

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## OLD LADY THANKS THE LORD IN COURT

SHOWS RELIEF WHEN SHE IS RELEASED FROM THE WITNESS STAND

Santa Fe, N. M., March 18.—District Judge E. C. Abbott is today hearing the case of the State vs Enrique Carasco, who is charged with assaulting Mrs. Johanna Rasmussen with a club in her candy store at Cerrillos, November 4 of last year.

Attorney John R. McFie, Jr., is representing the defendant and Assistant District Attorney A. M. Edwards is appearing for the state. The spectators, attorneys and jurors were convulsed this morning when Mrs. Rasmussen, who is 77 years of age and who might be described as voluble, took the stand. When asked by Mr. Edwards how long she had lived in Cerrillos, she insisted on detailing some of her experiences since 1879. She was reminded of the question, at which she exclaimed:

"When I get to that I'll come to it!"

Regarding the assault, the witness testified that she was working in her candy store when a man entered and pretending to wish to purchase something, struck her over the head with a big club. When she was able to look around the store, she did not find anything missing, although she was convinced that robbery was the motive of the attack. At the conclusion of her testimony, Mr. Edwards said: "That's all." To which Mrs. Rasmussen answered: "Thank the Lord." There was more laughter. Passing Attorney McFie, who had tried to cross-examine her, Mrs. Rasmussen remarked: "I'll remember your face, young man," which remark again threw the audience into fits of laughter.

Sylviano Chaves was found guilty last night of assaulting his wife. The jury was out five hours. The case lasted two days and attracted many people, who knew the defendant, to the court room. An interesting feature of the defense was the declaration that Chaves merely slapped his wife, the alleged privilege of husbands in this state. The jurors apparently did not take this view. No sentence has been imposed on Chaves.

## BIG BATTLE WAS FOUGHT IN EGYPT

RETURNING TRAVELER TELLS OF DISASTROUS FIGHT FOR THE BRITISH

Berlin, March 18 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—A German merchant who recently has returned from Egypt in authority for the declaration that the whole of the Sudan, including Khartoum, and also parts of Nubia, are in possession of the dervishes. This statement is published in the *Vossische Zeitung*. He describes also an engagement near Fashoda last December in which General Hawley of the British army, and a number of other officers, together with almost 2,000 men, lost their lives.

The merchant in question relates a story of the alleged uprising of the Senussi tribesmen in November. He declares that they destroyed an Australian camp near the Pyramids on November 19, killing 200 Australians, and capturing guns and provisions. Later, in large force, not less than 80,000 they overflowed the entire province of Fayum and destroyed all railroads including the Cairo-Assuan line. December 1, they destroyed the Alexandria-Cairo railroad near Damanhur.

Thousands of tribesmen responded to the appeal of the dervishes, and on December 13, 40,000 of them marched in the direction of Fashoda, on the White Nile, where General Hawley opposed them with six thousand troops. Of the men under Hawley all the native officers deserted to the dervishes, leaving him with only 2,000 men.

Most of this contingent was killed, and General Hawley and his officers fell. Nabor-El-Asl, commanding the dervishes, had all his prisoners decapitated. As a result of this victory, all the native chiefs joined the dervishes, who, on January 1, took possession of the important military post at Nasser, in the district of Sennaar. This merchant declares further that the dervishes destroyed all the telegraph lines in lower Egypt. No word of the conquest of the Sudan had been allowed to leak out.

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## MONEY MUST BE DECLARED IN SIGHT

GOVERNOR WILL AUTHORIZE ONLY SUCH APPROPRIATIONS AS CAN BE RAISED

Santa Fe, N. M., March 17.—Governor McDonald, regarding today as the sixth and last day for the signing of bills, passed by the legislature, disposed of a number of measures this morning and will take action on the appropriation bill this afternoon, having called the members of the tax board into a final conference to ascertain the amount which can be raised by taxation to cover the appropriations.

The governor signed ten bills to day, including the following: The Pankey cattle sanitary board bill regulating the levy by that board; the two senate education bills, modified providing for the teaching of Spanish where majorities of boards of school directors so decide, and for the training of teachers at the state normal schools at state expense; the Montoya road tax bill making it unlawful to deduct the tax from wages of corporation employes; the Reinburn school cadet corps bill; the Blackhor quarantine bill, and the Renehan bill appropriating \$9,200 for the bounty suit.

Over \$18,000 was paid out the capital today under the provisions of the Renehan deficiency bill.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT FRISCO

San Francisco, March 17.—In recognition of the name day of Ireland's patron saint, today was designated as Ireland's day on the calendar of the Panama Pacific exposition. Between 15,000 and 20,000 sons and daughters of Erin, probably the largest number ever assembled at the same time and place in this country, gathered at the exposition to join in the festivities of the day. Irish societies in many cities along the coast, as well as all those in San Francisco and vicinity, were represented in the gathering. Celtic oratory, songs and sports were included in the day's program and helped to make the Irish day celebration one of the most notable that the exposition has seen.

## BELGIANS MAKE GAINS ON THE YSER

GERMANS ARE UNABLE TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM EAST TO ASSIST IN EAST

London, March 18.—The outer forts of Przemysl, toward which a part of the Austrian army has been struggling in an effort to bring about the relief of the besieged garrison, have at last fallen before the Russians, according to unofficial reports reaching London. Although confirmation is quite lacking, British newspapers this morning apparently are eager to regard the report as not improbable. They refer to the fact that news dispatches received from Petrograd yesterday said the surrender of this stronghold was but a matter of a few days.

Nowhere in the eastern arena of the fighting, according to the opinion of British observers, do the Austro-German forces appear to be making progress except between Stanislau and Kolomea to the north of Bukovina, where they are pushing forward in an attempt to turn the Russian left flank.

British military experts think that the position of the German armies in the east precludes the transfer at this time of any troops to the western arena, and that the German plan of dealing Russia a crushing blow before attempting the much discussed spring advance in the west has failed. Five out of six of the new German army corps are said to be engaged on and beyond the frontier of east Prussia, a fact which British observers think will make it difficult for Germany to meet the demands likely to be imposed on her in the west.

### MEETING OF COLO. TEACHERS

Boulder, Colo., March 18.—More than 500 teachers are here attending the annual meeting of the Northern Colorado Teachers' association. Greeley, Fort Collins, Loveland and numerous other places in this section of the State are represented, and it is said to be the largest meeting ever held by the association. The sessions were opened this morning and will be continued through tomorrow.



# BLOOD IS READY WITH A STRONG REPLY

## HE MAKES A DENIAL OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMAN'S ASSERTION

Santa Fe, March 15.—Chairman F. O. Blood of the Blood investigation committee, which investigated the First State bank of Las Cruces, etc., gave out a statement late Saturday replying to an interview with W. L. Rutherford, democratic house member of the committee, recently published. Mr. Blood's statement follows:

"On February 19 at a meeting of the committee in the capitol, at which were present E. C. Crampton, F. O. Blood, Teofilo Chavez y Luna, W. L. Rutherford, C. H. Alldredge and J. E. Reinberg, the officers of the investigation committee were elected and the question of appointing an attorney for the committee was discussed. It was distinctly understood at that time that there would be only one attorney for the committee.

"The question of allowing the so-called minority to employ an attorney to represent certain individuals also was discussed. Senator Crampton made a motion to the effect that if the so-called minority desired to employ an attorney they would be allowed to do so; that such attorney would be permitted to advise witnesses, but not to cross question them. The question was discussed at length and was decided by a party vote, Mr. Blood casting the deciding ballot. There was absolutely no possibility of a misunderstanding. The democratic members of the committee did not go to Las Cruces under any misapprehension of conditions. Captain J. E. Reinberg, who is not a member of the committee, was present at the meeting and will substantiate these statements."

## EXPRESS FIRMS TO PLEAD

Washington, March 15.—Presidents of the leading express-companies of the country will confer with the interstate commerce commission here tomorrow in regards to their request for a modification of the commission's decision which made a general reduction and readjustment of rates. No testimony will be taken, but the companies will be permitted to explain the effects of the reduced rates. Later, if the commission decides to reopen the case, a series of public hearings will be arranged to give the shippers as well as the express companies an opportunity to present their side of the case.

## TO VOTE ON AMENDMENTS

San Francisco, March 15.—The fate of 36 proposed amendments to the San Francisco municipal charter will be decided by the people at a special election tomorrow. Of most importance is the amendment relating to the tax rate. It is proposed to do away with the \$1 limit, which the supreme court has ruled cannot be exceeded under the present charter to raise revenue for the current expenses of the

city government. The revenue obtained under the \$1 limit falls short of the sum now needed for the fiscal year to the extent of \$3,500,000. Among other of the proposed amendments is one providing a special tax for the relief of the unemployed and another which is designed as a first step toward an old-age pension system for all municipal employes.

## TO INVESTIGATE LAND QUESTION

Dallas, Texas, March 15.—Members of the federal industrial relations commission have arrived in Dallas to begin public hearings in connection with its investigation of the land question in its labor and capital aspects. Special inquiry is to be made into the cotton crisis and its effect upon the landlord and employing farmer, tenant and farm laborer.

## FRENCH ARMY GRAFT CASE

Paris, March 15.—Francois Desclaux, general paymaster of the French army, was arraigned before a court martial today for trial on charges of having stolen army rations, which it is alleged were found in the home of a woman whose husband is a German army officer. The case has attracted wide attention owing to the prominence of the accused, who formerly was secretary to M. Caillaux when Caillaux was minister of finance.

## POLO AT THE PANAMA SHOW

San Francisco, March 15.—The Universal polo tournament, under the auspices and management of the American Polo association, was inaugurated today on the field of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The tournament will continue six weeks. The entry list assures some keen competitions, including as it does the pick of the polo experts of New York, New England, Philadelphia and other sections of the country, as well as some of the most brilliant players of the United States army.

## FARMERS' WORK AT COLLEGE

Amherst, Mass., March 15.—The annual farmers' week at the Massachusetts Agricultural college, which in recent years has developed into an influential factor in the rural uplift movement in this state, was opened today and will be continued until Saturday. Eminent experts in all lines of agricultural activity are included in the list of lectures. A milk, cream and butter show is one of the added features of the program this year.

## BATTLESHIP DISABLED

Washington, March 15.—The battleship Connecticut broke one of her shafts last Saturday while maneuvering in Guantanamo Bay and now is bound for Philadelphia under her own power, convoyed by the naval collier Orion. The hull of the Connecticut is not injured and no one was hurt.

## THEY KNOW IT'S SAFE

Parents who know from experience insist upon Foley's Honey and Tar Compound when buying a medicine for coughs, colds, croup and la grippe. C. T. Luncford, Washington, Ga., writes: "I have used it for six years and it never has failed. I think it is the best remedy made for coughs and colds." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

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# SANTA FE PLANS IMPROVEMENTS AT RATON

## NEW FREIGHT DEPOT IS DECLARED TO BE ASSURED OF ERECTION SOON

(From the Raton Range)

According to reliable information, prospects for the building of a new local freight depot and better handling facilities by the Santa Fe are very favorable.

Investigations have been in progress for some time for the securing of data on the volume of business transacted through the local freight offices, preliminary to the inclusion of the expense for such improvements in this year's budget, which will probably be issued some time this month. Not only the business interests of Raton but the Santa Fe railway company has been aware of the needs of better freight handling facilities at Raton, and it is now practically assured that the desired conveniences will become a reality as soon as the matter can complete its required course through the administrative offices.

While nothing official has been given out, it is the belief of our business men that the present frame structure, which became inadequate for its purposes several years ago, will give place to a much larger and more modern structure, perhaps occupying a site between its present location and the chief dispatcher's offices. The present building is not only inadequate for the storage of incoming or outgoing merchandise but is ill arranged, poorly heated and ventilated and closely cramped in its office accommodations. The loading platforms are less than 50 per cent adequate for freight handling during the busy seasons and will be greatly enlarged and improved.

The objection is frequently raised by freight patrons that delays of 24 to 72 hours are frequently occasioned by the congestion of freight, due solely to the limited handling facilities. In spite of the great handicap under which they labor, the freight office forces are always found uniformly courteous and willing to go to the limit of their ability in the relief of these unavoidable congestions which so frequently arise. Relief from these conditions will be warmly welcomed by the local railroad officials and employes and the merchants of Raton.

## SMITH GIVES BOND

Las Cruces, N. M., March 15.—T. R. H. Smith, president of the late First National bank of this city, was released on \$15,000 bond late Saturday afternoon.

## LEFT ESTATE TO CLERK

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 15.—The contest over the will of C. C. Peterson, who died several months ago, leaving his entire estate to his stenographer, Miss Grace McLquist, was brought up for trial today before County Surrogate Judge Fish. Protest against

the probate of the will was made by the testator's widow, who lives in Toronto, and from whom he had been separated some time. The will was a deathbed document, Peterson succumbing to an operation.

From Monday's Daily.

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## A DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

### \* One Hundred Years Ago Today \*

\* 1815—Joachim Murat, king of Naples, declared war against Austria. (Murat began life as a hostler in a village inn. He owed his throne to his own prowess as a cavalry leader and to his marriage to Napoleon's sister.)  
\* Seventy-five Years Ago Today  
\* 1840—Captain James Riley, well known as the author of "Riley's Narrative," a thrilling account of the writer's shipwreck and captivity among the wild Arabs of northern Africa, died at sea. Born in Middletown, Conn., in 1775.

### \* Fifty Years Ago Today \*

\* 1865—The columns of General Sherman crossed the Cape Fear river and commenced their march from Fayetteville to Goldsboro.  
\* Twenty-five Years Ago Today  
\* 1890—President Harrison issued a proclamation warning persons against entering Bering sea for the purpose of unlawfully killing fur bearing animals.

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## WILL HURT AMERICA

Washington, March 15.—The text of the British order in council was received with the keenest interest today by officials of the state department, and while it has not been decided as yet whether a formal protest will be made by the United States government against the order, it is reasonably certain that efforts will be made to secure a construction of its terms which will minimize injury to American commerce. Officials were particularly anxious to learn whether a formal blockade of German ports was contemplated.

Since the order does not contain the word "blockade," officials are in doubt as to the legal status of the British plan.

## THAW IN TOMBS

New York, March 15.—Justice Page announced today that he would reserve decision until tomorrow on the application of Harry K. Thaw that he should be returned to New Hampshire. Meantime he remanded Thaw to the Tombs in the custody of the sheriff, despite and appeal made by Deputy Attorney general Kennedy that Thaw be remanded to Matteawan pending the outcome of these new legal proceedings.

## Nothing Wanting

Some time when you have a bad cold give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a trial and you will find nothing wanting in that preparation. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration and enables the system to throw off the cold in much less time than the usual treatment. Mrs. L. R. Allison, Logansport, Ind., says, "I have never found anything that gave me relief like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

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# PENNSYLVANIA, A NAVAL WONDER, LAUNCHED

## LARGEST DREADNAUGHT AFLOAT JOINS THE RANKS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

Newport News, Va., March 16.—The new dreadnaught Pennsylvania was successfully launched here this morning shortly after 10 o'clock.

When the new super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania slipped from the historic waters of Hampton roads here today she took her place in the lead of the navies of the world as the mightiest fighting machine afloat.

In size and gun power the Pennsylvania is greater even than the Queen Elizabeth of the British navy, which led the recent terrific assault of the Allies on the forts of the Dardanelles. While the British monster carries larger guns, her main battery is only two-thirds the size of that of the Pennsylvania in number and the American battleship is 3,000 tons greater in size.

The main battery of the Pennsylvania will consist of twelve 12-inch, 45 calibre rifles, set in four turrets, three guns to a turret, the plan of big gun arrangement adopted in the sister ships which preceded her, the Nevada and Oklahoma have ten 14-inch rifles, 31,400 against 27,500 for the Nevada and Oklahoma and the Queen Elizabeth. The latter, however, carries eight 15-inch rifles, 45 calibre, set two to a turret, while the Nevada and Oklahoma have even 14-inch rifles each two 3-gun turrets and two 2-gun turrets. In all these ships, including the Pennsylvania, the turrets are all on the center line to concentrate their fire on either broadside.

Five battleships of the British navy yet to be launched will have less tonnage than the Pennsylvania, the ships of the Royal Sovereign class being of 24,500 ton displacement, and none will equal the Pennsylvania in armament. Each is designed to carry eight 15-inch guns.

Details of four other British battleships, already authorized, are not known here officially.

Five ships of the Japanese navy, estimated for in 1914 and known as the Fuso class, will not equal the Pennsylvania in tonnage with their displacement of 30,000 tons, but will carry the same main battery of twelve 14-inch rifles. They will exceed the Pennsylvania in speed, estimates calling for 22 knots against 21 knots for the Pennsylvania.

The 1914 estimates for the German navy call for three ships of the Kaiser Friedrich III class, with a displacement of 29,000 tons and carrying eight 15-inch rifles.

The British ships of the Queen Elizabeth class greatly exceed those of any other navy in speed, requirements calling for 25 knots an hour while Royal Sovereign class will make at least 22.5 knots.

Since the outbreak of the war details as to foreign naval programs have been jealously guarded and it is probable that Great Britain, Germany and France have laid down many ves-

sels of which no report has been made. So far as is known, however, no vessels have been planned which will exceed in size the three American ships of the California class, work on which has barely started. These will have a displacement of 32,000 tons each and armament equal to that of the Pennsylvania.

The cruising radius of the Pennsylvania will be considerably increased by the fact that she will be equipped for oil fuel exclusively and will have a capacity of 2,322 tons of fuel oil. The Queen Elizabeth has a capacity of 4,000 tons of oil because of her high speed requirements.

From her enormous main battery the Pennsylvania will be able to hurl, with the pressure of a single firing lever, seven and one-half tons of steel on either broadside. In addition she will carry a secondary battery of 22 5-inch rifles for defense against torpedo boats. She will be fitted also with four submerged 21-inch torpedo tubes and her ship's company will be composed of 65 officers, 863 bluejackets and 74 marines. The ship measures 608 feet over all and 97 feet beam and her mean draft is 28 feet, 10 inches, almost the limit in size for the Panama canal and present navy dry docks. There are only a few docks in the world which can receive her and she could not enter many busy harbors except under most favorable conditions of tide and wind.

When completed the Pennsylvania will have cost the government more than \$13,000,000. She will be ready for commission, under contract, by February 28, 1916. Her keel was laid October 27, 1913.

The enormous size of the new ship and the startling rapidity with which battleship construction had developed even before the great war is indicated by comparison of the Pennsylvania with the British battleship Dreadnaught, first of the all-big-gun ships in any navy. The Dreadnaught was estimated for in 1907. She was designed to displace 17,900 tons but actually is considerably larger. In the main battery are ten 12-inch guns with a broadside fire of six guns and her trial speed was 21.2 knots.

The Pennsylvania will be equipped with turbine engines as is the Oklahoma, the Queen Elizabeth and all of the newest English, German and Japanese battle craft. The Nevada will be operated by reciprocating engines, while the California, of the 32,000 class, will be driven by electricity. One of the other two American battleships of the California class will have turbine engines and the other reciprocating in line with the navy department's policy of not entirely abandoning the reciprocating type until a thoroughly satisfactory marine turbine is found. If the experiment on the California with electric drive, current to be generated by steam turbines running at high speed, is successful, the engine problem may be solved. It already has proved satisfactory in a navy collier and the experiment with the California only needs to determine whether it is equally efficient in high power plants.

The New Mexico Normal University has received a large number of packages of vegetable seeds. The school officials wish to announce through the columns of The Optic that any person wishing some of the seeds should call at the institution.

# ZAPATA DOESN'T IMPROVE THE CAPITAL

tical situation there and in the face of the fact that at least a thousand unemployed Americans have recently returned to the United States, is the burden of reports to the state department. They show that about 50 American women, mostly the wives of business men in Tampico, arrived there recently.

## Spain Withdraws Embassy

Paris, March 16.—That "anarchy in Mexico and the crimes committed there make intervention by the United States almost inevitable," is a statement credited to Premier Dato of Spain in a dispatch to the Petit Journal from its Madrid correspondent. The premier is reported to have said that the Spanish government had decided not to maintain diplomatic relations with Mexico until the situation there is again normal, and will decline the invitation of General Carranza to send a representative to act as successor to Minister Caro, who was expelled from Mexico.

A dispatch from Madrid on March 16 said the Spanish government published a note outlining the negotiations with General Carranza which grew out of the expulsion of Minister Caro. It was said that Spain had accepted in principle the explanations offered by Carranza and probably would send Manuel Walls Merin to Mexico as its confidential agent.

## WHOLE FAMILY

Terre Haute, Ind., March 16.—Victims of the murderous attack upon the family of William C. Balding Sunday night were increased to four with the death this afternoon of Walter, Balding's 1-year old son. The two children, Thomas and Celeste, were found dead in bed Monday morning. Mrs. Balding and three other children were found wounded. Mrs. Balding died last night. Clifford, 12 years old, and Irene, 3, were still unconscious this afternoon. The police are holding on a man whom they suspect of having knowledge of the crime.

## HIGHER EXPRESS RATES?

Washington, March 16.—Representatives of the American, Adams, Southern and Wells Fargo Express companies asked leave of the interstate commerce commission to file a petition for rehearing of the express rate case. It was declared that the low rates in force prescribed by the commission have been "disastrous."

## THIS—AND FIVE CENTS!

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley and Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## LAND TO LEASE

The following is a list of the vacant school sections in San Miguel county on February 1, 1915, which are subject to lease for grazing or agricultural purposes.

In some cases only parts of sections are vacant. The vacant area will be furnished upon request.

Blank applications or further information in regard to the rental price will be furnished upon request to the commissioner of public lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
2	10N	12E	32	13N	12E
16	10N	12E	36	13N	12E
32	10N	12E	2	13M	14E
36	10N	12E	16	13M	12E
2	10N	13E	32	13M	14E
2	10N	14E	36	13M	14E
32	10N	15E	36	13M	16E
2	11N	12E	16	13M	17E
16	11N	12E	36	13M	17E
32	11N	12E	2	13M	23E
36	11N	12E	32	14N	12E
32	11N	13E	32	14N	17E
36	11N	13E	2	14N	22E
16	11N	14E	32	14N	22E
32	11N	14E	2	15N	22E
36	11N	14E	2	15N	23E
2	11N	15E	32	16N	21E
16	11N	15E	2	16N	23E
2	12N	12E	32	16N	23E
16	12N	12E	2	17N	21E
32	12N	12E	36	17N	22E
2	12N	14E	2	17N	23E
32	12N	14E	32	17N	23E
36	12N	14E	36	17N	23E
16	12N	17E	36	18N	23E
			32	18N	24E

## MAY END STRIKE

Washington, March 16.—President Wilson today began preparing a proposal of arbitration to settle the eastern Ohio coal strike. He will communicate to the operators' and miners' leaders in letters probably tomorrow.

## ATHLETICS AT THE EXPOSITION

San Francisco, Cal., March 16.—The long program of athletic events to be included among the attractions of the Panama-Pacific exposition will be inaugurated tomorrow with a big track and field meet on the exposition cinder path. In recognition of St. Patrick's day there will be exhibitions of Irish hurling and football by picked teams, in addition to eight regular track and field competitions.

## A STIFF SENTENCE

Albuquerque, N. M., March 16.—Vicente Mesa, arrested for drunkenness was not arraigned on that charge. When searched after his arrest he was found to be carrying a butcher knife, and when he faced Judge Craig in the police court this morning he was slated for carrying a deadly weapon. It drew down on him a sentence of 60 days in jail.

## QUICK ACTION WANTED

When one is coughing and spitting—with tickling throat, tightness in chest, soreness in throat and lungs—when head is aching and the whole body racked with a cough that won't permit sleep—he wants immediate relief. Thousands say Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the surest and quickest acting medicine for coughs, colds, croup and la grippe.—O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.



# WAR TACTICS ARE CHANGED BY BIG GUNS

SEVEN MONTHS OF FIGHTING IN  
EUROPE DEMONSTRATES  
VALUE OF ARTILLERY

(From Popular Mechanics)

Seven months of the most terrific fighting the world has ever known has upset many previously accepted military theories, caused others to be modified, placed the individual soldier in the background, and made artillery preeminent in war.

War, as it is fought today, is largely a matter of pitting one death-dealing machine against another. This means that, more than ever before, the army with the strongest artillery is the superior force. It is the long-range field gun, heavy howitzer, and high-explosive projectile which weaken the enemy's resistance, more than rifle fire from the trenches.

At the beginning of the war Germany's heavy artillery was wheeled onto the battle field for the first time. The enormous power of its big howitzers constituted the one real surprise of the war. The introduction of a 16.5-in. siege piece to batter down fortifications was just as radical an innovation as was the "Monitor" when it made its appearance at Hampton Roads during the civil war. So at the opening of the world-wide struggle Germany's enemies were in one particular unprepared: the forts in Belgium were not built to withstand anything heavier than a 9-in. shell, and even the 11.2-in. Krupp howitzers were too much for any fortification in their path.

Germany, so far as it is known, has only two of the great 16.5-in. howitzers. And now it is reported, probably correctly, that Great Britain has developed an even greater engine of death, which will be brought out when the first chance comes. This new ordnance is supposed to be modeled after the master Krupp piece and to have a 17-in. bore. There is little doubt that in a number of instances the Germans have been credited with using much larger siege mortars than were actually fired, as for instance at Namur, where it is now declared that the 11.2 in. howitzer was employed. This weapon has frequently been mistaken for the larger one and pictured as it. Its existence was not unknown prior to the opening of hostilities. In fact, it was so well known that France, in 1911, also developed an 11.2-in. howitzer of equal destructive capacity as a rejoinder. This is a Schneider gun and is provided with a stationary mounting, concrete anchor weight and ground plates, when in action, instead of being fired from its carriage.

From this it would seem that Germany's strength in siege artillery is no greater now than that of her enemies. The reason that so much has been heard of the heavy Krupp guns and so little about the Schneider howitzers of the French is obvious. So far Germany has been fighting largely

on the offensive in the territory of her enemies, breaking through solid fortifications and storming cities. The allies, on the other hand, have been resisting invasion. If the coming of spring brings with it an invasion of Germany, which will mean the storming of the fortifications along the Rhine, the Schneider siege howitzers—and possibly the new British piece—will be brought out for action. Until such a time, however, there is little or no opportunity to use them.

Very little actual information has filtered through the German lines regarding the 16.5-in. siege howitzer, or mortar. The measurements of the 11.2-in. howitzers, however, are known and military authorities, using these as a basis for their calculations, have compiled figures for the larger weapon which approximate accuracy. These estimates place the weight of ordnance with the breechlock at 21.3 tons; the weight of the piece in action, 50 tons; the heaviest load to be transported, including transport wagon, 31. tons; the weight of the shell used, 2,565 lbs.; recoil energy, 1,530 tons.

The actual number of these large siege guns and howitzers is comparatively small and by far the greatest part of the fighting has been carried on with field guns of enormous power but not extreme size, Britain's 6-in. howitzer, used on a field carriage, has won the admiration of its allies and the respect of its enemies. The same is true of the French 6.20-in. piece, while France's favorite "75," a 3-in. gun, has been used with very telling effect. France has another field gun, a 4.20-in. weapon, which is a large edition of the "7."

In the past, artillery has been used more for its moral effect than actually to destroy the enemy. This is no longer true. Today it is the real reliance of the army. With the aid of the reconnaissance aeroplane the enemy's trenches may be located and obstructions sighted. When the range is found, the shells rightly timed, and the firing commenced, whole intrenchments may be blown away and great areas swept clean of entanglements and other blockades. It is extremely difficult to conceal the position of trenches from aerial observers, and equally hard for soldiers to survive the fire of massed artillery. Never before have such careful precautions been taken in the construction of intrenchments as in the present struggle. Bomb-proof, covered, and undercut trenches are practically new to warfare, as is the British trench with individual stalls which furnish protection on the sides from bursting shells and shrapnel. The gunner today occupies a place of far greater importance than at any time since the organization of artillery units. This is equally true of the field, siege, and garrison gunners. Upon them rests the task of keeping up an incessant rain of shells so accurately aimed that they wipe away the infantry trenches or demolish the gun turrets of a fortification miles away.

## TRANSPORTS AS FREIGHTERS

Washington, March 18.—Because of the lack of shipping facilities between the Philippine Islands and the United States army transports will be utilized for carrying goods from the islands which could not be transported in any other way.

# DANCE ON SUNDAY IF YOU DESIRE --NO LAW

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANSWERS  
PECULIAR QUERY FROM A  
DILIA MAN

Santa Fe, March 17.—Attorney General Frank W. Clancy gave an opinion today concerning the amount of license owners of public halls must pay and replying to the query as to whether it is proper to hold dances in such halls on Sunday. The attorney general sees no violation of the law in holding such dances on Sunday provided they give no disturbance. His letter is addressed to Elias S. Silva at Dilia, N. M., and is as follows:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst. in which you ask me for a definition of public hall, saying that there is one in your town which is used for dances and public meetings and that it is vacant and occupied by no one, the owners lending or renting it to persons who desire to use it and claiming that it is not a public hall.

I assume that the reason for your question must be as to whether the hall in question comes under the requirements of Section 4146 of the Compiled Laws as I know of nothing else which would make it of any importance as to whether a hall was to be considered a public hall or not. That section of the statutes is as follows:

"All persons who are the owners, or have under their control or management any building or premises used as a place of public amusement or entertainment and who shall rent or hire the same for theaters, public halls and public entertainments for hire where such hall or building has a seating capacity of three hundred persons shall pay a license tax of \$10 per annum, and where such hall or building has a seating capacity of more than three hundred persons, shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum: Provided, this shall not apply to any building used in whole or in part as an educational institution."

The foregoing section will give you all the information which your question seems to call for, but you also ask whether at such a place it is proper to have balls on Sunday. The so-called Sunday law is to be found in the Compiled Laws of 1897, beginning with Section 1356, and unless the having of dances on Sunday has the effect of disturbing some worshipping assembly or private family, it would not be a violation of the law. Even if the balls were in violation of the statute, I do not think that it would follow that any officer would have the right to stop the dance or to prevent its being given on Sunday. The only proper course would be to prosecute the offender in the district court as under the statute, conviction can be had only in the district courts.

## HIGHER RATES URGED

Chicago, March 17.—Advances in freight rates on hay 2 cents a hundred pounds on shipments from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebras-

ka to Chicago were urged before W. M. Daniels, interstate commerce commissioner, today, in the hearing of the 41 western railroads for increases of rates. F. P. Egan, assistant freight traffic manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, testified that hay was one of the commodities in the hauling of which the roads were losing money. Egan said that of the total annual increase of \$10,000,000 which the railroads are seeking, \$175,000 would be provided by the proposed increase on hay.

## FLOWERS SEE, HEAR AND SING

New York, March 17.—With all the bustle and confusion that usually accompanies the opening of a large show the third international flower exhibition was opened in the Grand Central palace this afternoon, under the joint auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club. The early visitors pronounced the exhibition the most notable of its kind ever held in the metropolis. Included among the exhibits are wonderful plants and blooms that see, hear and sing, and flowers that kill with poison those who annoy them. These exhibits came from South America, which section also has contributed to the display a marvelous collection of orchids valued at \$75,000.

## AUSTRIA NOT BROKE

Vienna, March 17.—In the official reports issued by the city of Vienna as to conditions here during wartime it is pointed out today that Germany and Austria-Hungary through the war have suffered economically no more than the allies and the neutral powers. As proof thereof the fact is given that savings bank deposits in 1914 decreased only 27,000,000 crowns and that the money market continues extraordinarily easy. The supply of foodstuffs during January in general was sufficient although various articles of necessity showed an increase in price. Only the flour situation has not improved owing to the existing high prices for wheat and flour in Vienna and other communities. The city of Vienna therefore has secured a large quantity of corn for the needs of the Viennese population and in order to have this unpopular article of food meet more easily with a favorable reception by the population recipes for the use of corn flour are printed on the reverse of the street car tickets and in such other manner as seem appropriate.

There was no shortage of meat during January. The supply of meat was even greater than usual, considering the demands of the canning factories working for the military. The most important articles of food for January show relatively unimportant price increases as compared with January of last year.

## THE ZANCANNELLI CASE

Trinidad, Colo., March 17.—Work of getting a jury in the trial of Louis Zancannelli, a coal miner charged with the killing of Detective G. W. Belcher in this city on November 20, 1913, made better progress today and it was stated this afternoon that an acceptable jury may be found before adjournment of the session this afternoon. The state accepted nine jurors in the box, but these are open to challenge by the defense.



## ASSOCIATED PRESS IS NOT A TRUST

NEW YORK SUN'S CHARGES ARE  
DISBELIEVED BY THE ATTOR-  
NEY GENERAL

Washington, March 17.—Attorney General Gregory, in a letter to James M. Beck, disposes of the complaint against The Associated Press for alleged violation of the federal anti-trust act, made by the New York Sun Printing and Publishing association. Gregory says there is no ground for action by the federal authorities against the Associated Press under the anti-trust act.

Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, referring to the attorney general's letter, said:

"The clean bill of health given the Associated Press by the attorney general after his study of the complaint of the New York Sun is, of course, highly gratifying to the membership of the organization.

"It is the more gratifying because it was the result of a long careful and searching scrutiny by the department of justice of the object and form of organization, its scope and its methods. It is convincing proof of the utter lack of foundation of such attacks as that of the Sun that such an investigation found nothing in the methods and practices of this organization properly subject to the attacks made by the Sun and nothing in its bylaws at all objectionable save one section (a provision similar to which had been upheld many years ago by the highest court of New York) that has been a deadletter and never operative in any sense since its adoption at the time the present organization was formed. To those of us who have had the responsibility of the conduct of the Associated Press this opinion of Attorney General Gregory is the more pleasing because he has accepted the Sun's contention (though with some doubt) that a full responsibility attached to the organization under the anti-trust laws and has therefore based his scrutiny and his exoneration upon the Sun's own contention.

"Those charged with the management of the Associated Press have endeavored to govern its conduct with a full appreciation of the undoubted fact that its course should be, not only legally but ethically, controlled by the highest standards, and in this we have felt that we were succeeding—so far as it is humanly possible to succeed.

"It is not the custom of the Associated Press to either shriek for or shrink from investigation of any of its activities—if fair we are content."

### CARDINALS' NEW JOB

Sydney, March 17.—Mgr. Bonaventura Cerretti, who for nine years occupied an important office in connection with the apostolic delegation to Washington, has arrived in Sydney to assume the post of apostolic delegate of the Roman Catholic church to Australasia. His selection was made by the late Pope Pius X, who established the delegation in order to place Australia on a level with other countries

in this respect. Inasmuch as Australia is so far removed from the Vatican Mgr. Cerretti will be charged with the settlement of all ordinary diocesan and parochial affairs, although all grave and difficult problems will be referred to Rome.

### TO AID AMERICANS

Washington, March 17.—Secretary Daniels today authorized Commander Blakeley of the cruiser Des Moines at Progreso, Mexico, to take aboard any Americans or other foreigners seeking safety. The collier Brutus was ordered to Progreso from Vera Cruz to afford asylum to refugees.

### A RESPONSIBLE POSITION

London, March 17.—Neil Primrose, younger son of Lord Rosebery, who has been made an under secretary of the foreign office, is charged with the double duty of meeting the American newspaper correspondents, answering many of the questions raised by members of the commons. He is only 33 years old and looks much younger. He has been a member of the commons since 1910, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He has visited the United States and met many of the public men of that country. His father's reputed boast that he would be prime minister, marry the richest girl in England and win the Derby, a triumvirate of achievements which he realized, whether he ever made the boast or not, has not been very conspicuous of late though he has made a number of recruiting speeches. He is said to be a victim of insomnia. The mother of Neil Primrose was Hannah, the oldest daughter and neices of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and Neil resembles her greatly in features. He has an early start in public life and his career is watched with interest by his father's many friends.

### BOXING SHOW AT KENOSHA

Kenosha, Wis., March 17.—A bevy of classy mitt performers are to be seen in action in the all-star boxing show to be pulled off here tomorrow night. The show originally was scheduled for last night but was put back two days to avoid conflict with the Jack Dillon-Gunboat Smith mill at Milwaukee. The wind-up tomorrow night will be a 10-round go between Jack Doig and Joe Welling. Frankie Whitney and Joe Sherman will be seen in the semi-windup, while the preliminaries will bring together several other good boys.

### MANY FARMS MORTGAGED

Dallas, Texas, March 18.—Pat Nagle of Kingfisher, Okla., editor of the Tenant Farmer, testifying today at the hearing on American labor conditions by the federal commission on industrial relations, said:

"In eastern Oklahoma, formerly Indian Territory, about two-thirds of the farmers are renters. In western Oklahoma, formerly Oklahoma Territory, one-third are renters and two-thirds owners. Total renters in Oklahoma now are 104,000. Of 95,000 farmers owning their land 80 per cent are mortgaged." Mr. Nagle described what he said was typical conditions in the state as shown in one Oklahoma county of 3,000 farmers, one-third of whom were renters. Of the 2,000 owning farms, he said, 80 per cent were mortgaged.

## PROGRESO FEARS A SERIOUS OUTBREAK

FOREIGNERS APPEAL TO UNITED  
STATES NAVAL COMMAND-  
ERS FOR AID

Washington, March 17.—Foreigners at Progreso, alarmed at disorders in the vicinity, have asked for refuge on the American cruiser Des Moines. General Carranza, however, after conferences with American naval and diplomatic officers at Vera Cruz, has promised full protection for them.

Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz reported today that General Carranza had agreed to co-operate in providing transportation for Americans and foreigners wishing to leave Mexico City and to facilitate the transportation of Red Cross supplies to the Mexican capital. Similar assurances of co-operation have been received from the authorities in control of Mexico City.

The schooner Susie B. Dantzer of Gulfport, Miss., detained at Campeche, has arrived at Vera Cruz, and her owners advise that Captain Dethloff was not imprisoned, as had been feared.

The situation at Progreso was summarized in this statement by the state department:

"Advices from Vera Cruz, dated March 16, state that much alarm exists at Progreso on account of the severe defeat of the insurgent forces. Foreigners there have made a request for asylum on the United States warships. In company with the chief of staff of the American admiral at Vera Cruz the representative of the department of state called at the foreign office in regard to the situation at Progreso.

"Assurances were given that General Carranza would issue immediate orders to his chief in command to give full protection to life and property. The foreign office further stated that the admiral would instruct the Captain of the Des Moines to inform foreigners to this effect.

"The foreign office at Vera Cruz, the department is informed, has issued instructions to the effect that the port of Progreso has again been opened to international traffic."

### LABOR AIDS ENGLAND

London, March 17.—Factory owners, labor leaders and representatives of the engineering, ship building, coal mining, transportation and other industries had a meeting in London with David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, a member of the committee of imperial defense, naval and military officers of high rank and other government officials, to discuss the problems arising from the decision of the government to assume control of factories in England and thus increase the production of war materials.

The conference was unequalled in history, at the same time being one of the most important meetings held since the beginning of the war. The first step decided upon was the ap-

pointment of a committee of seven, composed of labor officials and representatives of all the industries concerned, to act in advisory capacity to the government. The selection of a man to head this organization was tentatively discussed, as was the remuneration the workmen should receive under the new arrangement. Mr. Lloyd George made an address and the labor delegates promised the government their whole support.

## DID NOT THINK TO CALL A PHYSICIAN

MRS. ANGLE WAS TOO SHOCKED  
TO ACT WHEN SHE FOUND  
BALLOU'S BODY

Bridgeport, Conn., March 17.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Helen M. Angle, who is on trial for alleged manslaughter, charged with responsibility for the death of Waldo R. Ballou in Stamford, was continued when the trial was resumed today. States Attorney Cummings pressed the defendant to tell how long she waited after hearing the noise (Ballou's fall) in the hall before investigating the cause, but she could not tell. When she found Ballou on the landing of the steps, she said, her first impulse was to get him into the fresh air.

Mrs. Angle did not recall fixing the door lock to enable her return, or whether she had switched on the hall light. She declared she was in a fainting condition "at the horror of having been down there alone with my friend, who might have been dying."

No thought of calling a doctor occurred to her. Later, when she saw blood on Ballou's hat, she fainted. When she came to her senses, she went to the window to get some air and saw an ambulance outside.

"Then," said the witness, "the thought of 'Jimmy' came to me, and I wondered 'what will people think of me for doing that?'"

By this, she meant, "putting him out on the street."

Mrs. Angle collapsed today during a recess of the court, her strength giving way under the ordeal of the cross-examination. Mrs. Angle revived shortly and was on the stand at the noon recess. It was expected that her cross-examination would be completed this afternoon. Replying to a question of the state's attorney Mrs. Angle said she had never seen Ballou intoxicated. The witness answered many questions by saying she could not remember. The state's attorney then asked if she could have mopped up the stairs or the halls during one of these lapses of memory. She replied that she did not remember, but did not think so.

### METHODISTS IN NORRISTOWN

Norristown, Pa., March 17.—The Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began its 128th annual session here today with a full attendance of lay and clerical delegates. Bishop McDowell of Chicago is presiding over the sessions, which will continue until the first of the week.



# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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## SELF-DRUGGING.

Don't prescribe medicine for yourself unless you know the amount and kind of drugs in the preparation. Don't take unproven remedies. Don't take poisonous or habit forming drugs. In other words, don't pour medicine of which you know nothing into a body of which you know less.

These are the vital points in an article published by the United States public health service in the public health reports of recent issue, which discusses the limitations of self-medication from a different point of view to that taken by either the ardent advocate of household remedies or the person who unqualifiedly condemns all medicines. It is obviously the right of every human being to select and take his own medicine, provided he does so without harm to himself or to others.

Yet so many changes have taken place since the days when our grandmothers gave us boneset tea or molasses and sulphur as spring medicine that modern self-drugging may be followed by disastrous effects. These may be direct as the result of harmful agents contained in the medicine itself or by reason of an improper method of administration. The human body is a highly complex organism and in order to efficiently guard himself against possible ill effects, it is essentially necessary that an individual medicating himself be thoroughly informed as to the nature of the body processes as well as to the nature and composition of the medicaments which it is contemplated to use.

## PROHIBITION AND POLITICS

The Anti-Saloon league, in its official publication, intimates that the liquor interests of the state are raising or preparing to raise \$100,000 for the election of a republican legislature in 1916. The league claims to be a non-partisan organization, but statements in its official organ sound suspiciously as though it has entered into an alliance with the democrats or is desirous of doing so.

The Anti-Saloon league should be aware of the fact that prohibition laws, or statutes of any kind, for that matter, cannot be enacted until public sentiment strongly demands them.

If a law at variance with public sentiment gets upon the statute books, it either is laxly enforced or shortly afterward is repealed. The Anti-Saloon league, if it wishes to be successful, would do better to set about building up a sentiment for prohibition, rather than seeking an alliance with some political party or endeavoring to prejudice members of another party to vote against their political principles with the vague hope, by so doing, of being able to secure the passage of a single reform measure.

If there were sufficient sentiment in New Mexico in favor of prohibition to cause it to carry at the polls, there would be sufficient sentiment among the legislators, the representatives of the people, to cause them to submit the question to a popular vote.

The Optic has no quarrel with the temperance people. There is ground for difference of opinion upon the liquor question as there is upon any other question. Most advocates of prohibition are sincere and their zeal is unquestioned. The Optic doubts if they will uphold the injection of politics into their campaign by the Anti-Saloon league, most of them preferring to make liquor suppression a moral and not a political issue. If they stick to such a course they may be able, in the course of time, to persuade a sufficient number of their fellow citizens to vote for a trial of statewide prohibition. If they follow a political course, they are doomed to defeat.

## THE NORMAL'S APPROPRIATION

Not only all Las Vegans but everybody in the state who is interested in education will be glad to learn of the liberal appropriation made by the legislature for the New Mexico Normal University. The total amount set aside for the school is \$48,500, which will be used during the next two years in maintenance, improvements and the payment of certain portions of the railway fare of students who come in from other portions of the state. The Normal University has grown rapidly in the past five years. It needs a new building badly to accommodate the increased attendance. The appropriation, however, is highly satisfactory, as it will make possible the enlarging of the teaching force. The use of the

National Guard armory will help relieve the congested class rooms to some extent.

The Normal expects, during the next two years, to make such a showing that the legislature, even if the state is short of funds, will find the money in some place with which to erect a much needed additional building on the school's campus.

## NOW IS THE TIME

St. Patrick swatted the snake; let us swat the fly!

The antiquated idea of waiting till flies are swarming over our food to begin swatting them is entirely wrong.

On March 17 every living fly should be searched out and killed. Every house in town should be searched from attic to cellar. Every pile of filth and stable manure should be hauled to the field and scattered broadcast, for in them are hundreds of the eggs and maggots of flies.

The fallacy of waiting until April or May to kill flies is as valuable in saving health, happiness and life as a belief in the story of the Flying Dutchman.

It is the ONE little fly that gallsivants around your furnace, your kitchen, your dining room, or your warm cellar and garret throughout the cold weather that is the "Old Woman of the Shoe," who ere Maytime comes has so many children that she doesn't know what to do. It is these few hangers on that emerge on the warm days to lay several hundred eggs on a pile of filth, and by May she will be the mother of ten million flies.

Slay ten million at one blow and thus protect yourself from typhoid fever, your babies from dysenteries and other ailments of late spring, summer and fall.

If all the good people of this town would write upon the tablets of their hearts this little epigram: "Whenever or wherever you see a fly, its death will save a mother's sigh," and carry it out, your babies destined to die from bad milk, summer complaint, cholera infantum, dysenteries and other infantile maladies from germs and disease carried about by the millions of this fly's offspring will be saved for a long life.

One fly killed in the winter means the elimination of billions of unborn descendants of that fly. The eggs of a winter housefly or typhoid fly, like those of a summer fly, are laid by the thousands. Most of these are cold storage eggs, which await only a pile of fresh manure, garbage can, or filth of any kind and a warm spell to mature them.

Now is the time to clean off your swatter and clean out the house, the barn and the barnyard, haul off the manure, and see that your neighbor does the same. Do not wait till April or May, but do it now.

## WINDFALL FOR THE HOBOES

For Years James Eads How of St. Louis has been known as the "millionaire hobo." The allusion to his supposed wealth was, of course, one of those general expansions common to Americans in speaking of persons of financial means. But How has always been fairly well supplied with money and it is not, of record that he ever earned any of it. Wealth simply

came to him by inheritance, and he has spent it generously in a futile but persistent effort to better the conditions of other men who do not and will not work. Having obtained his money without effort, it is but natural that he should get rid of it in the same easy way. Recent reports from St. Louis, however, indicate that the ordinary process of buying "coffee and sinkers" for the "down and outs" is not quite fast enough for How. He is going to dispose of his money in a lump, and by a unique method that cannot fail to attract widespread attention—which he will endure with great fortitude.

It appears that by the recent death of his mother James Eads How has come into a comfortable little fortune of \$250,000. Were he an ordinarily prudent individual he would invest this money and do good with the proceeds. But How has big ideas. He has announced that he will place the entire inheritance at the disposal of his hobo friends and permit them to spend it as they please. It is an odd adventure in profligacy, and the results are sure to be amusing. It seems that a national convention of the hoboes will be held in Baltimore, April 10, and at that time they will be allowed to dictate how the \$250,000 shall be spent.

How himself has said that perhaps the beneficiaries will use "part of the money" to establish a newspaper, or that they may use it all to establish hotels in various cities "where the unemployed may find cheap lodgings while looking for work." James Eads was always a credulous fellow, but never was the child-like simplicity of his soul shown so plainly as in his willingness to let the hoboes take "part" of the \$250,000 to establish a newspaper. Such a publication as How has in mind would last only as long as the money to promote it lasted. The same may be said of the hotels. But it is not at all likely that either the newspaper or the hotel suggestion will appeal to the hoboes. They will be much more interested in promptly dividing up this juicy windfall and thereby prolonging their season of joyous idleness. In any event, the new How fortune will melt like the winter snows before the first warm sunshine of spring, and How will soon find himself reduced to the same plane as the thankless, worthless men who have been feeding off his bounty for years. When that time comes he will learn that his dreams have been hollow and his confidences misplaced, and that he has squandered his substance in the most foolish way that could have been devised.—Kansas City Journal.

## Can You Do Better?

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a medicine with an established reputation and that is widely esteemed for its excellence. Can you do better than to keep it in your home? Mrs. L. B. Miller, Vondegrift, Pa., says of it, "I always keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and consider it unequalled for children or adults. I gave it to my son Boyd for croup and whooping cough and have used it myself for bronchitis. The results have always been highly pleasing." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.



had evidently been organized for the personal gain of T. R. H. Smith and by him had been exploited with impunity. One-third of its assets had been appropriated by him through loans and embezzlement. Had the bank been closed in January, 1914, when the governor and traveling auditor had full knowledge of its condition and of the character of its president, some small loss to the depositors would have resulted. But by the course pursued by the governor and traveling auditor in paying no further attention to it said T. R. H. Smith was permitted to indulge further in his system of exploitation and his appropriation of its assets increased from \$20,000 in January, 1914, to more than \$80,000 when the bank was closed on December 8, 1914. Had said bank been closed in January, 1914, or had it been compelled to be placed in a sound condition, the depositors would have been protected and the said college fund would now be intact. By abandoning all supervision of the bank they thereby consigned the college funds to the uncertainty of a law suit, abandoned the individual depositors to the tender mercies of a known embezzler and bank wrecker and jeopardized the lifetime earnings of many persons.

#### Earnest "Unfit"

Why officers whose duty it is to enforce the law should so conduct the affairs of their office is inexplicable. It has been suggested that the only duty to be performed by the governor in connection with these matters is to appoint a board of regents and a traveling auditor. However, the governor is the officer whose duty it is to enforce the law and in some instances he has been very zealous in that regard. But in this case where so many persons and interests were so vitally affected he chose to be careless, to say the least. The conduct of the traveling auditor in this instance shows that he is quite unfit for the position he occupied. His own testimony discloses that prior to his appointment as traveling auditor he had no experience whatever with any banking affairs and had no experience as an accountant. The evidence shows that his qualifications have not increased by reason of any experience since his appointment.

In closing we respectfully report that at the first meeting of this committee Senator Alldredge withdrew from said committee and tendered his resignation as a member thereof, but that said resignation was not accepted by said committee. However, he did not attend any further sessions of said committee and took no part in this investigation. We further report that Representative W. L. Rutherford did not appear at any meeting of this committee and took no part whatever in its investigations.

Respectfully submitted,  
F. O. BLOOD,  
E. C. CRAMPTON,  
TEFOLO CHAVES Y LUNA.

#### How to Improve Your Digestion

If you have any trouble with your digestion take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic.

## WALTER JOHNSON EXPLAINS HIS CASE

### FAMOUS PITCHER GIVES DETAILS OF HIS CONTRACT-BREAKING STUNT

(By Walter Johnson in Baseball Magazine)

The sensational jump of Walter Johnson to the Federal league and his no less sensational jump back again were the big features of the winter. In a signed article in the April issue of the Baseball Magazine the great pitcher explains his conduct.

I will try to explain, frankly and openly, why I signed with the Federal league. I know that my act in leaving my original club, Washington, to go with a new league, and then apparently deserting the Federals for Washington has been severely criticized and I can easily see why this is so.

When a man has made a mistake it is very easy to criticize him without knowing the motives which induced him to make the mistake. And it is hard for him to explain those motives without having his explanation called an alibi. Perhaps the statement I am here going to make will be called an alibi by many people, but it is not intended in that light. I have never yet made an alibi and I never expect to make one. But I do claim the privilege of being heard before I am judged; and I think I owe it to myself as well as to the public to explain the unpleasant situation in which I found myself this winter, and now I came, quite unintentionally, to get into such a position. Then, if it is shown that I deserve blame for what I have done, and I admit, in the light of experience, that I did not act wisely, I make no excuses and ask for no consideration. I am willing to accept whatever blame is due me.

From the first, I was always impressed with the Federal league. They looked to me like a game crowd, and I admired their courage. I do not see how anyone who has seen how they have fought against the greatest odds, can fail to be impressed with their courage. I always hoped they would succeed for I thought their success was a good thing for the ball player, and a good thing for the public. The public wants high grade baseball—the more it can get the better. At least that was the way I looked at it and still do.

I think my attitude toward Washington was always clear. I have repeatedly said, that I would play for Washington for less salary than I would anywhere else. I have proved that statement by doing exactly that thing; for I turned down a superior Federal league offer to go with my old employers. That is what I meant by saying that other things being anywhere nearly equal, I would always give Washington the preference. But, had I been free to sign, as I supposed I was, and had been offered a

salary so much larger than Washington could pay me, that there was no fair comparison, I would have felt that I owed it to my own future to take the larger prospect just as any other man in any other business would have done.

I wrote Clark Griffith after Fielder Jones had offered me \$20,000 a year, and asked him if he would give \$18,000. He had already made that suggestion himself, and I thought it was no more than fair to take the man's own proposition. He did not reply to this letter, and left me in the dark as to his intentions. It was about this time that President Gilmore of the Federal league gave out the statement that he would make no more offers to high-priced stars, for the Federal league wished rather to build up their average standard of players. This seemed to eliminate me from their consideration, for which I could in no wise blame them. They had made me a fine offer of \$20,000 a year, more than I had any expectation even at the time of getting from Washington, and I had turned the offer down merely because I wanted to give Washington the preference.

I was not worried at all by the turn of events, but when I heard nothing from Washington, I thought perhaps my first letter had been lost in the mail, and wrote again. I received no reply to this letter, either, but some time after I received a letter from President Minor. He is a lawyer, and no doubt accustomed to being somewhat decisive in his correspondence. As president of the Washington club he is anxious to get players for as small salaries as possible. I do not, and did not at the time, blame him personally for the letter; but I did not like it. He wrote in effect that I was the lawful property of Washington; that the best figure they could make me was \$12,500 a year, and that if I did not accept this figure they would renew their old contract according to option.

It was easy to see what he was thinking of. He had read President Gilmore's statement, and about that time there was a general rumor that the Federal league would go under. He thought I had no chance to play anywhere else, and that he had me where he could dictate terms. Now I don't mind saying that nobody ever had me where they could dictate terms and I don't think they ever will. I can make a living if I never play any more baseball.

It might be said that I ought to have been satisfied with \$12,500, and that lots of people would have been glad to get that much money. I was myself when I got it, but I had just turned down an offer for \$20,000 and had a previous offer from Washington for \$16,000 and a good hope of getting \$18,000. So, in my situation, coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, the letter made me sore, and I resented it.

Not very long after this occurrence I received a letter from Charles Weeghman asking me if I was in position to talk business, and suggesting that if I was, I make a trip to Chicago and talk things over. I wrote that I was in a position to talk business, but that I had a garage to look out for in Coffeyville and couldn't very well get away, but if they would send a representative to see me, I

would talk with him. So Joe Tucker came down to Coffeyville. I didn't take us long to come to terms—about 20 minutes, I guess. He offered me a three years' contract at \$17,500 a year with \$6,000 advance money on my salary. This was less than Fielder Jones had offered me, but at that time I fully expected to go to Washington. When I received that letter from Minor it put a different appearance on the case, and I signed with the Federal league.

Some time later I heard from Griffith. He said he was coming down to see me and wanted me to meet him at Kansas City. I could not very well refuse to accommodate him to that extent, and I met him as he suggested, at Kansas City.

It has been said that there were lawyers at this conference who argued me into resigning the Washington contract. There were no lawyers there. But Griffith himself showed me where he thought I had not done right by him and by my old club. He had worked hard and invested all his money in trying to make Washington a winner, and succeeded more than any one thought possible when he went there. He told me that my going out wrecked his pitching staff and put the club that he hoped might be a pennant winner into the second division. He said that he didn't deserve any such treatment from me, as he had always done well by me. I cannot tell here all the arguments that he used, but I will say he convinced me that I ought to have remained with Washington and ought to return even then. I said to him: "Griffith, I don't see how I can do such a thing. I have signed a contract in good faith with this man in Chicago, and I couldn't break my word to him." But Griffith argued with me that I would be doing an injury to the Federal league, but his argument was that it wouldn't make matters any better to injure Washington instead. That was how the situation seemed to lie. Whichever way I turned was wrong. I had unwittingly got myself into a position where I had to choose between two evils. Either was bad, but I had to decide for myself which was the least of the two. And I did decide that question to the best of my ability. It is a humiliating position to be in, and has no doubt hurt me with the public. I will accept their judgment willingly, admitting that I no doubt deserve a good deal of criticism. But I do not think I deserve to be called mercenary, for I actually went back to Washington for less money than the Federal league had offered me. And I do not think I deserve to be accused of lacking loyalty to Washington, for all the way through I tried to give Washington every preference.

I did not treat the Federal league right. I broke my contract with them. But I broke it only because I was convinced that by not doing so I would be doing an even greater injury to Washington. Perhaps I was wrong, but I at least acted for what I considered to be best.

Thus, I am glad of this opportunity to have my side of the case printed in the Baseball Magazine so the public may be better informed of the facts.

(Signed) WALTER JOHNSON,  
Coffeyville, Kansas.



## POSTOFFICE AND STORE RAIDED AT DWYER

MEXICANS WHO PULL OFF THE AFFAIR ARE CAUGHT BY A POSSE

Santa Fe, N. M., March 17.—A raid upon the Dwyer Mercantile company store and postoffice at Dwyer, Grant county, by Mexicans of the vicinity who had rebelled at a strict smallpox quarantine, and an ensuing fight with posses from Silver City and Deming, under Sheriffs McGrath and Stephens, gave rise to reports from Silver City this morning that an invading band from Old Mexico had attacked Dwyer. Several ringleaders have been arrested by the posse and others are being pursued.

A posse headed by Deputy Sheriff Justin, of Dwyer, fought a pitched battle with the looters 17 miles south of Dwyer, Justin and a posseman named Tidwell being wounded and several of the Mexicans killed. The robbers still at large, it is believed, will be apprehended soon and brought to the Grant county jail at Silver City.

Quite was restored at Dwyer. The quarantine which caused the trouble was placed on settlements along the Mimbres river on account of a serious smallpox epidemic which caused a number of deaths. The looters are said to have secured a quantity of arms and ammunition and also a sum of money.

Following is the first reports of the affair, received this morning:

### A Sensational Report

Santa Fe, N. M., March 17.—Mexican bandits raided Dwyer, a town in Grant county, New Mexico, 40 miles south of Silver City, last night, robbed the general store of Frank Peiper of a considerable sum of money, 20 Winchester rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. After shooting up the town to terrorize the inhabitants, the bandits rode south toward the border.

A posse was at once organized at Dwyer and over took the bandits after they had gone about 20 miles. In the running fight that ensued, George Tidwell, Lafe Justin and another member of the posse, whose name has not been learned, were killed, it is reported. Albert Tidwell is missing. Whether any of the bandits were killed is not known. Sheriff McGrath of Grant county was, at once notified by wire and offered a posse which joined one of Sheriff Stephens of Luna county, the party riding fast southward this morning in the attempt to head off the raiders before they reached the border.

### TROOPS FOR THE CANAL

New York, March 17.—The Twenty-ninth United States infantry marched up Broadway today behind bands playing popular airs and between tens of thousands who lined the street, boarded the transport Buford, lying at the foot of West Forty-second street, and sailed for Panama. The regiment,

clad in its fighting clothes, was reviewed at the city hall by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the eastern department, U. S. A., Mayor Mitchel and other city and national guard officials.

### PRINCESS PATRICIA'S BIRTHDAY

Ottawa, Ontario, March 17.—On the occasion of her twenty-ninth birthday anniversary today the Princess Patricia of Connaught received presents and messages of congratulation from her royal relatives and friends on both sides of the Atlantic. The princess is the younger of the two daughters of the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, and the Duchess of Connaught. Her only sister is the wife of the crown prince of Sweden.

### PICTURES OF CANAL

Panama, March 17.—The five large paintings depicting scenes along the canal during the construction period, for which the Panama canal government paid \$25,000, have just been placed in the rotunda of the new administration building on the side of Ancon hill at Balboa Heights. The work was done by a number of experts under the direct supervision of the artist, William B. Van Ingen of New York.

### BOYS STEAL MILK

Albuquerque, N. M., March 17.—Customers of dairymen in various parts of the city will stand a better chance of getting their milk regularly now that Harley Carr and Charles Metz have been arrested, according to the police.

Charley and Harley are boys who have made it a practice for weeks, the police say, to go about stealing milk left on stoops and porches by milkmen. They have operated, it is said, in all parts of the city, but rather favored the southern part of the highlands, where healthseekers are known to order the very best milk obtainable and plenty of it.

The boys are said to have been wanted badly by the truant officer. Judge Craig hasn't decided just what to do with them, but they will probably become probationers with a Big Brother.

### WILL VISIT BALBOA

Panama, March 17.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, one of the leading Japanese steamship lines, has arranged to make Balboa a port of call on its sailings from Japan to the ports along the west coast of South America. It is not contemplated that the steamers will visit the ports on the east coast and thus pass through the Panama canal. This probably will be done after the west coast trade has become firmly established. The ships will sail from Yokohama and touch at Hong Kong, Honolulu and Californian ports thence down the Mexican coast to the Central American ports stopping at Balboa from where they will depart for South America.

### BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS LOUISE

London, March 18.—The sixty-seventh birthday anniversary of Princess Louise, daughter of the late Queen Victoria and aunt of King George, was celebrated at Windsor today. The bells of the Windsor parish church were rung and the customary salute of guns was fired in the Long Walk.

## ENGINEMEN LOST BENEFIT OF RAISE

IMPOSSIBILITY TO GET THE RAILROADS TO INTERPRET AWARDS SAID TO BE THE CAUSE

Chicago, March 17.—An exhibit purporting to correct alleged errors in a statement made by the railroads dealing with rates of wages and compensatory rules of firemen and hostlers on eastern railroads was introduced before the arbitration board in the western railroad wage case today.

D. B. Robertson, a vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, explained that in the Eastern arbitration five years ago, the period of the award, one year had expired before it was possible to get the arbitrators together again to interpret their award. Meanwhile, some of the men on individual railroads grew impatient and accepted the interpretation of the railroad managers.

"In this way the enginemen on the Central of New Jersey lost the five-hour day in passenger service and a feeling against arbitration of wages disputes grew up in the east," said Mr. Carter, president of the brotherhood.

The witness stated that in practice arbitration awards generally continue after the term of the award until one side or the other gives notice of desire for a change.

For instance, he said that the eastern award was still observed.

"But about these readjustments; the men never gave up anything," said W. L. Park, a member of the board.

"No, but they have had things taken away from them," replied Robertson.

## TORRES GETS A DRAW WITH EDDIE JOHNSON

DURAN IS WHIPPED—KILBANE GETS THE BEST OF KID WILLIAMS

From Thursday's Daily.

Several fights of interest to Las Vegas occurred last night in various parts of the country. In Denver Eddie Johnson of Pueblo, Colo., stacked up against Jack Torres of Albuquerque, the fight ending in a draw in the fifteenth round. The two lightweights put up a clever scrap. In the semi-windup Young Duran of Las Vegas lost to Mattie Smith of Racine, Wis., in ten rounds.

In their six-round melee at Philadelphia Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, outfought Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion. The men put up a classy fight. Both weighed in at 122 pounds a half hour before the scrap.

Another fight occurred last night in the Quaker City, Charlie White, the Chicago lightweight, taking on Sam Robideaux of Philadelphia. White went right to the other boy, making

him quit in the first round of the scheduled six-round bout. The Chicago lad landed on his opponent's jaw sending him to the floor for the count of nine. The Philadelphian no sooner regained his feet before he was sent to the mat again. When he had been knocked down for the third time his seconds jumped into the ring and stopped the fight.

A third fight in Philadelphia was between Young Ahearn, English middleweight champion, and Jimmie Clabby of Hammond, Ind., the foreigner getting the newspaper decision. The British champ outfought his opponent all the way from the initial round.

In Socorro Kid George of Albuquerque decisively trimmed Young Jack Johnson of El Paso in their 10-round mill. The Duke City man ended strong, sending the other man to the ropes with a stiff wallop. A good crowd attended the fight.

## STEGLER CASE IS IN JURY'S HANDS

PROSECUTION CALLS ATTENTION TO DANGER OF QUESTIONABLE PASSPORTS

New York, March 18.—The case of Richard Madden and Gustave Cook, on trial charged with aiding Richard P. Stegler, a German naval reservist, to obtain a false American passport, was submitted to the jury shortly before noon today.

Roger B. Wood, assistant district attorney, in summing up the government's case, dwelt on the danger liable to American citizens traveling abroad, if their passports were thrown under suspicion. He begged the jury not to consider the statement made by counsel for the defense in summing up their case yesterday, that Stegler, the government's chief witness, was a traitor and a coward.

Judge Cushman, in charging the jurors, said they should take cognizance of the fact that Stegler was an accomplice in the alleged conspiracy, but that his testimony could be considered if corroborated by other witnesses.

Cordele, Ga., March 17.—The sheriff of Crisp county has completed preparations for the execution of Luther Stevens, a negro, which is to take place tomorrow. Stevens' crime was the murder of T. E. Gleanton, a prominent resident of this place. Arthur Bivins, convicted as an accessory and said to have been the real instigator of the crime, is under sentence to hang next Monday.

### STEEL MILLS IN FULL BLAST

Farrell, Pa., March 17.—Every department of the local works of the Carnegie Steel company is in operation today for the first time in more than a year. All the blast furnaces started operations last week and today the skelp mill began work. The resumption of the various departments has given work to about 1,000 additional hands and officials declare that orders lately received for structural materials assure activity at the plant for many months.



## "SLUSH FUND" IS RAISED FOR DEFENSE

SALOON MEN AND GAMBLERS OF  
TERRE HAUTE SUBMIT TO  
"SHAKE DOWN"

Indianapolis, Ind., March 17.—Contributions to the so-called "slush fund" and to the defense fund in the present cases were disclosed by saloon and gambling house proprietors in the trial of the Terre Haute election fraud case today. Before the gaming house keepers were called, Frank T. Drake a progressive election sheriff in Precinct B of the Seventh ward, told of his arrest at the polls by Dennis Shea, sheriff and a defendant.

"We had some trouble about voting foreigners," testified Drake, "and I objected to voting men who did not have their citizenship papers. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Shea and three others came to the polls, took my gun, struck me, called me vile names, threatened my life and locked me up."

Philip (Pop) Burns testified he conducted a "little game of chance" over a restaurant conducted by William Doyle, one of the 28 men on trial. He said Doyle was his partner. He said they gave \$100 for registration and \$300 for the election and that he gave Eli H. Redman, another defendant, \$100. He testified Redman said he would pay it back.

Albert and James Shea, who conduct Shea brothers saloon and gambling house, testified they paid \$200 for registration and \$400 for the election and that James gave \$200 to Mayor Don M. Roberts for the defense in the present trial. James also testified that he loaned Eli H. Redman \$300 and gave him another \$100. He said he had never collected any part of the \$300 loan.

On cross-examination the defense attempted to show that the \$200 was given by Shea to Roberts in behalf of John Masselink, another defendant and a brother-in-law of the Shea brothers.

Several keepers of saloons and gambling houses testified they had sent money for election and registration funds to John F. Nugent, assistant chief of police.

Mrs. S. C. Stimson, a prominent suffragist of Terre Haute, the first of a number of women who will appear as witnesses for the government, testified she held a poll book at a precinct in the red light district. She succeeded frequently, she said, in having alleged repeaters turned away, but more often failed. She testified that the republican challenger was never permitted to enter the voting room, and that Jack Hines, a democratic worker, and one of the 88 who have pleaded guilty, told her that the vote over the city was light and that it would have to be made up in the Sixth ward.

Mrs. Stimson read a statement of incidents that occurred on election day, such as the number of times certain names were voted, and the failure of some of the repeaters to re-

member their fictitious names and addresses.

"You can't get by this time; the lady says she knows you," Mrs. Stimson testified Jack Hines said to a group of negroes, who had been there a number of times before to vote. Three men who served as democratic inspectors at the election, testified that Don M. Roberts called the inspectors together and instructed them how to raise the lever on the voting machine so that it would not register when niggers or dummies "or men who did not vote right" tried to vote. George Lewis, Charles Patton and William H. Hurmelin testified that Roberts told them they were "bosses" of the election and they were the only ones permitted to operate the voting machines.

### OLD PALACE THREATENED

Santa Fe, March 17.—Following persistent reports that the Old Palace is in danger of flood waters turning its rooms into duck ponds at the next heavy rain, State Engineer James A. French, who is in general charge of the construction of the pavement in front of the famous old building, made a statement today declaring he feels there is no cause for alarm.

"It was necessary to lay the pavement high enough to be uniform with the pavements on the east and west sides of the plaza," he said. But even so, there are various ways to take care of the waters that flow down Palace avenue, and thus protect the Old Palace from a flood. I have already taken up the matter with Alderman James A. Rolls, chairman of the city street and bridge committee, so that much of the water may be diverted before it reaches the plaza. It can be diverted on Upper Palace avenue at various points, including the Santa Fe creek; a culvert also may be built across the avenue near the postoffice and some of the water can be diverted on Washington avenue on the east side of the Old Palace. A little curb might also be placed in front of the Old Palace.

"The suggestion was made some time ago to put a gutter at the foot of the pavement, but I am of the opinion that it would not look well in a brick surface of this character. I think diversion of the waters higher up and the laying of a culvert or two will handle the situation satisfactorily."

### UP TO CATTLE BOARD

Santa Fe, N. M., March 18.—"Constructive quarantine proclamation literally and enforce," is the terse final answer given the state cattle sanitary board by Governor McDonald, following a deluge of questions as to its enforcement passed up to him by the board.

"I would quarantine the birds if it were possible," said the governor. This is spoken advisedly, as the birds are recognized as a prolific means of infection.

### WHOLE CREW SAVED

New York, March 18.—Five members of the crew of the American steamer Evelyn, sunk February 19 by a mine in the North sea, while on her way from this port to Bremen with cotton reached New York today aboard the steamer Matanzas, from Bremerhaven. According to the survivors all the Evelyn's crew were saved.

## LAS VEGAS WILL JOIN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

WILL BECOME A MEMBER OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF  
THE UNITED STATES

from Thursday's Daily.

Nearly 100 of Las Vegas' most representative men heard Mr. H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., at the Commercial club rooms last night. That those present were pleased with Mr. Miles' talk would be putting it mildly indeed. He held the attention of his listeners from beginning to end. He began his talk at 7:45 and at 8:25 stopped in order to give those having other engagements an opportunity to keep them. Then he conducted a questionaire and interesting was the information, of which he seemed to have an inexhaustible supply, brought out.

Mr. Miles' sidelong on the manner in which the present big war is affecting business was listened to with rapt attention. His recital also of the work of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in which he showed how this non-political, efficient business men's organization was largely responsible for bringing about the national trades council; of having the administration to go at the business of "busting the trusts" in a business-like manner instead of using the brutal club; of how the different secretaries of the department of commerce had urged the formation of such an organization as the National Chamber of Commerce, so that they as the men who stand for the business interests of the country, could have some concrete, definite business organization to go to for advice and consultation, instead of approaching the individual—all were intensely interesting.

Mr. Miles' intimate knowledge of the inside workings of big business and its relation to federal legislation gave him the opportunity to bring out some facts that were startling in their revelation. His personal contact with such men as President McKinley, Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson; of Dingley Payne, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Watson the "whip" of the house under Cannon, in relation to the United States Chamber of Commerce proved wonderfully interesting.

Mr. Miles was for a number of years the president of the National Manufacturers' association and could talk of matters of national import with a freedom, a definiteness, a certain pleasant positiveness that was delightfully refreshing.

Every one present stood right behind President W. P. Southard of the Commercial club when he told Mr. Miles that the Las Vegas Commercial club could not afford to be left out of such tremendously big organization as he represented. As it happens, New Mexico is the only state in the union not having a commercial organization a part of the national chamber. Las Vegas will be the first to enter from the Sunshine state. The fee, amounting to only \$15, based on the net income of the club, seems insignificant

when one thinks of the benefits the club and Las Vegas will receive. This club will have a vote like any other commercial club in the country. Las Vegas will have just as much to say in the administration of the national chamber as Los Angeles, Chicago or New York. Each month bulletins and literature of all kinds relative to federal business legislation and the general business condition of the country will be sent to Las Vegas.

Mr. Miles talked in his quiet, fluent, pleasing manner for over two hours and after he finished he held still another meeting with the men who lingered anxious to get more information on the subject of which Mr. Miles had such a minute knowledge. Should this gentleman ever come this way again he will receive a welcome—a thrice welcome—from the business men of Las Vegas. Las Vegas' business men's visions have been greatly widened by the visit of Mr. Miles.

## HORN LOSES FIRST MOVE INFLUENCE

COURT RULES BLOWING UP OF  
BRIDGE WAS NOT INTER-  
NATIONAL AFFAIR

Bangor, Me., March 18.—The effort of counsel for Werner Horn to have the charge of illegal transportation of explosives dismissed on the ground that his attempt to blow up the railroad bridge at Vanceboro was an affair of international relation and outside the jurisdiction of the federal court failed at the preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner C. F. Reid today.

Commissioner Reid declined to allow the defense to present evidence under his motion to dismiss and ordered the hearing to proceed on a plea of not guilty entered formally by the court, the defense having refused to plead.

The state rested after presenting the indictment. The defense offered a number of documents bearing on Horn's responsibility as a member of the German army.

### CONSIDERATION SHOWN CONVICT

Sacramento, Cal., March 18.—Because his brother, Earl Loomis, is to be hanged tomorrow in Folsom prison, Boyd Loomis, sentenced to three years for burglary in that institution, has been transferred to San Quentin prison. The authorities did not want one brother to be confined in the same prison where another is hanged. The Loomis brothers were sent up from this city. The crime for which Earl Loomis is to pay the death penalty was the murder of Mrs. Marie Holleroft in a futile attempt to rob her husband's store last summer.

### WOMAN FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Miles City, Mont., March 17.—Tomorrow's election for the proposed county of Union has served to bring forth the first woman to seek public office under the woman's suffrage law adopted in Montana last November. The aspirant is Carrie L. Anderson of Ismay, who has enrolled herself as a candidate for the office of representative from the new county.



# Auditor Failed to do His Duty Reports the Blood Committee

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13.—Following is a complete copy of the report of the Blood legislative investigation committee, which was presented to the house yesterday and a short summary of which appeared in The Optic last night:

**REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED BY PROVISIONS OF HOUSE BILL NO. 158.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

We, the joint legislative committee appointed under the provisions of House Bill No. 158, respectfully submit the following report:

We regret to report that we found the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in a demoralized condition. Whether because of mismanagement by the board of regents or of those in active charge of the school, the fact remains that a deplorable condition exists. No cordial feeling exists between the faculty and those in charge of affairs. No spirit of co-operation exists. The president of the school apparently has no conception of his duties as president, and no conception of the purposes of the school. A feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction pervades the entire faculty. The president of the school seems powerless to rectify the existing conditions and the board of regents have done nothing whatever to bring about a better condition of affairs.

## The Case of Llewellyn

Your committee ascertained that the board of regents of said school since the month of June, 1913, consisted of J. H. Paxton, president; M. O. Llewellyn, secretary-treasurer; Francis E. Lester, R. R. Larkin and P. F. McCanna. That M. O. Llewellyn as secretary-treasurer deposited the funds of the State college in the First State bank of Las Cruces, the first deposit being on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1912, and being in the sum of \$50,000. That contemporaneously with depositing said state funds in said bank, said M. O. Llewellyn was elected as attorney for said bank and received \$50 per month therefor from said bank. We were unable, however, to ascertain anything that said M. O. Llewellyn ever did for said bank growing out of this pretended employment as attorney. The evidence shows that the payment of \$50 a month to said M. O. Llewellyn, as attorney's fees, was a mere subterfuge and that the real purpose in paying him this money was because he controlled the funds of the State college and deposited the same in said bank.

We further find that during his term of office as secretary-treasurer of said board of regents and during the time he kept the funds of the State college on deposit in said bank he was permitted to borrow from said bank over \$3,000 without any security whatever and with the knowledge on the part of the bank that his paper was absolutely worthless.

We further find that in September, 1914, the governor of New Mexico, in a written communication to M. O.

Llewellyn, inquired what interest, if any, was being received by him upon the deposit of the college funds. In reply to that inquiry M. O. Llewellyn informed the governor of New Mexico that no interest was received upon said funds, for the reason that very often the account of the college was overdrawn and that the bank charged the college no interest when the funds were so overdrawn and therefore he charged the bank no interest upon the deposit. However, we found that at no time after M. O. Llewellyn deposited the funds of said school in said bank were the funds overdrawn.

In connection herewith we suggest that by the terms of Section 10, Article 8, of the constitution of New Mexico, any public officer making any profit out of public moneys or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law shall be deemed guilty of a felony, shall be punished as provided by law and shall be disqualified to hold public office.

## Bank Controlling Factor

We further find that the board of regents was during all of said period dominated and controlled by J. H. Paxton and M. O. Llewellyn; that said Paxton and Llewellyn were closely connected with the First State bank of Las Cruces and the affairs thereof, socially, politically, and in a business way. We find that the controlling spirit of the democratic party during the campaign of 1911 and subsequent thereto had been the First State bank of Las Cruces, and the purpose of this political activity was to place said bank in a position to control the deposit of the college funds. That such political activity did place them in a position to control the college funds and as a reward for their political activity the college funds were kept in said bank. That said First State bank of Las Cruces was absolutely dominated and controlled by its president, T. R. H. Smith. We find that subsequent to the resignation of T. J. Guilfoil as registrar of said college one O. Wettlaufer was appointed registrar of said institution. J. H. Paxton and M. O. Llewellyn, in their testimony, each claimed the honor of and assumed the responsibility of that appointment, but the evidence shows that the appointment was made at the suggestion of T. R. H. Smith, president of the First State bank of Las Cruces, and the subsequent conduct of said Wettlaufer shows conclusively that the purpose of having him appointed to that important position was to use the position for the benefit of the First State bank of Las Cruces. That said Wettlaufer exerted every means within his power to assist said bank in obtaining deposits; that he held up the requisitions filed with him for supplies of the school; that he held up the bills for the payment of supplies; all for the purpose of holding the college funds in said bank. That this conduct on his part existed during his entire term of office up to the closing of said bank. In addition to his endeavors to assist said bank he incidentally embezzled over \$1,000 of money belonging to the college.

## Deception Alleged

We find that in May, 1913, the traveling auditor of New Mexico had the First State bank of Tucumcari examined. That according to the books of said bank there was a balance due said bank deposited with the First State bank of Las Cruces, the sum of over \$7,000. That said traveling auditor endeavored to ascertain the correctness of said statement and the president of the First State bank of Las Cruces falsely and fraudulently represented to said traveling auditor that said balance was correct when, in truth and in fact, as was afterward ascertained, instead of having a balance of over \$7,000 with the Las Cruces bank, the account of the First State bank of Las Cruces was overdrawn. That the fact of this deception was called to the attention of the traveling auditor of New Mexico through his deputy, L. B. Wooters, in October, 1913. That thereupon the traveling auditor made an investigation to ascertain the character and financial standing of T. R. H. Smith, president of the Las Cruces bank. That he ascertained from said investigation that T. R. H. Smith was unreliable in every way and had no financial resources whatever. That having said knowledge as to the character and financial standing of T. R. H. Smith and the fact that said T. R. H. Smith had intentionally deceived his office the traveling auditor had the First State bank of Las Cruces examined in October, 1913, and ascertained that the capital stock of said bank was impaired more than 85 per cent.

That subsequent thereto, to wit, in January, 1914, the traveling auditor deputized one J. W. McCarty to investigate the affairs of the First State bank of Las Cruces. That said J. W. McCarty did investigate the affairs of said bank and ascertained that said bank at that time was insolvent. That full information of said facts was given at that time to the traveling auditor and to the governor of New Mexico. That from the reports made by the traveling auditor's office in October, 1913, and in January, 1914, it was ascertained and reported by the traveling auditor that the capital stock of the Las Cruces bank was impaired to the extent of 150 per cent. That thereupon, to wit, on January 30, 1914, the traveling auditor accompanied by the governor of New Mexico went to Las Cruces and had a meeting with the officials of said bank relative to the financial condition of said bank.

## Not a Thing Done

That what was done at said meeting is vague and indefinite, but your committee finds that although the governor of New Mexico and the traveling auditor at the time they so met with the officials of said bank knew that T. D. H. Smith, the president of said bank, was undesirable in every way in connection with banking matters and had no financial resources, that he had deliberately deceived the traveling auditor's office and that the bank was at that time insolvent, the capital stock being impaired at least to the extent of 150 per cent, yet not a thing

was done from that time on by either the governor or the traveling auditor to require the affairs of said bank to be placed in a better condition. That although during all that time the governor and traveling auditor knew that the funds of the State College were deposited in said bank no steps were taken by either the governor or the traveling auditor to protect said funds in any way. That neither the governor nor the traveling auditor notified either directly or indirectly any member of the board of regents of said school, that said bank was in a precarious condition, so that the funds of said school could be protected. That the traveling auditor has attempted to justify his action on the theory that had he notified the board of regents of such condition it would have caused a run on said bank and the institution would have been closed. However, in connection therewith we wish to state that prior to the closing of the American Bank and Trust company of Clovis, N. M., a telegram was sent from the traveling auditor's office to the treasurer of Curry county, directing him to withdraw the county funds from that bank. It may be suggested, however, that according to the testimony of the traveling auditor, said telegram was sent without his knowledge or direction, but was sent by a subordinate in his office, one W. L. Kegel. In connection with that matter it is very suggestive that although the traveling auditor knew of the failing condition of the American Bank and Trust company of Clovis, no steps were taken by him to assist the treasurer of the county in protecting the county and state funds; that being done by said W. L. Kegel on his own initiative.

## The Appeal of Cox

We further find that in October, 1913, after the examination of the First State bank of Las Cruces by the traveling auditor and his report of this condition to the governor, W. W. Cox, treasurer of Dona Ana county, appealed to the governor for information regarding the condition of said bank, as he had on deposit therein a large amount of money belonging to said county. The governor at that time advised him to permit the deposit to remain in said bank and promised him to keep him informed as to the condition of said bank, but that the governor never thereafter either directly or indirectly conveyed to the said W. W. Cox any information regarding the condition of said bank. That subsequent thereto the bonding company that had furnished the depository bond for said W. W. Cox as treasurer ascertained the condition of said bank and required said treasurer to remove the said deposit.

## No Politics Before

We investigated to ascertain whether any political influence had been exercised by any former board of regents and failed to find any evidence of any such conduct. Dr. Hare and Professor Hagerty, life long democrats, who have been connected with the school for over 20 years, both testified that no influence had ever to their knowledge been exercised by any board of regents to influence them politically and that they never knew or heard of any attempt being so made directly or indirectly to influence any person in any way in connection with said school.

## Bank "Deplorable"

The condition of the First State bank of Las Cruces is deplorable. It



## INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES INCREASING

CLEWS SEES IN THIS AN INDICATION OF EARLY RETURN OF PROSPERITY

New York, March 16.—The activity in investment circles is satisfactory evidence of financial improvement in undertone. There has been a much larger absorption of securities by American investors than is generally appreciated, proving that the home buying power is still very considerable, notwithstanding business reaction and declining dividends. Of both stocks and bonds there has been good buying, especially of bonds. The supply has come from foreign selling as well as from new local offerings, all of which have been taken with surprising readiness. Foreign liquidation has really been more pronounced than at any time since the reopening of the stock exchange, and much of the selling was also an increase of selling on British account although the movement from this source has not yet assumed importance. The most striking evidence of financial improvement, however, was the prompt taking of new loans in this market. The New York state loan of \$27,000,000 4-1-4 per cents brought 103.459; a decidedly better price than expected and yielding 4.3 per cent. The Swiss loan of \$15,000,000 6 per cents was also promptly taken on a basis yielding 5-3-8 to 6 per cent, a showing which may attract other foreign offerings. It is also known that the German, Italian and Uruguayan governments have been procuring funds in one form or another in this market, and the report still persists that Great Britain will secure large credits in this market. As has already been stated in these advices, New York is now the only free money market of importance in the world, and these new movements are bound to have an important future effect. When the war is over other nations will again go to the large European reservoirs of capital for their needs, but the effect of these new ventures upon Americans will be educational, since it will widen the horizon of our bankers, investors and business men, and hasten "the day" when the United States will take a more prominent part in international, financial and commercial affairs.

The money market continues easy, mainly because of slackened commercial requirements, the rates for time money and commercial paper being lower even than a year ago at this time. The surplus bank reserves are large, amounting to \$129,000,000. There have been no further gold imports last week, although our merchandise exports continue to show heavy excess over imports. Foreign exchange is unsettled, with rates showing a downward tendency owing to persistent reports that foreign governments intend to establish large credits on this side. There has been a decided increase in the supply of financial bills resulting from transactions of the Swiss, German and Italian governments. The

supply of commercial bills is somewhat uncertain owing to the violent changes in the character of our export trade. Shipments of food products continue on a very liberal scale, being quite sufficient to offset the declines in cotton, oils, lumber, etc. There has also been a very large increase in the shipments of steel manufactures and munitions of war. The continued excess of exports, which is being accelerated by a heavy decline in imports, is rapidly turning the United States into a creditor nation. The debt which Sir George Paish referred to last autumn has already been paid, and instead Europe is getting more and more into our debt. We are steadily buying less and selling more as a result of the war. Our interest payments which used to be about \$350,000,000 annually, will be reduced by the return of securities. The remittances by aliens to their friends in Europe, which are large in the aggregate, have been cut down materially. American tourists usually spend over \$200,000,000 a year in Europe, and this outflow will be stopped this season. Our ocean freight bill, usually about \$50,000,000 annually, will be smaller, because we only pay the freight on imports. If these tendencies continue our foreign indebtedness will steadily diminish; as European capital is thus withdrawn from the United States, and will probably not return in haste, because of the high rates it will command there when war ends and reconstruction begins. The war is revolutionizing our financial relations with Europe, and will leave us financially independent in a higher degree than ever before. Our present loans are only war loans, but they are of the greatest significance; and ere long the American banker and the American manufacturer will be doing effective team work together in the world's market. This means also new fields for the American investor, who is becoming weary of the obstructive tactics of home politicians.

The war makes slow and gloomy progress. Before very long Constantinople is expected to fall into the hands of the allies. This will be one of the most decisive events of the war, and is bound to have important consequences. It will give Russia the much coveted access all the year into southern seas and will promptly relieve the present congestion of wheat and oil supplies in the Black sea. This means the strengthening of Russia financially; also cheaper wheat the world over. As for the end of the war, that does not yet appear to be in sight. A military deadlock exists on the continent which cannot be broken without terrific loss of life on both sides. It would seem as if nothing short of military, financial and economic exhaustion on one side or the other would really end the war. At the moment these contingencies do not appear to be close at hand, and maybe some months will ensue before they can be actually reached, unless returning reason and outside pressure should bring the struggle to a pause earlier than now seems likely.

The business situation continues unsatisfactory. The volume of trade is still running below normal. Economy is the rule in every direction and consumption is checked. Money is being saved, while enterprise and initiative are restrained by fear. Our railroads are doing less business than

increase of idle cars. The steel industry is somewhat more active, but production is not gaining as rapidly as desired, although the export outlet shows gratifying gains. In the textile field there is a better feeling. The distribution is gradually widening and mill owners are less perplexed by raw material and labor problems than a year ago. In spite of these drawbacks there is a reason to maintain moderately hopeful views. Spring is at hand, and with it comes starting of construction work and general sectional activity. Collectively our business situation is exceptionally sound. Spring is usually a season of hopefulness, and were it not for the war, a decided recovery would probably set in. In view, however, of the present uncertainty as to ending of the struggle, the disposition is to maintain a conservative policy in all business transactions.

HENRY CLEWS.

## COLLEGE YOUTHS PLAY WITH A GUN

WEAPON IS DISCHARGED AND BOTH ARE INJURED BY THE BULLET

Santa Fe, March 16—While handling a .38 caliber revolver which they had taken out of their locker at the lavatory of St. Michael's college, Alfred Pokorney and Jose Lucero, two pupils, were injured by the discharge of a bullet yesterday. The bullet pierced the right fore finger of Lucero and lodged in the left side of Pokorney. The pupils were rushed to St. Vincent's sanitarium, where a local surgeon dressed the wound of Lucero and then probed for the bullet in Pokorney's side. It is not thought that either pupil is seriously injured.

Pokorney is 15 years of age and comes from Cutter, N. M. Lucero is 13 and hails from Chamita.

The college authorities are of the opinion that the pistol belonged to Pokorney and that in some way he smuggled it into the college, and deposited it in his locker. While the other pupils were busy making their toilets yesterday morning Lucero and Pokorney were amusing themselves looking at the pistol. It is thought that Lucero had it in his hands showing it to Pokorney. The disciplinarian, who is always with the boys, did not notice the two youngsters until there was a loud report, followed by cries of pain.

"Of course we do not allow the boys to have fire arms or weapons of any kind," said Brother Edward this morning, "and the reason for this rule is very plain.

"We deeply regret this accident, which was most unfortunate and which is to be attributed to a clear violation of the rules of the college. How the pistol was brought into the college we do not know. Who gave it to the boys is also a mystery. We are grateful that the accident was not more serious. I hope it will serve as a warning to all other pupils."

## LOAN SHARKS ARE HIT BY THE LAW

MEASURE RECENTLY PASSED PREVENTS CHARGING OF 12 PER CENT

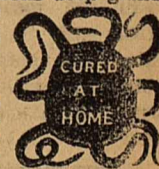
Santa Fe, N. M., March 16.—Senate Bill No. 82, amending Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the laws of 1912, relating to commissions which may be charged by money lenders in New Mexico, which finally passed the senate on the last day of the session, as amended by the house is said to be one of the severest blows that has ever been dealt to money lenders, in southern and eastern New Mexico, especially, who have been reaping great profits from negotiating loans upon the dry farm lands, where they charged at the rate of 12 per cent per annum for money lent upon mortgages which were negotiated to eastern brokers at seven and eight per cent per annum. The law of 1912, it was thought would entirely curb the exorbitant charges of these money lenders, but it was thought necessary to make an amendment which prohibits the calculating of interest for more than one year. The following is the bill as finally passed, with amendments:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the laws of 1912 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That for negotiating or securing any loan, no person, association of persons, or corporation shall in any manner whatsoever, charge, collect or receive in excess of the following amounts: Upon any loan not exceeding five hundred dollars, four per cent; upon any loan exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, four per cent upon the first five hundred and three per cent upon the remainder; upon any loan exceeding two thousand dollars, four per cent upon the first one thousand dollars, and two per cent upon the remainder. Provided, however, that the rate herein specified shall be calculated upon the total amount of the loan so made, regardless of the time said loan may run, and no commission shall be collected upon any renewal of said loan, or any extension of time secured or granted for the payment thereof." Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to loans made where the interest together with the commissions, or charges, whether as brokerage or otherwise, shall not exceed the sum of ten per cent in any year.

## I Will Give \$1000 If I Fail to Cure

Any **CANCER** or **TUMOR**. No knife, no pain, no pay until cured. Any lump in woman's breast is cancer if hard; it always poisons deep glands under the arm and kills quickly. Any tumor, lump, or sore on the lip, face or body long is cancer. An Island plant plaster and blood specific make the cure. Written absolute guarantee. 120 page book sent free. Testimonials of 10,000 cured—see or write to some.



Our great success is in our approved legitimate advertising and finding cancers while small. Dr. and Mrs. Chamley & Co. Book sent free. Registered M. D. in California 25 years. 747 & 749 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with **CANCER**.







## PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Viles of Holman were in Las Vegas over the weekend.

Miss Anna Anderson came in yesterday from Onava.

W. W. Tipton, a rancher from the vicinity of Los Alamos, was in town yesterday to make some purchases.

Don G. Johnston, supervisor of the Pecos forest reserve, arrived last night from Santa Fe. This morning accompanied by R. M. Pincetti, a ranger in the forest service, he left for the planting station at Porvenir.

C. A. Se Legue of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

Quite a delegation of Las Vegas returned on train No. 2 last night from Santa Fe, after the adjournment of the state legislature. Among the party were State Senator John S. Clark, Stephen B. Davis, Jr., H. W. Clark, Representative and Mrs. F. O. Blood, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Mrs. Clarence Iden and Herman Hfeld.

J. E. Martin, representing Pitkin and Brooks China company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

J. Seaton, representing M. E. Smith and Company of Omaha, Neb., was in town in the interests of his concern.

E. B. Gallegos of Union county was in town today on business.

A. A. Sena returned yesterday from Santa Fe, where he has been occupied for several weeks with the session of the New Mexico state legislature. Mr. Sena is a representative to the lower house from San Miguel county.

Rosendo Fernandez of Taos, was in Las Vegas today for a short visit.

G. A. M. Willson, assistant secretary of the Occidental Life Insurance company of Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the company.

Chris Goke of the Park Springs ranch, drove into town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gortner and Mrs. C. A. Spiess returned last night on train No. 2 from Santa Fe. Mr. Spiess will return to town tonight.

Ezequiel C. de Baca, lieutenant governor of the state of New Mexico, returned last night from Santa Fe, where he has been occupied for several weeks with the meeting of the state senate.

Harry Wenger arrived in Las Vegas last night from Santa Fe, where he has been spending a few days.

Frank Springer of Las Vegas, who has been in Santa Fe for several weeks, left the Capital City yesterday for San Diego, where he will spend a few weeks. Later he will return to Las Vegas.

Mr. McNeill, president of the B. and G. railroad, will pass through Las Vegas tonight in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 8. He is bound for Colorado Springs.

A. A. Lloyd of Corcoran, Cal., stopped off in Las Vegas yesterday to visit his nephew, Charles Loyd. He was on his way to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mrs. B. M. Williams, a former resident of Las Vegas, left on train No. 1 this afternoon for her home at Albuquerque. Mrs. Williams has been visiting friends in this city for a short time.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bolman of Racine, Wis., are visiting in Las Vegas. Mrs. Bolman was formerly Mrs. A. B. Stanton, nee Miss Gallegos. She lived here before her first marriage. The Bolmans were married recently.

Moises Martinez, postmaster and mayor of Ledoux, was in Las Vegas today to make some purchases.

E. Newman of El Paso, representing the American Tobacco company of Richmond, Va., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

W. F. Duncan, representing the Wyeth Hardware company of St. Joseph, Mo., was in town today in the interests of his firm.

Secundino Romero, speaker of the house and representative in the lower house from San Miguel county, drove up from Santa Fe in his automobile, arriving here yesterday evening. "Sec" reports that the road between Las Vegas and the capital is in pretty bad shape, the section between Santa Fe and Pecos being almost impassable.

Mrs. C. B. Barnes of Ribera was in Las Vegas today to make some purchases.

W. H. Hitson of Santa Rosa was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

L. J. Hand, a rancher from the vicinity of Watrous, was in town today for a brief visit.

A. M. Emerson of Denver was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

A. A. Sena left today for his ranch at Park Springs, to recuperate after his strenuous duties in the lower house of the second state legislature.

Edward Farr of Albuquerque was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

M. Brown of Denver was in Las Vegas today on business.

Mrs. W. T. Brown came in last night from Valmora for a short stay.

Charles W. G. Ward, the district attorney, returned from Mora, where he has been for a few days.

Sheriff Roman Gallegos left last night for San Jose to visit relatives.

Romulo Blea, a rancher from the neighborhood of Trementina, was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

O. W. Nichols, representing the Powers and Walker Casket company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

From Wednesday's Daily.

O. S. Parker of Denver was a business visitor here today.

Captain John Brunton of Shoemaker was in town today for a brief visit.

A. R. Davis of Roy was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

William Adlon returned last night from Mora, where he has been for a few days on personal business.

W. T. Pendleton, a rancher from Chapelle, arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short visit.

James W. Leonard, in charge of the Nordhaus ranch at Trout Springs, was in town today for a short visit.

Jose D. Gutierrez a rancher from the vicinity of Canon Largo, was in town today to make some purchases.

Herman Krauch, of the government planting station at Porvenir was in Las Vegas today on personal business.

C. B. McKeebey, representing W. A. Hover and company of Denver was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Clodio Ortega left on train No. 7 this morning for San Diego, Calif., where they will spend some time.

C. J. Dawe, representing the C. S. Morey company of Denver was in town today in the interests of his concern.

David C. Deuel, postmaster at La Cueva and manager of the La Cueva Ranch company, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some business affairs.

Mrs. Charles Blanchard, Jr., and her two children, arrived in town last night from her home at Walsenburg, Colo. Mrs. Blanchard has several relatives here.

H. M. Heddon, representing the Houghton-Mifflin company of Boston, was in Las Vegas today in the interests of the concern.

Mrs. Richard Rudolph came in this afternoon on train No. 10 from Pecos. Mrs. Rudolph, who has several relatives here, will stay for a few days.

J. Stern of the firm of Stern & Nahm will leave tonight for the eastern markets on his regular spring buying trip.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Belden of the mesa, arrived in Las Vegas last night. They will make a visit here at the home of Mrs. Harriet Van Petten then journey to the coast.

Mrs. Gaston of Denver, who has been visiting here, left this afternoon on train No. 1 for Los Angeles. Mrs. Gaston is a cousin of Mrs. D. T. Hoskins of Las Vegas.

James D. Davidson, manager of the Finnegan-Brown company of Albuquerque, arrived in Las Vegas today for a brief business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Elledge left today for Trinidad, Colo., where they will spend a few days.

Dr. W. T. Brown, superintendent of the Valmora hospital, came in to town this afternoon on train No. 1.

J. B. McCoy, store keeper for the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railroad, left this afternoon on train No. 10 for Topeka, Kas.

From Thursday's Daily.

C. A. Beers of El Paso was a business visitor in Las Vegas today.

F. O. Blood left today for Clayton, where he will spend a week on business.

Mrs. Carl Harberg of Cleveland, N. M., was in town today to do some shopping.

J. C. McBride and Benjamin Lees, both of El Paso, were in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

Edmundo Martinez, a rancher from the vicinity of Sanchez, was in Las Vegas today to make some purchases.

M. Awbrey of Pueblo was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

John R. McDonald, representing the firm of Little, Brown and Company of Boston, Mass., was in Las Vegas today in the interests of his concern.

Mr. and Mrs. John McNierney and John Condon of Rociada came in last night to attend the play at the Duncan opera house.

David Cassidy and Charles Cassidy of Mora came into town last night to attend the production of "A Bit of Blarney" at the Duncan opera house.

Mrs. M. J. Curry, a relative of John Fugh of this city, arrived in Las Vegas last night from her home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Curry will spend some time here visiting Mrs. William J. Lucas.

Charles E. Doll of Santa Fe, representing the Loose-Wiles Cracker company of Kansas City, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade. Mr. Doll is well known here, having resided in this city for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stedman of Chicago passed through Las Vegas last night on train No. 9, bound for the coast. Mr. Stedman is vice president and general manager of the Wells Fargo Express company. He stopped here a few minutes to visit Frank Haskell, the local representative of the concern.

E. R. Jones, general superintendent of the southwestern division of the Wells Fargo Express company, passed through Las Vegas yesterday afternoon, bound for the west. Mr. Jones, who makes his headquarters at Los Angeles, has recently spent a good deal of time in Mexico in the interests of the company. While there he had some thrilling experiences, at one time being placed in prison and sentenced to be shot.

Mrs. Charles Scott of Albuquerque was here today for a short visit.

David Levy of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today for a visit.

LeRoy Helfrich, who was formerly employed in Las Vegas as agent of the Wells Fargo Express company, was in town today for a brief visit. Mr. Helfrich is now in the employ of the company at Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. Moore and party passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in their private Kansas City Southern car, "Geroldyne," attached to the rear of train No. 1. They are bound for California.

Louis Hfeld, state senator from San Miguel county, returned on train No. 1 this afternoon from Santa Fe, where he has been attending the sessions of the second state legislature.

Fidel Ortiz, chairman of the board of commissioners of San Miguel county, and A. A. Gallegos, a member of the board, returned today from Santa Fe, where they have been for some time.

Harper Harmon arrived in Las Vegas last night from Winslow, Ariz. Mr. Harmon formerly was a resident of this city, being employed as a machinist at the Santa Fe railroad round house.

Miss M. L. Pugh arrived in town on train No. 1 this afternoon from Wagon Mound.

George Nohl, who has been employed as an apprentice operator in the office of Train Dispatcher Roy Prentice of the Santa Fe railroad, will leave for Ribera, where he will take a position as operator.

Rev. J. H. Whistler of the Christian church, returned on train No. 1 this afternoon from Raton, where he has been spending a few days on ministerial business.

N. R. Slaughter, a fireman on the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe railroad, returned last night from Denver, where he has been visiting relatives for the past few days.

## BOLD BURGLARS

El Paso, Tex., March 18.—Burglars last night rented a room above the Boston Store on Overland street, cut a hole through the floor and stole nearly \$3,000 worth of merchandise, which they carted off by tossing it from the rooming house window into a wagon in an alley below. The police today recovered part of the goods and made several arrests.



# PROGRESO OPEN TO COMMERCE AGAIN

CARRANZA TAKES HINT THAT AMERICA WANTS SUPPLIES OF SISAL

Washington, March 15.—General Carranza has abandoned his blockade of the port of Progreso on urgent representation by the United States. The Mexican gunboat Zaragosa has been called off and two American ships laden with sisal for the United States were cleared Saturday without interference.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American fleet in Mexican waters, reported the raising of the blockade in his official dispatches early today, and reported that the Zaragosa has returned to Vera Cruz.

The admiral's dispatches telling of relief of the situation crossed a new note from the United States, which was sent on its way to Carranza this morning giving notice that the United States was determined to raise the blockade, and, if necessary, to use the cruiser Des Moines to do so.

It became known for the first time today that last week the Mexican gunboat had stopped one American ship with a shot across her bows, had held up another, and had interfered with British shipping.

The seriousness of the situation growing out of the blockade of Progreso was pointed out by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture, who advised the president that 200,000,000 pounds of twine are used each year in the United States in binding grain, flax and corn crops, and that nine-tenths of the supply is made from sisal grown in Yucatan and exported through Progreso.

Telegrams from manufacturers and farmers in the grain growing states poured into the White House and the state department pointed out that unless sisal were obtained through Progreso, the harvesting of this year's grain crop would be embarrassed.

Since February 25 the state department had steadily protested to Carranza against closing Progreso, where there have been factional troubles between Mexicans nominally under his control. The people of Yucatan, it was said, obtain their food from out-sources and were as anxious that the embargo be raised as was the United States.

State department advices also reported that Progreso was open, for the present at least, although they assigned a severe storm as the reason for the return to Vera Cruz of the gunboat Zaragosa. A British steamer which had been detained sailed Friday. Naval officials declare there is little probability of a renewal of the effort to close the port.

### Wilson's Reply

President Wilson's reply to Carranza's note of March 8, which was in response to the urgent representations of the United States for better treat-

ment of foreigners in Mexico, was as follows:

"I thank you for your message of the eighth of March for the reassurance it conveys and for your kind personal words. I beg that you will understand that if our messages occasionally are couched in terms of strong emphasis, it is only because they contain some matters which touch the very safety of Mexico itself and the whole process of its future history.

"We seek always to act as friends of the Mexican people, and as their friends it is our duty to speak very plainly about the grave danger which threatens from without. Whatever of a dangerous nature happens within her borders is calculated to arouse the hostile sentiment of the whole world. Nothing will stir that sentiment more promptly or more hotly or create greater danger for Mexico than any even temporary disregard for lives, the safety or the rights of the citizens of other countries resident within its territory or any apparent contempt for the rights and safety of those who represent religion.

"Any attempt to justify or explain these things will not eradicate this sentiment or lessen the danger that will arise from them.

"To warn you concerning such matters is an act of friendship, not hostility, and we cannot make the meaning too earnest. To speak less plainly or with less earnestness would be to conceal from you a terrible risk which no lover of Mexico should care to run."

# GERMAN CRUISER DRESDEN IS SUNK

VESSEL IS RUN DOWN BY BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF FERNANDEZ ISLANDS

London, March 15.—The British admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk.

The sinking of the Dresden was announced by the admiralty tonight in the following statement:

"On the fourteenth of March at 9 a. m. H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N.; H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Captain John R. Segrave, R. N.; and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B. R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island.

"An action ensued and after five minutes' fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors, and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

"The crew were saved. Fifteen badly wounded Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties, and no damage to the ships."

Philadelphia horsemen are to meet Saturday night to promote racing, breeding and steeplechasing.

# QUARANTINE BARS CIRCUS FROM STATE

ALBUQUERQUE RELUCTANTLY GIVES UP ENTERTAINING SELLS FLOTO BUNCH

Albuquerque, N. M., March 16.—With an airtight quarantine raised by the state against everything that walks on four legs in the fight against the spread of foot and mouth disease, all chance of the coming of the Sells-Floto shows to this city for their organization and rehearsal period has gone glimmering. There was some hope, even with the quarantine impending, that a special arrangement might be entered into between the Sells Floto company and the state that would permit the big circus, with its army of employes and live stock, to come here, but Colonel D. K. B. Sellers, who has been trying to get the shows here, received final word from Governor McDonald today that there wasn't a chance. The quarantine will stick, without the opening of a chink through which even an undersized germ might slip through.

The quarantine is a blow at some prosperity for Albuquerque. The circus army would have been here four days, and not only would the company have spent a big sum in the city for feed and other supplies—it requires 1,500 meals a day for the men and women with the show alone—but the performers would have reported for the first time this season and were to have received their first advance in pay here, which would have meant a lot of trade for the dry goods and furnishing stores.

### TO DECIDE RACING QUESTION

London, March 16.—An early decision on the question of continuing horse

racing in England during the war is expected. Members of the Jockey club assembled today to consider and act upon the matter, which recently has been a subject of lively debate among all classes. A large amount of public sentiment appears to be in favor of calling off the Derby and all other big races of the year. Others take an opposite view, notable among them Lord Rosebery, who expresses the opinion that the breeding and development of blooded horses should be given special encouragement at the present time, owing to the need that the country has for horses in the war.

### NOT FEELING "JUST RIGHT"

When you get tired early in the day, have an overfull feeling, are bilious, have bad breath or suffer from indigestion or constipation you will find Foley Cathartic Tablets quick and comfortable in action. They are wholesome and health giving. Mr. L. L. Levy, Green Bay, Wis., says: "They do not gripe and their effect is quick and sure. The finest cathartic I ever used." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

### NORTH DAKOTA DISPLAY

San Francisco, Calif., March 16.—The North Dakota building at the Panama-Pacific exposition, together with a marvelous display of the agricultural, mineral, manufactured and other products of that state, was formally opened to the public today. North Dakota day at the exposition will be celebrated May 21, when Governor Hanna and other state officials will be present.

### TO LAUNCH LARGEST WARSHIP

Washington, March 16.—Secretary Daniels will head a large party of naval officers and officials of the navy department who will go to Newport News today to attend the launching of the battleship Pennsylvania. More than ordinary interest is manifested in the event, as the Pennsylvania is the largest warship ever constructed in this country.

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for Children!"



**FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR**  
FOR  
**Coughs and Colds**  
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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.

O. G. SCHAEFER, RED CROSS DRUG STORE.



# BUSINESS TO BE LET CAREFULLY ALONE

NEW BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS ADVISED NOT "TO STIR THINGS UP"

Washington, March 15.—Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, former chief of the bureau of corporations, appears to be the most likely choice for the chairmanship of the new federal trade commission, which meets here this week to organize and consider the work it will undertake immediately. All the members of the commission are now in the city in readiness for the initial meeting. These include, besides Mr. Davies, W. H. Parry of Seattle, Edwin N. Hurley of Chicago, William J. Harris of Georgia, and George Rubles of New Hampshire. Mr. Rubles, the only member of the commission who was not confirmed by the senate, will serve for the time being under a recess appointment.

Corporations throughout the country are waiting with keen interest for some indication of the line of activity that will be adopted first by the new commission. The act of congress which created the commission endowed it at the same time with far-reaching powers. It can issue complaints, conduct hearings, and apply to the federal courts for enforcement of its orders. The commission also has power to compile information and make investigation concerning the organization, business, conduct, practices and management of corporations, other than banks and common carriers, and to compel the filing of information by such firms and corporations concerning their affairs.

It is expected that the members of the commission will confer with President Wilson this week before making definite plans for their work. The belief prevails here that the president will advise the commission to proceed cautiously and not to "stir things up" for the present. That this is the general attitude of the administration is indicated partly by the fact that the president took five months to appoint the commission after it had been authorized by congress. It is pointed out that if he had believed there was a pressing need for such a commission he would have made the appointments much sooner.

The president is heartily in favor of the commission. When he appointed the five members he indicated that the new board would do the work of a tariff commission and expressed the belief that in time it would become one of the important government tribunals, ranking in importance with the federal reserve board and the interstate commerce commission.

At the same time the president and his advisers realize the fact that the corporations have had a hard time during the past year and are still struggling to bring business back to its normal condition. Under these circumstances, it is pointed out by persons in position to know, the new commission if it shall take the ad-

vice of the administration, is not likely to sharpen a stick to get after the big corporations until general business conditions have undergone a marked improvement.

It is expected that one of the first made the trade commission, through to create a tariff division. It will be the immediate business of this division to investigate complaints lodged against existing tariff rates. It is the intention of the administration to investigate the effect of a large number of the tariff rates during the next two years. Wherever complaints are made is the amendment relating to the its tariff division, will undertake an investigation.

## WELCOME INFORMATION

Most middle aged men and women are glad to learn that Foley Kidney Pills give relief from languidness, stiff and sore muscles and joints, puffiness under eyes, backache, bladder weakness and rheumatism. They get results. Contain no harmful drug. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

## FIFTY-TWO BILLS WILL BE IGNORED

GOVERNOR McDONALD WILL NOT CONSIDER MEASURES RECEIVED AFTER TUESDAY

\*\*\*\*\*  
 Santa Fe, March 15.—Governor McDonald let it be understood today he would ignore absolutely some 52 bills, including many important measures submitted to him after last Tuesday, which he holds was the final day after which the pocket veto went into effect.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

## CLARK VISITS PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, March 16.—Champ Clark, speaker of the national house of representatives, came to Philadelphia today for a two days' visit as the guest of Representatives Lee and Donohue, who will make him acquainted with the democratic leaders of the Quaker City. Tomorrow night Mr. Clark is to be the guest of honor and one of the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

## Hunger the Best Sauce

There is no sauce equal to natural hunger. If you would relish your meals like a hungry boy, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They improve the digestion and create hunger. H. D. Farmer, Cridersville, Ohio, writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach trouble, biliousness and constipation off and on for the past ten years and have never seen their equal yet." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

W. T. Azbell, ex-postmaster of Edwardsport, Ind., writes: "I suffered from severe trouble with my kidneys and back. First bottle of Foley Kidney Pills gave me relief." Thousands testify that backache rheumatism, sore muscles, aching joints and bladder weakness vanished when Foley Kidney Pills were taken. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

# AUSTRIA HOLDS A TIGHT HAND ON TERRITORY

IS WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO ITALY, BUT NOT TOO MANY

Rome, March 15 (via Paris).—According to a dispatch from Vienna to the Messaggero, Emperor Francis Joseph today had an extended conversation with General Ritter von Krobatin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of war in regard to the defense of the dual monarchy on the Italian frontier.

## Austria is "Tight"

Rome, March 14 (via Paris).—The report current in Rome today that Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, had absolutely rejected the idea of any territorial concessions to Italy, has been given authoritative denial. The situation in this regard seems to be that the little Austria is reluctantly disposed to concede is so inadequate to what Italy would accept that an understanding seems hopeless.

Premier Salandra spoke briefly in the chamber today on this subject. His remarks are interpreted as meaning that the efforts to induce Austria to make concessions to Italy are under the guidance of Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador to Italy. Alexander, crown prince of Serbia, has arrived in Rome, where he will be a guest of King Victor Emmanuel. He is endeavoring to recover from the effects of his wound. It is the opinion of his doctors that the crown prince will not be able to resume his military duties for several months.

The chamber today approved by 334 votes against 34 a bill for the economic and military defense of the state. This measure enforces heavy penalties against espionage.

This afternoon a gathering of republicans attempted to hold a meeting in honor of the patriot and revolutionist, Mazzini. Grenadiers with fixed bayonets caused them to disperse, whereupon the crowd cried: "Down with Austria." The demonstrators then made their way to the Garibaldi statue, where a number of fiery speeches criticising Germany and expressing sympathy with Belgium were delivered.

# NEWSPAPERS ARE KEPT UNDER DURESS

THIS IS THE OPINION OF THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Washington, March 15.—Vigorous protest against the "tendency of governmental investigation to place the newspapers of the country under a

sort of duress" was made today by Charles R. Miller, editor-in-chief of the New York Times, before the senate lobby investigating committee.

Chairman Walsh had questioned Mr. Miller at length as to editorials and news stories in his paper, bearing on the ship bill, trust prosecutions and railway mail pay. At the conclusion of his explanation Miller questioned the authority of the committee to inquire as to many of the matters discussed, and said:

"I can see no ethical, moral or legal right in this committee to ask me many of the questions you have put to me. It seems to me it would be right for you to inquire whether I know of any improper activities in connection with the ship purchase bill. I have told you I knew of none. There, it seems to me, the matter should have ended.

"The tendency of continued inquiries along the lines of this investigation would be to reduce the press of the United States to the condition of the press of some of the capitals of central Europe, where it is known as the reptile press; where it crawls on its belly to the foreign office and the government officials every day to get orders. This continued infestation, I believe, is a kind of infringement of the liberty of the press. It puts the newspapers of the country under a kind of duress. I could not let this occasion pass without entering my protest against it."

Senator Walsh compared an article as published in the Times with articles in other New York papers.

The articles disclosed that there were no sailings from New York to England scheduled for a week. The Times article, while it appeared on the first page, Senator Walsh pointed out, was shorter than those of the other papers.

"This article would impress the public with the fact that there were no shipping facilities, would it not?" he asked.

"It would impress the public with the fact that there was a war," replied Miller. "There may be many mechanical or other reasons for the po-

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

Edmund Cobb, the handsome actor who was here with the Fielding Lubin company, is married, according to news received from Albuquerque. Mrs. Cobb formerly was Miss Helen Hayes of Chattanooga. The Cobbs will spend several days in Albuquerque and then go to Los Angeles, where Mr. Cobb has a contract with the Pikes Peak company.

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



## LOCAL NEWS

The condition of Emanuel Rosenwald has undergone no change today, it is reported. The West side merchant was low last night, it is said.

T. G. Rogers of the New Mexico Normal University is confined to his bed with a severe attack of grip. His condition is improving it is reported.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Francisca Tapia, aged 24 of San Miguel, and Nestor Alarid, aged 26 of Puerto de Luna.

No judge shall be permitted to officiate as umpire. Inasmuch as it takes a judge 20 days in which to render a decision, the time occupied in playing nine innings might fatigue the crowd. —April Baseball Magazine.

Train No. 3, the west bound limited, will run in three sections tomorrow morning. Tonight two Santa Fe De Luxe trains will pass through Las Vegas, one coming from the east and the other from the west.

Romulo Blea, a resident of Tremontina, has applied at the court house for \$4 bounty on two coyotes killed by him recently. Jesus M. Ortiz, a resident of Villanueva, has applied for \$4 on two wild cats.

According to the report of Co-Operative Observer Lewis, of the New Mexico Normal University, the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 52 degrees. The minimum last night was 24 degrees.

Juan L. Lucero, a resident of Villanueva, has applied at the court house for \$44 bounty on eight coyotes and 14 wild cats, which he killed recently near Canon Blanco. Roy W. Harris of East Las Vegas has applied for \$10 bounty on four coyotes and one wild cat killed on the mesa.

Louis Aber, a grandson of Mrs. N. L. Rosenthal of this city, has been nominated in his home town, Oakland, Calif., for the position of school director. Mr. Aber has an excellent chance of election, it is said. Aber formerly was a resident of Las Vegas, and is now the proprietor of the Crellen hotel in Oakland.

The Motor Print, a magazine devoted to automobile travel, in the March issue, reproduces pictures of some of the signs erected around Las Vegas by the Automobile Club of Southern California. The magazine praises the Las Vegas Commercial club for its co-operation in the work, speaking of the club as "one of the most aggressive organizations in the southwest."

Golf enthusiasts are wondering what has become of the movement to start a golf club here. They say that enough men signed up as members to make such a club a success, and the National Guard authorities turned over the rifle range west of town for use as a links, but there the matter has ended. Players of the game say that the matter of the course should be taken up immediately so that the early summer months can be used in playing.

Vivian Lucero, a resident of La Liendre, has applied at the court house for \$2 bounty on a wild cat killed by him recently near his home.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Terecita Garcia, aged 30, and Earl Nuttle, aged 31, both of Las Vegas. The couple was married this morning at the court house. Probate Judge Adelaido Tafoya performing the ceremony.

Large numbers of letters from people interested in attending the New Mexico Normal University summer school are being received daily, says Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the institution. This years summer session bids fair to be the biggest yet, in the opinion of those in charge.

Tomorrow night there will be a meeting of the board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University. Regent John D. W. Veeder will not be in attendance as he is out of the city. It is expected, however, that the meeting will be able to proceed without him.

F. H. Keller, proprietor of the Las Vegas Steam and Dry Cleaning company, has announced that he has sold a half interest in his concern to the Las Vegas Steam Laundry. The headquarters of the company will be moved from the present location on Sixth street, to the laundry building on Douglas avenue, the change being made next Saturday. The cleaning establishment was opened a few months ago by Keller and Bearup. Later Keller bought out his partner.

Friends of Francis E. Kelley, who taught up to last year at the New Mexico Normal University, will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his recent illness and is now at his home in Fon du Lac, Wis. Mr. Kelley, who made many warm friends during his several years residence in this city, went from here to Berkeley, Cal., where he attended the University of Southern California. While there he was taken sick, returning to his home upon his recovery.

There is a movement on foot to start a city baseball league here this year. There are several classy players in town who are anxious for a chance to exhibit their skill. These will be given an opportunity next Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock, which time the men back of the proposition have set for the initial practice. On this occasion all the men in Las Vegas desirous of playing on the various teams to be formed should report at Amusement park on the Hot Springs boulevard. An organization will be formed, and, if enough men show up, a regular city league will be inaugurated. It is expected that there will be four teams formed.

Owing to the large number of inquiries he has received and is receiving daily from persons interested in Las Vegas, Secretary P. H. LeNoir of the Commercial club has decided to ask the public to assist him in dispatching proper answers. For instance, he daily receives inquiries from persons desiring employment in certain lines of work, who desire to make investments in certain kinds of enter-

prises or lands or who desire to know if there is an opening for such and such a business. Mr. LeNoir always answers these inquiries, giving such information as is available and presenting a statement of conditions. He says she would be glad if any persons interested would call at his office frequently and give him their assistance in bringing to Las Vegas and locating some of the inquirers. Mr. LeNoir says he believes there are openings here for many persons who desire to come to Las Vegas, if he can get them in touch with the proper people.

S. I. Fisher, a resident of Forvenir, has applied at the court house for \$4 bounty on two wild cats killed by him recently near his ranch. Jesus Maria Garcia, a resident of Cherryvale, applied for \$2 on a coyote that he killed.

Correspondence concerning the New Mexico Normal University summer school continues to arrive at the school. The first three letters received by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the state institution, this morning, were inquiries from Roswell, Utah and Oregon.

The United States civil service commission has announced several examinations to take place in the near future. They are as follows: March 23, agriculturist (male) at a salary of \$2,500-\$3,000; April 7, laboratory aid in technical agriculture, at a salary of \$600-\$900; April 13, agronomist in clover investigations (male) at a salary of \$2,000-\$2,500; April 14-15, scientific assistant; April 20, technologist in sugar beet seed investigations (male) at a salary of \$1,800; April 20, gas waste engineer (male) at a salary of \$2,400-\$3,600; April 28, pomological artist, at a salary of \$1,200; April 28-29, assistant in plant production (male) at a salary of \$1,400-\$1,620. All persons interested in these examinations should consult Oscar Linberg, the local representative of the commission, at the East Las Vegas postoffice.

There is some question just now as to whether the volunteer regent will continue to serve as a member of the Normal University board of control. John D. W. Veeder won his title V. R. (volunteer regent) some years ago, when he was appointed a regent by the governor, but the nomination was not concurred in by the senate. Despite this fact he served as a regent until the next session of the legislature, when he was nominated for membership on another board—the state water commission, it is believed—and Edward D. Tittman was nominated for the Normal regency. Both failed of confirmation, and Mr. Veeder continued to act as a regent of the Normal, strengthening his title to his V. R. degree. This year, however, the legislature passed a law making it illegal for the appointees of the governor, who fail of confirmation, to receive recess appointment. Doubtless the Normal will have to get along without Mr. Veeder, though his services are quite valuable—he is said to give his personal attention to the beautifying of the lawn.

### TOURISTS COME THIS WAY

The Motor Print, a magazine devoted to automobile travel, in its March issue prints several letters concerning

the best routes to the Pacific coast from the east, and gives answers to the questions asked. Several of the answers given by the magazine are of interest to Las Vegas, as they advise tourists to come this way in their travels. The southern route is proposed as the best method of travel, but the editor suggests that tourists travel over the National Old Trails route to Las Vegas, thence going south to the southern route. This is proposed on account of the good condition of the roads. Another motorist is advised to use the Santa Fe trail when traveling from Kansas City to the west.

On account of these answers of the Motor Print it is probable that a large number of tourists will be diverted from other routes and will pass through this city.

Mrs. F. R. Lord of Las Vegas is being mentioned for the position of regent of the New Mexico Normal University. She would take the position left vacant when the senate refused to confirm the appointment of John D. W. Veeder, who was chosen for the place by Governor McDonald.

### ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

East Las Vegas, N. Mex., March 12th, 1915.

Letters remaining uncalled for the week ending March 13th, 1915.

Blevins, Mr. John; Barela, Sr. Casimiro; Droze, Mr. R. B.; Droze, Mr. A. D.; DeBerry, Mr. Marshall; Hendrick, Dr. Charles; Keller, Mr. T. R.; Poole, Miss Alma H.; Rawei, Mrs.; Snow, C. V.; Von Laethem, Mr. Modest; Wolf, Mr. W. A.

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

E. V. LONG Postmaster.

### SMALL TAX COLLECTIONS

Santa Fe, N. M. March 18.—A report just completed by the state traveling auditor's office shows that at the end of February only \$1,658,690.19 of the total of \$4,102,291.42 of 1914 taxes had been collected. The percentage was 41.34. At that time \$3,156,449.62, or 90.05 per cent, of the 1912 taxes had been collected and \$3,628,491.83, or 85.60 per cent of the 1913 taxes. In the collection of 1914 taxes Quay county leads with 53.40 per cent, and Eddy county makes the poorest showing, with only 19.70 per cent of the total collected.

### ARBITRATION PROPOSED

Washington, March 18.—Arbitration of the eastern Ohio coal strike was proposed to President Wilson today in a report from Hywell Davies and Daniel J. Keefe, the federal mediators sent to the strike zone by Secretary Wilson of the labor department. The president took the report of the mediators under consideration, and is expected to write letters later this week asking the operators and miners to accept the recommendations.

### SHERIDAN AND LORE TO MEET

Saginaw, Mich., March 18.—For its boxing show tomorrow night the local athletic club has arranged a promising card for the entertainment of its patrons. The main event of the evening will bring together Johnny Lore of New York and Mickey Sheridan of Chicago. The agreement calls for a 10-round contest at 124 pounds.