit of the masses of the people. I have been sent here to legislate for the people, who are many, and I do not favor legislating for the lawyers and corporations, who are few, and though I am not a legislator I am not afraid of all the lawyers. I am a cowpuncher, but I shall work for the people.

"We have a proposition before us to create a tax commission and pay the members \$15,000 of the people's money each year, and I suppose this commission will do as much good as the corporation commission, which has not yet submitted a report to the legislature although we have been in session for more than a month. And I suppose this bill will pass. But when it comes to passing a bill which is beneficial to the people, it is reported with a recommendation that it be killed. And I will say now that I am not afraid to go before all the lawyers of the corporations and show them why this bill is good. I am afraid we can not pass any law which will be beneficial for the majority of the people, but I am going to stay here until the last day of the session and fight for every right I think the people are entitled to."

Mr. Sena's speech won for him not only applause, but a large majority in favor of tabling the committee report on the bill, and the measure was recommitted and will come up later in the house. "I see that it sometimes

pays to make a speech," said Mr. Sena after the vote on his motion was announced.

## PASTOR HAD THREE WIVES

JAMES DARNELL IS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THE MANN ACT

Chicago, Feb. 16.—James M. Darnell, former pastor of a Kenosha, Wis., church and man of matrimonial adventures, was taken in custody here today on a charge of having violated the Mann white slave act. Darnell resigned his Kenosha pastorate after attention was called to his having a wife in Chicago, although his parishioners believed he was the husband of Miss Ruth Soper, who, with her child, lived at the parsonage.

Mrs. Doris Vaughn Darnell, the Chicago wife, was recently divorced from Darnell and yesterday a marriage license was issued at Crown Point, Ind., to Darnell and Miss Soper.

The investigation which was made after Darnell left Kenosha revealed another woman, Miss Esther Spurgeon of Avon, Ill., who also had been regarded as Mrs. James M. Darnell.

### TEACHERS TO STUDY

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Feb. 16.—One hundred women school teachers have been selected to go to the United States to study educational methods in that country. The expenses of the teachers will be paid by the Carranza government.

Passports again are required before a person can leave Vera Cruz by sea. A decree issued today by the Carranza government specifies that this regulation applies to all foreigners, as well as the citizens of Mexico.

### INVESTIGATING WHEAT

Washington, Feb. 16.—Increases in the price of wheat, flour and bread throughout the country were taken up today by President Wilson and the cabinet. It was understood Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture soon will have available figures showing the amount of wheat in the country at present as compared with the amount a year ago.

The letter of Mayor Mitchel of New York, suggesting a federal embargo on the exportation of wheat was before the cabinet, but the president still adheres to his views that he has no authority to declare such an embargo without action by congress.

### GERMAN CLUB BURNED

Melbourne, Feb. 15.—The only outbreak of any consequence in Australia directed against Germans since the war began occurred recently when a mob burned down the German club at Broken Hill, a large mining city.

The trouble originated through the apparently insane act of two Turks, who, conceiving it to be their duty to attack Britons because Great Britain was at war with Turkey, armed themselves with rifles, and, in hiding along the state railway line, fired into a train of picnickers, killing four and wounding seven persons. The Turks were finally shot to death by police

and militiamen, but the aftermath of the tragedies was a gathering of turbulent Britons in the foreign quarter of Broken Hill that night, loud in their charge that the attack upon the picnic crowd was attributable to the Germans. The mob marched to the German club, smashed all the windows in the building with stones and saturating the house with oil, they set the place on fire.

### FRENCH AVIATORS BUSY

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 16 (via Paris).—French aviators have made several attacks on the Alsatian town of Eichwald, across the Rhine from Neuenburg. Daily raids into Alsace and Baden have been made for some time, but particular efforts are being directed against Eichwald on account of the location there of German fortifications of great importance.

### A FATAL ACCIDENT

Word has been received here of the fatal accident at Thoreau to William S. Woods, apprentice telegraph operator, and a track laborer, who were struck and instantly killed by a dead head equipment train on the Santa Fe railroad yesterday morning. Woods and the other man were watching the arrival of train No. 1, westbound when the other train, running as second section of No. 8, eastbound struck the two.

The crew on No. 8 was ignorant of the accident until a telegram overtook the train at Grants, telling of the tragedy. The men then looked at the pilot of the engine, and saw traces of collision. Besides the blood smeared over the front of the engine, a can of condensed milk and a package of groceries were found lodged on pilot. It is likely that one of the men was carrying the provisions when he was struck. The track laborer was a Spanish-American. His name is unknown.

### WILL LOSE LEG

Bordeaux, Feb. 17 (via Paris).—Sarah Bernhardt, who is in a hospital here awaiting the amputation of her leg, necessitated by an injury to the knee, continues to maintain her strength and spirits.

### THREE CHILDREN DROWNED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—Three sons of Pablino Lucero, with ages ranging from 6 to 10 years were added to the formidable death toll of the Gila river yesterday. The children fell from a wagon which became stalled in crossing the Gila near Cliffs Grant county.

### TRIES FOR RECORD

Albuquerque, Feb. 17.—Nick Palladino, who recently bowled 114 games in 14 hours, with an average of 194 pins, is planning to attack the 24-hour bowling mark. He is looking for a partner to roll with him, to give more zest to the grind. He figures on rolling 128 games in 15 hours, with an average of 195 or better.

### LOCATES SAN MARCIAL BRIDGE

Santa Fe, Feb. 17.—H. K. Morgan of the state engineering office, has returned from San Marcial where he made a location for the bridge to be erected a quarter of a mile above the town at the present ford. The bridge is to be erected by the county of Socorro and will be of four 90-foot spans.

## INTERNED SHIPS AREN'T WORTH BUYING

AN EXPERT TELLS CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ABOUT GERMAN CRAFT

Washington, Feb. 17.—Bernard N. Walker, a Baltimore steamship manager, told the senate committee inquiring into charges of influence against the administration ship bill today that 80 per cent of the German-owned liners laid up in American ports were unfitted for the service the bill contemplates and that in all his conversations with Secretary McAdoo he had so far excluded those ships as unavailable to the government and that the possibility of their purchase never was discussed. Baker added he was satisfied McAdoo acquiesced in that view.

Baker was the only witness heard today. Describing his connection with the shipping bill, Baker said he met Secretary McAdoo when the latter called a conference of business men soon after the outbreak of the war. He had conferred with Mr. McAdoo on the shipping bill and ocean freight rates and discussed the availability of ships included in a list submitted by a Boston ship agent, which included none of those owned by the large German lines.

When efforts were being made to get Americans out of the war zone, Baker said he asked Mr. Sickel of the Hamburg American line to advise Mr. McAdoo. Sickel refused, he said, until assured that no proposition to buy steamers of that line was contemplated. Sickel said he had orders to entertain no such proposal.

### TWO CONVICTS ESCAPE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—News was brought here today by W. R. Smythe, engineer in charge of a road camp at Cuchillo, that two convicts made a get-away Sunday. Their names are Antonio Valencia, No. 3390, and Juan Baca y Garcia, No. 1409. Valencia is 22 years of age and was sentenced to the pen for 18 to 20 years for murder. He is said to be easily recognized by a peculiar mole on his cheek below the right eye. Baca is only 18 years of age and was sent up for one to two years for larceny of a horse and saddle. He is identified by several cuts, one on the top of his head, one on his middle finger and by his left forefinger which has a club nail. He weighs 151 pounds.

Engineer Smythe brought with him two convicts to be returned to the prison for a change of occupation. They are Manuel de Acuna and Philip H. Moore.

P. S. Mann, in charge of the road camp at Isleta, also arrived today with three convicts he is returning to the penitentiary so they may rest up. It is the belief of several camp foremen that convicts, like other humans, need a change of occupation occasionally and in view of the arduous physical labor of road building, some convicts get worn out.

## TOURISTS TAKE A STRONG LIKING TO STATE

INDICATIONS ARE SAN DIEGO WILL SEND MANY VISITORS HERE

San Diego, Feb. 15.—New Mexico played host to immense crowds again last week. After enjoying great popularity with several hundred teachers of San Diego county the week before, the natural expectation was that there would be a lull.

There was not. Prominent men and women from the east succeeded the San Diego folk. The big new liner Great Northern came Wednesday on its maiden trip from the Atlantic via the Panama canal, bringing a passenger list that has been exceeded, for notable persons, few times on any sea, and certainly never on the Pacific. Hardly had the big welcome accorded the Great Northern begun to die away when its echoes were drowned by the coming of 900 members of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association in special trains Friday morning for a two days' stay at the exposition.

And then Chinese New Year was ushered in with brilliancy and noise. The exposition was thronged all four days, and the New Mexico building, as usual, led the rest.

It played host to an astounding variety of men and women, interested in an astounding variety of things. The eastern business man who came on the Great Northern was interested particularly in commercial New Mexico; the society woman was thrilled by the Navajo blankets, Indian pottery and plaques that decorate the building, and she vowed that she would not return home until she had obtained samples of the Indians' handicraft; the fruit jobbers came to talk apples and get information concerning the production of New Mexico.

And all remained to study other things. The business man talked coal and metals; then he turned to forestry. The well-to-do-traveler became enthusiastic over the models of Indian pueblos and old missions and decided to return via New Mexico. The fruit jobbers remained to watch the fantastic steps of the Indians in the motion picture films of their dances.

The many things found by the visitors to interest them drew much comment. The discerning, of course, realized that this was only a result of the immense range of New Mexico's activities—and there were many discerning at the New Mexico building. Always the fact is emphasized that the building is only a reflection of the state; that what it has in miniature the state possessed on a gigantic scale; that specimens of copper ore represent hills of metal; that pueblo models stand for the wonderful realities of the Sunshine State; that all paintings of landscapes dim beside the actualities.

It was very gratifying to those in charge of the building that this fact should have been brought home so forcibly during the four days, for the persons who thronged the building

have the means to travel and the money to invest. They were not, of course persons who generally could be attracted to New Mexico to make it their permanent home; but they were persons who would delight in seeing every nook and corner of the Sunshine State; or spend their winters there; or invest their capital in its industries; or buy its products.

It might be said that this was the acid test of the building. It had proved wonderfully effective in its appeal to masses of prospective settlers; now it proved just as effective in its spread to another class. In short, the building and exhibits made good with the prominent visitors.

In the celebration of Chinese New Year, the building drew a merry throng, more interested in striking "movies" than in a study of the commercial possibilities of the state; but the visitors will return later to consider serious things, as it were, coming to laugh but remaining to pray. It is this universality of appeal that permits the New Mexico building to cater to every sort of man—and to do it with consummate success attained by no other show-place of the exposition.

Las Vegas and her resources were explained to several thousand people in the past week. Lectures given in the beautiful auditorium of the New Mexico building dwelt upon the New Mexico Normal University and the agricultural resources and the good roads and scenic beauties of the county. At this time the city of San Diego, is filled with tourists from the east and this character of publicity is reaching just the right people.

### The Best Cough Medicine

"We have been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past month and consider it an indispensable. Its effect is almost instantaneous, and there is no use talking, it is a dead shot on a cough or cold. We do not say this for pay but because we consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best made, and want the people to know and use it."—Columbus Safeguard, Columbus Junction, Iowa. The above editorial appeared in the Columbus Safeguard almost 40 years ago. At that time the sale and use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was confined to a few counties in Iowa. It now enjoys a world wide reputation and many thousands have testified to its excellence. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

### FUR SALES ABANDONED

London, Feb. 15.—Owing to the scarcity of offerings the great January fur sales usually held in London were abandoned. It has been decided, however, to hold the March auction as usual. London is one of the greatest fur markets.

### AFTER MANY YEARS

J. L. Southers, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Years ago I wrote you in regard to great results I obtained from Foley Kidney Pills. After all these years I have never had a return of those terrible backaches or sleepless nights; I am permanently cured." Men and women, young and old, find this reliable remedy relieves rheumatism, backache, stiff joints and is caused by weak or diseased kidneys or bladder. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## CHURCHES SHOW A BIG GAIN FOR 1914

AVERAGE INCREASE OF 2 PER CENT FOR ALL THE DENOMINATIONS

The religious bodies of the United States have no cause to be discouraged over the results of the year 1914. The new communicants or members added made good all the losses by death, expulsion or withdrawal, and left a surplus of nearly three-quarters of a million. That is, the total membership is 763,078 greater than it was in 1913. This is an average increase of 2 per cent, for all bodies great and small, Christian and non-Christian. Elaborate statistical tables prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, and issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, show in detail the gains and losses of the year.

The grand total of members is now 33,708,149. All the larger denominations share in the increase. Baptists gained 122,125; Eastern Orthodox churches, 36,500; the Roman Catholic church, 136,850; the Lutherans, 56,248; the German Evangelical synod, representing the state church of Prussia, 29,315; the Methodists, 231,460; the Presbyterians, 56,019; the Protestant Episcopal church, 28,641.

The Protestant Episcopal church has crossed the million line, having gained 86,468 since 1910, and over 300,000 since 1900.

The Roman Catholic church has gained nearly a million and a quarter since 1910 and more than five and a half millions since 1900.

The Methodist Episcopal church, the second largest denomination, gained 187,487 in 1914 and nearly 700,000 since 1900.

The 30 churches constituting the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America report, as will be seen, nearly 17,500,000 members, some what less than half of the aggregate for all denominations, with 103,000 ministers and nearly 139,000 churches. These bodies have a net increase of over 500,000 members, or more than two-thirds of the entire increase of all bodies.

There are nine denominations which have a million and upward, the Roman Catholic 13,794,637, the Methodist Episcopal 3,603,265, the Southern Baptist 2,592,217, the National Baptist (colored) 2,018,868, the Methodist Episcopal, South, 2,005,707, the Presbyterian, Northern, 1,442,498, the Disciples of Christ, 1,363,163, the Northern Baptist convention 1,238,323 and the Protestant Episcopal 1,015,238. These seven denominations aggregate over 29,000,000 members, or more than three-fourths of the entire aggregate of the 170 religious bodies.

The effect on church membership of the European war in narrowing the stream of immigration was probably quite small, as only the last five months of the year were involved. The emigration of men to take part in the great conflict would not be a very

large factor for the same reason. The German bodies—Lutheran, Reformed and the representatives of the Prussian state church, all show unusual gains for 1914. On the other hand Roman Catholic gains are quite small.

The total increase of ministers was 3,212, which is unusually large, while the total increase of churches was 1,441, which is unusually small.

### IT SOUNDS SPOOKY

Paris, Feb. 15.—This story is going the round of the French papers:

One of the most distinguished violinists of France, who was married only one month before the beginning of the war, said to his bride on leaving for the front that if any misfortune happened to him he would arrange to let her know it in advance of the official notification.

Weeks and months went by, without any bad news, and the bride almost had forgotten the singular statement made by her husband in the emotion of separation, when on Sunday morning, January 24, she felt an irresistible desire to play a certain melody that her husband Remi was particularly fond of. She opened the case, took out the violin and all color left her cheeks. Two of the strings were broken, the "re" and the "mi." "I understand," she stammered and staggered to a chair. The following day toward noon an official from the war department came to inform her that the Sergeant Remi had died upon the field of honor."

### THE OBSOLETE DICTIONARY

When Noah Webster wrote his celebrated dictionary he little thought that it would become inadequate in expressing the ideas so soon. The following is the way a driver of one of the jitney buses of the city related an incident yesterday: "I was jitting slowly along Douglass avenue, when suddenly a jitter jitaloyed me and wanted to be jitted to the union station for a jit. He got in and we jitted away for a jitsome trip to the station. I had only jitneyed about two blocks when the blamed jitney stopped. Being the jitrner of the jit, I got out and tried to fix it. After waiting about twenty minutes, the jittankerous jitter got out and caught a College Hill car. It made me feel like six jits. I tell you there are more troubles than the jitters imagine to this jittibiz."

### PARIS LACKS FUEL

Paris, Feb. 15.—Paris is still feeling the lack of fuel. There is said to be plenty of English coal but it comes in great blocks and there is not enough help to break it up at Rouen, the coal port of Paris, so as to make it available for the retail trade. To remedy the situation the minister of commerce proposes to recruit miners to increase the output of French mines that are not in the hands of the Germans.

### None Half so Good as Chamberlain's

"I have tried a number of cough medicines for the children but never found any half so good as Chamberlain's Remedy," writes Mrs. Alex Johnson, New Haven, Ind. "It will not only check croup but will cure a cough or cold quicker than any other remedy we have used. The children like it and I know it cannot do them harm as it is free from opiates." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

## GOVERNOR SIGNS COLLEGE PROBE MEASURE

LEGISLATURE AT ONCE CONSIDERS APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATORS

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, Feb. 15.—Governor McDonald announced to both houses of the legislature this afternoon that he had signed House Bill 158, the Blood investigation measure. Immediately investigation matters broke loose in both houses. In the senate Senator Holt reiterated his statement that Dr. Ladd, the president of the State College, had come to his office and stated that he had been reprimanded by President Paxton, of the board of regents for consulting Holt. A copy of a letter from Dr. Ladd denying this statement had been published. Mr. Holt said if Dr. Ladd were present he could easily refresh his memory.

Immediately thereafter the senate finance committee reported Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, introduced by the democrats last week, to extend the investigation to include six other banks which have failed during the last three years. The committee recommended that this resolution be amended providing for the appointment of a separate committee of five to investigate the banks named which include the Montezuma Trust company at Albuquerque, the International Bank and Trust company of Tucumcari, the American Bank and Trust company of Clovis, the Taos Savings bank and two small private banks in eastern New Mexico which have failed.

This resolution was put on third reading and will be passed when reached on the calendar. After the senate adjourned the committee on committees discussed the members for the Blood investigation committee. They will probably be as The Optic has forecasted: Senators Crampton, republican, and ODepp, democrat.

### Romero Plays Fair

In the house, when the governor's message arrived, Speaker Romero made a statement as follows:

"In assuming the duties of this chair, I made the statement that it was my earnest desire that the minority of this house have in all things a square deal and that unqualified protection and preservation of their rights be accorded them. The opposition press has in advance condemned me, and published broadcast that my promises in that respect have not been fulfilled. I am about to make the appointments under the provisions of House Bill No. 157, which requires me to name members of this house to act jointly with members of the senate on a legislative committee to investigate the affairs of the Agricultural college in its dealings with the First State Bank of Las Cruces. This legislative investigation will necessarily draw in question the administration of the office of the chief executive of this state and of the traveling auditor.

"I have been repeatedly asked by representatives of the press as to whether in making my appointments to this investigating committee I would recognize the minority by choosing one of their number to membership on that committee. I now take this opportunity of assuring them I am sincerely pleased that I have the opportunity of fulfilling my promises to the minority. I not only intend to name one of the minority of this house on this committee, but it is my intention to name such member of the minority as may be designated by the governor and the traveling auditor. And to carry out this purpose I now commission the minority, after conferring with the governor and Mr. Earnest, to present the name of the member they desire for appointment. It is my desire that all persons concerned in this investigation shall have the fullest opportunity to be heard in their defense.

"I recall the time when the present traveling auditor did me a great injustice in his investigation of my office as sheriff of San Miguel county. I recall the fact that I wrote him personally, requesting him to state over his signature that there had been irregularities in my office, but to this day I have had no answer to this letter. I feel that I am the victim of a gross injustice at the hands of the traveling auditor and do not desire that Mr. Earnest be accorded the same treatment."

The house members of the committee will be appointed either late this afternoon or tomorrow morning, and it is likely the committee will proceed at once to Las Cruces.

Up to 4:30 o'clock this afternoon county salary legislation had not shown up in either house. A quiet effort was being made to reach an agreement upon the basis of House Bill No. 219, as amended by the senate, and it was expected that procedure would be, when the bill reached the house, to nonconcur in the senate amendment and ask for a conference. The outcome is doubtful.

Taxation legislation made its appearance in concrete form for the first time in a stirring debate in the house this afternoon when majority and minority reports were presented by the committee on taxation and revenue. The majority report recommending the passage of House Bill No. 9, a duplicate of the Clark taxation bill. The minority insisted that the commission be elective instead of appointive. It quickly became apparent that an all afternoon debate was at hand and further consideration of the two reports was made special order for Wednesday morning. In the senate Mr. Clark introduced Senate Bill No. 121, which is a complete rewriting of his original tax commission bill, increasing the powers of the commission and also the salaries of the three members from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year.

The only bill of importance passed by the senate was the Doepp medical bill, which has passed each session of the senate thus far and which once reached the governor, where it was vetoed. Senators Gallegos, Clark, Miera and Romero voted against it.

Mr. Clark's public moneys bill, also a veteran measure, came in from the finance committee with a favorable report and was made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to which hour the senate adjourned.

## GERMANY READY TO CHANGE PROGRAM

WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS IN FUTURE

Washington, Feb. 15.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today sent to the state department a note from his government announcing that Germany stands ready to consider receding from its announced intention of attacking British merchantmen, if Great Britain withdraws its efforts to prevent foodstuffs from going to Germany for the civilian population.

The note declares that Germany's plan to attack British merchantmen was a retaliatory measure, adopted because of the alleged violation of international law by Great Britain in trying to starve the non-combatant population of Germany, and that the latter government is ready to withdraw from its purpose as expressed in the naval war zone decree as far as it applies to merchant vessels, as soon as Great Britain, either of its own volition or a result of the representations from the neutrals, expresses her willingness to return to the usual affairs of international law on the question of foodstuffs.

### English Vessels Armed

The German note adds that the Berlin government has information that English merchant vessels are being armed and have been ordered to sail in groups for protection, and further that they would try to sink submarines. It declares that there is now no question of searching these merchants, but that German ships would fight them because they now are held to be warships.

The note declares further that Great Britain, according to the information of Germany, intended to use neutral flags and that therefore neutral shipping would be in danger in the war zone. It was urged, therefore, that meanwhile neutral ships observe the request of Germany and go around the north of Scotland in the course which had been declared outside of the war zone.

It was stated that the note received by the ambassador today from his foreign office and promptly carried by him to the state department was not a reply to the recent American note to Germany in regard to the war zone decree. A more comprehensive and detailed reply to the communication is expected soon.

Today's note from Germany, it was pointed out, constitutes a sort of intermediary reply, possibly presented to this government, because of the fact that the date when the war zone decree goes into effect, February 18 is so close at hand.

### Tightening the Grip

London, Feb. 15.—In a statement to the house of commons today Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, intimated that further action would be taken by the allies to

prevent the importation of food stuffs in neutral ships to Germany.

Great Britain notified the United States today through the British embassy here that subjects of her enemies, whether crew or passengers of vessels entering the principal British colonial ports, will be liable in the future to removal and detention.

### Copper Shipment Seized

Copenhagen, Feb. 15 (Via London.) A large shipment of copper, packed in casks which were labeled "sugar" and put aboard the steamship Carman, was seized here today. The copper was consigned to a German firm. The shipper and the captain of the vessel were arrested.

### CHINA LIFTS LID

Peking, Feb. 16.—As gambling is a favorite Chinese pastime at the season of new year the Peking police permitted it, contrary to recent orders, for a period of six days, from January 1. The object was to encourage the people to observe the foreign calendar rather than the old style lunar form, the new calendar having been adopted by the republic in its zeal for things modern.

All that section of the "Forbidden City" which is held by the government of the republic (the Manchu emperor and his court having been relegated to the northern section) was thrown open to the public for the first three days of the new year, and military bands played in the great pavilions where the emperors formerly received their tributary princes in audience, and restaurants were temporarily established there.

In celebration of the new year President Yuan Shi-kai issued a general amnesty to rebels. The police regulations provide that any man may return to China if his family and friends will make themselves responsible for his future good conduct.

A former amnesty to a certain section or group of rebels who were "misled" by more prominent leaders has been carried out successfully, but it is doubted by many foreign observers in the capital whether the new amnesty will be extended to certain prominent leaders as well as to floor men.

It is commonly reported that Sun Yat-sen could return safely and would even be given a prominent position in the government if he would support the present administration but he is believed to be still finding refuge in Japan.

### ROOSEVELT IS CALLED

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 16.—United States Marshal Edward Smith announced this afternoon that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had been summoned to appear in Washington, before the sub-committee on judiciary, to testify in the impeachment hearing of Judge A. G. Dayton.

### ROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH

Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound cured my boy of a very severe attack of croup after other remedies had failed. Our milkman cured his children of whooping cough." Foley's has a forty years record of similar cases. Contains no opiates. Always insist on Foley's. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## LIBRARY UNDER A NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A BILL READY FOR SIGNATURE  
PLACES IT UNDER THE  
SUPREME COURT

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—The bill placing the state library and the appointment of a librarian in the hands of the state supreme court as a board of library trustees instead of in the hands of the governor, where it has been for years past, was passed by the house this morning by a vote of 44 to 3. This is a senate bill, and now goes to the governor. The house adopted an amendment to make the clerk of the supreme court secretary of the board of trustees instead of the librarian, as provided in the original bill. Several amendments to the bill were tabled, among them one by Mr. Mullens, which sought to make the librarian a woman. Mullens voted for the bill, but declared it to be a measure of peanut politics. It is believed that Governor McDonald will sign this bill, as he is said to agree that the supreme court is the proper body to have charge of the law library.

Other bills passed by the house this morning included House Bill No. 116 by Mr. Ryan, relative to the recovery of damages for personal injuries, sustained by an employe in course of employment. The bill passed, 40 to and is practically a copy of the federal law regulating interstate employers. House Bill No. 110, by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Gonzales, relating to flood protection, passed 39 to 0. House Bill No. 133 by Mr. Tharp, socialist, passed 38 to 0. This is a bill giving juries the right to say whether death or life imprisonment shall be the penalty for first degree murder. House Bill No. 144, by Messrs. Montoya and Ortiz, relative to orphan and indigent children and giving the county commissioners the right to appropriate money for the expenses of such children at orphan asylums, passed unanimously 41 to 0. A number of bills were recommitted from the calendar, the only one of general importance being an act to appropriate \$12,000 for a deficiency and other expenses of the National Guard, which went back to the finance committee upon the contention that it should be included in the general appropriation bill.

The house took a recess until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon when it was expected that Speaker Romero would appoint the house members of the Blood committee. Mr. Rutherford has been determined upon as the democratic house member and Mr. Alldredge as the democratic member in the senate. Plans are under way for beginning the hearing immediately upon the appointment of the committees.

The only new bill introduced in the house this morning was No. 243, by Toombs, which is practically a copy of the Kansas blue sky law. It was referred to the committee on cor-

porations.

The senate was not in session this morning, but was to convene at 2 o'clock with some 15 bills on the calendar. The most interesting of these is the senate substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, providing for the appointment of a second committee of investigation to investigate the defunct banking institutions which were listed in The Optic Monday.

It is expected that both houses, before the end of the afternoon session, will appoint conference committees on the salary bill, the house having asked yesterday for such a conference.

### Land Register Named

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Wilson today nominated Arthur J. Evans of Elida, New Mexico, register of the land office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

### PLENTY OF WHEAT

New York, Feb. 18.—Henry Heinzer, chief statistician of the New York produce exchange, testifying today at the resumption of the state investigation into the increased cost of wheat and bread, said it was estimated there were on hand now in the United States 366,877,000 bushels of wheat.

At the present rate of consumption, he said, 123,000,000 bushels of this might be exported without causing a shortage at home, and a surplus of 25,000,000 bushels still would be left on hand July 1, next.

Approximately 305,396,000 bushels of the 1914 crop of 967,000,000 bushels had been used in home consumption, the witness said, and 210,000,000 bushels had been exported up to date.

### IMPROVING CLUB HOUSE

(From the Raton Range)

Extensive improvements in the way of remodeling, painting and repapering the interior of the local Santa Fe clubhouse are planned for the very near future. The entire interior will be greatly improved and many new accessories added for the convenience and pleasure of those using the club house privileges. The bath accommodations have already been enlarged and otherwise improved and a large number of new steel lockers added for the use of railroad employes. Nothing is being spared in the way of expense and work in giving the Santa Fe employes a clean and inviting place in which to seek wholesome recreation or lodging accommodations.

### WOMAN BECOMES INSANE

Santa Fe Railroad Special Officer Louis Melvin returned on train No. 1 yesterday from La Junta, Colo., where he took Stella Anzejuska, formerly an employe of the Harvey house at San Bernardino, Cal., who has been afflicted with insanity. The woman is on her way to her home in Chicago. Officer Melvin received her Tuesday from Santa Fe Special Agent Thomas of Albuquerque. He gave the woman into the custody of Special Officer Elder of La Junta, who will escort her further east on her journey. Stella Anzejuska became insane a short time ago. She was accompanied on her journey to Chicago by Rosie Kinawna.

Charlie Deal passed up a chance to remain with the world's champs for a Federal berth.

## LIBERTY BELL'S TONE HEARD AGAIN

HISTORIC RELIC IS RUNG FOR  
FIRST TIME IN SEVENTY  
YEARS

A light blow with a hammer was given the Liberty Bell a few days ago. For the first time in 70 years the sound of the bell that proclaimed liberty throughout the land was heard.

It was a solemn scene when the Liberty Bell was given that light tap. Officials of Philadelphia were trying to determine if the resonancy of the sacred relic could be preserved by filling in the ever widening crack.

The bell did not ring. The crack has extended so far that only a dull sound was produced.

Also the tap probably spelled disappointment to the Panama Pacific exposition officials in San Francisco. They have been endeavoring for five years to obtain Philadelphia's permission to have the bell sent to San Francisco in 1915. Experts present when the tap was given believe the bell cannot be sent on such a long journey without danger of causing it to crack into two pieces.

The last time Liberty Bell was tolled was February 22, 1843, the anniversary of Washington's birth. It was cracked then and the sound it gave could hardly be described as "ringing."

The last time the bell pealed out in the ringing tones that announced the birth of the new republic was July 4, 1835.

On that day it was proclaiming the nation's grief over the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, whose body was being taken from Philadelphia to its final resting place in Virginia. Suddenly the tone of the bell changed became muffled as with grief. The bell ringer hurried to the tower of the state house. He found a great crack in the side of the bell.

In the circumstance many professed to see a fitting climax to one of the most important epochs in the nation's history. Forty-nine years before the bell had run out the glad tidings that the Declaration of Independence had been signed and adopted—this day its tongue forever became silent during the funeral services of Chief Justice Marshall, the last of the signers of the Declaration and the last of George Washington's associates.

Once before the bell had cracked. Made in England at the order and expense of the colony of Pennsylvania it was brought to Philadelphia in 1753 where it was given its first test for tone. The first blow of the clapper made a wide crack in the bell. A Philadelphia firm offered to recast it and rather than wait for its return from England the colonists turned it over to them. The foundrymen thought to increase the sweetness of its tone by increasing the proportion of copper, but they deadened the tone so that it could hardly be heard. Again the bell was recast and it proving successful this time it was hung in the state

house steeple, where for the following 82 years its tongue heralded every important national event.

Today Liberty Bell lies in state in the state house in Philadelphia, where its first clarion peal of liberty rang out. It is one of the nation's most revered relics and every year thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country visit this shrine. Before it was placed in its present glass case one might often see distinguished men, women and patriotic school children put out their hands to touch the sacred relic.

Six times has the venerable bell been carried to distant cities to take part in anniversaries and exhibitions. Ninety thousand school children successfully appealed to the governor of Pennsylvania to have it sent to the St. Louis exposition. During the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill it was escorted through the streets of Boston by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, itself a relic of the Revolutionary times. It was adorned with wreaths, and the spectators, many of them being women, kissed its brazen sides with reverence. It has journeyed into the south three times, to New Orleans, Atlanta and Charleston. Two months ago it was reported that the crack in the bell is gradually becoming larger, and special precautions have been taken to preserve the bell for the future generations.

### A DANGEROUS STUNT

Deming, Feb. 17.—County Commissioner Charles L. Hubbard of Deming had a narrow squeak when he roped a cow on his ranch south of town. As soon as the rope settled around her the bovine hit the grit and the other end of the line became entangled around Mr. Hubbard's left leg, with the result that he was dragged for a distance of about 50 yards. The limb was badly wrenched and a number of minor bruises were inflicted on various portions of Mr. Hubbard's anatomy. If the rope had not come loose when it did he would have been dragged through some heavy mesquite and might have been seriously injured.

### SANTA FE GIRL SHOT

Santa Fe, Feb. 17.—The 14-year-old daughter of Roman Tafoya of Cerrillos, this county, was shot in the head today with a .22 caliber rifle in the hands of a boy named Florentino Lucero, who claims it was an accident. The girl has a bare chance to recover, physicians say.

The Braves in their new park figure on dodging the sun. Fielding averages should go up.

Seattle unions will operate their own laundry, as a model institution for other cities to follow.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

BABY CHICKS 10 CENTS—Pure bred Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks; safe delivery. Mrs. George Tudor, Osage City, Kas.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, 12½c each. McCune Hatchery, Ottowa, Kansas.



## CHINA IS ASKED TO FORFEIT RESPECT

JAPAN DEMANDS THAT PEKING  
GOVERNMENT SURRENDER  
MANY RIGHTS

Peking, Feb. 17.—If information from presumably well informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, are correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese legation to the diplomatic representatives here of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia respecting the demands of the Tokio government on China omits certain of the requirements originally presented to Peking.

These negotiations, which began late in January, had for their object the defining of the future status of Japan's relations with China and a decision respecting certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese republic. Their course has been guarded with great secrecy.

The Peking government did not conceal its concern over the situation thus brought about, and, on February 6, Sun Pao-Chi, the Chinese foreign secretary, in conference with the Japanese minister at Peking, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that they were incompatible with China's sovereignty and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other foreign powers. The Japanese minister then asked for an acceptance in principle, stating that the detailed negotiations could be conducted later; but the Peking government returned the same answer as to the principles involved.

The original demands, according to information from Peking sources, were 21 in number and were far reaching both in their political and commercial aspects. But it is not known whether the original demands were made orally or in a formal written communication. The memorandum as handed to the legations of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, is understood to contain only 11 demands, substantially as follows:

In relation to Shan Tung, Japan asks that China transfer to her all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and requires China to consult Japan on all matters previously agreed upon between Germany and China in the province of Shan Tung.

China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shan Tung or any part of the coast on any pretext to any foreign government, and similarly no island near Shan Tung is to be leased to any foreign power.

China is asked to grant to Japan the right to construct a railroad from Kiao Chow to Chi Fu that certain cities in the provinces of Shantung shall be opened as treaty ports.

In southern Manchuria and Mongolia the extension is asked of the terms of the lease of the Kwang (Port Arthur and Dairen), and the Manchurian and Mukden railroads.

In the same region, Japan asks for

the acquisition by Japanese of the rights of residence and ownership of land and the grant of mining rights.

In the same region of southern Manchuria and Mongolia the following four requests are made:

Before granting railroad concessions to any third power, China must agree to consult Japan in advance.

Before endeavoring to obtain capital for loans from any third power, China must consult Japan.

Before choosing any foreign political, military or financial advisers, China must consult Japan.

The transfer of the management of the Changchin railroad is to be made to the Japanese.

China is obligated not to alienate or lease any parts or bays on any island near the coast of Formosa.

Among the stipulations said to have been originally presented by Japan and which are not included in the memorandum as handed to certain of the foreign legations, as the following:

That if China employs foreigners as controlling advisers, in police, military or financial affairs of the entire country, Japanese shall be preferred; that one-half of the ammunition and arms hereafter used by China must be purchased from Japan, otherwise an arsenal must be established in China employing Japanese experts and materials; that China must grant to Japan the same provisions as other nations to establish missions, schools and churches throughout the country with the provision of propagating Buddhism; that mining concessions conflicting with existing concessions at Hanang, Tayeh and Pingsiang shall not be granted to other foreigners if a Sino-Japanese company, hereafter to be formed, shall disapprove; that certain railroad concessions from Nanchang to Chiao Chow Fu and from Nanchang to Hangchow shall be granted; that foreigners other than Japanese shall be excluded from future railroad, mining and dock building concessions unless Japan shall give her consent.

It is learned that China has made three counter-propositions respecting that portion of the Japanese demands which concerns government and also has signified its willingness to make a public declaration that China shall never cede a port, harbor or island to another power, but it declines to pledge itself to that effect to Japan.

The Peking government also has expressed itself as willing to discuss any demands which she does not regard as infringing upon her own sovereignty or as affecting existing treaty rights with other powers.

The status of the negotiations is now rather clouded. Two opinions prevail in Chinese government circles one that Japan will press for her demands in full and the other that Japan cannot insist upon any stipulation beyond the 11 set forth in the communication to foreign governments.

### MAKES TERM LONGER

Carson City, Nev., Feb. 18.—The bill providing for a six months' residence before divorce passed the senate shortly before noon today by a vote of 12 to 10.

We may yet have a rival of the A. A. U. Los Angeles A. C. is ready to secede if the eastern discontents will join.

## AMATEUR MOTHER TO PASS FROM EXISTENCE

SCHOOL IN MOTHERCRAFT IS DE-  
CLARED TO BE A REAL NEC-  
CESSITY

(From the New York Press)

Suppose every young woman about to marry was required to produce a bachelor of mothercraft certificate proving she is fitted, through education, to fulfill the duties she is about to take upon herself, what would be the result upon the future generation?

Nearly every young girl expects some day to become a wife. Perhaps she does not hope for motherhood, but from her earliest cradle-the-doll age she has the visions of the little 5-year old who wrote Santa Clause to "please bring her a meat doll."

Mother love is something that cannot be taught. Unless the girl is abnormal it is already there, but mother care and mother responsibility can and should be taught upon a scientific basis.

These are the views of Miss Marion Neely Taylor of East Norwalk, Conn. who, after studying music, languages and all the higher arts in Berlin, came to New York to study how to be a wife and mother before she would announce her engagement to Dr. Philip S. Spence of the Teachers' college, New York whose investigations concerning the unhealthy condition of country schools and country school children, as compared with city schools and city school children, raised a furor about a year ago. Miss Taylor announced her engagement last June, after an eight months' course in the School of Mothercraft, under direction of Miss Mary L. Read, and now she is prepared to make a good job of marriage.

"While providing liberally for the education of men as family heads," said Miss Taylor, "society as a whole has failed to recognize the importance of woman in the family as a business organization. The study of mothercraft prepares women for the varied demands imposed by matrimony, and I consider a certificate of mothercraft is as necessary to marriage as a certificate of health."

### Education Neglected

"Again, while much has been done to train poor mothers through the Parent-Teachers' association, clinics, milk station, little mothers' leagues and hospitals here in America, the education of the upper and middle classes in the lore of mothercraft has been neglected. The mother of yesterday was an amateur, but the mother of tomorrow must be a professional. Through these and other agencies they are making professional mothers out of the poor, while the daughters of the middle class and the wealthier girls marry without even understanding the relation of the baby to the home as a social being. This work requires the opportunity to handle a baby, to meet its daily needs, and is worth all the theory that one could have on the subject of baby care. We must remember that the training of

women for work as mothers yields the greatest single influence in our social welfare.

### Only One American School

"While in England there are 22 schools whose function it is to train young women and mothers of intelligence in the care and bringing up of children, here in America there is only one—that of which Miss Mary Read is director and of which I am a graduate.

"The work now being done in the School of Mothercraft is only a model of what can be done on a large scale in the public schools, just as in England the nursery courses were first started in private schools, but have now been taken over by the girls' high schools. The American schools do not pay sufficient attention to homemaking problems. In most cases they give simply the elements of cooking and sewing under conditions far removed from the needs of the home. There should be nursery rooms where the girls could learn how to handle and care for little babies."

### Managed Like a Home

In order to give students practical training the School of Mothercraft has resident children whose parents have left them in Miss Read's care, and the school is run exactly as though it were a home. Students are instructed in all the science of childhood and babyhood through actual practice. All applicants must be at least 18 years old and have had a high school education. Some of the students are college girls, as was Miss Taylor.

"When you consider," said Miss Taylor, quoting Miss Read, "that between one-third and one-fifth of the women of the United States are intrusted with children, there should be no lack of enthusiasm over education of this kind.

"Girls today have no opportunity to get any instruction in home problems because they are away at school until they graduate, and then they either put in a period at work, if they are poor, or if they do not have to work, society robs them of any chance to become trained in the lore of the mother."

### RATON WINS TWO

Both games of the basketball double-header with the Walsenburg high school boys and girls last Saturday evening at the (departed) skating rink were won by the C. C. H. S. teams. The boys won their game handily by the score of 24 to 8 and the girls, 23 to 10. Principal Keeley of the Trinidad high school officiated in a very acceptable manner as referee during both games. While some roughness marked the games at times, both contests were spirited and interesting from the spectators' standpoint. Next Saturday evening, another double-header game is scheduled with the Dawson girls' team and the Cokedale, Colo., boys' teams. Later, games will be played with the Springer and Maxwell teams.—Raton Range.

### BOY SCOUTS REORGANIZE

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—Dr. J. A. Rolls, J. H. Wagner, H. T. Henry, E. C. Abbott and Rev. Leonidas Smith have been appointed the executive committee for the Boy Scouts, who have reorganized and are preparing to take hikes each Saturday into the hills.





# WHY FRUIT SEED PLANTING IS IN VAIN

S. L. BARKER EXPLAINS THE REASONS FOR MANY AMATEURS' FAILURE

(By S. L. Barker)

There are a great variety of notions among persons whose experience is not sufficient to lead to any settled conclusion. It is a most common mistake to suppose that if they plant seed from good fruit only, they will be sure to produce trees that will bear fruit equal to, if not identical with, that from which the seeds were taken. They seem to think that varieties of fruits are reproduced with as much certainty from seed as wheat, corn, or potatoes, and the many garden vegetables. However amusing this idea may appear to those who have learned better from actual experience it is a more serious matter to those who are going to risk their understanding of this principle, in the orchards they contemplate planting, instead of procuring the varieties from some reliable nursery. I could refer to parties who have taken the entire crop from a favorite tree, (where it was not convenient to obtain good trees) expecting to obtain some of the same as the parent tree. But strange as it may appear, there were few that produced the same and only about 12 per cent bore any resemblance to the original. One was thought to be an improvement, on the original tree, from which the fruit was obtained. The remaining trees—nearly two hundred—presented almost every possible appearance, and only a very few which could be classed as ordinary, the greater number being positively mean. And doubtless this experiment is better than could reasonably be expected in one case out of a dozen, as another experiment with 500 choice seeds gave only one that was thought to be worthy of propagating; and still another lot of 2,000 gave none that were thought worthy of being added to the thought list of valuable varieties.

Experiences from the seed of plum, have been equally unsatisfactory, they only producing fruit slightly resembling the choice fruit from which the seeds were obtained. Why should anyone waste, from three to five years of precious time, and anxiously waiting and then awaken to the fact that he has very few, if any, of the varieties so eagerly sought, when a few dollars would procure, if judiciously spent, a good assortment, fruiting from May to October, and from which thousands of trees of like character may be obtained with little effort, by budding and grafting.

The incredulous, I know are ready to ask, "why can we not get from our fruit seeds the same kinds as those from which the seeds were obtained?" and the sensible reader may ask: "If the laws of nature are not regular and certain. Why then, this variation resulting from seed all taken from the same tree?"

I try to answer. Examine closely

a peach blossom, as that of some other tree, and in it will be seen standing in the center, distinct, and alone, a tall stem-like looking object, with a peculiar termination at the top. This is called by the learned, the pistil. The upper end is called the stigma, and is the female organ of reproduction, for that bloom. And around the pistil may be seen a number of thread-like organs, called stamens, each terminating at the top, with a flat cushion called the anther.

The anther is regarded as an organ of reproduction. The anther holds the pollen, which, to the eye, appears like fine dust or flour, but when examined under a strong magnifying glass, each particle presents a most delicate form. Then should the pollen from any other never reach the stigma of the pistil of any given bloom, then no fruit could ever possibly result from that bloom. But if any of the pollen from any anthers of the same kind, is lodged upon the stigma of the bloom it may then become fertilized, and the seed of the future begins to develop. The variety of the pollen fixes, to some extent, the variety of the coming seed. The fruit surrounding the seed, is what may be called, in a botanical sense only a matured ovary, and exists primarily to insure the development of the seed.

It is realized by everyone, perhaps, that the fruit we prize so highly, and for which we plant and cultivate, is, after all, only an incidental result in the production of the seed, for which we care so little. In this analysis we discover that the fruit resulting from each particular bloom fertilized, is, in a proper sense, only a fully developed portion of the tree or plant upon which it grows, and therefore is not changed in variety at all by the character of pollen that fertilized the seed enclosed therein, while the seed, in harmony with the laws of reproduction, is most certain to partake of the peculiarities imparted by the fertility of the pollen, by which it was brought into existence. But if the stigma was fertilized only by the pollen of its own tree, and no other than the trees resulting from each seed would reproduce without variation the same quality of fruit. But there are numberless circumstances that combine to defeat such results. The stigma and pollen not being both in proper stage of maturity for fertilization at the first opening of the flower, constitutes an important condition. The existence of other trees within fertilizing distances furnishes another factor. Then, the multitudes of bees and other insects, that are continually passing from flower to flower and from tree to tree, carrying the mixed pollen, upon their wings, legs and bodies, and even the gentle breezes that pass through the branches, distribute the pollen in light and minute particles, to the fertilization of the many stigmas, and without any design mingle them in an untold number of combinations, scattering in every direction and to distances little imagined by the casual observer, and establishing modifications as numberless as variety itself.

A careful survey of the above will teach us, at once, with reverence to the after development of new varieties, and assist us in the proper appreciation of some of the best flavored and most luscious fruits that we

now have. They have lost a great deal of money, labor, and patience, but the effort has been untiring each succeeding one adding his mite gained by unrelenting energy and the millions have the benefit of untiring perseverance.

A great principle is often overlooked. We ought to keep ever in mind the fact that each vegetable product is most vigorous, as we approach its polar limit of perfect development. When we pass its limit of perfect development, we find marks of deterioration, from rigors of climate. But by gradual induction we may acclimate a plant, shrub, or tree, that formerly grew only in a given locality.

It was only a short while ago that I read in an agricultural bulletin that the abies concolor, could be utilized as a windbreak, where the mercury registers zero or below, while experience has taught me that in nature's nursery, this tree flourishes, and is at its zenith where the thermometer often says 20 below. There can be no valid reason why we should not naturalize, in the more frigid parts of the United States, fruits, and plants that are supposed to grow only in the southland.

## NEW MEXICO MAN LOST IN MEXICO

HILLSBORO FOLK BELIEVE THAT ALOYS PREISSER HAS BEEN KILLED

Albuquerque, Feb. 17.—Word has been received here that residents of Hillsboro, N. M., friends of Aloys Preisser, have asked that the state department aid in locating him. Preisser has not been heard from since December, when he went to a town in the interior of Mexico in response to a telegram from his son. Preisser has considerable mining interests in Mexico and was reputed there to be wealthy. His friends fear he has been held for ransom, or is the victim of violence.

Preisser and his son had some trouble with a detachment of rebels at Zimapan last year when they were suspected of being unofficially connected with the Huerta government. The son came to blows with a rebel officer at that time.

Hillsboro friends of the men believe the son has been murdered and that the telegram received by his father was a forged message intended to lure him into the power of one of the Mexican factions then in possession of his mines.

### VICTIMS OF DISEASE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—Mrs. W. L. St. Clair and one child and a school teacher, whose name is not learned, are the victims so far of a serious smallpox epidemic along the Mimbres river near Santa Rita, Grant county, which has necessitated the closing of ten schools and other drastic measures. Scores are reported ill with the disease.

### AMERICAN STOCKS ACTIVE

London, Feb. 17.—American securities on the stock market today were moderately active, but price changes were slight. The close was du.

### MAN'S HOME DISHONORED

When Vicente Baca returned to his home last evening after a short absence he found Ignacio Montoya, partially disrobed, in the company of Mrs. Baca. Baca did not pull a gun or do any other violent deed. He commanded Montoya to put on his clothing and accompany him to the city jail. Montoya obeyed. This morning he pleaded guilty before Police Judge D. R. Murray to a charge of having committed an act contrary to public decency. Judge Murray gave Montoya a fine of \$25, in default of the payment of which he is to serve 30 days in jail. It was stated this morning that there is no state law to cover the case. The city ordinance under which Montoya was convicted is couched in general terms.

Baca is employed by the city, being driver of the wagon used in road work. He resides near the power house of the Las Vegas Transit company. Montoya is a laborer. He is married and the father of several children.

### REVOLT AT SINGAPORE

Tokio, Feb. 18.—A revolt has broken out among the Hindu soldiers at Singapore, one of the strait settlements belonging to Great Britain, according to newspaper dispatches received here today from the Malay archipelago. Marines were landed at Singapore from Japanese and French war ships and some fighting has taken place between the mutineers and the men from the war vessels.

The Hindu mutineers numbered 800 but later half of this number is reported to have surrendered, and the revolt is said to be subsiding.

### ARE WE READY?

Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Garrison today instructed Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the army, to call upon Captain William Mitchell of the general staff to explain published reports attributed to him on the unpreparedness of the United States for war. Captain Mitchell was quoted as having said that "it would take the United States about three years to put an army of one million trained men in the field and in that time an enemy could take and hold our American seaboard."

Secretary Garrison said he considered such utterances, if made public at present, injudicious and improper.

### CHINA SHOWS DEMANDS

Washington, Feb. 18.—China has delivered to Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States a memorandum of 21 demands made by Japan in the latter part of January. They differ materially from the 11 demands communicated to the powers by the Japanese government on February 9.

### IOWA GOING DRY

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 18.—The Iowa house of representatives today passed the Clarkson bill, which repeals the mulct law, effective January 1, 1916, by a vote of 79 to 29. The measure already has passed the senate, and will now go to the governor, who has indicated his intention of signing it. Under its provision Iowa will return to statewide statutory prohibition.

Ad Wolgast has quit talking, he says, and will actually get into the ring against Joe Mandot on February 14.





## CAPITAL SOUGHT ALL OVER THE LAND

INCREASING INVESTMENTS, MR. CLEWS SAYS, ARE A FAVORABLE INDICATION

New York, Feb. 16.—No better evidence of financial improvement could be recorded than the increased activity of new financing. Immediately following upon the opening of the war there was a sharp contraction in new capital applications, the total of which recorded for the last seven months reached about \$480,000,000, or \$166,000,000 less than in the same time last year. The lowest month was September, when applications fell below \$28,000,000. Recovery has been gradual, and in January the total rose to \$127,000,000, or only \$3,000,000 below the same month in 1914; while the total announcements thus far in February already exceed \$160,000,000 bonds, including \$100,000,000 New York Central, \$2,000,000 New York state, and \$15,000,000 Canadian Pacific, besides a number of other important issues. The January total was of course swelled by the Pennsylvania issue of \$49,000,000. Total issues in February last year were \$176,000,000. A considerable portion of current new issues is for the purpose of adjusting maturing obligations; but the significant feature is that these operations could not have been successfully carried through a few weeks ago; while now it looks as if other important flotations will follow, so that this February will considerably exceed the same month a year ago. While we are facing beyond doubt an urgent demand for capital, it is not likely under existing business depression that there will be any great demand from really new enterprises. This year an extraordinary volume of short term notes and other obligations mature, which will have to be extended or turned into fixed forms, the latter method being the most probable.

There is also another and very significant trend in the new demands for capital, which is that nearly every important nation in the world except Great Britain is either borrowing in the United States or wishing to borrow. This is due to the war. London has practically retired as the world's banker for the purpose of devoting its whole financial resources to conduct of the war. Of course, this withdrawal is temporary, yet it offers an unusual opportunity to the United States, because New York is now the only free capital market in the world, and hither will come a large portion of the new capital applications. At present the war is being carried on by all belligerents largely by means of short term obligations, although Great Britain is aiming to pay a considerable share as current expenses. Later on these war debts will be turned into more permanent forms of investment. All of the belligerents have established extensive credits in this market, for the purpose of purchasing war materials, immense quantities of which are being steadily shipped to

Europe. This movement will continue as long as the war lasts, and is proving a very vital factor in swelling our exports, large quantities of ammunition, automobiles, clothing, etc., leaving American ports every week. Our exports are being further expanded by heavy shipments of wheat and cotton. Meanwhile our importations are running very light, owing to the interruption of supplies by the war; and in the week ending February 6 the excess of exports over imports was estimated at \$37,000,000. As a result of these international operations, foreign exchange has again declined to the lowest point since 1907. Gold imports from China and Canada are coming at a moderate scale, and larger amounts would follow were it not for the establishing of the foreign credits referred to above. It is estimated that the present inward movement may run as high as \$10,000,000, but we do not need gold while Europe does, and under existing conditions it is more advantageous to Europe and to the United States to allow these credits to stand. We have thus become a creditor in stead of a debtor nation.

The most important local factor in the financial situation is the abundance of loanable funds at reasonable rates. This is due partly to the dullness in trade and partly to the satisfactory workings of the federal reserve banking system. There has been a steady expansion in loans which now stand at \$2,221,000,000 against \$2,180,000,000 at the opening of the year. Bank reserves have declined somewhat in consequence, but the surplus last week was still above \$140,000,000. Investment conditions have improved as shown by the ready absorption of really high grade bonds and stocks. Some of the latter are selling at very low prices, compared with current rates for interest. Stock exchange values have been subjected to sharp fluctuations. The passing of United States Steels dividend and announcement of the New York Central's new issue were both signals for bear attacks, although they represented conditions already passed. There was some fear also that the Canadian Pacific dividend would be reduced, but these apprehensions proved unfounded. The possibility of an extra session for the purpose of passing the ship purchase bill is an unsatisfactory feature, inasmuch as the nation will be glad to see congress adjourn at its appointed date, March 4. The uncertainties of war also caused moderate fluctuations in the security markets. There are thus sufficient depressing influences to keep the market more or less unsettled and afford the opportunity for creating a bear party of some consequence. Nevertheless, intrinsic conditions are steadily improving; the best evidence of which, as already stated, is the activity of new financing.

There is a continued gain in business confidence, also some, though limited, improvement in the volume of business. Bread is advancing owing to the high cost of wheat, brought about of course by war conditions. Grain has already risen dangerously high, and present prices naturally yield gratifying results to the farmer as all food prices are rising. The southern cotton planter is also getting a better price for his product. These are comfortable times for our farming classes, since conditions encourage

the largest possible production at good prices for nearly all agricultural products. January railroad earnings were exceedingly unsatisfactory and often showed large decreases. Yet later freight returns show an increasing movement, and there is reason to hope that the railroads have seen the worst of their troubles. In another aspect the tide seems also to have turned for the better; that is in the iron trade. In the export division a much better business is being done, and our own railroads are placing more liberal orders for equipment than for several months. As prices are also steadier there is abundant evidence that the steel trade is now on the upward grade although the pace may be disappointingly slow. Nevertheless the industry is now running upon a 60 per cent basis, compared with 35 per cent a few weeks ago.

Business last week was somewhat interrupted by the holiday, but indications point to a more active and irregular market. Should nothing occur to prevent the present reviving tendency of confidence, we may look for a still higher market, but purchases should be governed with exceptional caution and sharp reactions are possible at any time.

HENRY CLEWS.

### A HEALTHY, HAPPY WIFE

is the greatest inspiration a man can have and the life of the family, yet how many homes in this fair land are blighted by the ill health of wife and mother!

It may be backaches, headaches, the tortures of a displacement, or some ailment peculiar to her sex which makes life a burden. Every woman in this condition should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, to restore her to health and happiness.—Adv.

### FLOOD IN ROME

Rome, Feb. 16.—The flood waters in the streets around St. Peter's have risen to a height of four feet 11 inches. Several walls have collapsed, but without consequences.

## JOHNSON MAY BE BROUGHT BACK

UNITED STATES AUTHORITY GOES AFTER PUGILIST ON A NEW LINE

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist who fled to Europe after being sentenced to a year in the federal penitentiary for violation of the Mann act, will be extradited and returned to Chicago on a charge of conspiracy according to a statement by Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney. The recent supreme court decision in a white slave case, holding that a conspiracy may be entered into to violate the act, was cited by Clyne as authority for the statement.

"The offense for which Johnson was tried," Clyne said today, "is not extraditable, but conspiracy to violate the United States law is. If the pugilist is not returned through any of our various plans, either before or after his boxing match at Juarez, he will be indicted for conspiracy, arrested wherever he may be, and brought back."

If a better cough syrup than Foley's Honey and Tar Compound could be found, we would carry it. We know this reliable and dependable medicine has given satisfaction for more than forty years; therefore we never offer a substitute for the genuine. Recommended for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and la grippe coughs. No opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

### Do You Relish Your Meals?

Your food does but little good when you have no desire for it. Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after dinner. It will enable your stomach to digest food naturally. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

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It's Safe  
for Children!"



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

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