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EDOUARD LEADER OF BANKER FAMILY

SON OF BARON ALPHONSE AS-
SUMES HEAD OF ROTHS-
CHILD COUNCILS

(From the New York World)

The day a few days ago of Lord Rothschild for ten years the hear not only of the English branch of the family, but the effective head of the whole dynasty of the house of bankers, brings forward his successors to marshal the Rothschild finances throughout the world Baron Edouard de Rothschild of Paris.

It is a change in leadership to be compared to that of princes upon a throne, although in the past hundred years there has been no sovereign in Europe whose financial arms could reach as far in as many different countries as the Rothschilds. The Standard Oil group of money kings in the United States is supposed to control greater resources. But Standard oil does not put its finger into the pies of European statecraft as do the Rothschilds. Individual men in the United States may be richer than the richest individual member of this family. But what each and every Rothschild possesses has been at the command of the head of the family, in addition to the influence with the governments at Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris.

"Concord, Integrity, Industry and Fidelity," is the Rothschild motto, and Concord is the cornerstone of its power. The selection some years ago of Baron Edouard of Paris as the one to receive the sceptre whenever Lord Rothschild of London laid it down will, therefore, not be likely to be changed.

None of the English Rothschilds are believed to want it. Lord Rothschild's sons are more interested in their great natural museum collection than in finance. One has searched the ends of the earth for rare specimens of fleas, and other things. Alfred de Rothschild, the English peer's brother, has no special ability to warrant his assuming the leadership of vast monetary enterprises. Having made the carer of Mme. Melba in opera, giving her unlimited use of his pocketbook,

it is said, and placing at her disposal his family's influence at Covent Garden, and having acted as Austro-Hungarian consul general in London for many years to please his intimate friend and patron, the Emperor Francis Joseph, Alfred de Rothschild considers his life work accomplished. Leopold de Rothschild, the English peer's other brother, has a passion for racing greater than for finance.

Baron Edouard of Paris will, in fact, have to assume his heavy responsibilities without any very great assistance from the members of the family either in Paris or London. His only surviving uncle in Paris, Baron Edmund, is nearly 90 years old. The other uncle, Baron Gustave, died four years ago. Baron Henri, Baron Edouard's cousin, and a man still in his prime, is more interested in medical science than anything else, establishing hospitals or the poor, sometimes writing a play for the theater with indifferent success, and with his wife shining in society. Baron Henri is now engaged in driving a motor ambulance upon the French battlefield.

Baron Edouard, whose title is Austrian, as are those of all the French Rothschilds, is a man of 47. He was admitted to the firm in 1905 when his father, Baron Alphonse, then head of the house, died, being an only son. The same year he married Germaine Halpen, the daughter of Emil Halpen, a millionaire sugar merchant, and the granddaughter of the financier Fould, the Rothschilds' great rival, who managed the affairs of Napoleon III. The marriage, in uniting the two banking families of France, was acceptable to the bridegroom's family, although the policy has been to intermarry among themselves. Baron Edouard was a nephew as well as a cousin of Lord Rothschild, just dead in London, Baron Edouard's mother being Lord Rothschild's sister, and his father a cousin.

He was largely responsible for the huge loans made to Russia after the Japanese war, which he arranged with Count Witte, who consulted with him in Paris before sailing for the Portsmouth peace conference.

The war has divided this house for the first time in its existence of financial kingship, which may have an important bearing upon the conflict. In times past, when the Rothschilds of Vienna, Frankfort, Paris and London could act together in the councils of government, they could make war or peace by granting or refusing loans. What Baron Edouard will be able to do now in conjunction with his relatives in Vienna and Frankfort

is problematic and is being watched all over the financial world as indicating the most critical situation the Rothschilds have ever had to meet. It can be taken for granted that Baron Edouard, controlling Paris and London, will never acquiesce in any plans against Austria: Francis Joseph has been the most intimate and appreciative of the family's numerous royal friends. He was the first monarch to grant them titles of nobility, and he thrust aside all the iron clad court regulations at Vienna to admit them. The Empress Elizabeth chose Baroness Rothschild of Vienna as her best friend. It was to visit the Baroness at her chateau near Geneva that the empress made the fatal trip which ended in her assassination in 1898.

Today two men of the Austrian Rothschild are enrolled under the standard of Francis Joseph, and three from Frankfort wear the uniforms of Emperor William. Three in Britain and three in France are fighting for their adopted countries. In Brussels, Baron Lambert Rothschild, director of the family's financial institution in Belgium, and son-in-law of the late Baron Gustave of Paris, is reported held as a hostage by the Germans to insure the payment of the indemnity levied upon Belgium. Baron Gustave bore an Austrian title and until his death was Austro-Hungarian consul general in Paris, as his cousin was in London.

Baron Edouard will shift the family's headquarters from the unpretentious structure in St. Swithin's Lane, London, with an entrance eight feet wide, to the Rue Lafitte in Paris, where no name or sign above the door proclaims its business to the stranger. The building itself looking like an ancient mansion turned into a gloomy club for octogenarians.

The historic Parisian mansion in the Rue Saint Florentin, which was Baron Alphonse's home, after it had been the residence of the Czar Alexander I and also of the great Talleyrand, will probably see many a notable gathering of statesmen and financiers belonging to the allies before the war is ended. The Rothschilds of Paris and London, with their enormous investments in these countries, have almost as much at stake as the governments.

His Country House in 1870 War

When peace is finally brought to pass, it would not be strange if Baron Edouard's country house, the Chateau de Ferrieres, which he inherited from his father, Baron Alphonse, would figure in the drama. It was there that

the King of Prussia, afterward Emperor William I of Germany, and Bismarck stayed during the siege of Paris. There, in September, 1870, Jules Favre, representing the government of France, was kept for hours in the waiting room, while behind the closed doors Alphonse de Rothschild and Bismarck were making the terms by which France could obtain peace—the terms which Rothschild guaranteed.

Bismarck found Baron Alphonse, with his Austrian title, nevertheless as patriotic for France as his brother, Baron Charles of Frankfort, had been for that independent German city when it had brought upon its head the wrath of Bismarck because it had taken sides with Austria against Prussia in the war of 1866. Baron Charles persuaded Bismarck to accept as indemnity from Frankfort three million marks instead of twenty. Frankfort, in gratitude, sent Baron Charles as its delegate to the reichstag in Berlin, and the king of Prussia made him a member of the house of lords, the first Jew to be admitted into that assembly.

One of the daughters of Baron Charles is the widow of the Lord Rothschild just dead in London, husband and wife being cousins. Another became Princess of Wagram of Paris, her husband being a descendant of Napoleon I's famous general, and a princess of the royal house of Bavaria. Another became Duchess of Grammont of Paris, her husband descending from King Henry IV of France. Baron Charles, thus ambitious for his daughters, refused, however, two offers which Bismarck, on behalf of his son Herbert, made for the hand of one of them.

Baron Charles left no son and the line is now represented at Frankfort through one of his daughters and her husband, Baron Goldschmidt-Rothschild, ennobled in 1900 by Emperor William, and the only orthodox Jew to be so honored since the emperor ascended the throne. Their son, Baron Alfred, an attache at the German embassy in London until the war, was one of the most lavish hosts at the English capital. A young man of great cultivation and good looks, he was extremely popular. His wife is a daughter of one of the Paris Rothschilds, but is sharing her husband's fealty to Germany in the war.

Josh Devore, who was a member of two world's championship teams during his career in the big leagues, will pilot the Chillicothe team of the Ohio State league the coming season.

SPARROW PROVED TO BE WORTHY OF DEATH

EXPERT BIOLOGIST SAYS THE
BIRD DOES GREAT DAMAGE
TO GROWING CROPS

"The English sparrow among birds like the rat among mammals, is cunning, destructive and filthy."

In such a statement is the case of the United States department of agriculture against the common English sparrow summed up. It is set forth by Ned Dearborn, an expert on birds connected with the biological survey. It is approved by the higher officials of the department of agriculture. What is to be done in consequence of this verdict is thus stated by the department officials:

"As its general extermination is out of the question because of the necessary expense, its numbers should be reduced so far as possible."

There have been many opinions expressed by monumental people both for protecting the sparrow and for killing him. This expert opinion of the biological survey may be taken as an answer to the former and an urgent invitation to the latter to go ahead and do their worst. And the bird experts, after pronouncing the sparrow's death sentence, tell several ways in which this sentence may be carried out.

But let us be as fair to the sparrow as the courts are to the worst criminal. Let us consider just as impartially the evidence in favor of the bird. Mr. Dearborn gives both sides in "The English Sparrow As a Pest," a farmer's bulletin:

"The English sparrow among birds, like the rat among mammals, is cunning, destructive and filthy. Its natural diet consists of seeds, but it eats a great variety of other foods. While much of its fare consists of waste material from the streets, in autumn and winter it consumes quantities of weed seed and in summer numerous insects. The destruction of weed seed should undeniably count in the sparrow's favor.

"Its record as to insects in most localities is not so clear. In exceptional cases it has been found very useful as a destroyer of insect pests. For example, during a recent investigation by this bureau of birds that destroy the alfalfa weevil in northern Utah, English sparrows were feeding their nestlings largely on weevil larvae and cutworms, both of which are very injurious to alfalfa. In this case the sparrows, attracted by grain in the fields and poultry runs and by the excellent nest sites afforded by the thrashed roofs of many farm buildings, had left the city and taken up their abode in the country where the weevil outbreak subsequently occurred. Unfortunately, however, farmers can rarely expect such aid against their insect foes. Wherever this bird proves useful, however, it is entitled to protection and encouragement in proportion to its net value.

"Under normal conditions its choice of insects is often unfavorable. Out

of 522 English sparrow stomachs examined by the biological survey, 47 contained noxious insects, 50 held beneficial insects and 31 contained insects of little or no importance. The bulletin just referred to shows conclusively that, aside from the destruction of weed seed, there is, in general, very little to be said in the sparrow's favor.

"On the other hand, much is to be said against the bird. It destroys fruit, as cherries, grapes, pears and peaches. It also destroys buds and flowers of cultivated trees, shrubs and vines. In the garden it eats seeds as they ripen and nips off tender young vegetables, especially peas and lettuce, as they appear above ground. It damages wheat and other grains, whether newly sown, ripening or in shocks. As a flock of 50 sparrows requires daily the equivalent of a quart of wheat, the annual loss caused by these birds throughout the country is very great. It reduces the numbers of some of our most useful and attractive native birds, such as bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows and barn swallows, by destroying their eggs and young and by usurping nesting places. It attacks other familiar species, as the robin, wren, red eyed vireo, catbird and mocking bird, causing them to desert parks and shady streets of towns. Unlike our native birds, whose place it usurps, it has no song, but is noisy and vituperative. It defiles buildings and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines with its excrement and with its bulky nests.

"The evidence against the sparrow is, on the whole, overwhelming, and the present unfriendly attitude of the public towards it is reflected in our state laws. Nowhere is it included among protected birds."

The most effective method of preventing the increase of sparrows in a locality is to destroy their nests at intervals of ten or 12 days throughout the breeding season according to Mr. Dearborn's bulletin. In a town of four thousand inhabitants, where this method of attack has been practiced during the last four years, 20,000 eggs have been destroyed and the number of sparrows has been greatly reduced. This work, however, should not be entrusted to boys or persons unfamiliar with the native species, as otherwise valuable birds may be destroyed under the belief that they are English sparrows.

For the trapping of sparrows, Mr. Dearborn suggests the following devices and methods:

"The sieve trap is adapted for service where food is abundant. In the duck yards of the National Zoological park, Washington, it is the only trap that has proved successful. It consists of a shallow box not less than four feet square, open on one side, covered with woven wire on the other, and having a small door near one corner. In setting this trap, one side rests on the ground, which is carefully smoothed where the trap will fall, while the opposite side is supported by a stick 18 inches long. Near the upper end of this stick is attached a long cord, and between the top of it and the edge of the trap is placed a chip. By setting the trap over bait and pulling the cord from a sheltered point of observation numbers may be caught."

When extensive trapping is under-

taken, says Mr. Dearborn, the traps employed must fulfill certain requirements in addition to ultimate efficiency. Especially important are simple and prompt action, portability and cheapness, all of which are found in the funnel trap. Numerous experiments show that funnel traps usually make a catch on the first day they are set. The funnel trap has been tested on the agricultural grounds in Washington with excellent results, and one sent for trial to the Missouri botanical gardens at St. Louis during one summer caught three hundred sparrows in six weeks.

The essential parts of this trap are: A half funnel leading into an antechamber, which ends in a complete funnel leading into a final chamber. It is made of woven wire netting of 3-4-inch mesh and is re-enforced around the open end and along the sides at the bottom by No. 8 or No. 10 wire, which is used also around the aperture for the door and around the door itself. The angles between the first funnel and the walls of the antechamber are floored with netting and the final chamber is floored with the same material. Anybody handy with tools can construct one of these traps in a few hours. At ordinary retail prices the cost of material for a trap three feet long by a foot and a half wide and a foot high will be about 70 cents.

In setting a funnel trap a place should be selected where sparrows are accustomed to assemble. Canary seed, hemp seed, wheat, oats and bread crumbs are excellent baits. The bait should be scattered in the antechamber and first funnel and also sparingly outside about the entrance. A live sparrow kept in the trap as a decoy will facilitate a catch. In case native birds enter a trap they may be released without harm.

Those who, for sentimental reasons wish to protect the sparrows, might feel slighter pangs of conscience if they could come to look upon the pest birds as game, birds capable of making a most appetizing dish for the table. Along this line, Mr. Dearborn says:

"In most localities in the United States English sparrows are a pest. There is, therefore, no reason why the birds should not be utilized for food in this country, as they have been in the Old World for centuries. Their flesh is palatable, and though their bodies are small, their numbers fully compensate for their lack of size. Sparrows may be cooked by any of the methods employed for reedbirds or quail. When boned, broiled, buttered and served on toast they are particularly good and compare favorably with the best kinds of small game.

Nothing so Good for a Cough or Cold

When you have a cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to get rid of it with the least possible delay. There are many who consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy unsurpassed. Mrs. J. Boroff, Elida, Ohio, says, "Ever since my daughter Ruth was cured of a severe cold and cough by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy two years ago, I have felt kindly disposed toward the manufacturers of that preparation. I know of nothing so quick to relieve a cough or cure a cold." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

AMERICAN COAL TO FIND NEW MARKET

THE EUROPEAN WAR OPENS AD-
DITIONAL FIELD TO HOME
PRODUCERS

Washington, April 12 — Certain countries of Europe have been dependent on Germany and the United Kingdom for their coal supply. Denmark and Sweden purchase almost all their coal from the United Kingdom, and distance and high freight rates will compete for this trade when conditions return to normal. But Sweden has bought some American coal during the last few months and has recently turned to Germany for coal and coke. France stands ready to purchase in the United States if prices can be arranged. Italy is threatened with a coal famine, and it is reported by cable from Madrid that Spain offers a market for American coal of all grades.

South American coal supplies have come chiefly from the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany; but the United States had more of a foothold on the Southern continent than it had in European markets, and American exporters have already begun to take advantage of present conditions to increase their sales. Markets for American coal in Europe, South America, Mexico, India, and Egypt are discussed in special consular reports No. 69, foreign markets for coal, just issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, copies of which may be obtained for 5 cents each, from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington.

AMERICANS INTERESTED

Sydney, Australia, April 12.—American interest in the Australian regulation of prices for food and articles of common usage is evinced by a letter which has been received by the necessary commodities control commission of New South Wales from Joseph E. Davies, United States commissioner of corporations.

Mr. Davies asks for information regarding the law which created the necessary commodities commission and for reports upon its work. "These will be of considerable value," he says, "in connection with the organization of the federal trade commission of the United States recently provided by law. I am sure that your experience will be helpful in throwing light upon some of the problems which the federal trade commission is likely to encounter."

Make Good Work Possible

You cannot do good work while your bowels are sluggish or your liver torpid. Wm. O. E. Bielke, Mgr. Scott Hotel, Hancock, Mich., says: "I gave Foley Cathartic Tablets a thorough trial, and find them a mild but safe cathartic. Foley Cathartic Tablets never gripe or cause nausea. They do away with that drowsy, dull, tired feeling and are wholesome, cleansing and healthful. Most satisfactory for stout persons. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

ORGANIZATION A SUBSTITUTE FOR UNIONISM

MISS ANNE MORGAN GIVES HER
OPINIONS REGARDING WOM-
EN'S PROBLEMS

Miss Anne Morgan's Creed on Standardization of Work

"I believe in organization, but am not at all in favor of trades unionism in its present working out.

"Today trades unionism is nothing more than a question of salary and hours. But that is, after all, not the true consideration. It is the standardization of work.

"Work was never a mathematical calculation of hours and dollars. Such a footrule is a bid for mediocrity. It is like our public schools. Our schools, are planned only for the children of mediocre intelligence, but there is not the smallest provision for the supernormal child.

"What we want in this world is achievement. It is not the girl at the bottom we are reaching out for, but the girl who has proved herself, who wants something better and is striving for something better.

"I cannot persuade myself that suffrage is the important thing for women now. It is coming, of course; it is bound to come; it must come automatically, sooner or later. Women need public life, responsibility is pressing everywhere for the wage earner."

(From the New York World)

Miss Anne Morgan, who in the ideal she has put into practice is the exponent of the new unionism or women in the field of labor, recently gave her vision or her wage earning sisters.

This daughter of millions, seated in her own sanctum on the top floor of the Morgan house—a room that might have been transplanted from a French chateau, with American Beauty roses in the jardinières on either side of the white hearth of the open fireplace—outlined a plan for women who work

It is a plan that demands, first and last, room for achievement—not specialization for the manufacturer or promoter, not some shred of a trade or some narrow executive groove, but the opportunity of development in the line of ambition and ability, as the basis of respect and position, of security and ease in later life; as a solution, in short, of the eternal grind of monotony and poverty.

Heart and Soul in Movement

Miss Morgan is so far personally concerned with the working girl that she is giving herself heart and soul to the circus of the vacation committee at the Seventy-first Regiment armory, in which 200 of these young women will perform in all parts, from a clown to an elephant. And while

she could go so far as to lend her own house for a rehearsal of the "greatest show" and help along the acts by personal direction, she was moved not only by her desire to make the benefit for the girls a big one, but also to teach the girls themselves how to play.

"They don't know how to play—they have not had the habit—we have to teach them," said Miss Morgan. "That is part of the personal touch. That is why I like the vacation committee; why I believe in the Strand dance hall. I am in favor of organization. Yes, every girl and woman who works needs to know what organization means, what collective bargaining means, to know that in a collection of five hundred or five thousand workers each cannot have individual expression. There is discipline in a union that modifies and tones.

"But while I believe in organization, I am not at all in favor of trade unionism in its present working out. It is bad for all concerned. Every question is reduced to one of the offensive and defensive.

Co-operation Needed

"Instead of warfare we want co-operation, accomplishment. The girls and the employers' interests are identical. Both want efficiency, the employers for the betterment of their business, the girls for permanency of occupation and security of living.

"Today is woman's opportunity to bring a new interpretation into the relations of labor and capital. It is her chance if she can only be brought to see it. A woman is more patient, more understanding of another person's viewpoint than a man. She is the natural arbiter.

"Today trade unionism is nothing more than a question of salary and hours. But that is after all not the true consideration. Granted that the living wage and the time to live are a right as well as a necessity, work was never a mathematical calculation of hours and dollars.

"Our schools are planned only for many at times greatly overtax ourselves to accomplish worth while. Such a footrule is a bid for mediocrity. It is like our public schools.

"Our schools are planned only for the children of mediocre intelligence but there is not the smallest provision for the supernormal child. What we want in this world," went on Miss Morgan, leaning back in her desk chair and raising her dark, bright eyes with a piercing glance—reminiscent of her father—"is achievement.

The Girl She Reaches For

"It is not the girl down at the bottom we want to reach for; it is the girl who has proved herself, the girl who wants something better, who is striving for something better. When she gets it she will reach out for the one below. She can do it better than we can. It is through those at the top we can help those at the bottom.

"We have to give a girl a chance to show what she can do—what she and no other can do in just the same manner. She must have the opportunity to develop her own peculiar capabilities. The employment manager of a big concern has the whole crux of the situation in his hands. He is really the most important factor, the intermediary between employer and em-

ployee, because he selects, he discriminates.

"It lies within him not only to employ labor, but to vocationalize his laborers. The employer must learn that his specialization must be along the lines of advancement for the worker who is worthy. The girl who works never must be satisfied. She must be reaching out continually for something better, something higher in her work.

"Suffrage for workingwomen?" asked Miss Morgan. She was sorting the pictures of her circus girls as she spoke and stopped with a group of the Indians in her firm white hand to consider the question.

Women Need Public Life

"I cannot persuade myself that suffrage is the important thing for women now. It is coming, of course; it is bound to come; it must come automatically sooner or later. When I say suffrage I distinctly divide it from political life. In my mind political life is public life, civic life, and women need that.

"The responsibility is pressing everywhere, pressing more and more heavily. It is there without the vote—the responsibility for the wage earners as well as the woman not called upon to earn her bread. We have only to look around us to see it on every side."

Miss Morgan is a great believer in the influence of spaces on the young workers who live cramped lives in small and unwholesome quarters. That is why she is interested in the Harriman property at Greenwood Lake which she has given. They will sleep in tents and have as much privacy as possible and room "to stretch themselves."

"The big out-of-doors is the best thing for them," went on Miss Morgan. "It may seem odd, but the girl we take will have to pay \$8 a week and probably \$8 for their equipment. It is the girls who have begun to achieve who will come. We shall sell the stock to them at \$10 a share, so that in the end they may own their camp."

KNOWN IN ENGLAND

London, April 12.—General D'Au made, commanding the Allies' expeditionary force against the Turks, is well known to British army officers and stands high in their esteem. A French military attaché, he was stationed in London from 1899 to 1901 and yearly attended the British manoeuvres. He acted as observer for his government during the Boer war and a number of reforms in the French army were based on his reports. In 1908 he had an opportunity of putting into practice the lessons learned in the Boer war by leading the French expeditionary force against the rebels in Morocco. He is 59 years old.

Take Care of the Children

A lingering cold, distressing cough, sleepless nights, a raw, inflamed throat lead to a run-down condition in which the child is not able to resist contagious diseases. Foley's Honey and Tar is truly healing and prompt in action. It relieves coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

THREE MEETS FOR AGGIES' TRACK TEAM

ATHLETES START TRAINING FOR
THE SPRING'S OUTDOOR
EVENTS

State College, N. M., April 12.—The track season at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has opened with a large squad of men at work. About 15 men, many of them experienced, spent the week in sprints and starts, with the idea of easing the finishes on the long runs. The squad is showing up well, and the men are earnestly taking advantage of the instruction they are receiving at the hands of Coach C. W. Russell, former captain of the University of Chicago championship team.

Captain Lane, of the 1915 college team, is again showing his old-time form. He has been practicing the hurdles and dashes for some time. He is also showing good form on the high jump. He may be looked upon as again being one of college's greatest point makers. William Tuttle, champion point maker. William Tuttle, champion last year, is again on the track, and is already getting close to his former time of 54 seconds on the quarter mile. He is also practicing on the high jump, pole vault and hurdles, all of which he placed in last season. Sharler Ladd and Harvey Coe are showing good form on the high jump, broad jump, and dashes. Both have had experience but have not been members of the college team. Lockwell Locke, the speedy miler, and Earl Taylor, state record holder for the half-mile, are both at their old pace, showing record time for early season running. Richard Buvens is showing up well on the hurdles and dashes. Many other men are working consistently and will no doubt prove strong contenders in the meet this year.

The quarter-mile and dash tracks have been improved and put into the best of shape. The track this season, as in the past, will be the fastest in the southwest, and one on which the athletes may expect to make their best time.

The first meet of importance will be held on April 16, between the men of the college and preparatory departments of the college. This will be followed by the local field and track day when the college team will be chosen. Due to the fact that the federation meet has been done away with, the college plans on three dual meets with outside towns, with the El Paso high school, the El Paso Y. M. C. A. and the University of New Mexico. The meet with the university will be held in Albuquerque during its commencement week, May 25.

The entertainment given Monday evening at St. John's hall by the children of the West side Catholic parish was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. The children showed remarkably good training and considerable talent.

COWPUNCHERS ARE EXTENDED "INVITE"

COMMERCIAL CLUB ASSURES THEM IT WILL HELP MAKE REUNION A SUCCESS

From Thursday's Daily.

Las Vegas stands ready to do everything in its power to make the proposed reunion of New Mexico cowboys in this city on July 1, 2, and 3 a complete success. This message sent by the Commercial club, is to be borne to the punchers by J. O. Neafus, A. B. Bagley and J. E. Rusby, prominent stockmen of the Cuervo country.

It was in the Cuervo neighborhood that the reunion bee first began buzzing, resulting in an enjoyable session at Tucumcari last year. This spring the punchers began talking up another get-together, and Cuervo was talked of as the gathering place. It was proposed to have the big entertainment on some roomy ranch, and according to Messrs' Neafus, Bagley and Rusby, who were present at the meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial club last night, the first idea of bringing the reunion here was during the meeting for the formation of the stock owners' association. The cowboys were so pleased with the attendance at this affair and the advantages Las Vegas has to offer that they began to talk Las Vegas as the reunion ground. They have not made a final selection, but Las Vegas is strongly favored.

The cow punchers assured the Commercial club directors that 300 cowboys and 500 ponies would be here to take part in the reunion. They asked that the Commercial club furnish watered pasturage to the amount of about two sections for the feeding of the horses. They were assured that they would get the land.

The cowboys informed the director that they would put the matter before the rest of their crowd at Cuervo tomorrow night, when the boys and girls from a big stretch of country will gather for a big dance. Should the vote be in favor of Las Vegas—and the committee said this is a foregone conclusion—the Commercial club will be notified, and the secretary at once will communicate with the cowboys of the northern section and ask them to send a committee here at an early date to meet a similar committee from the southern territory and frame arrangements and a program for the reunion.

Matt Keenan, state brand inspector, who resides in the northern section, has agreed to stir up interest in that part of the range, and he predicts he can bring a big gang of cowmen here. The Commercial club expects to assist in securing a number of handsome prizes for the winners of cowboy contests. Rates will be procured on the railways, and an effort will be made to have a representative of one of the big motion picture companies here to secure films of the riders going through their stunts. The cowboy reunion appears to the Commercial club to be the nucleus of the biggest celebration ever held in Las Vegas. Aside from drawing many cattle men here, it undoubtedly would

bring in a flock of spectators to witness the roping and riding contests.

AUSTRALIA FOR BELGIANS

Sydney, Australia, April 15.—Hope that expatriated and distressed Belgians may yet be induced to settle in Australia, notwithstanding the adverse attitude of the Belgian government, was voiced in a statement made recently at a meeting here of the Millions club by Percy Hunter, director of the New South Wales immigration bureau. Mr. Hunter, whose headquarters are in London, said that the proposed transplanting of Belgians to the commonwealth was raised immediately upon its becoming apparent that there would be a large number of Belgians who in consequence of the war would be unable to earn their living. The New South Wales government offered to take 2,000 of them transport free to this state, maintain them here and return them passage free to their homes in Belgium after the war if they desired; and it also offered to bring here a considerable number of young Belgian women and widows with children who might find situations as domestic servants. Though these schemes had failed because the Belgian government had determinedly refused to sanction them, he believed that some arrangement to the end desired might eventually be made.

NEW ZEALAND IS BRAVE

Wellington, New Zealand, April 15.—The New Zealand defense department has announced that drafts of reinforcements must be such as to maintain the New Zealand expeditionary force now in Egypt constantly at full strength in the field. This means a draft of about 1,800 men at intervals of every two months throughout the continuance of the war. All drafts are now receiving four months training before dispatch from New Zealand. The New Zealand forces now in Egypt number about 8,000 men.

A HUMANE GOVERNOR

Brussels, April 16.—General von Bissing, German governor of Belgium, has completed and put into effect a number of rules controlling the labor of women and children. The absence of so many men at the front has led to the constant danger that the women, in attempting to take their places, will do themselves harm by overworking. The new rules permit children between the ages of 14 and 16, and women and children between 16 and 21, to work not longer than 12 hours a day. There must be a rest period of at least an hour and a half and children under 14 years old are not permitted to work at all. Women, regardless of age, and children are not allowed to work in mines, quarries, pits and the like. Night work is forbidden entirely to women. The maximum period of employment daily applies in households as well as in factories, work shops and restaurants.

FEMALE CAR CONDUCTORS

Hamburg, April 16.—Hamburg is to install women as conductors on the street cars so that the men may be free to go to war. The city now is seeking a number of strong young women for the cars running between Blankenese and Ohlsdorf to relieve the present employees. Berlin already has a number of women car conductors.

QUIET FORTNIGHT WILL CURE BAD NERVES

DRINK PLENTY OF WATER, SLEEP MUCH AND BATHE FREQUENTLY IS THE RECIPE

The healthy body is the one that knows the great boon of sleep as a matter of course, so if the soft unconsciousness that "knits up the raveled sleeve of care" is denied you you may be sure that something is wrong with the casket that holds your restless spirit. Are your habits of life regular, reasonable, which is to say, hygienic? Are the hours for your meals prompt, is the food itself well cooked and of a digestible and nourishing sort? Do you drink plenty of water—quite three pints a day are necessary—breathe deeply, sleep in a well ventilated room, exercise outdoors? All of these things, and more like unto them—the warm bath that cleanses the skin and soothes the nerves, for instance—are necessary for the body's well being.

In short, sensible and regular habits of life constitute the first and really only sure cure for sleeplessness, which is the sensitive temperament's way of showing that something is wrong. Two weeks of regular living alone would put the worst nerves in something like order, so unless a woman is desperately ill in some other way, there is no excuse for her not sleeping. Drugs are out of the question for the ordinary cases of sleeplessness, and no tonic, however good, will in itself alone reach the root of the matter. The habits of life must all be changed first; you must live according to the dictates of Nature for wakefulness and sleep to come at their right times and to be good and wholesome and beautifying.

Take up the matter of outdoor exercise. The fresh air so stored up in the lungs is in itself soporific, in that the new oxygen freshens the blood and starts up a more healthy action of the heart. Then the tramp outdoors lifts the mind to a higher plane, the troubled spirit, which inherits beginning in the inhalations low down as it seems, in the lungs, yet drawing the breath, as it seems, too, through the leg as if it were hollow. Go to the left leg with the same process—take the right arm, the left, the heart, the brain. At last, take another breath or two from the toes to the brain for the final washing out. But let me make a prediction—if you counten with the breathing of each part of you, before you get to the left arm the Sand Man will have come, unless yours is a case of nervousness.

A glass of warm milk drunk at night just before going to bed is very soothing to the nerves, and sometimes serves as a definite sleeping potion as an entirely empty stomach often causes sleeplessness. Keeping the feet warm in bed is another little remedy surely open to all, for it does not require much to know that cold feet

means that the blood is in the head, and that this must be drawn away by the memory that once all humankind lived, outdoors, is pacified.

The deep breathing is life itself and if the mind is fixed upon the business in hand while this is being done, it is even possible to absorb a fine essence from the air which is in a way immortal. At any rate, the wise people of India claim this, while a very gifted American woman who has mastered all the gymnastics that promote health and beauty, claims that it is impossible to be fair and graceful without deep breathing. It is a fact that those who breathe properly live far longer than those who breathe carelessly. Since civilization is the artificial thing it is now that Nature must be helped at the lung point.

Accompanied by lung exercises, there are mental and mechanical gymnastics for making the veriest wide awake a sleepy head. The mind is involved. When bedtime comes you must teach your mind to drop the little worries of day; then when the night toilet is prepared, you must take 20 deep breaths at an open window (wrap up well) and go to your couch in the firm belief that you will sleep. It is a very easy matter to hypnotize the mind into the stayawake state. If you think that a banging shutter, or some other trifle, will keep you from sleeping, it will. Get into bed, then, perfectly assured of the kindness of the Sand Man, and stretch out first with a deep inhalation that seems to run from the toes to the top of the head.

Lie on the back for this, with every muscle relaxed, and the arms lying lifeless, heel to heel. Then begin and breathe with one part of your body after the other, doing this, of course, as much with the mind as with the lungs. Start with the right foot, fore sleep can come. In extreme cases of wakefulness, then, it is a good thing to take a hot foot bath just before going to bed, and the feet can be rubbed afterward with turpentine, which will increase the warmth and pleasant tingle.

As to the bath, it cannot be given too much importance where the health and comfort of the anemic woman are involved. It is absolutely necessary to keep the pores of the skin open for the nerves to be soothed, as the greater part of the body's breathing is done through them. If the hot bath at night promotes wakefulness, it had better be taken in the day, but if it can be taken without this effect, then all the better, for in this case it will be still another aid toward sleep. But remember always that the anemic body requires warm water, and as soap is tonic in its effects on the skin, don't be chary of using it. A medicated bath is also sometimes of enormous benefit in cases of sleeplessness. A great French doctor advises this one for the pallid, nervous under nurtured women who find the wooing of sleep and all peace a difficult matter:

Sulphate of potassium, 50 grammes.

Sub-carbonate of soda, 100 grammes.

Gelatin, 40 grammes.

Dissolve the gelatin in a quart of hot water, and add this and the salts to the hot bath. But as this bath is very invigorating to the nerves, it is best to take it in the morning.

Subscribe for The Optic.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE A HARD TASK

CATHOLIC AUTHORITIES ARE GOING BACK TO ORIGINAL WRITINGS

(Arthur Benington in New York Word)

Cardinal Gasquet has been arousing mirth among the learned Benedictines of Rome by relating a piece of advice given to him on his recent visit to this country by an interested but ingenuous American to whom he had been speaking of the enormous task of revising the Bible, in which the Benedictine monks are now engaged. This man advised him in all seriousness to make use of the original manuscript of the Vulgate, written by the hand of St. Jerome!

As Abbot Ambrogio Amelli remarked in a recent address to the Roman clergy: "Truly excellent advice, but who knows where such a manuscript exists? Where can this archetype of the Vulgate, on which all the existing manuscripts are more or less directly based, be found?"

St. Jerome wrote his translation of the Bible into Latin in the years between 384 and 404 A. D., having been commissioned by Pope Damasus. In the ten succeeding centuries his version was transcribed by thousands of copyists. Through transcription and retranscription many errors crept into the text. Many learned men undertook to revise the corrupted text by comparing it with fragments of even older versions. Alcuin and Lafranc were two of the earliest of these revisers, but the work of revision and corruption continued until 1546, when the Council of Trent decided that the Vulgate be accepted as authoritative, and an official version was published in 1592.

8,000 Manuscripts to Compare

In 1908 Pope Pius X. directed that this be thoroughly revised, and intrusted the work to the Benedictine order, with Abbot (now cardinal) Gasquet as head of the commission.

The revision is well under way, but it will take many years to complete. How enormous is the task may be gathered from the fact that there are scattered through the world more than 8,000 manuscripts of the Vulgate, of which 700 are earlier in date than the eleventh century. And these must be compared with the more or less fragmentary manuscripts that antedate St. Jerome—versions of the "Old Latin" Bible, Greek, Syriac and Hebrew texts—which were used or which may have been used by St. Jerome in making his translation.

There is, for instance, the Septuagint, a second-century translation in Greek, from which the King James version was principally translated into English. There are the translations from the Hebrew of the Old Testament made by Origen in the third century, and the fragments of the translation of Aquila, Symmachus and Theodotion in the second century. St. Jerome made use of some these, but he translated the Old Testament

from the original Hebrew, in which work he was assisted by the ablest rabbis, who went to him for the purpose in his cell at Bethlehem. Unfortunately there is today no Hebrew manuscript in existence that is older than the tenth century, but the comparison of this with the early Greek translations shows that the text is practically identical with the ancient.

The first thing the committee of Benedictines decided to do was to catalogue all the manuscripts, classifying them into their proper "families." This was undertaken by Don Henri Quentin of the Abbey of Solesmes. This classification will reveal which of those manuscripts are most reliable and approach most closely to the original text of St. Jerome.

Photographing Ancient Codices

While Don Quentin is at work on this, the most important manuscripts—codices, they are called—are being reproduced by a new process of photography, white upon black. These codices are in libraries all over Europe, some of the most ancient being in Ireland. Already seventeen entire Bibles, besides many Psalters, Gospels and other single books or parts of books, have been reproduced by this process, page by page. These as collected at the Benedictine monastery of San Calisto in Rome, make up a library of 300 volumes, consisting of 22,000 photographed pages.

Reproductions of these are distributed to individual Benedictines in Italy, Germany, England, Belgium and France, each of whom has a certain specific task allotted to him.

In 1908 a special edition of what is known as the Clementine codex, was printed for their especial use, on large pages, each with a single narrow column of type, leaving a broad margin. Each monk who receives a photographed codex has to compare it word for word, letter for letter, with that in the book, noting in the margin every variation, no matter how slight. Afterward these are counter-checked against the original.

As soon as the monk has finished his work he sends his book to Rome where the members of the commission resident there are engaged in classifying and grouping all the variants transcribing them into one special register, which is a huge volume with forty columns to the page. Each column contains the variants of a codex designated by its own special sign so that the reciprocal relations between the several "families" can be seen at a glance.

Abbot Amelli told the Roman priests that this method put them in the way of tracing back the variants, seeing which was the most ancient reading, and "at the same time indicated exactly the vicissitudes the Vulgate had undergone in its long, obscure travels through the centuries and different nations."

In charge of this huge register is Don Henri Contineau, also of the Abbey of Solesmes.

The vast and tedious labor of collating and comparing and registering, indispensable as it is, is by no means the most serious part of the work; it is the most serious part of the work; it is for the future building. The really serious work begins when it becomes necessary to choose between several different versions, each of which is backed by the authority of several codices. "For," as Don Amelli says,

"it is not always the true reading that can boast the majority of the codices nor the authority of the most ancient in its favor." Sometimes the true reading is found in one codex alone, all the others having followed each other in reproducing the error of some early copyist.

In the meantime the entire world is being racked with a fine comb in search of forgotten manuscripts. And some precious discoveries have already been made. The Benedictines have also begun the publication of the ancient Latin texts—those earlier than St. Jerome—as fast as they are brought to light. They have already published five volumes (1) the very ancient African Psalter from the library at Montecassino; (2) a commentary on this by Father Chapelle; (3) a new and revised edition of the Codex Rhedigerames; (4) the Codex Vercellensis in two volumes. The last is one of the most famous manuscripts in the world its text having been used by St. Jerome. About to appear is the "purple codex" discovered several years ago by Don Amel-Bede, but was believed to have disappeared entirely.

Don Amelli has just announced that he found recently in the library of the Cathedral at Vercelli ancient Latin versions of the Books of Tobit, Judith and Esther, and another, complete, of the two Books of Esther. The latter was referred to by the Venerable Bede, but was believed to have disappeared entirely.

Don Amelli thought for a while that he was on the point of finding the original manuscript of St. Jerome. Reading a fifteenth-century manuscript in the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence, he came across a passage that spoke of that precious original is still existing on the shelves of the library of the Chapter of St. Peter's in Rome. Hunting through the fourteenth and fifteenth century catalogues of this library he found listed "a very ancient Bible in very large characters" and another very precious Bible wrapped up in cloth of gold. When he looked for these volumes he found that they had been among the loot carried off or destroyed by the army of Germans and Spaniards that sacked Rome after their leader, the Constable de Bourbon, had been killed by a shot fired by Benvenuto Cellini. These were the only books that might have been the manuscript of St. Jerome, but as they had been lost Don Amelli was disappointed.

A Monk's Valuable Invention

Another Benedictine has recently invented a process of reproducing palimpsests, as ancient manuscripts over which more recent authors have written anew (the original writing having been partially erased) are called. This method facilitates the deciphering of the original. Don Mauser of Beuron has already used it in deciphering a sixth-century manuscript of the Vulgate version of the Hebrew Prophets that had been written over by some later person and is now in the monastery at St. Gall.

In the great libraries of the world there are many palimpsests, and the new invention is to be applied to deciphering them, a task that is ordinarily of extreme difficulty.

Thus are these learned Benedictine monks—always the intellectual aristocracy of the Church—busy at work on the immense task intrusted to

them by Pope Pius X. They are in no hurry; thoroughness is essential, as the minutest detail may be of the highest importance. The work is divided among them so that each man has just one thing at a time to do, and all the resources of the finest processes of reproducing ancient documents are called to their assistance.

The work will take many more years to complete, but when finished it is intended that it shall endure for all time as the nearest possible approach to an exact translation of the actual writings of the authors of the several books that make up the Holy Bible.

EL PASO INTERESTED IN VEGAS' SCENERY

LUDWIG ILFELD TELLS TEXAS PEOPLE ABOUT SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

Secretary Phil H. LeNoir of the Commercial club has received a letter from Ludwig William Ilfeld at El Paso. Ilfeld has been working in behalf of Las Vegas since his departure from this city a short time ago.

He says that he took two copies of the Boost and Build Edition of The Optic with him to the Pass City and since his arrival there has shown it to several persons. All are enthusiastic over the wonderful scenery depicted in the paper, saying that they did not think that Las Vegas had so much to offer the sightseer. Many persons have assured Mr. Ilfeld that they are coming here during the summer to spend their vacations.

Mr. Ilfeld suggests in his letter that all persons who intend to leave Las Vegas for a trip this summer should take along two or three copies of the Boost and Build edition to show to their friends in other cities. It will not be necessary to take many copies, says Mr. Ilfeld, as one copy can be shown to several people.

Mr. Ilfeld will leave tonight for Phoenix, where he will meet Romaine Fielding and extend an invitation to him to come here this summer. He will then get to the coast.

GIRL'S DARING ATTEMPT

San Antonio, Texas, April 16.—Miss Catherine Stinson, a 19-year-old aviatrix, announced here today she would undertake a trans-continental flight of 3,000 miles from New York to San Francisco. She expects to start from the State of Liberty in New York about June 1 in a 90 horse power airplane and to make not more than ten stops at principal cities en route.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

LOST—A mud chain on Fifth street above Washington, Thursday night. Reward if returned to Whalen's garage. 1wk.

FIREMAN IS KILLED

Denver, April 16.—The body of Fred A. Burrows, aged 26, a fireman employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was found on the approach of the Twentieth street viaduct here today. The authorities were in doubt whether he was murdered for purposes of robbery or was killed by a train.

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AUSTRIAN PEACE RUMORS

Along with the announcement of Russian successes in the Carpathians and in Hungary comes the inevitable story that Austria-Hungary is endeavoring to obtain terms of peace from Russia; but not necessarily, it appears from France and Great Britain. The also inevitable sequel to this is a statement that Russia will in no wise make peace with Austria unless the negotiations take into account the interests of her allies of the entente.

It is very possible that this latest rumor may have more foundation than similar ones which have preceded it. Yet if the Slavs continue to advance, what is more probable than that Vienna may finally feel itself compelled through sheer prostration to open negotiations with Petrograd.

A private peace between Austria and the allies would necessarily involve a desertion of Germany by Vienna, and such action in the event of ultimate German survival as a great power would bring down upon Austria the active enmity of Prussia, a consideration the house of Hapsburg and its advisers will scarcely overlook. How far desertion of Germany by Austria would constitute an act of unjustifiable treachery depends somewhat upon whether the government in Vienna at the outset was the tempter or the tool of Berlin.

The implication in the Petrograd dispatches that Vienna is trying to negotiate with Russia without including Great Britain and France suggests another situation. Is Austria were able to pacify Russia without at the same time crying quits with Russia's allies, it might be rendering Germany a service rather than an injury even if the Russians-German war were to continue.

KEEPING THEM GUESSING

It is presumed that the fleet of allied vessels which recently was awaiting, outside the entrance to Newport News harbor, the exit of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich has not scattered far since the captain of that vessel decided that internment was better than being blown into pieces along with his ship. Yet another German cruiser, hard pressed by a British warship, managed to sneak into

the harbor sometime Sunday night. This is a feat of seamanship of which the commander of the second Teutonic ship, the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, well may be proud.

There is one thing certain, however, and that is that if he is able to sneak out of the harbor, after securing necessary supplies, he will have a right to feel still more proud.

The Germans, to some extent, are keeping the captains of the allies' cruisers in American waters guessing. These officers are unable to determine, apparently, whether their Teutonic enemies are making a grand stand play around Newport News for the purpose of distracting attention from operations in some other portion of the high seas, or whether the German sea raiders, having become desperate for lack of provisions, are heading into a port where they can be interned rather than be easy victims to the first hostile warship they encountered outside the American three-mile limit.

Developments in the immediate future may be expected to answer these questions.

SHALL WE HAVE WOMEN DEMAGOGUES

If women are to have the franchise why, as is the case in some western states, should their votes be separated from the men's? Segregation of this kind, if widely practised, would do much to destroy the secrecy of the ballot. There is no better public reason for finding out how women stand politically than there is for ascertaining the party preferences of men by nationality, religion or occupation.

Nobody ever devised a better way to introduce the class idea into politics than that which involves the keeping of sex books on popular manifestations at the polls. One objection to woman suffrage has been that the time might come when women should be tempted to unite, not on lines of policy or principles, but on considerations of sex.

To encourage a demonstration of that kind, the constant parading of the female vote, divided in about the same ratio as the vote of the males, is well calculated to produce some disagreeable results. True equality requires that a woman's vote in the

ballot box shall be the same as a man's vote—a vote and nothing but a vote. If we emphasize sex at the polls in the western fashion, we need not doubt that unscrupulous leaders will presently appear demanding that sex shall assert itself in many other ways.

Few women demagogues have afflicted our politics as yet. Wo we care to encourage them?—New York World

ETHICS

The Raton Range says it has received a communication from a man in Las Vegas asking if there is room for a first class physician in the Gate City. The inquirer says he does not see the names of many physicians in the professional directory of the Range, and he naturally supposes that the medical profession is not overworked in Raton. The Range goes on to say:

"This conclusion was natural. The practitioners of the medical and legal professions here assume that the appearance of their names, profession and location of office in the newspapers is unethical, but for the life of us we cannot see any good reason for such an assumption, as an announcement would be simply directory, and comparable to the custom which both professions practice of displaying a "shingle" or hanging up a window card. Any publicity is advertisement, and if a newspaper advertisement is unethical, so is a window advertisement."

The physicians of Las Vegas evidently are just as ethical as those of Raton, as not a medical man carries a card in The Optic. This paper has no quarrel with the doctors, however if they do not wish to display professional cards, that is their own business.

There is one thing that the press of the country has noticed of recent years. While the individual practitioner may not care to advertise, the profession as a whole is one of the greatest advertisers in the world—and it manages to obtain the greater portion of its publicity without cost through the instrumentality of a press bureau maintained by the American Medical association.

DRAG THE HIGHWAYS

"Drag the roads!" writes Colonel D. K. B. Sellers of Albuquerque, one of the most enthusiastic good highways advocates in New Mexico. In an open letter to the public, which he has sent to The Optic and many other papers of the state, the colonel declares that the national highways passing through New Mexico should be dragged from one end to the other. He asserts further that such treatment will lay the foundation for good roads all during the summer and will attract many automobile tourists to travel through New Mexico on their way to the coast.

Following is Colonel Sellers' letter:

"Albuquerque, April 12 1915.
"The object of this letter is to call the attention of the people of the different cities, towns and villages in the counties through which the ocean to ocean highway passes, from Raton pass to Socorro, and along the line of the Panhandle Pacific highway and Abo route, from Clovis to Albuquerque the extreme necessity of at once

dragging these roads in their entirety and that they be put in first class condition and kept so, that the immense auto travel to and from the California expositions shall not be disappointed in the condition of our roads, nor in the progress of our state, but leave us well advertised among our friends.

"This little effort on the part of our citizens will increase the value of all their farming lands and make every acre salable.

"It is estimated 50,000 of the more wealthy people of the east will cross the country this year in automobiles. Their actual expense during the five days it requires to cross the state of New Mexico will leave one-half million dollars in the state, while their impressions, if good, will result in many millions of dollars being brought here later for the development of the state.

"While there is moisture on the road is the time to drag, and now is the time.

(Signed) "D. K. B. SELLERS"

OFFICERS' NEGLECT CAUSE OF DISCOMFORT

WHOLE TOWN IN ENGLAND REMAINED INDOORS WHEN IT WAS UNNECESSARY

London, April 13.—A small town in the south of England, which was ordered to take the usual military precautions on the occasion of one of the recent false alarms regarding Zeppelin raiders, lived for nearly 24 hours under a martial law which prevented anyone from even going into the streets—all because somebody in London forgot to notify the local authorities that things were all right. A correspondent in the town gives some details of this occurrence, mention of which in the newspapers was forbidden by the censor:

"I arrived home late in the evening after a visit to London, to find my wife and the maids huddled in a circle in the cellar scullery. The light of a flickering candle fell on their pallid faces. The rest of the house was in darkness. So were all the streets. Our special constables had valiantly dashed forth at the first alarm and turned out all the street lamps. In some cases they had adopted the simpler method of smashing them.

"If it were not for fear of the censor, I could tell a great deal more about our Zeppelin night. It produced many stirring scenes. The ladies who hurried out into the cold, dim world, each with a baby clutched in one hand and a bag-full of belongings in the other, will not soon forget it.

"The night really lasted all the next day as well, and the local milkmen who were coming in from the country were not admitted to our beleaguered streets. While we were shut off from the outer world we all thought of Przemysl.

"Our Zeppelin night was rather a mystery, for nobody knew just how it began. We never knew, for instance, why the streets were blocked.

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BAKER IS HAPPY WORKING ON A FARM

STAR BASEBALL PLAYER SAYS
MACK WILL HAVE A JOB
MAKING HIM LEAVE

The retirement of "Home-run" Baker was the big event of recent diamond history. In the May issue of the Baseball Magazine the great slugger tells in his own words the reasons which led him to forsake a pennant winning club for the farm.

Baker says:

"I hope Mack can get ten men as good as I am, or better, to fill the place. I wish him all the luck in the world. Mack has always treated me fairly, but I owe him no debt. I have treated him as fairly as he has treated me.

"There isn't anything to be gained by such talk. I don't know whether or not Mack has said all the things he has been reported as saying. But there have been mistakes made somewhere.

"It was reported in the press that Mack made the statement that he had to come down to Trappe every year to sign me, and that the last time he told me it was too much trouble to go to that effort every season, and he would like to avoid it by signing me for three years. I don't believe Mack made this statement. The only time he ever came to Trappe in his life was when he came to sign me for three years. And he came then because he was afraid the Federal league might be after me and he wanted to forestall their efforts. There is no mystery about that, I guess, to anyone.

"I had always signed a contract for one year at a time. This seemed the fairest way to me. Then, if I had a better season than I expected, I would be in a position to ask for more money, while if I did not, I would never be adverse to accepting a cut. That statement will not be believed, but it is true. I would not willingly take more money than I thought I was worth. If I was a dub player and by good fortune or luck had been able to sign up for \$5,000 a year I wouldn't have the face to take my salary if I knew it was all out of reason and more than I was worth.

"This time Mack, however, wanted me to sign for three years. He told me his reasons. I tried to argue with him and told him that he needn't be afraid of my leaving him in the lurch and jumping to the Federal league. I had no intention of going to the Federal league, and in my case I would always be willing to work for him for less money than I would work anywhere else. That was what I told him then and I still say it. I would work for the Athletics cheaper than I would work for anybody else.

"I told him that I didn't want to sign for more than one year. That I couldn't foresee what the conditions would be at that time. As long as conditions were the same as when I signed it might be possible to arrange things. But these conditions might

change. And if they did, as was not unlikely, they would change the nature of the contract.

"Mack pressed me, however, to sign. I am easy-going, I guess. At any rate, I didn't refuse him. I signed the contract. But I told him when I did so that I would quit the game at the end of the year. I had that right. If I was dissatisfied I had no right to go back on my contract and demand a new agreement if the conditions were unsatisfactory. But I did have the right to quit if I wanted to, especially as I reserved that right at the time and told Mack it was my intention to do so.

"Later in the summer there was a good deal of trouble over the ten day clause. The Federal league was making capital out of this clause and the owners were signing the players all over again to other contracts with the clause omitted. He had trouble with Collins and McInnes and some of the rest in getting them to agree to the change. And he had to pay them more money for their consent to the new arrangement. I knew the trouble he was having with some of his players, and I felt rather sorry for him. It is an exasperating thing for a manager. The player has only one man to deal with, but the manager has 25 or more. And it is a hard job to keep them all satisfied.

"I knew this, so when he came to me and asked me to have my contract rewritten I told him to do whatever he wanted to do with it. I made no attempt to hold him up in any way. I dislike to mention this fact. I would prefer that Mack should do it. I mention it at all merely to show that in my dealings with him I was never trying to hold him up or take him at a disadvantage.

"After the season closed I told Mack that I did not intend to play this season. The world's series was a great disappointment. I don't think, however, that anyone in recent years has ever seen the Athletics play a worse game than they did during the series, while, although I can't speak with so much certainty on that point, I doubt if the Braves ever played a better game than they put up in the four big contests. We had been in a slump for two months and every man played below form. But that, of course, is a part of baseball. After the season was over, however, and Plank and Bender went, it put a big crimp in our pennant prospects. Eddie Collins' going hurt the club's speed and perhaps in batting, though Lajoie is liable to have a great year. Still Lajoie is a veteran of many seasons and Collins is in his prime. So I believe it is impossible to fill his place, though no doubt Lajoie will fill it as nearly as anyone could. All told, however, the conditions which existed a year ago are much changed. Then the Athletics were as sure a pennant winner as a club is ever sure in baseball, and the world's series money was within the reach of every one of the players on that club. Now, while of course, the Athletics may win the pennant, they have fallen from practically a sure thing to a remote chance. Personally, I believe the Red Sox have the best show for the flag.

"I wrote Mack a letter this spring telling him that I would not play this year. It was merely in line with what I had told him before on several

occasions, and what I had told him when I signed. Perhaps it may not be the best way of doing business, but it is my way at any rate. I have no right under contract to ask him for any more money, and I haven't asked him for more money. Furthermore, I have no intention of asking him or anybody else for more money. Mack wrote me a letter some time ago and asked me if the money question was what was bothering me, and if it was what I wanted to be satisfied. I didn't even answer the letter. If he wants me to play he knows where I am. If he doesn't it suits me. I am very well contented on the farm. I have a good farm, over 200 acres, well stocked and well cultivated. I can earn a good living here in Trappe, the town where I was born. I like to play baseball, like nothing better, but I don't like to travel on the circuit in the summer. I wouldn't mind a year's rest in the least. I am 29 today and have a few years left.

"I am not criticising Collins for getting the fifteen thousand dollars he is reported to be getting. I am not criticising Lajoie for getting the nine thousand he is reported to be getting. I wish baseball could afford to pay every player that much money. I wish them all the luck in the world. But I have to look out for my own interests also, and if I am not satisfied I have a right to drop out and earn a living in some other way. That's clear enough, I guess. There's no mystery about that."

A BRAVE BAVARIAN

Berlin, April 9.—From Bohemia comes the story of a young Bavarian who has not had enough of war, notwithstanding that he has been three times wounded and was finally ordered placed on the invalid list. He presented himself at a recruiting office in a Bohemian town as a volunteer for the Austrian army, giving the following account of himself.

He had joined the Bavarian army as a volunteer in the first week of the war and received his first wound, a slight one in the arm, in the early fighting in Belgium. After five days in the field hospital he broke away and rejoined his regiment. Soon afterward he was shot through the right arm in one of the battles in France, and had to spend several weeks in a hospital. When he was finally dismissed he went forth determined to avenge his father, who had just fallen in one of the battles in the Vosges mountains. About Christmas he received a bad bayonet wound in the thigh in a battle near Lille, and after he had fairly recovered the surgeons pronounced him unfit for further service. His thirst for battle, however, was not assuaged. He went to Austria and offered himself there, pleading that he was alone in the world now, his father dead and his only sister married, so his life was of no value to anyone. But his pleading was in vain, he was turned away; and the question is now asked whether he will offer himself to the Sultan.

It is said that Brief has cinched the job at first base for the White Sox. Jacques Fornier, former watchman at stop one and celebrated as a swatter of Walter Johnson's shoots, is to be placed out in the meadow.

PROMINENT MEN INDICTED BY JURY

FEDERAL INVESTIGATING BODY
DELVES INTO THE INEZ SALAZAR ESCAPE

Santa Fe, April 12.—A federal warrant was served today on State Game and Fish Warden Trinidad C. de Baca, charged with conspiracy with five others to effect the release of General Jose Inez Salazar from federal custody. De Baca gave bond in the sum of \$2,000, his bondsmen being Judge N. B. Laughlin and M. A. Garcia of this city, and Fulgencio Baca of Clayton, N. M. De Baca, in a statement today, asserted his innocence more strongly than ever. He is engaged today with Manuel Vigil of Albuquerque, another defendant, in retaining counsel to fight the case.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 12.—The government sprung its coup in the Salazar case Saturday night at Santa Fe. Secret service men and federal officers of New Mexico have been working since soon after the night of November 20, when General Jose Ynez Salazar escaped from the county jail at Old Albuquerque, not giving up until they hit upon something tangible which looked like it might lead to the unraveling of the conspiracy. The report of the grand jury was the first outward evidence of what the government has been working upon. Whether it is the right track will be shown by the evidence at the trial of the men indicted.

Six men were indicted. They are charged with implication in the plot to free General Salazar from jail, where he was held pending trial, upon the charge of perjury. A special presentment was also made against a man who is said to have attempted to intimidate a witness. His name was withheld because he was not under arrest.

The men charged with having been parties to the conspiracy to bring about the escape of Salazar are:

District Attorney Manuel U. Vigil of Albuquerque.

State Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca of Santa Fe.

Elfego Baca, counsel for Salazar, of Albuquerque.

Monico Aranda of Albuquerque.

Charlie Armijo, of Albuquerque, who was deputy sheriff at the time Salazar escaped.

Perfilio Savedra, of Albuquerque.

A Cure for Sour Stomach

Mrs. Wm. M. Thompson, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion, sour stomach and bad breath. After taking two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets I am well. These tablets are splendid none better." For sale by all dealers.
—Adv.



IN COMPETITION FOR THE OPTIC'S CUP



In this column will appear at regular intervals articles written by students of the New Mexico Normal University in the course of their regular school work. The teachers have selected these papers for competition for the silver loving cup which is given by The Optic each year to the student of the Normal doing the best work in English composition. Three judges will decide which paper is entitled to the prize, announcement being made on commencement night.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS IN NEW MEXICO

A few years ago when everything was peaceful and there was nothing to create excitement, some one started the back-to-the-soil movement. Papers and magazines were full of it, and those who were tired of city life and office work were eager to take it up. Every one who owned a farm, forthwith went back to it; those who had the price bought farms; and those who had neither remained in their stuffy offices and dreamed dreams of rural ease. At this time land in southeastern New Mexico was opened for settlement. Here was opportunity for those who wanted homes. Real estate boomers were more than glad to give any information that might be wished, and every week brought trains of home-seekers from the middle west to the Land of the Turquoise Skies.

Those who came marveled at the great stretches of green prairie, dotted here and there by herds of cattle. They had always understood that part of the state to be semiarid, but now they saw where the land was cultivated, grains of all kinds growing luxuriantly. The great expanse of green prairie was interrupted here and there by clear, sparkling lakes; and over it all, more boundless, even than the land itself, were the perfect skies. Those who were seeking health found it the land of their heart's desire, and came with the assurance of gaining what money could not purchase elsewhere. There were those who owned only small or poor farms that did not produce enough for their growing needs. These people thought to increase their acreage and the amount their other farms brought when sold, would they thought, put them on their feet to make a good start in the territory. There were those who saw in this venture their only chance of ever becoming land owners, and came with the intention of making homes such as they could never otherwise hope to possess. And some who, either through misfortune or prejudice, had lost their standing in their old homes found there an opportunity to begin anew and regain in new environment that which they had lost. They all came; they were all enthusiastic and hopeful; they were all intent upon proving themselves or their theories, and they all had an equal chance to make good.

What did it matter if they had no postoffices within thirty miles and

had to depend on chance passing for news from home? And their present homes—why, it was fun to live in a tent, and many of the little box houses and dugouts were positively homey and cozy. The adobe habitations, made of the land that Uncle Sam had given them, were doubly valuable for being doubly their own; and living close to Nature is a pleasure all its own. Many women who had always been slaves to their house-keeping found delight in their neglect to dust and mop, to help dig post holes and stretch wire, or, perhaps, to go to the bluffs for firewood. What if they did have to haul water in barrels, eight or ten and, in some cases, fifteen miles? It only made wash day an unusual occurrence. Some day every one would have wells on his own farm. All things conspired to make this new life a complete departure from the one they had left. The cattlemen watched with distrust and resentment, this invasion of the settlers, on the grounds that they paid the government more for the lease of the land than the settlers would ever pay. They proceeded to make things very unpleasant for said settlers by running herds of cattle over the pastures and growing crops. The settlers, however, were not the sort to be so bluffed; in fact, the bluff worked better the other way. The crops soon grew unmolested and the ranches and herds and cowboys became history.

After the homes were built and work nicely started, postoffices were established and Sunday schools were organized. Services were held at the different homes—sometimes in a dugout, sometimes in a tent, in nice, warm weather, under an arbor or on floors. There were no ministers at first and just anyone who could speechify spoke to the congregation. It was, really, fun to drive six or eight miles to Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. One family went to Sunday school all one summer on the running gears of their wagon, the box having been burned in a prairie fire. A few enterprising persons in different localities engaged in the mercantile business. These little stores became the centres round which the neighborhood revolved. To the casual observer there was little there worth buying; but excellent appetites put a premium on bacon, corn meal and beans. It became customary for the whole family to go to the store Saturday afternoon, and frequently there was a baseball game or bronco riding by way of entertainment. If a new bolt of calico or gingham was "brought on," every girl and woman in the neighborhood had a dress, and every man, a shirt of it. One would think the entire population to be in uniform. The first schools were subscription schools. In one community an accommodating bachelor gave his house to educational purposes. Later, when schools were built it was no uncommon thing for the pupils to be seated Japanese fashion, for

there was seldom enough money to furnish the school. In every instance the school was the social centre, and was an important factor in the community life. It was there they held their literary meetings; they attended church there on Sunday; very often quiltings were given there, for many who had such work to do had not the room at home. Picnics were rare but merry affairs and every one was sunburned and happy.

But the rains did not come, as they had the year before. The crops did not give the results they had promised. But the settlers were not discouraged. "There is drought everywhere once in a while," they said, and they were right. There is drought there once in a while, but it lasts a long while. In the winter many were obliged to leave their claims and find work in the new towns that were growing up, but spring found them back again, plowing and planting, just as hopeful as ever. Failure after failure brought the realization that it takes rain to produce crops even with the Campbell System. Those who could not sell their relinquishments stayed just long enough to get their seeds, and left, hoping to sell their homesteads. The towns stopped growing. At one time there was some one living on every quarter-section. Today one can drive for miles and miles without seeing a human being. The fences, when they have not been torn away, are choked with Russian thistles that grew where cane and broomcorn, etc., had been planted. There are windmills with wheels and fans broken, standing guard over deserted houses whose bare windows glare over brown wastes of prairie. On all sides are mute evidences of plans that failed and hopes that never materialized. Here and there are well improved farms. Their owners are shrewd and farsighted enough to see mistakes, and profited accordingly. They adjusted themselves to their surroundings, made the best of what was within their reach, and they won out.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—Playing steady and consistent tennis Joshua Crane and George R. Fearng Jr., of Boston, defeated George H. Brooke and Edgar Scott in the first round of the court tennis doubles championship of the United States here today in straight sets 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

CHANGE OF VENUE

Alamogordo, N. M., April 16.—On the ground that of his own knowledge a fair and impartial trial could not be had on account of the state of public feeling, Judge David J. Leahy of Las Vegas in the Otero county district court yesterday afternoon, granted, on behalf of the state, a change of venue to Dona Ana county in the case of James L. Porter, indicted for the murder of Ralph S. Connell.

In making the motion Attorney General Clancy failed to present affidavits in his possession. The court explained that he did not insist on the affidavits for the reason that their publication would only subject the affidavits to "possible trouble and inconvenience" on account of the bitterness existing.

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MRS. J. H. SHOUT DIES LEAVING MANY FRIENDS

DEAD WOMAN WAS WELL KNOWN
FOR HER LITERARY ATTAINMENTS

Many people of Las Vegas were grieved today to learn of the passing away of a respected citizen, Mrs. Anna M. Shout, who will be keenly missed by all who count themselves her friends. Death occurred at an early hour today.

A native of Martinburg, Pa., Mrs. Shout came west in the early eighties, and was married to the late Dr. J. H. Shout, a prominent citizen, soon after. She was manager of the Colorado Telephone company a few years after the installation of its exchange here and remained in that capacity for many years until compelled by ill-health to resign.

Mrs. Shout was identified with the literary interests of the town, impressing all those with whom she came into contact with her deep insight and keen appreciation of the good things in literature.

She is survived by her mother, whose eighty-seventh birthday, today, is a sad anniversary; by Mrs. D. C. Winters, a sister, and Mr. Samuel Bloom, of Ely, Nevada, a brother. The funeral will take place from the home, 126 Seventh street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Upon examination late yesterday afternoon it was found that Eli Madrid, the 9-year old boy who was injured by a falling box in the composing room of The Optic yesterday noon, sustained a broken leg as result of the accident. Madrid's leg was set yesterday evening and the boy is reported as doing well.

AMATEUR BOXER KILLED

New York, April 16.—George Brown, an amateur boxer, died in a hospital early today from the effects of a blow over the heart in a boxing exhibition at the Loughlin lyceum in St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic church in Brooklyn last night.

AIDING THE BLIND

London, April 16.—There are already 50 blind soldiers, including three officers, at the home of Otto Kahn, the American banker, at Regents Park, St. Dunstan's. Mr. Kahn turned his residence over to the Red Cross society some time ago for the use of soldiers who had lost their eyes.

The Kahn estate includes about 15 acres of grounds, with various small preliminary instruction in carpentry, painting rooms and workshops. There is also a small lake on which the blind men will be allowed to row.

The sightless soldiers will receive preliminary instruction in carpentry, boot repairing, mat making, basket weaving, telephone operating, massage, poultry farming, and market gardening, an effort being made to find for each man the occupation to which he is best adapted. The cost of running the institution will be met by the Red Cross, the National Institute for the Blind and the Order of St. John.

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RUSSIAN ARMIES STOPPED BY ENEMIES

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES CHECK ADVANCES OF CZAR'S MEN TOWARD HUNGARY

London, April 15.—England experienced a second Zeppelin raid last night when a German airship made an extensive flight over the northeastern coast in an abortive attempt to damage shipbuilding works along River Tyne. With the exception of negligible damage to property and slight injury to two civilians the attack was fruitless.

According to special dispatches appearing in London both the Russians and the Austrians still continue to claim the local successes in the Carpathians. Nevertheless, it would appear as though reinforced Austro-German forces had checked the main Russian offensive in the region of Uzsook pass.

A Wonderful Airship

The skippers of British trawlers who sighted the Zeppelin airship which last night raided the northeast coast of England, described her as the Z-U, one of the latest types of German airships. The trawlers sighted the craft 100 miles from land. They believe she came from Helgoland. If she returned to that island the calculation is made that she must have covered on her trip something like 800 miles. The trawlers came in at full speed for port immediately after they recognized the Zeppelin, with the object of giving warning, but of course, they were easily outdistanced by the airship.

The French Statement

Paris, April 15 (By wireless to London).—The French war office gave out a statement this afternoon which says:

"Near La Boisselle our heavy artillery completely wrecked German shelters and trenches.

"In the Argonne, near Fontaine-aux-Charles, a local engagement took place from trench to trench in which we gained the advantage.

"The extension of our front at the Ailly wood, already reported, was maintained against a counter attack. Our progress rendered us masters of a portion of the principal German trench, and to the north of this trench also gained for us a section of ground 400 yards long and 100 yards deep.

"In Alsace, north of La Lauche, we made progress amounting to 1,500 yards in the direction of Schnepfen-Riethkopf."

The German Statement

Berlin, April 15 (By wireless to Sayville).—The German war office gave out a report on the progress of hostilities today dated April 15, which says:

"French attacks near Marcheville, in and around the forest of Le Pretre, northeast of Manonviller and south of Hartmanns-Weillerkopf, resulted in failure.

"On the eastern front the situation remains unchanged."

The German war office today gave out a report on the situation in the Carpathians, dated Monday, April 12, which says:

"The Russian attempt with the army that was before Przemysl to force the invasion of Hungary has resulted in failure. The endeavors to get through the L-prow and east Dukla passes were not successful, and the Russian attacks at Sztropko and Felzorzbeurz have definitely come to an end. The Russians consequently are attacking further to the east, but here also they were repulsed near Koziova with heavy losses."

WILL HURRY PROVISIONS

London, April 15.—An important committee under the chairmanship of David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, to organize and speed up the supply of munitions of war, was completed today.

Lloyd George will have the co-operation of ex-Premier A. J. Balfour, Edwin S. Montague, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; Harold T. Baker, member of parliament for the Accrington division of Lancashire; Arthur Henderson, member for the Barnard castle division of Durham; Major General Sir Stanley B. von Donoh, master general of the ordnance; Sir Hubert L. Lewellyn Smith, permanent secretary to the board of trade, and a representative of the admiralty.

Premier Asquith announced the composition of the committee to the house of commons. He said that its functions were "to insure the prompt and most efficient application of all the available productive resources of the country for the manufacture and supply of war munitions for the army and navy, and with authority to take all necessary steps for that purpose."

The British war office simultaneously has appointed a departmental committee to assist in the same object under the chairmanship of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener.

LUTHERANS TO UNITE

Toledo, O., April 15.—Initial steps toward a federation of allied Lutheran bodies in this country and Canada were announced here today. Representatives of seven of the general bodies of the Lutheran church, meeting here, adopted a tentative resolution that will be presented to the general bodies at their next convention. The synods represented a membership of 12,000 and the bodies represented included the joint synod of Ohio and other states; the general synod the Iowa synods, the Danish synods, the general councils, the synod of Canada and the synod of the south.

HAD ENVIABLE RECORD

Trinidad, Colo., April 14.—William A. Garner, pioneer resident of Las Animas county, who died late yesterday at the age of 78 years, was a civil war veteran, at one time acting governor of the state of Tennessee and a member of the state senate of that state for a number of years. Garner also was a member of the committee from Tennessee that was present at the inauguration of President Andrew Johnson, following the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

BASEBALL OPENS

New York, April 14.—For baseball fans throughout the country this was the most memorable day of the year, the day for which they had waited six long months, the day of the opening of the big league season.

In accordance with an ancient custom the great game was to receive official indorsement by President Wilson in Washington, in tossing the first ball upon the diamond, while Mayor Mitchell in New York and other officials in various cities performed similar functions.

FOUNTAIN PEN MAY BE MURDER CLEW

NEW YORK POLICE ARREST SUSPECTED SLAYER OF UNIDENTIFIED GIRL

New York, April 15.—Mystery surrounding the murder of a young woman whose body was found in the Bronx Saturday depended today when the identification of the body as that of Miss Claudia Hansbury of Troy was contradicted. A message from Troy said Miss Hansbury was at home. Miss Christina Carr, an aunt of Miss Hansbury, last night identified the body as that of her niece.

Despite the news from Troy, Raffaele Viullo, a contractor charged with homicide, and Mrs. Bertha Wilson, who, the police allege, said she introduced Miss Hansbury to the contractor, were arraigned before a police magistrate today. Viullo was held without bail for further examination while Mrs. Wilson was held in \$500 bail as a material witness. Viullo was arrested last night when a fountain pen, found near the body, had been identified, the police say, as his.

CHAVES SETTLES UP

Roswell, N.M., April 14.—The settlement made by the county commissioners with the officers of Chaves county under the provisions of the county salary bill resulted as follows:

Probate Judge Mell was allowed \$871.67; W. R. Vauchelet, county surveyor, \$538.50; Guy H. Herbert, commissions as assessor during 1911, \$537.50; Sheriff C. R. Young, back salary of \$5,485.45; Treasurer George Davison, back salary of \$2,729.16; Clerk R. F. Ballard, back salary since January, 1912, and deputy hire for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, \$3,592.90; Assessor Herbert, back salary up to March 31, 1915, \$3,662.33.

The county clerk was allowed an additional deputy in the office at a salary of \$60 per month. This makes two deputies in the clerk's office. It was ordered that Sheriff C. R. Young be allowed \$75 per month for a jailer's salary from January 15, 1912, up to January 1, 1915, and that the salary of the jailer of Chaves county be fixed at \$75 per month. The jailer is to be paid as other county officers are paid.

Daughter Attends Funeral

Denver, April 16.—Mrs. Stephen Maurice Edgell, formerly Miss Elsie Aldrich, youngest daughter of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, left today with her husband for New York to attend the funeral of her father.

IRRIGATION DAM IN ARIZONA BREAKS

EIGHT RESIDENTS OF LYMAN, NEAR HOLBROOK, DROWNED IN THE FLOOD

Holbrook, Ariz., April 15.—Lyman Reservoir, which impounds water of the Little Colorado river 12 miles south of St. Johns, Apache county, broke shortly before midnight last night, drowning eight persons. A reservoir at Hunt, northwest of St. Johns, is in the path of the flood, and if the dam there, which is threatened, gives way, Woodruff, 12 miles southeast of Holbrook, will be in danger.

The eight persons drowned at Lyman had been living directly under the reservoir dam which collapsed, as did a similar, but smaller, dam ten years ago. At St. Johns today the flood had reached a depth of three feet in some places, although no great damage has been done there.

Three of the eight persons drowned at Lyman dam were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Palmer and grandchildren of Mrs. Rachel Berry, one of the two women members of the Arizona state legislature.

Lyman reservoir furnished water to irrigate 30,000 acres.

A sudden thaw of snow in the White Mountains flooded the Little Colorado river and the huge volume of water overwhelmed the reservoir.

The Hunt dam, 20 miles from St. Johns, was carried out by the flood shortly before noon. The water swept down toward Woodruff dam. Woodruff will be submerged unless the dam breaks. The flood will reach Woodruff tonight.

Dutch Trawlers Held

Muiden, Netherlands, April 15 (Via London).—The local owners of the steam trawler fleet have been notified that four of their trawlers, flying the flag of Holland, have been seized by German warships and taken into Cuxhaven.

\$400,000 Damage Done

Phoenix, Ariz., April 15.—Dispatches received here today, telling of the breaking of the Lyman reservoir dam near St. John's estimate the total damage so far in the flooded area at \$400,000. St. Johns is 50 miles from a railroad in the northeastern part of the state.

Santa Fe Tracks Endangered

Santa Fe, April 15.—The situation is believed to be critical in Holbrook, but with 12 hours warning the residents expect to be able to take all necessary precautions. The Santa Fe Railway company, whose tracks at Holbrook are in the path of the anticipated flood, is taking measures to protect the property. The flood is the largest in the history of the region, exceeding the disastrous one of ten years ago.

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HUERTA WILL GO TO YUCATAN TO STIR UP REVOLUTION IN EFFORT TO REGAIN PRESIDENCY

Former Dictator of Mexico, in New York Denies That He Will Violate Neutrality

VILLA AND OBREGON RENEW THEIR BLOODY BATTLE

STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONSTITUTIONALISTS AND FOLLOWERS OF HERO OF TORREON EXPECTED TO BE DECISIVE TURNING POINT IN THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES—LARGE FORCES OBEY THE COMMANDS OF THE RIVAL COMMANDERS—MATAMOROS IS ATTACKED BY VILLA FORCES, WHO DEMONSTRATE ACCURACY IN THE USE OF FIELD ARTILLERY—UNITED STATES TROOPS GUARD THE BORDER.

New York, April 13.—General Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, began today to attend to the business which brought him to New York and which he described as "personal and family." The general occupies one of the most expensive suites of the Hotel Ansonia.

Despite Huerta's assurances on landing yesterday that he would do nothing while here to violate the neutrality of the United States, it was reported today in Mexican circles that important conferences would be held here at once to determine whether the time was ripe for Huerta to interfere in Mexico, rally his old battalions to his support and attempt to put down the factions contending for the control of that country. It was said that the agents of the federal government here were keeping a close watch upon his movements.

A statement given out by Francisco Elias, the consul general representing the Carranza faction here, said that Huerta's destination is Yucatan, "where he expects to inaugurate a revolution against Carranza."

General Huerta turned over to the police a mysterious box which was supposed to contain candy and which was handed to him as he landed. He did not open it, but notified the hotel management. At the police station the box was opened by an expert in explosives, and was found to contain a rambling manuscript apparently written by some irresponsible person.

Washington Not Informed

Washington, April 13.—President Wilson has no information regarding the plans of General Huerta, he told callers today. The president said he was not in the confidence of the former Mexican provisional president and did not know if he would come to Washington.

Big Battle Renewed

Hostilities were expected to be resumed today in the vicinity of Celaya and Irapuato between the contending Mexican armies under Generals Villa and Obregon, according to state department advices.

George C. Carothers, American consular agent, who went to Guadala-

jara to investigate the question of mining taxes, returned to Villa's headquarters at Irapuato last night and sent the state department its report on the military situation in that section. He telegraphed that on April 6 and 7 there were 36 hours of fighting, after which General Villa decided to await reinforcements. More than 15,000 men, officials here estimate, have been gathered at the front by Villa, and he was prepared to resume his attack today. General Obregon is believed to have an equal number.

State department advices given out today say:

"Reinforcements and ammunition are being sent to General Obregon, who is reported to be still at Celaya.

"It is reported from Laredo that a Villa force reached Huisachita April 11 and that the Nhevo Laredo garrison has gone to give battle.

"The military commander at Acapulco has sent a message to General Carranza calling attention to the seriousness of the food situation, saying there is urgent need of corn, flour and funds. Brigadier General Evans reported from the border that some was hurt.

"The Carranza agency announced today that a telegram had been received from General Obregon dated at Celaya today, reiterating his claims of victory over Villa's army and saying his troops were proceeding northward."

Mining Property Is Safe

In response to inquiries from the state department the Villa authorities at Chihuahua have given assurances that the new mining regulations are intended to prevent the purchase of idle mining property by speculators. The department issued a note today which says:

"With reference to the new mining law, the department is informed that it is not the intention of the authorities at Chihuahua to injure any legitimate mining industries and that each company or individual may make representations to the minister of fomento at Chihuahua and secure exemption from the provisions of the re-

cent decree if such exemption is thought to be justified.

"The department is in receipt of an official report on this mining decree in which it is stated that it appears to be advisable for mining men, especially those who have working properties, to take up the matter at once in Chihuahua."

Fight at Matamoros

Brownsville, Texas, April 13.—The long expected bombardment of Matamoros by Villa artillery began today and the direction of fire and comparative accuracy of the marksmanship brought distinct relief from fears for the safety of Brownsville, Texas. One three-inch field piece opened the bombardment and later a second gun joined in. About two dozen shells were fired up to noon. The cannon were hidden in the bushes about a mile and a half from the trenches west of Matamoros. The first few shots went too high, some of them passing completely over Matamoros before exploding. One shell exploded near the American consulate.

The direction of the fire was such that, no matter how far the cannon overshot, the shells would not carry into Brownsville. After a few minutes the Villa artillerymen got the range, dropping several shells near the trenches.

The cause of the cannonading was a sortie of about 1,500 Carranza cavalrymen and infantry, who climbed over the 12-foot embankment of the western entrenchments and started towards Las Rucias, the headquarters of General Jose Rodriguez, commander of the Villa forces, four miles distant.

The Mexican end of the international bridge was closed and a tight censorship put on Matamoros. Apparently, however, the sortie was aimed at capturing some of the Villa cannon in the woods about half a mile west of the trenches. There was heavy firing in these woods.

The rifle battle in the woods continued hot until an hour after the sortie. Then the Carranza forces retreated leisurely toward their trenches.

Colonel A. P. Blocksom, commanding the post here, stationed himself on the international bridge during the cannonading. Cavalry patrols held spectators back out of danger.

Before noon the Carranza troops had returned to their trenches and Villa cavalry had followed to within less than a mile of the defenses.

Carranza Claims Victory

The artillery fire had stopped except for an occasional shot. At the Matamoros end of the international bridge Carranza officers said the sortie had completely disorganized the Villa lines investing Matamoros. It was announced that one Villa cannon was captured, also a train containing a large part of the Villa provisions and a considerable number of prisoners, and that a few Villa wounded also had been brought in.

Permission to enter Matamoros and confirm the reports was refused.

Children were dismissed from school in West Brownsville today because of heavy rifle firing in the woods on the Mexican side of the river near West Brownsville.

The excitement started when the Mexican end of the international bridge here was closed and considerable forces of Carranza cavalry and infantry were observed making a sortie from the trenches which defend the west side of Matamoros. These forces crossed the clear places in front of the trenches without being molested by the Villa lines. After the Carranza column had entered the woods, the Villa forces began firing.

Shells Fly at Matamoros

Bombardment of the Matamoros trenches by the Villa army besieging Matamoros began today. The first few shells exploded in the air above Matamoros. Only one cannon appeared to be in action. The Villa gunners got the range after a few minutes and dropped two shots within a few yards of the trenches on the west side of Matamoros. They kicked up some dirt, but otherwise did no apparent damage. Before the range was obtained four shells burst over Matamoros, one of them above the French theater, near the American consulate.

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



**FOLEY'S
HONEY
and
TAR**

FOR
Coughs and Colds

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

"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.



In this column will appear at regular intervals articles written by students of the New Mexico Normal University in the course of their regular school work. The teachers have selected these papers for competition for the silver loving cup which is given by The Optic each year to the student of the Normal doing the best work in English composition. Three judges will decide which paper is entitled to the prize, announcement being made on commencement night.

HIAWATHA (Parody)

By the door of the office,
By the dungeon of the dragon,
Stood the shaking little Freshie,
Bravest of the class of Freshmen,
Dark before him stood the doorway,
Stood the yawning big black doorway,
Bright behind him rose the stairway
Rose the path by which to "beat it."
Here the fierce and mighty Dean
Frightened stiff the timid Freshie,
Asks about them ditching chapel,
Why they "chant not" in the Glee club,
Added to his woe by saying:
"No more football for you, this year!"
Lulled him into sobbing singing:
"Ye yaw ye, my little Freshie,
Who is this that ditches classes?
With his grades way down to zero,
Ye yaw ye, my little Freshie."

A Hurried Exit

It is just three years since I was in the employ of a Mr. Angelus who was doing some mine developing near the summit of White mountain.

Twice a month I was required to go to town in the valley sixty miles away, to get provisions. One of the employes always went with me.

On one trip late in October I had an experience which I can't soon forget. The Mexican and I with our pack animals, were compelled to camp within ten miles of home on our return. The heavy clouds had hovered down low and it began to rain slowly and steady about an hour before dark. We were then laboriously picking our way up a dark and silent canyon. Almost immediately after, the cold, raw wind began to make us miserable. I saw a greyish object through the trees and elder bushes not more than a few rods ahead. I pointed it out to my companion and asked if he could make out what it was. He informed me that it was an old house and suggested that we make our camp there for the night. This I gladly agreed to.

The house was remarkably well covered and almost hidden with extend-

ing branches from the great oaks and with vines. It had two fair sized rooms. In one we placed the horses taking care to tie them securely. In the other we made our beds and prepared to get a good night's rest. The room was extremely damp, even clammy, and uninviting so I went out to look at the surroundings before it was pitch dark. I noted its location carefully and like a flash I remembered that several old prospectors had told me of such a cabin which had a reputation of being inhabited by spooks. I had heard many ghost stories but was not to be driven out into the rain because of any such stuff and nonsense. I was careful not to tell anything to the Mexican, however, for I well knew his attitude towards ghosts. The only thing for me to do if I wished to share his company here was to keep quiet, still as a mouse about ghosts.

Directly after supper we lay down on our blankets to rest. Soon I heard the Mexican breathing steadily and I knew he was dead to the world. I did not go to sleep till late. I was thinking about the different horrible stories I had heard and could not dismiss them from my mind. When I did sleep it was only a light doze. I was wakened from this by a scream most horrible and penetrating. Then I heard the horses snorting and plunging violently. I looked about for a white figure which I thought should be present when ghosts are prowling about. I did not see any white spectres but such were not necessary to make my hair stand on end and freeze at the roots. Just as I was about to get sufficient balance to make a break for the door—of course my revolver was of no use to me now—I was aware that one of the horses had broken his rope and was charging about in the roof with me. Another hasty glance towards the ceiling revealed two most fear-inspiring eyes backed by a horrible hairy face. My companion was already abusing the vegetation and boulders on the hillside—getting away. Very soon I followed suit but could not overtake him. I ran for sometime before I recovered my senses completely. I sat down beside some large rock, built a fire and waited for the dawning.

After a great deal of searching I found the horses grazing about a mile away. I returned to the place ashamed that a panther should so thoroughly take all my manly courage. The Mexican, it seems, reached a safe distance. Anyway I have not seen him since.

VON HINDENBURG'S SPOILS

Berlin, April 12.—To visualize the number of Russian prisoners and guns taken by von Hindenburg in so-called "winter's battle" to the east of the Masurian Lakes, one of the German papers has figured out what a great procession they would make. If the 104,000 prisoners, the 300 pieces of artillery, and the 2,000 wagons, it

says, were to form a procession with four men abreast, with the artillery and wagon in usual marching order, they would reach 112 miles in length. It would require thirty hours for such a procession to pass a given point. In the same way it is figured that the prisoners of war now held by Germany—a total of 780,000 men—would make a procession 625 miles long.

WILLARD EDITOR PRAISES MR. ROMERO

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE IS DECLARED TO BE ONE OF THE STATE'S BIG MEN

The Willard Record, in a recent issue, had the following kindly words to say about Secundino Romero of Las Vegas:

Hon. Secundino Romero of San Miguel county, and speaker of the state legislature which has recently adjourned, by his clear cut manner of ruling and conducting the business before that legislative body, has shown himself one of the really great men of our state. His fairness throughout the whole session to the members not only of the party of his own faith, but as well as to members of different political doctrine, was a subject of comment by all members of the house. He not only did the arduous work of the speaker, but he really did some work in the drafting of bills. The different committees appointed by him show great generalship.

Possibly no other legislature has placed upon our statute books anything like the amount of real constructive legislation as the one just ended. The salary bill, which presented a very hard problem for the members and finally after much tribulation and trouble has become a law. While perhaps all particulars of the bill are not the best, yet under circumstances it is the best law that could be enacted, and one under which the majority party may well go before the people asking for a continuance of their confidence.

The tax commission law, which is known as the Bursum Bill is a very comprehensive and one that will afford the desired relief. Another bill that is deserving much praise is the county unit school tax law, under whose provisions a uniform tax levy will be made and equally distributed to all the districts in the county. This will provide means of an education for every child in the county.

The new banking law that is now on our statute books is really a good law and one that will also give the much needed relief. It meets the approval of the bankers and business men generally.

While other laws were passed that showed the work of men of ability, those above mentioned stand out as the work of men of great ability and which were made laws after much arduous work by the members who stood sponsors for them. In all this work the honorable speaker of the house stands prominent, showing by his untiring work and fidelity to his task, that he is a man well worthy of the praise that has been given him. He has shown himself to be a great leader, and when the time comes around for the selection of a candidate for governor of our great state, the name of Secundino Romero will loom high in the horizon as a formidable candidate and a man that the

republican party will feel highly honored to have him in the executive's chair of our state.

FIBER PLANT WORKING IN TUCUMCARI NOW

ESTABLISHMENT WILL EMPLOY 100 MEN, DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS

(From the Tucumcari Sun)

The international fiber factory which has been under construction for the past two months started its machinery to rolling on Monday at noon. Two twelve-hour shifts are being worked night and day. At present it is requiring quite a little time on the part of those in charge to break the men into the work, but they are learning fast and everything will be going fine within another week.

Up to the present time there has been installed thirty thousand dollars worth of machinery, and another five thousand dollars worth will be put in as soon as it can get here. The machines for retting, breaking, separating and bailing the material were all invented and especially made for this kind of industry. The process of retting, which is done in huge concrete tubs or tanks, is a secret known only to the discoverer. Electric power is used throughout the plant and is furnished by the local light and power company. A large boiler furnishes hot water for the retting tanks. Some of the machines are large, complex and very expensive.

In a conversation with the Sun man Mr. A. H. Rapmond, the manager, said that the plant would employ one hundred men the year around. Nearly every one of these men will be selected right here in the community. He brought with him only one man, his superintendent, Mr. R. B. Mowry of Chicago.

A BIG ESTATE

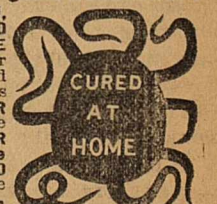
Saratoga, N. Y., April 14.—The gross estate of the late F. Augustus Heinze, the copper mine owner, who died here last year, is valued at \$1,418,666 by appraisers who filed their report today with Surogate Ostreder. The greater part consist of mining and railroad stock. No statement of liabilities was given.

Manager Bill Clymer, the new Toronto pilot, has arranged for the Maple Leafs to train at Durham, N. C.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

If I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to bone

NO KNIFE, NO PAIN,
NO PAY UNTIL CURED
WRITTEN GUARANTEE
No X-Ray or other
swindle. An Island
plant makes the cures
ANY TUMOR, LUMP OR
SORE on the lip, face
or body long is CANCER
120-PAGE BOOK Sent Free
Testimonials of 10,000
CURED. Write to some



ANY LUMP in
WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER

and if neglected it always poisons deep glands in the armpit and KILLS QUICKLY. Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small. Shun Imitators. Address Old Dr. & Mrs. Dr. Chamley & Co. Chamley Building Book Sent Free "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist Living" AE747 & 749 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER

CARPENTERS ARE READY TO GO OUT

CHICAGO HATCHET AND SAW
WIELDERS MAKE ULTIMA-
TUM TO EMPLOYERS

Chicago, April 15.—Word went out from union headquarters today to "pull out the carpenters when the whistle blows at 4:30." Without sign of compromise there drew nearer a clash between 13,000 union carpenters and 600 members of the Carpenters-Contractors' association. It is estimated a strike by the carpenters would throw out of work 60,000 other building mechanics, and if continued would effect 50,000 wage earners in all industries. Both sides said they were prepared for a long struggle.

"Let them strike," was the defiant message that passed between employers. "It would be suicidal to pay carpenters 70 cents an hour."

There are about 4,500 buildings under construction in Chicago, and the union men claim that work will be stopped on 90 per cent of these.

"Building operations in Chicago this year would reach \$200,000,000 in cost if it were not for the labor troubles," said E. N. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers' association.

"Besides the normal run of business, which reaches half of that figure there were a number of big works under contemplation, like the Field museum to cost \$6,000,000 and the new union station and terminal to cost \$60,000,000. These will have to be postponed if the carpenters go out."

Members of the Carpenters-Contractors' association told today of a war pact "between the various organizations of employers who are determined to enforce the uniform agreement which already has been accepted by some of the labor unions."

JAPAN DENIES THE TURTLE BAY STORY

SAYS SHE IS NOT CONSIDERING
ESTABLISHING A NAVAL
BASE THERE

Washington, April 15.—An official statement authorized by the Japanese embassy today characterized as "preposterous" reports that a naval base had been established at Turtle Bay, Lower California, and declared:

"There never has been any intention on the part of the Japanese government to locate a naval base or occupy any territory on the west coast of Mexico."

Operations of Japanese warships in Turtle bay, embassy officials said, were solely for the purpose of salvaging the stranded cruiser.

It was stated that while detailed reports from the scene had not been received as the consul general at

San Francisco was handling the matter, landing on the shore of the Bay probably had been found necessary in connection with the salvage work.

Of reports that a naval base had been established the embassy statement said:

"It is more than absurd; it is preposterous. There never has been any intention on the part of the Japanese government to locate a naval base or to occupy any territory on the west coast of Mexico. A few Japanese fishermen about 12 in number, perhaps, frequent the waters of this bay, but they have no connection whatever with the Japanese naval establishment."

Dispatches from Los Angeles telling of the gathering of foreign war ships in the secluded Mexican haven, of a large camp ashore and of mines laid in the harbor, created no apprehension among Washington officials. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said the navy department was without advice as to just what had happened, but that if anything extraordinary was going on it certainly would have been reported by the American warships in the vicinity. He added that it would not be unusual if the Japanese had landed in connection with their efforts to save the Asama.

When the Asama first went ashore and news of her plight came to Washington every effort was made to prevent the information from reaching Germany before assistance could be sent. Responding to the call for immediate succor for the personnel of the Asama, Admiral Howard hastened to Turtle bay from San Diego on his flagship, the cruiser San Diego, and the cruiser Raleigh also went to the scene. But before the aid of these vessels could be extended a Japanese collier and two Japanese warships appeared, and Admiral Howard steamed away.

A Japanese guard has been maintained in the bay and vicinity since while the Japanese government has endeavored to make arrangements with American wrecking companies to float the Asama. Inquiries from some of the companies as to whether the relief work could be undertaken without violation of neutrality developed no opposition on the part of the state department here, though it was pointed out that the question was one for the Mexican government to decide. The country along the Lower California coast is barren and without railroad or telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, and passing vessels keep well out to sea because of the dangerous coast, so that it is a rare thing for news to reach the outer world.

THE F-4 STILL SUNK

Washington, April 14.—Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the Honolulu naval station, reported to the navy department that he had completed all preliminary arrangements and expected to begin diving operations to raise the submarine F-4 today.

NOTED AERONAUT DEAD

Philadelphia, April 15.—Arthur F. Atherholt, prominent as an aeronaut and writer of aeronautics, died at his home in Holmesburg today at the age of 48. Atherholt participated in many balloon events, including the international races from Kansas City and Stuttgart, Germany.

OBREGON'S ARMY IN PERILOUS POSITION

VILLA AND ZAPATA TROOPS SUR-
ROUND CARRANZA COMMAND-
ER IN CELAYA

Washington, April 15.—Major General Funston at Brownsville, Texas, reported to the war department today that many bullets fell on American soil yesterday during the fighting between the Villa and Carranza forces at Matamoros, but that no one was injured. He said desultory firing continued throughout the day, but that no serious engagement had been fought.

Obregon is Beaten

El Paso, Texas, April 15.—Official reports that the Obregon army at Celaya, was being surrounded by Villa-Zapata troops were confirmed today by private advices from the south. It was stated that while Villa again was attacking Celaya from the north, General Angeles had arrived from Monterey with 1,500 men and a large amount of artillery to assault the Carranza position from the east, while General Banderas, with from 8,000 to 10,000 Zapata troops three days ago had reached San Juan del Rio, just to the south of Queretaro, Obregon's base.

Together with this information came details of the first battle of Celaya, in which the Villa army was defeated last week. The Carranza commander allowed the enemy to enter outlying districts of the town and then showed the crowded streets with machine gun and shrapnel fire. The Villa troops fled, leaving large numbers of killed and wounded in the streets. Villa's losses in this battle were estimated at 4,000 killed, wounded and captured. One thousand of the Villa wounded were sent to Guadalajara.

Mexico City Is Hungry

Conditions at Mexico City were reported quiet in advices reaching here today. The situation caused from want of food supplies, however, was still critical. A German citizen on the first of the month was probably fatally wounded by Zapata soldiers who sought to rob him in a street of the capital.

Rain Stops Fight

Brownsville, Texas, April 15.—Heavy rains promised to interfere today with operations in the siege of Matamoros. There was occasional light firing by sentries. United States customs and immigration authorities have been bothered by the activity of both Mexicans and Americans on the Texas side of the river who seek business relations with the Mexican factions. Among the local Mexicans there have been numerous plots to assist their friends on the other side of the river.

ADAMS' WILL ADMITTED

Cambridge, Mass., April 15.—The will of Charles Francis Adams, the historian, who died at Washington

March 20, was allowed in probate court today. The estate, which consists entirely of property appraised at \$1,500,000, is left to the widow Mrs. Mary Ogden Adams.

RUNAWAYS GO EAST

Berlin, April 15.—Romantically inclined German boys who run away from home for a life of adventure have changed their direction since the outbreak of the war. Formerly they always went west, led astray by cheap tales about fighting the Indians and life in the Rocky mountains; now they go east in order to get nearer to Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Four such youngsters recently left Neu-Koelin, a suburb of Berlin. Not having any money they fell upon a newspaper vendor and robbed him of \$1.75. That took them as far as Frankfort on the Oder, where they were stranded. Roaming in an adjacent village begging for food, they were arrested by the police and sent home to their parents. The boys said they intended to go to east Prussia and carry water to the German soldiers in the trenches.

NO JURY TRIAL TO DETERMINE SANITY

THAW IS TURNED DOWN BY THE
SUPREME COURT OF NEW
YORK STATE

New York, April 15.—Supreme Court Justice Newburger declined today to consider the motion of lawyers for Harry K. Thaw that he be granted a jury trial to determine his sanity. He held that the writ in the case was returnable next Monday and should be entertained by the justice then sitting, who will be Justice Hendricks.

Justice Newburger interrupted preliminary arguments by John D. Stanchfield of Thaw's counsel to announce his decision. Stanchfield had at that time reviewed the history of the Thaw case, which, he argued, constituted a "peculiarly fit case to warrant the court in calling upon a jury to aid his conscience in determining whether the defendant is sane."

Thaw and his mother were both in court.

STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVE

New York, April 15.—Fifty-nine thousand dollars was bid today for a seat on the New York stock exchange, an advance over the last actual sale of \$9,000. A few weeks ago memberships were offered at \$36,000, and several transfers were made below that figure, while the exchange was under enforced closure during the latter part of 1914. Trading in stocks today was again in large volume. Dealing embraced many hitherto dormant issues. Bethlehem Steel became inactive after an initial advance of three points.

WAS HE INSANE?

Los Angeles, April 15.—After a brief illness which caused him to suffer severe pains in the head, John Mills, a deaf mute, attacked his wife and daughter with a hatchet today, severely wounding both, and then dived from the roof of an apartment building, dashing out his brains.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

E. A. Mossman, an accountant of Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today on business.

Daniel Cassidy, Sr., postmaster of Cleveland, N. M., came into town to spend the week end.

H. C. Viles of Holman was in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McNierney of La Cueva were in town for a week end visit.

Webb Kidd, a rancher from the vicinity of Roy, was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Henry Levy and Mrs. J. W. Morse returned on train No. 2 Saturday night from Los Angeles.

H. J. Meyers of Santa Fe was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

W. H. Shawacker, representing the King Brinsmade company of St. Louis, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Paul Stockbridge, representing the National Feather company of Denver was here today in the interests of his concern.

Mrs. Emma Uhrig left yesterday for Kansas City and Cincinnati. She will then visit various parts of the country.

C. Oakly and G. Robinson, both representing the Burnham-Munger company of Kansas City, were in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Misis Pearl Daugherty will leave tonight on train No. 2 for Wichita, Kas. and Kansas City, where she will visit for some time.

Albert Edward Hayward, who resided in Las Vegas for several years, came in yesterday from La Junta, at which point he is in the Harvey system service. "Ted" has many friends here. He left this city a little more than a year ago. He probably will leave tonight for La Junta.

P. W. Senour of El Paso, representing the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

Ed Springer of Cimmaroon left Las Vegas yesterday for San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points.

D. L. Moye, sheriff of Curry county, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday with Della Perkins, committed to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane from Clovis. The woman was placed in the asylum yesterday. She has been in a half witted condition for the past five years and was committed on Saturday. Sheriff Moye was accompanied here by his wife and child.

John Vaur, who has been teaching school at La Liendre, returned to Las Vegas yesterday. He will remain here for some time, as the school term at La Liendre has closed.

Lorenzo Delgado, clerk of San Miguel county, returned last night from a week's trip to Pecos.

Vincent Astor and his bride will pass through Las Vegas tonight in their private car, "New York," attached to the rear of train No. 2. They are on their way back to their home in New York City after having spent their honeymoon in the Hawaiian islands.

C. H. Bristol, superintendent of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railroad, passed through Las Vegas yesterday in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 10.

Mrs. Isaac Appel and her daughter,

Miss Mildred Appel, will return tonight from New York, where they have been visiting for some time.

Mrs. J. P. Stiles, Miss Mary Stiles and W. A. Stiles left on train No. 10 this afternoon for their home in Birmingham, Ala., after a stay of some time here. W. A. Stiles, in all probability will return here.

Mrs. Ludwig William Ilfeld left on train No. 1 this afternoon for El Paso where she will join her husband. The couple then will go to the coast.

F. H. Ustick, general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, passed through Las Vegas this afternoon in his private car attached to the rear of train No. 1.

He is bound from Chicago to Los Angeles.

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. A. Conley, master mechanic of the Santa Fe round houses of the New Mexico division, was in Las Vegas today on official business.

Thomas Snell, a rancher from Oniva, was in Las Vegas today for a short stay.

Mrs. J. H. Noyes returned on train No. 10 this afternoon from New Orleans, La., where she has been visiting for the past three months.

John McNierney drove in last night from his ranch at Rociada.

J. B. Geyer of Springer drove into town yesterday evening in his Ford, putting up at the Las Vegas Auto and Machine shop.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lane came in yesterday evening from Denver. Lane represents the Wilson Brothers company of Chicago.

Louis C. Ilfeld returned yesterday afternoon from Santa Fe, where he spent a few days. Ilfeld is a state senator from San Miguel county.

C. S. Runyan of El Paso, representing the Fairbanks company of Chicago, was in Las Vegas today calling on the trade.

J. H. Baker, inspector for Arizona and New Mexico for the United States internal revenue service, left last night for Springer on official business.

Clarence Iden, of Gross Kelly and Company, returned on train No. 8 this morning from Albuquerque, where he went yesterday to see R. E. Rex, timber and purchase agent for the Santa Fe railroad. Rex is located in Chicago.

Al Denton, a rancher from the vicinity of Rociada, came into town this morning for a short stay.

A. McCready, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in Las Vegas today on business for the company.

Matt Keenan, government inspector of hides and pelts at Springer, came into town last night on business.

Mrs. Byron Archibald left this afternoon for Los Angeles, where she will spend a few weeks.

W. F. Cobb, a Santa Fe railroad man from Albuquerque was here today on business.

Mrs. E. Mason left this afternoon for Blissfield, Mich., after a stay of several months here. Mrs. Mason will not return here in the near future.

Mrs. Gilbert Rosenwald will leave on train No. 2 tonight for Kansas City, Mo., where she will spend some time visiting relatives. She was accompanied by her baby daughter, Marian Elise.

Samuel Greenberger left on train

No. 1 this afternoon for El Paso, where he will locate. Mr. Greenberger arrived here a few days ago from the Pass City for a visit with his parents.

Mrs. Pierce will leave tonight for Ottawa, Kan., where she will visit relatives.

Frank Springer returned on train No. 10 this afternoon from Santa Fe. He will leave tonight for Washington, D. C., where he will remain for some time. Mr. Springer is interested in archaeological work and has made several contributions to the museum at Santa Fe and to the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

H. E. Ray, general storekeeper of the Santa Fe railroad, arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon in private car No. 9 attached to the rear of train No. 1. He was received here by Assistant Division Storekeeper of the New Mexico Division "Happy" Taylor, in the absence of Division Storekeeper J. B. McCoy. Mr. Taylor escorted the visitor about the local storerooms, after which Ray left for Albuquerque.

Dr. A. E. Northwood, a Wagon Mound physician, came into town last night to attend to some professional business.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. Robert Pitcairn will pass through Las Vegas this evening in her private car "Advance" attached to the rear of train No. 2. She is bound from Los Angeles to New York City.

Oscar Linberg, East Las Vegas representative of the United States civil service commission, left this afternoon for Wagon Mound, where he will make a short stay on official business.

Joseph Swain of Wagon Mound was in town today to attend to some personal affairs.

J. V. Campo of Wagon Mound came into town last night for a short stay.

Simon Bacharach returned last night from Mora, where he has been for some time on business.

E. Valdez, justice of the peace of Springer, was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal business.

W. G. Peters, representing the Bauer and Black company of Chicago was in Las Vegas today, calling on the trade.

Robert W. Cook, a rancher from H. S. Maurice, a rancher from the vicinity of Sapello, was in Las Vegas today purchasing supplies.

Ribera, was in town today making some purchases.

W. A. Dow, postmaster and general merchant of Colmor, was here today on business.

Mrs. Claude H. Miller of Las Cruces arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short visit.

Bert Kraft, general agent for New Mexico and northern Arizona of the Continental Life Insurance company, arrived in Las Vegas last night from Albuquerque. Kraft, who is well known here, will remain in the city for a few weeks on business.

J. A. Rutledge of Watrous came into town last night for a short trip.

C. C. Wigley of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas last night from Albuquerque. He will make a short stay here to attend to some personal affairs.

Mrs. Thomas Snell arrived in Las Vegas last night from her home in

Kansas City, Mo. She joined her husband here. Mr. Snell is interested in the sheep business.

K. A. Cook, traveling passenger agent for the Canadian Pacific railroad, arrived in Las Vegas today from his headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. He made a short stay here in behalf of his company.

Ben Strickfaden left this afternoon on train No. 1 for El Paso on business.

George H. Kinkel left on train No. 8 this morning for Chicago, where he will remain for some time on business.

Mrs. Gilbert Rosenwald and her little daughter, Miss Marian Elise Rosenwald, left on train No. 2 last night for Kansas City. They will visit relatives for some time, attending the wedding of Mrs. Rosenwald's sister, Miss Hulda Baum, to Leo Gottlieb of Trinidad, Colo., on April 21. Miss Baum visited Las Vegas during the winter.

From Friday's Daily.

Myron Porges of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short business visit.

Charles Kratz of Albuquerque was in Las Vegas today to attend to some personal affairs.

O. A. Jahren, a merchant of Wagon Mound, was here today to attend to some personal affairs.

Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Plew returned to Las Vegas yesterday afternoon from the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Gus Peterson of Raton, and her daughter, Mrs. H. Sweezy of Kansas City, Mo., arrived in Las Vegas last night for a short visit. Both Mrs. Peterson and her daughter formerly were residents of this city.

Mrs. Ike Lewis left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Watrous.

Judge David J. Leahy of the Fourth judicial district court of New Mexico returned on train No. 10 this afternoon from Alamogordo, where he has been conducting the Otero county court. Judge Leahy gained statewide prominence on account of his vigorous action in discharging two grand juries who refused to bring an indictment against J. L. Porter for the murder of Ralph S. Connell near Tularosa last June. Judge Leahy exchanged district with Judge E. L. Medler.

H. B. Krause, representing the Fathe Weekly, came in last night from Denver on business for his concern.

O. J. Ogg, a Santa Fe railroad man from Raton, was in Las Vegas today on business for the company.

NO MORE DAMAGE

Holbrook, Ariz., April 16.—The flood which swept away the reservoir dams at Lyman and Hunt and submerged parts of St. Johns yesterday, had inundated today the town of Woodruff, 12 miles southeast of here. Water, diverted from the overflowed Little Colorado river submerged the streets in places to a depth of three feet before the Woodruff dam burst and relieved the pressure. Meantime all the people of the town had reached high ground and there were no fatalities to add to the list of eight lives lost by the breaking of the Lyman dam Wednesday midnight. The Little Colorado was out of its bank at this point early today and rising steadily. Every precaution had been taken, however, and no material damage was expected.

BUSINESS GROWS BETTER DAY BY DAY

EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN WAR ARE
FELT LESS KEENLY NOW
IN AMERICA

New York, April 13.—The anticipated activity and strength of the stock market fully materialized. The general undertone of the stock exchange has been exceedingly strong some prices reaching record levels, and a few receded under temptation to take handsome profits. The withdrawal of minimum prices left New York a free market, the only important free market in the world, and this of itself had considerable to do with stimulating activity. In some of the industrials, particularly those in receipt of war contracts, there have been violent advances, which exposed the whole market to sudden reactions. On the other hand, a few of the industrials are feeling the effects of prolonged trade stagnation, which have already caused the reduction of passing of dividends. These unfavorable conditions have however exerted their full effect, and the market is now chiefly occupied in discounting trade improvement and the approach of peace. To the lay mind, the war struggle seems to drag disappointingly on at its western end, where the dead lock is evidently so obstinate that neither party appears prepared to break it; whether, because of inability or from desire to evade the terrible cost of life involved, is not yet apparent. At the eastern end, Russian successes, plus the activities of the Allies at the Dardanelles, give hope for an early termination of the war. The most sanguine opinion is that before the end of summer we will see the end of the war, while the least optimistic fix its cessation about the end of the year. What the effects of peace will be, once restored, it is difficult to measure. It means another period of readjustment to vastly changed conditions. Several of the belligerents will have to face a period of severe exhaustion. First efforts will be confined to reconstruction work or the rebuilding of homes, factories and railways, as well as restoration of fields and highways to usable conditions. It is quite possible that each of the nations will show greater recuperative powers than at the present anticipated.

Our own foreign trade has been more seriously disturbed by the war than is generally supposed. Imports are running steadily behind, thus swelling the excess of exports. The latter would also have shrunken considerably had it not been for the large shipments of food products, war materials and the partial recovery in cotton shipments. During the seven months ending January 31st, these remarkable decreases occurred in our exports: Cotton, \$275,000,000; machinery, \$64,000,000; steel products, \$50,000,000; copper and manufactures thereof, \$32,000,000; mineral oils, \$14,000,000; engines and cars, \$11,000,000; tobacco, \$10,000,000; naval stores, \$7,

000,000; electric machinery, \$5,000,000, and cotton goods, \$4,000,000. These losses were almost entirely due to the war. They were partly offset during the same period by increases of \$190,000,000 in breadstuffs, \$24,000,000 in horses and mules, \$120,000,000 in leather, \$10,000,000 in wool manufactures, and large shipments of war materials. A further idea of the effect of the war upon our foreign trade is illustrated by decreases of \$125,000,000 in our exports to Germany, \$29,000,000 to Belgium, \$10,000,000 to Russia, \$111,000,000 to Austria-Hungary and \$38,000,000 to Canada; while our exports to Great Britain increased \$45,000,000, to Italy \$40,000,000 and to France \$33,000,000. At the moment export demands for grain and cotton appear to have reached their apex and are temporarily at least on the wane. This of course would tend to keep down the big foreign credit balance here and encourage normal conditions in foreign exchange. At the same time the latest reports from Washington show that during the week ending April 10 our exports increased \$75,000,000 while the imports decreased \$35,000,000, leaving a trade balance for the week alone of over \$21,000,000. It is known also that orders have been placed in this country for fully a million tons of steel products for export which at fair valuation would approximate about \$30,000,000. Heavy shipments in war materials are forthcoming, and these figures will have to enter into the international trade account. Another important item which will have to be considered is the annual remittances for tourists, usually estimated at about \$200,000,000. This sum will not be sent abroad this year but will remain at home, much of it to be distributed among American railroads, hotels and summer resorts.

Further evidences are coming to the surface that the American railroad affairs have turned the corner for the better. Quite a number of instances prove that the earnings are making better reports and net results are more promising. This is true both as to some of the eastern properties and also as to lines running through the south, which were temporarily crippled by the backward cotton movement. The western roads have been materially aided by agricultural prosperity, and the transcontinental roads expect to benefit by the large travel which the Pacific Coast exhibition will attract this year. The effect of the Panama Canal upon the transcontinental roads has not yet been very marked. It has caused some loss of traffic, which however is expected to be regained in other ways, particularly by local development of Pacific trade. American railroads are facing serious problems not the least being the high rates of interest which will have to be paid for all new financing; this is a result of the billions being borrowed by European belligerents. The interstate commerce commission will have to take these facts into consideration in their treatment of the railroads.

The crop outlook is now beginning to be a factor of importance. The government has given out a report of the condition of winter wheat at 88.8 as against 88.3 in December and 95.6 a year ago. There has been, however, a large increase in the acreage not only in the grain belt but also in the south. A reduction in the cotton

acreage is anticipated, reliable estimates ranging from 10 to 15 per cent below last year.

General trade is quiet, but now that spring has fairly come, there is reason to look for improvement; in fact, the latest reports show that the turn in the current has already begun. In this connection the recent large dry goods failures reflect conditions which belong to the past. The belief in early peace, the improved financial situation, the recent buoyancy in the stock market, the more reasonable attitude of legislation towards business, all tend to inspire confidence in the future. Many persons have overlooked the fact that a number of industries are reaping abnormal profits from war contracts. Our farming classes are also very prosperous. The steel trade future is more promising. Each day the belief that we have turned the corner and are on the way to better times is strengthened; hence the present activity of stocks. Conditions are favorable to continuance of that activity, accompanied by sharp fluctuations, dependent upon the vicissitudes of war.

HENRY CLEWS.

AGUILAR HELD ON A MURDER CHARGE

SANTA ROSA MAN IS ORDERED
BROUGHT BACK HERE FOR
SAFE KEEPING

Santa Rosa, N. M., April 14.—Luis Aguilar, justice of the peace of Guadalupe county and secretary of the grand jury recently impaneled here, against whom a charge of murdering John Larkin near Vaughn last summer was recently entered, was today given a preliminary hearing by Judge E. L. Medler, who is holding court here in place of Judge David J. Leahy. At the conclusion of the evidence Judge Medler held Aguilar without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

Evidence was introduced to the effect that Larkin disappeared on June 27 last, and that during the month of July Aguilar stated that Larkin had gone to Roswell to buy cattle. According to the testimony a search of the Larkin ranch after Larkin's disappearance showed letters addressed to Larkin, dated July 6, had been opened. A set of false teeth found by Ed Sims and John Wood a mile and a half from the ranch on July 10, and a comfort from the bed of Larkin with a part cut out and on which were spots which Dr. J. H. Sanford testified were human blood, were exhibited in evidence.

The suit of clothes worn by Aguilar at the time of his arrest which had been identified as belonging to Larkin, was also placed in evidence, and there was testimony that since being placed in jail here Aguilar had cut out the name of the manufacturer.

In holding Aguilar for the grand jury Judge Medler ordered that the prisoner be taken to Las Vegas and confined in the San Miguel county jail for safe keeping.

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HERBERT CLARK TO RESIGN FROM JOB

LAS VEGAS ATTORNEY TO QUIT
THE STATE TAXATION
COMMISSION

Santa Fe, April 13.—While the official announcement has not been made, it became known today that Herbert W. Clark of Las Vegas, one of the two republicans appointed by the governor on the state tax commission, will at once tender his formal resignation. John L. Perea of Socorro, the other republican member, also resigned, leaving but three, all democrats. Appointments to fill the vacancies are expected in a few days.

Capital to Be Dry

A largely signed petition for a local option election was presented to the city council under unusual auspices last night when Chief Justice C. J. Roberts and Justice Hanna of the supreme court headed a delegation to submit the petition, others in the party being District Judge E. C. Abbott and former Supreme Court Justice John R. McFie.

Quarantine Is Lifted

Governor McDonald today issued a proclamation removing New Mexico quarantine from live stock and commodities coming in from Texas, Arizona and Colorado, effective April 15. The regulations with regard to other states remain in force. This action is taken on a motion of the state cattle sanitary board and following an interstate agreement.

Rub the joints with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT to relieve rheumatism. It penetrates the flesh to the bone conveying its soothing and restorative influence to the spot where the pain exists. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

RANCHER MURDERED BY HIS NEIGHBOR

W. B. BROWN IS SHOT AFTER AN
ARGUMENT WITH JOHN
KIMMONS

Duran, N. M., April 14.—John Kimmons late yesterday afternoon shot and killed W. B. Brown near the town of Varney, in the southern part of Torrance county, and immediately afterward surrendered himself to officers of the law. Representatives of the sheriff's office in Estancia left last night for Varney to take Kimmons into custody.

Few details of the killing were obtainable, but it is known that Kimmons and Brown, who owned adjoining ranches just outside of Varney, long ago had a dispute over the ownership of land and that bad blood existed between them, and it is presumed here that a renewal of the quarrel was responsible for the tragedy.

Kimmons shot Brown in the head with a revolver, the wound producing instant death. It is not known whether Brown was armed.

LOVE MATCH FOR A PRINCE OF SWEDEN

NEPHEW OF MAN WHO RENOUNCED
THRONED FOR LOVE, WEDS
AN OFFICER'S DAUGHTER

In democratic Sweden, where the people find no very great difference between royalty and educated, well-born men and women of non-royal blood, the marriage on March 15 of the king's nephew, Count Carl Oscar Bernadotte de Wisborg, to the Countess Mariana de Geer, the daughter of an army officer well known at court, was greeted with enthusiasm and approval. The wedding, at the Jacob church in Stockholm, was attended by the King and Queen, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince William, whose unhappy marriage to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has been dissolved; Prince Eric, the king's bachelor son, as well as the bridegroom's uncles, Prince Carl and his wife Princess Ingeborg, and Prince Eugene. The members of the diplomatic corps had all received invitations as for a wedding where both the principals were purely royal, and among the guests were the American Minister and Mrs. Ira Morris.

The bride and bridegroom, in coming from the church after the ceremony, were greeted by a throng of spectators who had been unable to get inside, and the populace declared them to be an ideal pair. The bride, rosy cheeked and bright eyed, was dressed in white duchesse satin trimmed with antique point Fauchon lace. Her long bridal veil draped from the head and held in place by a crown of antique crystal. On one arm she held a big bouquet of roses falling in a shower almost to the ground, and with the other leaned upon the arm of the stalwart bridegroom, in the white dress uniform of a lieutenant in the Life regiment of Swedish dragoons, his plumed helmet making him appear much taller than his wife, although they are exactly the same height.

The ceremony took place upon the twenty-seventh anniversary of the bridegroom's parents, and all Sweden is remembering the difference between the two weddings. In 1888 when Prince Oscar Charles, second son of King Oscar II and Queen Sophia, married his mother's lady-in-waiting, Ebba Henrietta Munck of Fulkila, it was in opposition to his family, the council of state and all the members of the court, with the exception of the queen, and his aunt, Princess Eugenia, who had allowed her own life to be spoiled because she had been refused permission to marry the man of her choice.

Prince Oscar Charles was told by his father that the royal consent might be obtained if there were only amorganatic marriage. To this the prince replied that his ancestor, the great Bernadotte, founder of the greatest royal house of Sweden, was only a peasant in France whom Napoleon Bonaparte's campaigns made a famous general and the people of

Sweden turned into a king. His future wife's ancestry was more ancient and as good. He formally signed the declaration depriving him of any rights to the throne, then the two met at Bournemouth on the English coast and had a simple little wedding. Prince Oscar Charles was given the title of Prince of Bernadotte by his father, and his wife that of Countess of Wisborg.

They returned to Stockholm as Count and Countess of Wisborg, and the husband has never since accepted any invitations from his royal relatives which did not include his wife. The old King Oscar soon became attached to his daughter-in-law, and every Sunday had them dine with him and spend the day. They have lived in an old fashioned, roomy house in a new part of the town which the king gave them, and the Count of Wisborg, to make himself independent of his family, erected modern apartment houses at one end of his lot and attends to his tenants himself. His income from the royal treasury is \$2,000 a year as admiral in the navy. His aunt, the Princess Eugenia, bequeathed to him her country estate on the Island of Gottland, a night's ride by steamer from Stockholm, and there his family spends several months of the year. He is a good farmer and oversees his tenants and employes himself.

He and his wife are very religious and have given their co-operation to the Salvation Army in Sweden, as well as being at the head of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and leading the temperance movement. Ten years after their marriage they made a missionary trip to Africa. The count has frequently preached in the pulpits of Sweden and Germany.

His son's wife, now Countess Carl Oscar Bernadotte Wisborg, is the daughter of Countess Martha Linder de Geer, whose first husband was Count Cederstrom, belonging to the family into which Madame Patti married.

Our "JITNEY" Offer—This and 5c

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & 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 Co.—Adv.

SPECULATION HURTS SPAIN

Madrid Spain, April 12.—The increasing cost of food supplies in Spain, which has resulted in a number of food riots, as reported by cable, is charged solely to speculation. In 1914 the crops were better than in previous years, with an excess of 100,000 tons of wheat over the crop of 1913, but notwithstanding this prices have mounted so high that the government has been forced to take measures to avoid monopolies, and has intimated its intention of fixing the maximum prices.

Wheat, cereals in general, potatoes, beans and other products have been exported in great quantities to France and England. Numerous French agents have bought beef and vegetables at prices above normal and Switzerland alone last month bought for its army \$1,000,000 worth of food

products from Spain. All this has caused a natural crisis which has been felt severely in the provinces.

The high prices, added to the fact that work in the factories is paralyzed in almost the whole Spain, is rendering the workman's life impossible. Public works on the government's account have been begun in some provinces but nevertheless it has not been possible to eliminate the existing bad state of affairs. The trouble has reached its greatest intensity in the south. Early this month disorders broke out in Murcia, where groups of workmen paraded the streets in hostile attitude. In Grevilles more than 4,000 people walked the streets demanding bread and work. In Cadiz, Laragoza, Lucena, Jadaoz, Logrono, and Segovia, similar disturbances took place. In Albacete the crowds protested to the civil government and the government ordered them to be fired upon. One person was killed and several wounded as a result.

Straightened Him Out

J. P. Jones, Boothe, Ark., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney trouble and could do no work at all. Foley's Kidney Pills straightened me out at once." The same story is told by thousands of others; weak back, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble yield quickly. Safe and effective. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

GOVERNOR FILLS VACANCIES

Santa Fe, N. M., April 14.—Governor McDonald has appointed Charles I. Dennis of Clovis, as a member of the state penitentiary commission; vic George L. Ulric, of Carrizozo, who resigned upon his recent appointment to the state tax commission. Mr. Dennis is a banker and a prominent business man.

The governor also has accepted the resignation of Manuel U. Vigil of Albuquerque as a member of the San Diego exposition commission and has appointed Dennis Chavez of Albuquerque to the vacancy.

Mr. Vigil resigned several months ago and the place was tendered Mr. Chavez last week.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BUILDING IN BERLIN

Berlin, April 12.—Foreigners who come to Berlin now are astonished to find how much new construction, notwithstanding the war, is going on in and under the streets. The municipality is building a subway under the principal north-and-south street of the city, and in carrying out this scheme it has just torn away the chief bridge over the Spree. It is also putting a four-track tunnel under the famous street Unter den Linden, so that it shall no longer be impaired in appearance by the sight of street-cars crossing it. Further to the east is in course of construction through very crowded business sections one of the two great electrical com-

panies is building it. It will connect suburbs in the north and northeast with those in the southeast.

Another important improvement has been undertaken by the Prussian railway authorities—the enlargement of the Friedrich-Strasse station, the principal railway station in the heart of the city. Here the enormous arched roof has been torn away in order to double the size of the building. The city of Berlin is engaged in other work besides those mentioned above. It is excavating a great harbor for canal barges on the western side of the city, after having opened a new one to the east of the city only about a year ago. It is also building a half-dozen other schools.

Why suffer from rheumatism when relief may be had at so small a cost? Mrs. Elmer Hatch, Peru, Ind., writes, "I have been subject to attacks of rheumatism for years. Chamberlain's Liniment always relieves me immediately, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others." 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

SAVE THE MONUMENTS

Amsterdam, April 12.—The German general staff has issued a formal reply to numerous letters and communications expressing a desire that monuments of art and civilization in the war zones should be preserved by the German armies as far as possible.

"These appeals," says the staff's statement, "show how deeply rooted in our people is the understanding of such culture questions. The German army is equally inspired by such sentiments, and always spares monuments when they are not either destroyed by the enemy or by the enemy's scheme of battle."

If you check up the number of bottles used you will find Foley's Honey and Tar in greater demand than any other cough medicine. It is safe, prompt and effective for colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchial coughs, throat trouble and lagrippe. It contains no opiates and is the preferred cough medicine for children. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Co.—Adv.

PROTECTING THE GIRLS

London, April 12.—The National Union of Women Workers has issued an appeal for more volunteers to look after the welfare of girls in the neighborhood of soldier's camps.

The work was started about three months ago and has met with the cordial support, both civil and military. The union now has 1,200 volunteer patrols engaged.

Lord Kitchener recently issued a general order informing officers that these women patrols were doing good service and should have every possible co-operation from the army officials.

APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED

Denver, April 14.—Governor George A. Carlson announced today that he proposed to cut the executive appropriations down about \$580,000 to bring them within the estimated revenue of approximately \$3,500,000 for the biennial period. The governor is devoting himself to a detailed consideration of the appropriation measures, cutting down some and eliminating others in their entirety.

LOCAL NEWS

Guadalupe Alcorta, a resident of East Las Vegas, has applied at the court house for \$2 bounty on a lynx killed by him near San Patricio.

Mrs. J. B. Shout is critically ill at her home on Seventh street. She is afflicted with bronchial trouble. Her condition is serious, recovery being despaired of.

O. A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas has been retained to defend Manuel U. Vigil and Trinidad C. de Baca, indicted recently by the federal grand jury sitting at Santa Fe. The men are charged with conspiracy, in having aided the escape of General Inez Salazar from jail at Albuquerque.

Several friends of Phil Knowlton, who has traveled through Las Vegas for several years as a representative of the Carter-Rice and Carpenter Paper company of Denver, have received postcards from him from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where he has been spending his vacation. Knowlton writes that he will be in Las Vegas again on April 26.

W. E. Gilky, a resident of Illsdore, has applied at the court house for \$72 bounty on 20 coyotes and 17 wild cats killed by him recently near Chaves. F. E. Brumley of Variadero applied for \$44 on 19 coyotes and three wild cats killed near Chaves, and S. Grosch of East Las Vegas made application for \$26 on nine coyotes and four wild cats killed near the Santa Fe railroad hospital.

The recital to be given by Miss May Reynolds and other members of the National Grand Opera company was arranged for by the Music and Art Society of Las Vegas purely for the purpose of procuring a high class attraction for Las Vegas. The object was not to attempt to make money for the society, and the organization will not gain a cent, should the profits be a million dollars. This is an authoritative statement from an officer of the society.

Rudolph's III Favored Son

But Rudolph's son did not immediately succeed him on the imperial throne. This son, Albert, was a man of monstrous appearance, loose lipped, bulbous nose, one eyed. He was a giant of a man, a veritable ogre; and his character and temperament accorded well with his horrible aspect. Arrogant and unscrupulous, he inspired fear throughout the empire, but the electors declined to make him their master. Instead they chose one Adolph of Nassau, a stalwart and well meaning man, who had to fight 1-eyed Albert of Austria for the crown which had been legally bestowed upon him. Adolph's reign lasted from 1291 to 1298, and was mostly spent in fighting. He was finally killed by Albert in battle, and the Austrian could no longer be denied the imperial dignity. He was crowned as Albert I.

A ONE-ARMED SCHOOL

Heidelberg, April 16.—A "School for one-armed men," with 35 pupils from the nineteenth army corps, offering instruction in writing, stenography,

typewriting bookkeeping and drawing courses, and a prospective curriculum of vocational courses, has been opened here at the home of Associate Judge Leser.

The latter has placed his home at the disposition of the unique institution, and has had it fitted out as a hospital. Thirty hours of instruction are given each week, which is to be supplemented by work under the auspices of the local industrial school. Dr. Freiherr von Kuenssberg of Heidelberg university is in charge of instruction.

The 35 pupils represent 31 occupations and trades, including cigar makers, railway employes, locksmiths and day laborers. All are eager to embrace the opportunity. It has been found that within only a few days the man who has lost his right arm learns to write with his left hand with considerable facility. Because of the large number of applications for admission it is planned to enlarge the school very soon.

A "HERO COLONY"

Berlin, April 16.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, imperial chancellor, is considering the feasibility of a suggestion for the establishment of a "hero colony" near the famous old Pforta school in South Prussia of which he is an alumnus, where those maimed and crippled in the war may take up their life after it is over.

The originator of the idea is Paul Kersten, head of a big factory in Bad Koesen. He believes that there will be thousands of noble and patriotic girls and widows of soldiers who when peace is concluded will be glad to marry the men who have been injured and who otherwise would gravitate into soldiers' homes.

To prevent this is one of the principal objects of the proposed plan. Kersten feels that soldiers in such a situation soon come to feel that they are useless and in the way, whereas they can continue a useful and happy existence if they have their own homes and wives to help care for them.

Kersten believes that the loss of an eye or a leg is not a defect that in any way affects future generations. If injured soldiers can marry and live in colonies instead of homes by themselves, he thinks that the birthrate will have some of the increase that is to be necessary after the war.

POST FILES SUIT

Denver, April 16.—Suit was filed in the district court here today by the Denver Post, through F. G. Bonfils, secretary of the Post Printing and Publishing company, to enjoin the payment of \$1,000 voted by the legislature at its recent session to Speaker P. B. Stewart, for incidental expenses. The suit is based upon the allegation that the appropriation is unconstitutional. Republican leaders stated that the voting of similar appropriations for the speaker of the house and the lieutenant governor had been customary in the state for many years.

Despite a cracked bone in his right arm, Ad Wolgast believes he will be in shape to tackle "Goats" Doig in a 10-round bout at Milwaukee next month.

STATE COLLEGE SHOULD BE PLAINTIFF, CLAIMED

SURETY COMPANY FILES DEMURRER IN STATE'S SUIT TO COLLECT BOND

Santa Fe, N. M., April 16.—A demurrer in the suit brought by Attorney General Clancy, on behalf of the state, for the collection of the \$75,000 bond of Morgan O. Llewellyn, has been filed in the district court here by the Southwestern Surety Insurance company of Denison, Tex., and Morgan O. Llewellyn, through their attorneys, S. P. Weisiger of El Paso, and Mann and Nicholas of Albuquerque. Judge E. R. Wright is the local attorney for the defendants in the case.

The demurrer sets forth, first, that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue in this action; and, second, that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute cause of action for the following reasons:

"That it appears upon the face of the said complaint that the bond sued upon was given for the benefit of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which is a corporation with power to sue and be sued and is the real party in interest herein.

"That it appears upon the face of said complaint and by the exhibit thereto attached, that the defendant, the Southwestern Surety Insurance company, is a guarantor and not a surety, and therefore an action cannot be maintained against it until judgment has been recovered against the said Morgan O. Llewellyn, and it is legally shown that the amount thereof cannot be recovered from him personally.

"Because it is not shown in said complaint how the alleged sum of \$76,413.52 came into the hands of the said Morgan O. Llewellyn as treasurer of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or whether he had at such time that amount of money, or any money, covered by the bond attached to said complaint and made a part thereof.

"Because it is shown upon the face of the complaint that the plaintiff, the state of New Mexico, did not suffer any loss from the alleged breach of said bond, but that if there was any loss it accrued to the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and that said college, being a corporation with power to sue and be sued, the cause of action, if any arose, is in its favor and not in the favor of the state of New Mexico."

OPERATION SAVES A WOMAN FROM ASYLUM

MRS. WISE RECOVERS SANITY AFTER BEING COMMITTED TO STATE HOSPITAL

Silver City, N. M., April 16.—Party to a suicide pact which miscarried, ordered committed to the state hospital for the insane at Las Vegas by the district judge, operated on and restored to complete reason is a series of somewhat tragic events in the life of Mrs. Dona Wise, of Lordsburg, now

a patient in a local hospital.

Last January Mrs. Wise was shot and dangerously wounded by a jealous lover, who afterwards shot and killed himself. The bullet from a large caliber revolver entered her forehead, ranged downward and lodged in her throat. Surgeons said she could not live. However, she coughed up the bullet in her throat and began to improve, but because of splintered bone imbedded in her brain by the revolver bullet became hopelessly insane.

She was brought here for treatment and when she recovered from the accident, was taken before the district court, adjudged insane and ordered committed to the asylum for the insane. The unexpected arrival of a friend from a distance and her offer to pay for an operation in an effort to restore her sanity, caused the court to stay the commitment of the woman to the asylum. She was operated upon and true to predictions of the surgeon attending her, the operation restored her reason.

Mrs. Wise is now convalescent and expects to leave the hospital in a few days.

BUSY FLYING CORPS

Paris, April 16.—Army statistics have figured out that between August 1 and January 1 1915, French military flying machines made 10,000 reconnoitering trips covering a million miles distance during a total flying time of 18,000 hours.

25,000 MACHINES TO TRAVEL THROUGH HERE

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS REPRESENTATIVE TELLS OF EXPECTED TOURISTS

I. J. Kirker, the representative of the National Old Trails department of the National Highways association, was in Las Vegas today on official business. Kirker was attempting to obtain more members of the association in this city.

Kirker said that the association was spending hundreds of thousand of dollars in advertising the National Old Trails route to the Pacific coast. This road runs from Baltimore, Md., to San Francisco, passing through Las Vegas on the way. As a result of the association's nation-wide advertising Kirker estimates that 25,000 automobiles will pass over the route this year, bound for the Pacific coast and the expositions. The first of this vast army of cars will reach Las Vegas in the early part of June, in the opinion of the road's representative. The cars, it is estimated, will carry 100,000 persons.

Some idea of what this will mean to Las Vegas may be gathered when it is computed that each tourist spends on an average of \$5 a day. This would approximate almost \$500,000 for Las Vegas. In return for this Kirker has asked several people in this city to become members of the association, the annual dues, \$2.50, helping to swell the advertising fund. It is understood that many persons here have joined the organization.

Kirker left on train No. 10 this afternoon for Raton.

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